

THE STUDENT'S
**SANSKRIT-ENGLISH
DICTIONARY**

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CONTAINING APPENDICES ON SANSKRIT PROSODY AND
IMPORTANT LITERARY & GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
IN THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF INDIA.

(FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES)

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PREFACE.

THE Dictionary that is now offered to the public has been intended to supply a want, long felt by the student, of a Sanskrit-English Dictionary such as would meet all his ordinary requirements, and be at the same time within his easy reach. Without dwelling, therefore, on the necessity of bringing out a work like this, I shall proceed to state its scope. As its name indicates, the Dictionary is designed to meet all the ordinary wants of a High-School or College student. With this object in view I have not thought it necessary to include Vedic words or Vedic senses of words, but have confined myself chiefly to what may be called the post-Vedic literature. But even this covers a very large field, as it includes Epics like the Rāmāyaṇa, Mahābhārata, the several Purāṇas, the Smṛiti literature, the several Darśanas or systems of philosophy, such as Nyāya, Vedānta, Mīmāṃsā &c., Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry in all its branches, Dramatic literature, Mathematics, Medicine, Botany, Astronomy, Music, and such other technical or scientific branches of learning. Very few of the existing Dictionaries have tried to deal with and explain the innumerable technical terms pertaining to all the various branches of learning above specified, except perhaps the great Vāchaspatya, which, too, however, is defective in some respects. Much less can a Dictionary like this, designed mainly for the University student, be expected to do so. It principally aims at serving as an aid to the student and the general reader, and embraces all words occurring in the general post-Vedic literature, i. e. Prose tales, Kāvya, Dramas, epics &c. It includes most of the ordinary and more important terms in Grammar, Nyāya, Rhetoric, Law, Medicine, Astronomy, Mathematics, &c., but gives special prominence to the explanation of all important terms in the first three departments, as they are generally studied at College for University examinations. It omits Vedic words or Vedic senses of words, the names of authors and their works—which are too many to be noticed in a Dictionary—except the most important ones, the names of plants and trees except such as are noteworthy and met with in general literature, obscure or unimportant words or senses of words not generally used in classical literature, and simple derivatives from verbs, adjectives &c. which can be very easily formed by the student for himself. But these omissions will, it is hoped, not in any way lessen the usefulness of the Dictionary, as it gives in a small compass all that a student of Sanskrit will ordinarily require—perhaps even more in some cases—during his School or College career.

Having thus explained the scope of the work, I shall say a few words with regard to its plan and arrangement. As will be seen from even a cursory glance at the contents, the chief feature of the Dictionary is that it gives quotations and references to the peculiar and noteworthy meanings of words, especially such as occur in books read by the student at School or College. It has been thought necessary to do so, because a student naturally expects that the Dictionary he uses will give appropriate equivalents for such words and expressions as have some peculiarity in use or meaning. Moreover, quotations and references often help the reader in determining any particular meaning of a word in a particular passage by enabling him to see and compare how the word is used elsewhere. In some cases these quotations might appear to be superfluous; but to a student, especially a beginner, they are very useful as they supply him with illustrations of the uses of words, and firmly impress their meanings upon his mind.

Another noticeable feature of the Dictionary is that it gives explanations of the more important technical terms, particularly in Nyāya, Alankāra, Grammar, Dramaturgy, with quotations in Sanskrit wherever necessary, e. g. see the words अवस्तुतमज्ञा, उपनिषद्, सांख्य, मीमांसा, स्थायिभाव, प्रवेशक, रस, वार्तिक, अनेकान्तिक &c. In the case of Alankāras I have chiefly drawn upon the Kāvya-prakāśa, though I have occasionally referred to the Chandraśloka, Kuvalāyānanda and Rasagangādhara. In the explanation of Dramatic terms I have generally followed the Sāhityadarpaṇa. Similarly, striking phrases, some choice expressions and idioms or peculiar combinations of words, have been noticed under every word wherever necessary; e. g. see the words मरु, सेतु, हस्त, मरु, दा, कृ &c. Mythological allusions in the case of all important names have been briefly but clearly explained, so as to give the reader most of the facts connected with those personages; see ईश, कार्तिकेय, पद्माद, &c. Etymology has not been generally given except where peculiar; e. g. see the words अतिथि, पुत्र, जाया, हृषीकेश. The work also gives information about words though not of a technical nature, which it is believed, will be useful to the student; e. g. see the words मंडल, मानस, वेद, ईश. Some of the Nyāyas or maxims such as are frequently used in illustrations, have been collected under the word मन्त्र for easy reference. To add to the usefulness of the work, I have added at the end three Appendices. The first is on Sanskrit Prosody which gives in a clear and intelligible form all the common metres, with definitions, schemes in Gana and examples. In the preparation of this Appendix I have chiefly drawn upon the two popular works on Prosody the Alankāra and Chandaśloka but on the common metres which are

omitted there n have been added from the poems of Magha Bharav Dand n Bhatt &c The second Appendix gives the dates, writings &c of some of the mportant Sanskrit wr ters, such as K lid sa Bhavabhāt Bāṇa &c Here I have selected only those names about which something definite—something more than mere guesses and surmises—is known, and I have derived some hints from the Introduction to Vallabhadeva's Subhāshitāvali and Max Muller's 'India', for which my thanks are due to the authors. The third Appendix gives the most important names in the ancient Geography of India with identifications on the modern map wherever ascertained, and in this part of the work I have to cordially acknowledge the help I have derived from Cunningham's Ancient Geography, but particularly from Mr. Boroosah's Essay prefixed to the third volume of his English-Sanskrit Dictionary. Thus this Dictionary aims at serving as a useful aid to the student of Sanskrit by giving him almost everything that he is likely to require for ordinary purposes, and with this view I have incorporated as much useful information as could to be given within the limits of the book.

The arrangement of the work will be best understood from the "Directions to the student" which follow. I have only to refer to one point—the use of the *anusvāra* instead of nasals throughout. This practice, whatever may be said with regard to its correctness, is very convenient for purposes of printing, and will not, it is believed, affect the usefulness of the work. The several contrivances used to effect saving in *space* will be understood by the reader with very short practice.

Before concluding I must gratefully acknowledge the help that I have derived from different sources. And in doing so I must give the first place to the great Sanskrit Encyclopædia, the *Vāchaspatya* of Professor Tārānātha Tarkavāchaspati. Much of the general information given in this Dictionary has been derived from that work, though I have had to supplement it wherever defective. Several words and meanings not given in the existing Sanskrit-English Dictionaries, as also some quotations, have been borrowed from the same work. The Sanskrit-English Dictionary of Prof. Monier Williams is the next work to which I have been greatly indebted. I have constantly kept it by my side, and have freely utilized his renderings of some words, expressions &c. when I found them better than those I myself had to suggest. And though there is much in this Dictionary that is not to be found in that work, I must freely acknowledge the assistance it has often rendered me in the explanation of words and expressions. And the last, but not the least, is the great German Worterbuch of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk. This great work abounds with references and quotations, but the works belonging to Vedic literature have been comparatively more copiously drawn upon by them than those belonging to the post-Vedic literature. A glance at the contents will show that I have drawn upon works seldom or not at all referred to by those scholars; such as the works of Bhavabhūti, Jagannāth Pandit, Rājasekhara, Bāṇa, the *Kāvya*prakāśa, *Sisupālvadha*, *Kirātārjuniya*, *Naishadha-charita*, *Sāṅkara-Bhāṣya*, *Veṅṭ-Samhāra* &c.; and the great majority of quotations and references is from my own collection. But I am free to acknowledge that I have availed myself of the quotations in that Dictionary where my own collection was defective. To these authors, as well as to the authors and Editors of several other works—too many to be here enumerated from which I have derived occasional help of one kind or another, my grateful thanks are due.

In conclusion I trust that "*The Student's Sanskrit-English Dictionary*" will be found useful not only by those for whom it is mainly intended, but by the general Sanskrit reader also. No work, howsoever carefully prepared, can pretend to be entirely free from defects, and my work cannot be an exception, especially as it has had to be carried through the Press in great haste. I have, therefore, to request such persons as will do me the honour to use this Dictionary, to be so good as to inform me if they discover any mistakes, and also to make any suggestions for its improvement, and I shall be very glad to give them my best consideration in the second edition.

Poona, 15th February, 1890.

V. S. APTE.

Directions to the Student.

(TO BE STUDIED BEFORE USING THE DICTIONARY.)

1. Words are arranged in the Nāgarī alphabetical order.

2. The different parts of speech of a word are indicated by large black dashes, after which the nominative singular of the part of speech is usually given, or the letters *m.*, *f.*, *n.* or *ind.* are put after the dash, the leading word being given only once. Where a word is used as an adjective and also as a substantive, the senses of the adjective are invariably given first ; e. g. वीर, साधु.

3. Where two words, though identical in form, differ entirely in meaning, they are generally repeated as separate words ; e. g. हा, हि. In a few cases they have been grouped together.

4. Some words which are used as adverbs, but derived by case-inflections from a noun or adjective, are given within brackets under the noun or adjective, and their senses given in the usual way ; e. g. परेण, परे under पर, or समीपवत् or समीपे under समीप.

5. The several meanings of a word, when they can be sufficiently distinguished from one another, are given separately and marked by black Arabic figures. Mere shades of meaning are not considered as separate senses, but in such cases several synonyms are given under the same meaning, from which the reader will have to make his choice. Where the shades of meaning are sufficiently broad, they are numbered as separate meanings.

6. The meanings of words are arranged in the order of their importance and frequency of use. It has not been possible to do so in every case, but the system has been generally followed.

7. (a) Compounds are grouped under the first word in the compounds, in the alphabetical order of their second members, the small black dash before them denoting that first word ; e. g. -होत्र, under अग्नि means अग्निहोत्र.

N. B.—In giving compounds, the changes which the final letters undergo, e. g. the dropping, assimilation of letters &c. are assumed ; e. g. -अपर under पूर्व stands for पूर्वापर ; -गतिः under अधस् for अधोगतिः &c. In some cases the compound words, where not easily intelligible, are given in full within brackets.

(b) Where a compound itself is used as the first member of other compounds, these latter are given immediately after, their second member being preceded by ° which represents the first compound ; e. g. °इन्द्र, °राज &c. given under हि stand not for द्विन्द्र or द्विराज, but for द्विजेंद्र or द्विजराज.

(c) All *aluk* compounds (e. g. कुशेशय, सनसिज, हृदिस्पृश &c.) are given separately in their proper places, and not under the first member.

8. All words formed by Kṛit or Tadhita affixes are given separately ; thus कूर्लकष, भयंकर, अक्षमय, प्रातस्तन, हिमवत् &c. will be found not under कूल, भय, &c. but in their own places.

9. (a) In the case of substantives the nominative singular, wherever it may at once denote the gender, is given throughout, the *visarga*, unless followed by *f.*, indicating masculine gender, and the *anuvāra* neuter gender. Where the nominatives singular is not indicative of the gender, it is specified as *m. f.* or *n.* as the case may be. All substantives ending in consonants have their genders specified as *m. f.* or *n.*

(b) The feminine forms of nouns are usually given as separate leading words, but in some cases, especially in the first three or four hundred pages, they are given under the leading word after the masculine gender.

10. In the case of adjectives the simple base only is given. The feminine of the majority of adjectives is or ends in *ar*, and adjectives ending in *ḥ* or *ṣ* have generally the same base for all genders. In all such cases the simple base is given, the feminine being formed according to similar substantive bases. All irregular feminines are, however, denoted within brackets. Adjectives ending in *ṭ*, *ṣ*, or *ṣ* form their feminines regularly in *ती*, *नी*, or *सी*; where irregular, they are denoted within brackets.

11. (a) In the case of verbs, the Arabic figure before P., A. and U. denotes the conjugation to which the root belongs ; P. denoting Parasmaipada, A. Atmanepada, U. Ubhayapada (P. and A.), Den. stands for Denominative, and here the 3rd pers. sing. present tense is given throughout.

(b) Under each root the 3rd person singular present tense, and the past passive participle wherever noteworthy, are given throughout. The forms of the *Passive*, *Causal* and *Desiderative*, wherever noteworthy, are given after them, or after the senses of the primitive base, where there is any peculiarity in their senses.

(c) Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are given under the roots in alphabetical order. The small black dash (-) preceding a preposition stands for the word 'with' (which is used only before the first preposition), and shows that the preposition must be added to the root to give the meanings specified after it.

(d) Roots son et mes change their form or *pa la* (voice) or both, when used in particular senses or preceded by particular prepositions. Such changes are denoted within brackets.

(e) When a root belongs to different conjugations with different meanings, Roman figures are used to mark this difference (cf. अङ्, अङ्, अङ् &c.), the root being repeated only once.

12. (a) All possible derivatives from a word are not always given when they may be easily supplied, especially in the case of potential passive participles (formed by तव्य, अनीय and व), present participles, abstract nouns from adjectives (formed by adding ण, र or य). Where there is any peculiarity either in formation or meaning of these derivatives, they are given. But in many cases the student will have to supply forms according to the general rules given in Grammar.

(b) Similarly all the equivalents given under the radical word are not always repeated in the derivatives they may, if necessary, be ascertained by a reference to the radical word.

13. Mythological allusions are explained in *small type* in the body of the work between rectangular brackets []. Here long vowels like ā, ī, ū, and letters of the lingual class, as also क् and झ are, for the convenience of the press, denoted by corresponding *italic* letters; e. g. *Pandava* and *Kripī* stand for पण्डव and कृपि.

14. A few allusions and words that were accidentally omitted in the body of the work, are given in *Supplement*.

Grammatical and other Abbreviations, and Symbols.

A. or Atm. ...	Atmanepada.	Medic.	Medicine.
a.	Adjective.	n.	Neuter.
abl.	Ablative.	N.	Name.
acc.	Accusative.	Nom.	Nominative.
adv.	Adverb.	num. a.	Numeral adjective.
alg.	Algebra.	oft.	Often times.
Arith.	Arithmetic.	opp.	Opposite of.
astr.	Astronomy.	P.	Parasmaipada.
Avyayi.	Avyayibhāva.	pass.	Passive.
Bah.	Bahuvrīhi.	phil.	Philosophy.
Caus.	Causal.	pl.	Plural.
cf.	Compare.	pot. p.	Potential passive participle.
comp.	Compound.	p. p.	Past passive participle.
compar.	Comparative.	Pres.	Present tense.
dat.	Dative.	pres. p.	Present participle.
Den.	Denominative.	pron. a.	Pronominal adjective.
desid.	Desiderative.	q. v.	quod vide, which see.
du.	Dual.	Rhet.	Rhetoric.
e. g.	Exempli gratia, for example.	sing.	Singular.
f. or fem.	Feminine.	Subst.	Substantive.
fig.	Figurative.	superl.	Superlative.
freg.	Frequentative.	s. v.	sub voice, see under the word.
gen.	Genitive.	Tat.	Tatpurusha.
gram.	Grammar.	U.	Ubhayapada (Parasmai. and Atmanepada).
ibid.	The same.	Vart.	Vārtika.
i. e.	id est, that is.	Ved.	Vedic.
ind.	Indeclinable.	v. l.	Various reading.
inf.	Infinitive.	Voc.	Vocative.
instr.	Instrumental.	=	Equal or equivalent to, same as.
lit.	Literal.	&c.	Et cetera.
loc.	Locative.	°	denotes that the rest of the word under consideration is to be supplied, e. g. अस्तमभवस्य यस्य under अस्तमभवस्य
m. or mas.	Masculine.		
Mar.	Marāṭhī.		
Math.	Mathematics.		

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DICTIONARY.

of the names of works or authors.



N. B.—Except where otherwise specified, the Editions of works referred to are mostly those printed at Calcutta.

Atareya Brāhmaṇa (Bombay).	G. L.	Gangālahari.
Amarkosha (").	G. M.	Ganaratnamahodadhi of Var
Anandalahari.	H.	Hitopdesa (Nirṇaya Sāgara
Amarusataka.	Halāy.	Halāyudha.
Anargharāghava (published in the	Hch.	Harshacharita.
Kāvya-mālā).	H. D.	Hamsadūta.
Aryāsaptasatī (published in the Kavya-	J. N. V.	Jaiminiyanyāyamālāvistara
mālā).		(Goldstücker's Edition).
Asvadhātī (published in the Subhā-	K.	Kādambari. (Bombay)
shitaratnākara).	Kām.	Kāmandakinīśāra.
Asvalāyana's Sūtras.	Kāsi.	Kāśikāvṛtti (Benares).
Bhagavadgītā (Bombay).	Karpūr.	Karpūrmanjarī (published
Bhṛtṛihari's three Satakas (the figures		Kāvya-mālā).
1., 2., 3, after Bh. denoting Śṛīngāra°,	Kaṭh.	Kaṭhopanishad.
Nīti°, and Vairāgya°).	Kāty.	Kātyāyana.
Bhāgavata (Bombay).	Kaus.	Kausikasūtra.
Bhāshāparichcheda.	Kāv.	Kāvya-darsa.
Bhāṭṭikāvya.	Ken.	Kenopanishad.
Bālarāmāyana (Benares).	Ki.	Kirātārjuniya.
Varāhamihira's Brihatsamhit	Kīr. K.	Kīrtikaumudī (Bombay).
Bṛihat-kathā.	K. P.	Kāvya-prakāśa (")
Brahmasūtras.	K. R.	Kavirahasya.
Bṛihadāranyakopanishad.	Ks.	Kathāsaritsāgara.
Bhāminivilāsa (Bombay).	Ku.	Kumārsambhava (Bombay.
Chandakausika.	Kull.	Kullūka.
Chhandomanjarī.	Kusum.	Kusumānjali.
Chandrāloka.	Kuval.	Kuvalayananda
Chāṇakya-sataka.	Līlī.	Līlāvati.
Chātakashtaka (in two parts).	M.	Mālvikāgnimitra (Bombay)
Chaurapanchasikā.	Mālah. N.	Mādhavanidāna.
Chhandogyopanishad.	Māl.	Mālatīmādhava (Bombay).
Dāyabhāga.	Malli.	Mallinātha.
Dhananjayavijaya.	Mār. P.	Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa.
Dharmaviveka.	Mb.	Mahābhārata (Bombay).
Dasakumāracharita (Bombay).	Mbh.	Mahābhāshya (").
Dasarūpa (Hall's Edition).	Me.	Meghadūta (")
Dṛṣṭāntasataka.	Med.	Medinikosha.
Gautamasūtra.	Mit.	Mitāksharā (Bombay).
Ghatakarpurak vya	Mk.	Mṛichchhakatika.
Gita-govinda.	Moha M.	Mohamudgara.
	M*	Manu
	Mu	Mudrārāksasa (Bombay)

Mugadhabodha.	Sk.	Siddhanta-Kaumudi (Bombay
Mahāvīrcharita (Borooah's Edition).	S. L.	Sudhālahari (published in the
Naiṣadhaśharita.		māla).
Nāgānanda.	Srut.	Srutabodha.
Nalopākhyāna (Bombay).	S. Til.	Śringātilaka.
Nalodaya.	Subh.	Subhāshitaratnākara (Bombay
Nirukta.	Subhāsh.	Subhāshita.
Nitisāra.	Subh. Ratn.	Subhāshitaratnabhāṇḍāgāra (B
Nitiṭipradīpa.	Susr.	Susruta.
Pāpini's Aṣṭādhyāyī.	Svet. Up.	Svetāśvataropaniṣad.
Padāṅkadūta.	Tarka K.	Tarkakaumudī (Bombay).
Prasannarāghava.	Trik.	Trikāṇḍaśheṣha.
Prabodhchandrodaya (Bombay).	T. S.	Tarkasaṃgraha (Bombay)
Panchatantra (").	Tv.	Tārānātha's Vāchaspatyam.
Raghuvamśa (").	U.	Uttararāmacharita.
Rājaprasasti.	Udb.	Udbhata.
Rājataranginī.	Ud. D.	Uddhavadūta.
Rāmāyaṇa (Bombay).	Ud. S.	Uddhavasandesa.
Ratnāvalī (").	Ujñval	Ujñvaladatta.
Rasagāṅādhara (published in the	Up. }	Upaniṣad.
Kāvyamālā).	Upān. }	
Ritusamhāra (Bombay).	V.	Vikramorvasiyam (Bombay).
Rigveda (Max Muller's Edition).	Vais.	Vaiseshika.
Sakuntalā (Bombay).	Vais. Sūt.	Vaiseshikasūtras.
Saṁdhakalpadruma.	Vāj.	Vājasaneyi Samhitā.
} Sāṁkhyakārikā.	Vāk. P.	Vākyapadīya.
Sāṁkhyasūtra.	Vās.	Vāsavadattā (Hall's Edition)
Sāntisataka.	Vb.	Viddhasālābhajikā (Bombay
Sarasvatikanthābharana.	Ve.	Veṇisamhāra.
Sarvadarsanasamgraha.	Vedānta P.	Vedāntaparibhāṣhā.
	Vet.	Vetālpāṇchavimsati.
Siddhāntamuktāvalī.	Vikr.	Vikramāṅkadevacharita (Bom
Satapatha Brāhmaṇa.	Vir. M.	Vīramitrodaya.
Sāyana.	V. May.	Vyavahāramayūkha (Mī. M
Sārirabhashya.		Edition).
Sāhityadarpaṇa.	V. P.	Vishṇu Purāṇa.
Sisupālavadha.	V. Sah.	Vishṇusahasranāma.
Sikshā.	Y.	Yājñavalkya (Mr. Mandlik's E
Siva Purāṇa.	Yoga S.	Yogasūtras.
	Yv., Yaj.	Yajurveda.

te — After the Abbreviations given above, where one Arabic figure is followed by another, the former indicates the canto, chapter, part, act &c. ; and the latter, the number of the verse. A single Arabic figure indicates the page, act, &c.

THE STUDENT'S SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

अ

अक्रान्ति

अ The first letter of the Nāgarī Alphabet.—अः 1 N. of Vishnu, the first of the three sounds constituting the sacred syllable ओम्; अकारो विष्णुर्हृदि उकारस्तु महेश्वरः । मकारस्तु रुद्रो ब्रह्मा षण्वस्तु त्रयात्मकः ॥ 2 N. of Śiva, Brāhmā, Vāyu, or Vaiśvānara—*ind.* 1 A prefix corresponding to Latin *in*, Eng. *in* or *un*, Gr. *a* or *an* and joined to nouns, adjectives, indeclinables (or even to verbs) as a substitute for the negative particle नञ् and changed to अन् before vowels except in the word अक्रान्ति. The senses of न usually enumerated are six:—(a) सादृश्य 'likeness' or 'resemblance'; अत्राक्षयः one like a Brāhmaṇa (wearing the sacred thread &c.), but not a Brāhmaṇa, but a Kshatriya or Vaiśya. (b) अभाव 'absence', 'negation', 'want', 'privation'; अज्ञानं absence of knowledge, ignorance; अक्रोधः, अनंगः, अकंदकः, अयतः &c. (c) भेद 'difference' or 'distinction'; अयतः not a cloth, something different from, or other than, a cloth. (d) अल्पता 'smallness', 'diminution', used as a diminutive particle; अनुद्रा having a slender waist (कुसुमाक्षी or तनुमध्या). (e) अप्राशस्त्य 'badness', 'unfitness', having a depreciative sense; अकालः wrong or improper time; अकार्यं not fit to be done, improper, unworthy, bad act. (f) विरोध 'opposition', 'contrariety'; अनिति: the opposite of morality, immorality; असित not white, black. These senses are put together in the following verse:—
तत्सादृश्यमभावश्च तदल्पत्वं तदल्पता ॥ अप्राशस्त्यं विरोधश्च नञर्थः षट् प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ See न also. With verbal derivatives, it has usually the sense of 'not'; अदृग्वा; अययन् not seeing; so असकृन् not once; sometimes अ does not affect the sense of the second member; as अपश्चिन्, अनुत्तम, see the words. 2 An interjection of (a) Pity (*ah!*) अ अवय. (b) Reproach, censure (fie, shame); अपात्रि त्वं जाल्म, see अक्रान्ति, अजीवति also. (c) Used in addressing: अ अनन्. (d) It is also used as a particle of prohibition 3 The augment prefixed to the root न in the formation of

the Imperfect, Aorist and Conditional Tenses.

अक्रान्ति *a.* (अ being regarded as a consonant) Not a debtor, free from debt. The form अक्रान्ति also occurs in this sense.

अंश 10 U. (अंशयति-ते) To divide, distribute, share among; also अंश-पयति in this sense. With ति- 1 to distribute.—2 to cheat.

अंशः 1 A share, part, portion; सकृद्देशो निपतति Ms. 9. 47; R. 8. 16; अंशेन दर्शितानुब्रूयता K. 159 partly. 2 A share in property, inheritance; स्वतो-ज्ञतः Ms. 8. 408; 9. 201; Y. 2. 3 The number of a fraction; sometimes used for fraction itself. 4 A degree of latitude (or longitude). 5 The shoulder (more generally written अंस, q. v.). —Comp.—अंशः a secondary incarnation; part of a portion.—अंशे *adv.* share by share. —अवतारः-तरणं descent (on earth) of parts of deities, partial incarnation; तार इव धर्मस्य Dk. 153; N. of Adhyāyas 64-67 of Ādiparvan of Bhārata. —भास्त्र, -हर, -हारिन् *m. f.* an heir, coheir; पित्रदोशहरश्चैवां पूर्वभावे परः परः Y. 2. 132, 133.—सवर्णनं—reduction of fractions to the same denominator. —स्वरः the keynote.

अंशकः 1 One having a share, a coheir; relative. 2 A share, portion, division.—कं A solar day.

अंशान् Act of dividing.

अंशयितु *m.* A divider, sharer.

अंशाल *a.* 1 Having, or entitled to, a share. 2=अंसल, q. v.

अंशान् *a.* 1 Sharer, coheir; (पुनर्विभागकरणे) सर्वे वा स्युः समांशिनः Y. 2. 114. 2 Having parts.

अंशुः 1 A ray, beam of light; चंद्र°, वन° hot-rayed, the sun; सूर्याभिमर्शनि-वारयिन् Ku. 1. 32; lustre, brilliance. 2 A point or end. 3 A small or minute particle. 4 End of a thread. 5 Garment; decoration; dress. 6 Speed.—Comp.—जालं a collection of rays, blaze or halo of light. —धरः, -पतिः-भृत्, -वाणः, भर्तुः, -स्वामी, -हस्तः the sun. (bearer of rays or lord of rays) —पटं a kind of sūken loth a garland of light, halo —नालिच *m.* the sun

अंशुमत् *a.* 1 Luminous, radiant ज्योतिषां सर्वेशुमान् Bg. 10. 21. 2 Pointed.—*m.* (मात्) 1 The sun; बालखिलैरिवा-शुमान् R. 15. 10. 2 N. of the grandson of Sagara, son of Asamanjasa and father of Dilipa.

अंशुकं 1 A cloth, garment in general, शितांशुका V. 3. 12; यत्रांशुकाक्षिपदिलज्जिताना Ku. 1. 14; S. 1. 34. 2 A fine or white cloth; Me. 62; usually silken or muslin. 3 An upper garment, a mantle; also an under garment. 4 A leaf. 5 Mild or gentle blaze of light.

अंशुमत्कला The plantain tree.

अंशुल *a.* Radiant, luminous.—ल N. of the sage Chāpakya.

अंस (अंसयति, अंसापयति) See अंश.

अंसः 1 A part, portion, see अंश. 2 Shoulder, shoulderblades.—Comp.—कूटः a bull's hump, the protuberance between the shoulders.—त्रं 1 an armour to protect the shoulders. —2 a bow.—फलकः the upper part of the spine.—भारः a burden or yoke put upon the shoulder.—भारिक, -भारिन् *a.* (अंसे°) bearing a yoke or burden on the shoulder.—विवर्तिन् *a.* turned towards the shoulders; S. 3. 26.

अंसल *a.* Strong, lusty, powerful, having strong shoulders; युवा युगव्यावत-बाहुरंसलः R. 3. 34.

अंश 1 A. (अंहेते, अंशितुं, अंशित) To go, approach; set out.—*Caus.* 1 To send 2 To shine. 3 To speak.

अंशतिः—सी *f.* 1 A gift. 2 Anxiety; trouble, care, distress; illness. (Ved.).

अंशस् *m.* (अंशः-हसी &c.) 1 A sin; महमा संशतिमहसां विहंतुं...अलं Ki. 5. 17. 2 Trouble, anxiety, care.

अंशितः—सी *f.* A gift, donation.

अंशितः 1 A foot. 2 The root of a tree, cf. अंशे. 3 The number four.—Comp.—पः 'foot-drinker', a tree —रक्षकः the upper part of the sole of the foot.

अक्ष 1 P. (अकति, अकित) To go, tortuously like a serpent.

अक्ष Absence of happiness; pain, misery; sin.

अक्ष N. of Ketu (the descending node).

अक्रान्ति *a.* Not the youngest (such

as eldest, middle); elder, superior.
—**सु**: N. of Buddha Gautama.

अकन्या No virgin, a maid that is not so any longer.

अकर *a.* 1 Handless, maimed. 2 Exempt from tax or duty. 3 Not doing or acting; not disposed to work, ceasing from work.

अकरण Not doing, absence of action; अकरणात् मंदकरणं श्रेयः; cf. the English phrases "Something is better than nothing," "Better late than never."

अकर्णः *f.* Failure, disappointment, non-accomplishment, mostly used in imprecations; तस्याकर्णित्वास्तु Sk. may he be disappointed, or experience a failure!

अकर्ण *a.* 1 Devoid of ears; deaf. 2 **अकर्ण** of Karna.—**ज**: A serpent. **अकर्तन** *a.* Dwarfish.

अकर्मन् *a.* 1 Without work, idle; inefficient. 2 Wicked, degraded. 3 (Gram.) Intransitive, generally in this sense **अकर्मन्**.—**न**. (—**र्त्त**) 1 Absence of work. 2 An improper act; crime, sin.—**COMP.**—**अन्वित** *a.* 1 unengaged, unoccupied, idle. —2 criminal.—**कृत्** *a.* free from action, or doing an improper act. —**भोगः** enjoyment of freedom from the fruits of action.

अकर्मक *a.* Intransitive; (*f.*) **अकर्मिका**.

अकल *a.* Not in parts, without parts, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकल्क *a.* 1 Free from sediment, pure. 2 Sinless.—**लूका** Moon-light.

अकल्प *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, unrestrained. 2 Weak, unable. 3 Incomparable.

अकस्मात् *ind.* 1 Accidentally, suddenly, unexpectedly, all of a sudden; अकस्मादागतुना सह विधासो न युक्तः H. 1. 2 Without cause or ground, causelessly, in vain; नाकस्मात् दण्डिलभाता विकीर्णानि निरोक्षितान् Pt. 2. 65; कथं त्वां त्यजेदकस्मात्सतिर्यथैव R. 14. 55, 73.

अकांड *a.* 1 Accidental, unexpected, sudden; दुर्गकांडविवर्तनद्वारणः U. 4. 15; Māl. 5. 31. 2 Destitute of stem or stock.—**COMP.**—**जात** *a.* suddenly born or produced. —**पातः** unexpected occurrence. —**पातजात** *a.* dying as soon as born. —**चूलं** a sudden attack of colic.

अकांडे *adv.* Unexpectedly, all of a sudden, suddenly; दुर्गकरोष चरणः क्षत इत्यकांडं तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिद्वद पदादिगता S. 2. 12.

अकाम *a.* 1 Free from desire, affection, or love. 2 Reluctant, unwilling. 3 Uninfluenced by, not subject to, love, S. 1. 23. 4 Unconscious, unintentional.

अकामतः *adv.* Unwillingly, reluctantly, unintentionally, unconsciously; इतरे कृतवन्तस्तु पापान्येतावकामतः Ms. 9 242

अ 1 Without body n corporeal 2 An epithet of śāmbu

3. Epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकारण *a.* Causeless, groundless, spontaneous.—**ज** Absence of a cause, motive or ground; किमकारणमेव दर्शनं विलप्ये त्वेव न दीयते Ku. 4. 7; अकारणात्—**ज** causelessly, in vain.

अकार्य *a.* Improper. —**ई** An unworthy or bad act, a criminal action.—**COMP.** **कारिन्** *a.* an evil-doer, one who commits a misdeed; one that neglects one's duty.

अकाल *a.* Untimely, premature, R. 15. 44.—**लः** Wrong, inauspicious or unseasonable time, not the proper time (for any thing); अत्यारुहो हि नारीणामकालो नमोमयः R. 12. 33.—**COMP.**

कुसुमं,—**पुष्पं** a flower blossoming out of season.—**कूपमांडः** a pumpkin produced out of season; (fig.) useless birth.—**ज**,—**उत्पन्न**,—**जात** *a.* produced out of season, premature; unseasonable.—**जलदीव्यः**,—**नेदीव्यः** 1 an unseasonable rise or gathering of clouds.—2 mist or fog.—**वेला** unseasonable or improper time.—**सह** *a.* 1 not enduring delay or loss of time, impatient.—2 not able to hold out as a castle.

अकिंचन *a.* Without any thing, quite poor, utterly destitute; अकिंचनः सन् प्रभवः स संवत् Ku. 5. 77.

अकिंचिज्ज्ञ *a.* Not knowing anything, quite ignorant; Bh. 2. 8.

अकिंचित्कर *a.* 1 Useless; परतत्रभिदम-किंचित्करं च Ve. 3. 2 Innocent.

अकुंठ *a.* 1 Not blunted, unobstructed; आशङ्क्यग्रहादकुंठपरशोः Ve. 2. 2. 2 Vigorous, able to work. 3 Fixed. 4 Excessive.

अकुतः *adv.* Not from anywhere (in comp. only).—**COMP.**—**चलः** N. of Śiva.—**भय** *a.* secure, not threatened from any quarter, safe; मादृशानामपि यः संचारो जातः U. 2; यानि क्षीण्यकुतोभयानि च पदान्वासन्नप्रायोपेने *th. l.* for अपराङ्मुखाणि 5. 35.

अकुप्यं 1 Not a base metal, gold or silver. 2 Any base metal.

अकुशल *a.* 1 Inauspicious, unlucky. 2 Not clever or skilful.—**लं** Evil or misfortune.

अकूपारः 1 The sea. 2 The sun. 3 A tortoise in general. 4 King of tortoise sustaining the world.

अकृच्छ *a.* Free from difficulty.—**च्छ** Absence of difficulty, ease, facility.

अकृत *a.* 1 Not done or prepared. 2 Wrongly or differently done. 3 Incomplete, not ready (as food). 4 Uncreated. 5. One who has done no works. 6 Unripe, immature.—**ता** One not legally regarded as a daughter and placed on a level with sons.—**तं** An unperformed act non performance of an act an unheard-of deed

—**COMP.**—**अर्थ** *a.* unsuccessful.—**अस्त्र** *a.* unpractised in arms.—**आत्मन्** *a.* 1 ignorant, foolish.—2 not identified with Brahman or the Supreme Spirit.

—**उद्वाह** *a.* unmarried.—**ज्ञ** *a.* ungrateful.—**धी**—**बुद्धि** *a.* ignorant.

अकुट *a.* Not tilled; not drawn. **COMP.**—**पच्य**,—**रोहिन्** *a.* growing or ripening in unploughed land, growing exuberant or wild; च्या इव शस्त्वदः Ki. 1. 17; R. 14. 77.

अका A Mother.

अक्त *a.* Smeared, anointed; usually in comp.; as **वृत्**.—**क्ता** Night.

अक्त्रं An armour (वस्त्रं).

अकम *a.* Confused.—**नः** 1 Want of order, confusion, irregularity. 2 Breach of propriety or decorum.

अक्रिय *a.* Inactive, dull.—**या** Inactivity; neglect of duty.

अक्रूर *a.* Not cruel.—**रः** N. of a Yādava, a friend and uncle of Kṛishṇa.

अक्रोध *a.* Free from anger.—**धः** Absence or suppression of anger.

अक्लिष्ट *a.* Unwearied, undisturbed, indefatigable. 2 Not marred, unimpaired; S. 5. 19.

अक्ष 1. 5. P. (अक्षति-अक्षोति, अक्षित) 1 To reach. 2 To pervade, penetrate. 3 To accumulate.

अक्षः 1 An axis, axle. 2 The pole of a cart. 3 A cart, car; also a wheel.

4 The beam of a balance. 5 Terrestrial latitude. 6 A die for playing with; cube. 7 The seed of which rosaries are made. 8 A weight equal to 16 māshas and called कर्ष.

9 N. of the plant Terminalia Belerica (बिभीत्तक). 10 A serpent. 11 Garuda.

12 The soul. 13 Knowledge. 14 Legal procedure, a law-suit. 15 A person born blind.—**क्षं** 1 An organ of sense; an object of sense; 2 Social salt, seasalt. 3 Blue vitriol.—**COMP.**

—**अयकीलः**—**लकः** a linch-pin.—**आवपनं** a dice-board.—**आवापः** a gambler.

—**कर्णः** hypotenuse.—**कुशल**—**शौड** *a.* skilful in gambling.—**कुटः** the pupil of the eye. **कोविदः**—**ज्ञ** *a.* skilled in dice.—**रलहः** gambling, playing at dice.—**ज्ञं** 1 direct knowledge or cognition.—2 a thunderbolt.—3 a diamond.—**जः** N. of Viṣṇu.—**तत्त्वं**,—**विद्या** the science of gambling.—**दर्शकः**,—**दृश्** 1 a judge.—2 a superintendent of gambling.—**देविन्** *m.* a gambler, gamester.—**चूतं** dice-play, gambling.—**चूर्तः** a gamester, a gambler.—**चूर्तिल** a bull or ox yoked to the pole of a cart.—**पटलं** 1 a court of law.—2 a depository of legal documents.—**पादकः** one who is well-versed in law a judge—**पात** cast of dice—**पात** N. of the sage Gautama, founder of the Nyāya system of philosophy or

a follower of that system.—भाग; अक्षः a degree of latitude.—भारः a cart-load.—माला, —सूत्रं a rosary, string of beads; कुतोऽक्षप्रणयी तया करः Ku. 5, 11.—राजः one addicted to gambling; the chief of dice, the die called *Kali*—वाटः a gambling house; the gambling table.—हृदयं perfect skill in or conversancy with gambling.—अक्षवती gaming, playing with dice, a game at dice.

अक्षगिक *a.* Steady, firm, not frail or transitory; steadfast (as a gaze or look).

अक्षत *a.* (a) Uninjured, unhurt; स्वमनः दधमक्षता उतिः Ku. 4, 9. (b) Unbroken, whole; undivided, —तः 1 Siva. 2 Thrashed and winnowed rice dried in the sun; (pl.) whole grain, entire, unhusked and pounded rice washed with water, and used as an article of worship in all religious and sacred ceremonies; साक्षुत्पात्रहस्ता R. 2, 21. 3 Barley (यवाः) said to be also *n.*—तं 1 Corn, grain of any kind. 2 Eunuch (also *m.*).—ता A virgin.—COMP.—योनिः a virgin, not yet blemished by sexual intercourse; Ms. 9, 176.

अक्षम *a.* 1 Unfit, unable; non-forbearing; impatient; R. 13, 16.—ना 1 Impatience; jealousy. 2 Anger, passion.

अक्षय *a.* 1 Undecaying, imperishable, unfailling; त्रिसप्तथा शक्तिरिवार्थ-मक्षय R. 4, 13.—COMP.—तृतीया the festival falling on the third day of the bright half of Vaisākha.

अक्षय्य *a.* Inexhaustible; imperishable; तपः षड्भाग्यमक्षय्यं ददत्वारण्यका हि नः S. 2, 13.

अक्षर *a.* 1 Imperishable, indestructible; Ku. 3, 50; Bg. 15, 16. 2 Fixed, firm.—रः 1 Siva. 2 Vishnu—रं 1 (a) A letter of the alphabet; अक्षराणामकरो-द्वि Bg. 10, 33; अक्षर &c. (b) A syllable; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2, 83. (c) A word or words, speech collectively; प्रतिषेधं विद्वद्वाचिणाम् S. 3, 25. 2 A document, writing in general (in pl.) 3 The indestructible spirit, Brahma. 4 Water. 5 The sky. 6 Final beatitude.—COMP.—अर्थ meaning (of words) —च (हुं) दुः —चणः —नः a scribe, writer, copyist; so जीवकः, —जीवी, जीविका a professional writer.—च्युतकं getting out a different meaning by the omission of a letter.—छंदसू. —दुसं a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains.—जननी—तुलिका a reed or pen.—(वि) न्यासः 1 writing; arrangement of letters.—2 the alphabet 3 scripture—यूमिका tablet or board R. 18, 46—सूक्ष्म a scholar student—वर्जित *a.* unlettered, illiterate—शिक्षा the science of

(mystic) syllables.—संस्थानं arrange-ment of letters; writing; alphabet.

अक्षरकं A vowel, a letter.

अक्षरज्ञः *adv.* 1 Syllable by syllable. 2 To the very letter; literally.

अक्षातिः *f.* Intolerance, envy, jealousy.

अक्षर *a.* Free from artificial salt.

—रः Natural salt.

अक्षि *n.* (अक्षिणी, अक्षिणि, अक्ष्या, अक्ष्यः &c.) 1 The eye. 2 The number two.—COMP.—कंपः twinkling; R. 15, 67.

—कूटः—दकः—गोलः, —तारा the eyeball; pupil of the eye.—जल *a.* 1 visible, present; Si. 9, 81.—2 rankling in the eye, an eye-sore, hated; तोड्मस्य हास्ये जातः Dk. 159.—पक्ष्मन्, —लोमन् the eye-lash.—पटलं 1 a coat of the eye. 2 disease of the eye pertaining to this coat.—विकृणितं, विकृणितं a side-look, leer, a look with the eyelids partially closed.

अक्षुण्ण *a.* 1 Unbroken, uncurtailed. 2 Not conquered or defeated; successful; अक्षुण्णोद्धनयः Ve. 1, 2, 3 Not trodden or beaten, unusual; Si. 1, 32.

अक्षेत्र *a.* Destitute of fields; uncultivated.—जं 1 A bad field. 2 (fig.) A bad pupil, unworthy recipient or receptacle (of anything).—COMP.—वाट *a.* destitute of spiritual knowledge.

अक्षौटः A walnut (Mar. डोंगरी अक्रोड).

अक्षौच्य *a.* Immovable, imperturbable; R. 17, 74.

अक्षौहिणी A large army consisting of 21870 chariots, as many elephants, 65610 horse, and 109350 foot.

अखंड *a.* Unbroken, whole, entire; अखंडं पुण्यात् फलनिव S. 2, 10.—इ *adv.* Uninterruptedly.

अखंडन *a.* 1 Unbroken. 2 Full, entire.—ने 1 Not breaking. 2 Non-refutation.—नः Time.

अखंडित *a.* 1 Unbroken. 2 Uninterrupted, undisturbed.—COMP.—उत्सव *a.* always festive.—ऋतुः time or season which yields its usual produce of flowers &c. (a.) fruitful.

अखर्व *a.* 1 Not dwarfish, short or stunted. 2 Not small, great; अखर्वेण गवैर्न विरजमानः Dk. 3.

अखात *a.* Not dug; not buried.—तः —तं 1 A natural lake. 2 A pool before a temple.

अखिल *a.* 1 Whole, entire, complete; oft., with सर्व; एतद्धि सर्वोऽविजने सर्वभोगोऽखिलं मुनिः Ms. 1, 59; लेन entirely. 2 Not fallow, ploughed.

अखेटिकः 1 A tree in general. 2 A dog trained to the chase.

अख्यातिः *f.* Infamy, ill-repute; कर् *a.* disgraceful disreputable

अग 1 P (अगति आगति अग्रेष्यति अगति) 1 To wind, move tortuously 2 To go (अगति आगति &c.)

अग *a.* 1 Unable to walk. 2 Unapproachable.—गः 1 A tree. 2 A mountain; also a stone. 3 A snake. 4 The sun. 5 The number seven.—COMP.—आत्मजा the daughter of the mountain, N. of Pārvatī.—ओकस् *m.* 1 a mountain-dweller.—2 a bird (वृक्षवारी).—3 the animal शृम supposed to have 8 legs.—4 a lion.—ज *a.* roaming or wandering through mountains, wild (—जं) bitumen.

अगच्छ *a.* Not going.—छः A tree अगतिः *f.* 1 Want of resort or resource, necessity. 2 Want of access (lit. & fig.)

अगति (ती) क *a.* 1 Helpless; without any resort or resource; बालमेतमगतिनादाय Dk. 9; दंडस्त्वगतिना गतिः Y. 1, 346.

अगद *a.* Healthy, sound, free from disease.—दः 1 A medicine, a medicinal drug. 2 Health. 3 The science of antidotes.—COMP.—अगदंकारः a physician, अगन—अग q. v.

अगम्य *a.* 1 Not fit to be walked in or approached, unapproachable, inaccessible (lit. & fig.); योनिनामगम्यः &c. 2 Inconceivable, incomprehensible; याः संपदस्ता मनसोऽगम्यः Si. 3, 59, see under गम्य also.—COMP.—रूप *a.* of unsurpassed or inconceivable nature, form &c.; रूपो पदवीं प्रविशन्ना Ki. 1, 9

अगम्या A woman not deserving to be approached, (for cohabitation), one of the low castes; गमने चैव जाति-अंशकराणि वा &c.—COMP.—गमनं illicit intercourse.—गमिन् *a.* practising illicit intercourse.

अगक *n.* Agallochum.

अगस्तिः, अगस्त्यः 1 'Pitcher-born', N. of a celebrated Rishi or sage 2 N. of the star Canopus.

अगाध *a.* Unfathomable, very deep, bottomless; अगाधसलिलात्समुद्रात् H. 1, 52, (fig.) profound, sound, very deep, तत्त्व R. 6, 21; यस्य ज्ञानदयासंधोऽगाधस्यात्पा ग्याः Ak. unfathomable, incomprehensible.—घः, —घं a deep hole or chasm.—COMP.—जलः a deep pool or pond, deep lake.

अगारं A house; श्रुयानि चाप्यगाराणि Ms. 9, 265; दाहिन् an incendiary.

अगिरः Heaven.—COMP.—ओकस् *a.* dwelling in the heaven (as a god).

अगुण *a.* 1 Destitute of attributes (referring to God). 2 Having no good qualities, worthless; अगुणोऽन-शोकः M. 3.—गः A fault, demerit.

अगुरु *a.* (—र्वी *f.*) 1 not heavy, light. 2 (In prosody) Short. 3 Having no teacher.—रु *n.* (m. also) The fragrant alce wood and tree.

अगृह A houseless wanderer a hermit.

अगोचर *a.* Imperceptible by the senses not obvious हा

वक्ष्यन्त्यस्य Dk. 169. — १ Anything beyond the cognizance of the senses. 2 Not being seen or observed, or known. 3 Brahma.

अग्न्या १ The wife of Agni and Goddess of Fire, Svāhā. 2 The Tre-tā age.

अग्निः १ Fire ; कोषः, चिता &c. 2 The God of fire. 3 Sacrificial fire of three kinds गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय & इक्षिण. 4 The fire of the stomach, digestive faculty. 5 Bile. 6 Gold. 7 The number three. In Dvandva Comp. as first member with names of deities, and with particular words अग्नि is changed to अग्रा, as विष्णु, मरुतो or to अग्नी, as पर्जन्यौ, वरुणौ, पादौ. —Comp. —अ (आ) गार्-रः, —आलयः, —गृहं a fire-sanctuary ; R. 5. 25. —अस्त्रं fire-missile, a rocket, so वाणः. —आधानं consecrating the fire ; so आहितिः. —आधेयः Brāhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire. (—यं) = आधानं. —आहितः one who maintains the sacred fire ; see अहिताग्नि. —उत्पातः a fiery portent, meteor comet &c. —उपस्थानं worship of Agni ; the mantra or hymn with which Agni is worshipped. —क्षणः, —स्तोकः a spark. कर्मन् १, 1 action of fire. —2 oblation to Agni, worship of Agni ; so कार्यः ; निवर्तिताग्निकार्यः K. 16. —कारिका १ the means of consecrating the sacred fire, the *rit* called अग्नीय. —2=अग्निकार्य. —काष्ठं agallochum (अशु). —कुकुदः a fire-brand. —कुण्डं an enclosed space for keeping the fire, a fire-vessel. —कुमारः, —तनयः, —सुतः N. of Kārtikeya said to be born from fire, see कार्तिकेय. —केतुः smoke. —कोणः, —दिक् the south-east corner ruled over by Agni. —क्रिया १ obsequies, funeral ceremonies. —2 branding. —क्रीडा fire-works, illuminations. —गर्भे *a.* having fire in the interior ; भूमि इमिभिव S. 4. 3. (—र्भः) the sun-stone, supposed to contain and give out fire when touched by the rays of the sun ; cf. S. 2. 7. (—र्भः) १ N. of the Sami plant. —2 N. of the earth. —चित् *m.* one who has kept the sacred fire ; यतिभिः सार्व-मन्त्रिमिचित् R. 8. 25. —चयः, —चयनं, —चित्वा arranging or keeping the sacred fire. (अग्न्याकार) —ज *a.* born from fire. —जातः १ N. of Kārtikeya. —2 Viṣṇu. (—जं, —जर्तं) gold ; so जन्मन्. —जिह्वा १ a tongue or flame of fire. —2 one of the 7 tongues of Agni (कचाली धूमिनी वेदा लोहिता नीललोहिता । हवर्णा पञ्चगणा च जिह्वाः सप्त विमलवर्णाः). —चपस् *a.* growing, shining or burning. —चयं, वेता the three fires, see under अग्नि. —दृ *a.* १ tonic, stomachic. —2 incendiary. —दातृ *m.* one who performs the last ceremony of a man —दीपन *a.* stomachic, one —दीप्तिः इक्षि f unproved digestion good appetite

—देवा the third lunar mansion, the Pleiades (कृत्तिका). —धानं the place or receptacle for keeping the sacred fire, the house of an अग्निहोत्रिन्. —धारणं maintaining the sacred fire. —परिक्रि-ष्ण-या worship of fire. —परिच्छदः the whole sacrificial apparatus Ms. 6. 4. —परीक्षा ordeal by fire. —पर्वतः a volcano. —पुराणं one of the 18 Purāṇas ascribed to Vyāsa. —प्रतिष्ठा consecration of fire, especially the nuptial fire. —प्रवेशः, —ज्ञानं entering the fire, self-immolation of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband. —प्रस्तरः a flint, a stone producing fire. —बाहुः smoke. —भं १ N. of कृत्तिका. —2 gold. —भु १ water. —2 gold. —भूः 'fire-born' N. of Kārtikeya. —मणिः the sun-stone ; a flint. —मथं, —यन्, producing fire by friction. —मोहं loss of appetite, dyspepsia. —मुखः १ a deity. —2 a Brāhmaṇa in general. —3 'fire-mouthed', sharp-biting, an epithet of a bug Pt. 1. (—खी) a kitchen. —रक्षणं consecrating or preserving the sacred (domestic) fire or अग्निहोत्र. —रजः, —रजस् *m.* १ scarlet insect by name इन्द्रगोप. —2 the might or power of Agni —3 gold. —लोकः the world of Agni, which is situated below the summit of Meru. —वधूः Svāhā, the daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Agni. —वर्धक *a.* tonic. —वाहः १ smoke. —2 a goat. —वीर्यं १ power or might of Agni. —2 gold. —शरणं-शाला-लं a fire sanctuary ; a house or place for keeping the sacred fire ; शरणाय स्थानिलोहं V. 3. —शिखः १ lamp. —2 rocket, fiery arrow. —3 an arrow in general. —4 safflower plant. —5 saffron. (—खं) १ saffron. —2 gold. —हुत्, —हुभू, —होम &c. see —स्तुत्, —स्तुभू &c. संस्कारः १ consecration of fire. —2 burning on the funeral pile ; नस्य कार्त्तिसंस्कारः Ms. 5. 69, R. 12. 56. —सखः, सहायः १ the wind. —2 wild pigeon. —3 smoke. —साक्षिक *a.* or *adv.* keeping fire for a witness, in the presence of fire ; पंचवाणं M. 4. 12. —स्तुत् N. of a portion of that sacrifice which extends over one day. —स्तोमः (—होमः) N. of a protracted ceremony or sacrificial rite extending over several days in spring and forming an essential part of the ज्योतिषेयम्. —होत्रं १ an oblation to Agni. —2 maintenance of the sacred fire and offering oblations to it. —होत्रिन् *a.* one who practises the Agnihotra, or consecrates and maintains the sacred fire. —अभिषात् *ind.* To the state of fire ; used in comp. with कृ 'to burn', 'to consign to flames', न चकार शरीरमभिषात् R. 8. 72 ; भू to be burnt.

अग्र *a.* १ First, foremost chief, best principal माहिषी chief queen 2 Excess *a.* —अं १ (*a.*) The fore-

most or topmost point, tip, point (opp. मूलं, मध्यः) ; (fig.) sharpness, keenness ; नासिका° tip of the nose ; समस्ता एव विद्या जिह्वेऽभवन् K. 346 stood on the tip of the tongue. (*b.*) Top, summit, surface ; कैलास, पर्वत, &c. 2 Front. 3 The best of any kind. 4 Goal, aim. 5 Beginning. 6 Overplus, excess. In compounds as first member meaning 'the foremost', 'front', 'tip' &c. ; *e. g.* पादः, —वरणः. —Comp. —अनी (णी) कः (कं) van-guard ; Ms. 7. 193. —आसनं chief seat, seat of honour Mu. 1. 12. —करः =अग्रहस्तः q. v. —गः a leader, a guide ; taking the lead. —गण्य *a.* foremost ; to be ranked first. —ज *a.* first born or produced ; (—जः) १ the first born, an elder brother, अस्त्वय मरुत्पूरताग्रजे मे R. 14 73. —2 a Brāhmaṇa. (—जा) an elder sister ; so जात, जातक, जाति. —जन्मन् *m.* १ the first born, an elder brother. —2 a Brāhmaṇa ; Dk. 13. —जिह्वा the tip of tongue, —दाभिन् *a.* (degraded) Brāhmaṇa who takes presents offered in honour of the dead —दूतः a harbinger ; कुष्णाक्षोपाग्रदूतः Ve. 1. 22 ; R. 6 12. —नीः (णीः) a leader foremost अग्रणीर्निरुद्धताग्रणीणां R. 5. 4. —पादः the forepart of the foot ; toes. —पूजा the highest or first mark of reverence or respect. —पेयं precedence in drinking. —भागः १ the first or best part. —2 remnant, remainder. —3 tip, point. —भा सिन् *a.* first to take or claim (the remnant). —भूः =ज. —भूमिः *f.* goal of ambition or object aimed at. —मांसं flesh in the heart, the heart itself, 'च चान्ति' Ve. 3. —यायिन् *a.* taking the lead, leading the van ; युवस्य ते रणशिरस्य यययायी S. 7. 26. —योधिन् *m.* the principal hero, champion. —संधानी the register of human actions kept by Yama. —संध्या early dawn ; कर्कटुताग्र-रि तुहिने रजयलयसंध्या S. 4 v. 1. —सर =या-यिन् taking the lead ; R. 9. 23 ; 5. 71. —हस्तः (—करः, —पाणिः) the forepart of the hand or arm ; forepart of the trunk (of an elephant) ; often used for a finger or fingers taken collectively ; also the right hand ; अथाग्रहस्ते सुकुलीकृताली Ku. 5. 63. —हायनः (णः) the beginning of the year ; N. of the month मार्गशीर्ष-हारः a grant of land given by kings (to Brāhmaṇas) for sustenance ; कस्मिंश्चिद्ग्रहो Dk. 8, 9.

अग्रतः *adv.* (with gen.) १ Before, in front of, at the head of ; forward. 2 In the presence of. 3 First. —Comp. —सरः a leader.

अग्रिम *a.* १ First (in order, rank &c.) ; foremost, chief. 2 Elder

—अग्र An elder brother
अग्रिय *a.* Foremost, &c. —अग्र An elder brother

अग्रिच *a.* Fore-most, best &c.=अग्रिम
q. v.

अग्रे *adv.* 1 In front of, before (in time or space). 2 In the presence of. 3 At the head. 4 Subsequently, in the sequel; एवमेव वक्ष्यते, एवमेवैषि द्रष्टव्यं &c. 5 At first, first. 6 First, in preference to others.—*Com.* गः a leader.—*द्विषुः*—*द्व*: a man (of one of the first three castes) who marries a wife married before (पुनर्द्विवाहकारी).—(*द्व*: *f.*) a married woman whose elder sister is still unmarried (ज्येष्ठया दयवृद्धया कन्यायामुद्धतेऽनुजा। सा चाग्रेद्विपूर्वया द्याया द्द्विषुः स्तुता); *पतिः* the husband of such a woman.—*वन्*—*वन्* the border or skirt of a forest.—*सर* *a.* going in front, a leader; माननहतामसरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29.

अग्र्य *a.* 1 Foremost, best, choicest, highest, first; तदेगमनं नववन् महाक्रतोः R. 3. 46; °महिषी 10. 66; also with loc.; Ms. 3. 184.—*ग्र्यः* An elder brother.
अग्र=अग्र q. v.—(10 U.) To wrong, sin.

अग्रं 1 Sin; अशौचविष्वंसविधौ पटीयसीः Si. 1. 18, 26; °मर्षण &c. 2 Misdeed, fault, crime; Si. 4. 37. 3 An evil, accident, calamity; क्रियाद्वारां मध्वा विधात Ki. 3. 52, see अनव. 4 Impurity (अशौचं). 5 Chief, mistress.—*च*: N. of a demon, brother of Baka and Pātana and commander-in-chief of Kamsa.—*Comp.*—*असुरः* see अच above.—*अहः* (अहन्) a day of impurity (अशौचदिनं).—*आयुस्* *a.* leading a wicked life.—*नाश*, *नाशन* *a.* expiatory, destroying sin.—*मर्षण* *a.* expiatory, removing or destroying sin, usually applied to a prayer repeated by Brāhmanas (the 190th hymn of Rv. 10.) सर्वेनामपश्यन्ति जप्यं विष्वचमर्षणं Ak.—*विष*: a serpent.—*शंस*: a wicked man, such as a thief.—*शंसिन्* *a.* reporting or telling one's sin or guilt.

अग्रं *a.* Not hot, cold; °अंशु, °धामन् the moon, whose rays are cold.

अघोर *a.* Not terrific or fearful.—*र*: 1 N. of Siva or of one of his forms, where अघोर=अघोर.—*Comp.*—*पथः*, *मार्गः* a follower of Siva.—*प्रमाणं* a terrific oath or ordeal.

अघोष *a.* Hard-sounding.—*घ*: The hard sound of a consonant.

अङ्क 1 A. To move in a curve.—10 U. (अंकयति न, अंकयितुं, अंकितं) 1 To mark, stamp; स्नानाभ्येयंकित S. 4. stamped with his name; नयनान्द्विभुभिः अंकितं स्तनाङ्गं V. 4. 7. 2 To count. 3 To stain, stigmatize; तस्मै नाम हृणो भवेत्कुण्डलिनो यो दुर्जनैर्नांकितः Bh. 2. 54. 4 To walk, stalk, go.

अङ्कः 1 The lap (*n.* also); अङ्काद्य-याचकमुदीरिताङ्गी Ku 7 5 2 A mark sign पक्षी तान B. 7 9 a stain spot stigma, brand इवा किं पक्षिनाक Ku 1 3 कट्यां कृदाङ्गो निवास

Ms. 8. 281. 3 A numerical figure; a number; the number 9. 4 A side, flank; proximity, reach; सङ्कटकाङ्क-मुपैति सिद्धिः Ki. 3. 40; सिंहो जङ्कमंकेनागत-मपि त्यक्त्वा सिंहंति द्विपं Bh. 2. 30, 5 An act of a drama. 6 A hook or curved instrument. 7 A species of dramatic composition, one of the ten varieties of रूपक, see S. D. 519. 8 A line, curved line; a curve or bend generally, the bend in the arm.—*Comp.*—*अवतारः* when an act, hinted by persons at the end of the preceding act, is brought in continuity with the latter, it is called अङ्कावतार (descent of an act), as the sixth act of Sākuntala or second of Mālavikāgnimitra.—*संज्ञ* the science of numbers (arithmetical or algebraical).—*धारण-ण* 1 bearing or having marks. —2 manner of holding the person, figure.—*परिवर्तः* 1 turning on the other side.—2 rolling or dallying in the lap or on the person; (an occasion for) embrace.—*पालिः*—*ली* *f.* 1 an embrace; तावद्वादं वितर सङ्कटच-कपाली प्रसिद् Māl. 8. 2.—2 a nurse.—*पाशः* an operation in arithmetic by which a peculiar concatenation or chain of numbers is formed by making the figures 1, 2 &c. exchange places.—*भाज* *a.* 1 seated in the lap or carried on the hip, as an infant.—2 being within easy reach; drawing near, soon to be obtained; Ki. 5. 52.—*मुखं* (or आसवं) that part of an act, wherein the subject of all the acts is intimated, is called अङ्कमुख, which suggests the *germ* as well as the *end* e.g. in Māl. 1 कामदेवी and अवलोकिता hint the parts to be played by मुरविच and others and give the arrangement of the plot in brief.—*विद्य* the science of numbers, arithmetic.

अङ्कनं 1 A mark, token. 2 Act of marking 3 Means of marking, stamping, &c.

अङ्कतिः 1 Wind. 2 Fire. 3 Brahmā. 4 A Brāhmaṇa who keeps the sacred fire.

अङ्कुशः A key.

अङ्कुरः—*र* 1 A sprout, shoot, blade; दन्तीकुण्डल चरणः क्षतः S. 2. 10; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'pointed,' 'sharp' &c.; मकरवज्रदंष्ट्राङ्कुरात् Bh. 2. 4 pointed jaws; (fig.) scion, offspring, progeny; अनेन कस्यापि कुलाङ्कुरेण S. 7. 19. 2 Water. 3 Blood. 4 A hair. 5 A tumour, swelling.

अङ्कुरित *a.* Having sprouts; arisen; °तं मनसि जेनेव V. 1. 12 as if Love has put forth sprouts.

अङ्कुशः A hook, a goad; (fig.) one who checks a corrector, governor, rector a restraint or check रे-कुशः स्वयं poets have free license or are unfettered *Comp.*—*ग्रह* an ee-

phant-driver; अन्येतुकाभोऽवमताङ्कुशग्रहः Si. 12. 16.—*हृषीरः* a restive elephant—*धारिन्* *m.* a keeper of an elephant.

अङ्कुशित *a.* Urged on by a hook, goaded.

अङ्कुशिन *a.* Having a hook or goad.

अङ्कुरः Sprout, see अङ्कुर.

अङ्कुरः=अङ्कुश q. v.

अङ्कोदः, उः, लः N. of a tree (Mar. पिते.)

अङ्कोलिका An embrace.

अङ्क्य *a.* Fit to be branded, marked or counted.—*द्वयः* A sort of drum or tabour.

अङ्क्य 10 P. (अङ्कयति, अङ्कित) 1 To crawl. 2 To cling. 3 To check, hold back.

अङ्ग 1 P. (अङ्गति, आङ्ग, अङ्गितुं, अङ्गित) To go, walk.—10 P. 1 to walk, go round. 2 To mark, (cf. अङ्ग).

अङ्ग *ind.* A vocative particle meaning 'well' 'well, sir,' 'indeed,' 'true,' 'assent' (as in अङ्गीकृत); अङ्ग कश्चित्कुशली तातः K. 221; with किं in the sense of 'how much less,' or 'how much more'; तुषेन कायं भवतीति धराणां विनय वाग्दत्तवता नेत्रेण Pt. 1. 71. Lexicographers give the following senses of अङ्ग—*अङ्गि* च पुनरर्थे च संगमाद्वयोस्तथा। हर्षे संबोधने चैव ह्यङ्गशब्दः प्रयुज्यते। See also "The Student's Guide to Sanskrit Composition" § 243.—*न* 1 The body. 2 A limb or member of the body, शेषां निर्माणविधौ विधातुः Ku. 1. 33. 3 (a) A division or department (of any thing), a part or portion, as of a whole; as सभागं राज्यं, चतुर्गुणं बलं. (Hence) (b) A supplementary or auxiliary portion, supplement. (c) A constituent part, essential requisite or component; तदेगमनं नववन् महाक्रतोः R. 3. 46. (d) An attributive or secondary part, secondary, auxiliary or dependent member (serving to help the principal one) (opp. प्रधान or अङ्गितुं); अङ्गी वैद्वस्सत्तव सर्वज्ञानि रसाः पुनः S. D. 517 (e) An auxiliary means or expedient 4 (Gram.) A name for the base of a word. 5 (a) One of the sub-divisions of the five joints or sandhis (in dramas). (b) The whole body of subordinate characters. 6 A symbolical expression for the six. 7 The mind—*गः* (pl.) N. of a country and the people inhabiting it, the country about the modern Bhāgaipur in Bengal—*Comp.*—*अङ्गि*, *अङ्गीभावः* the relation of a limb of the body, of subordinate to the principal, or of that which is helped or fed to the helper or feeder (गोणसुखभावः, उपकार्योपकारभावश्च), अधिष्ठाति कुषुवात्मन्यङ्गागिष्वं तु संकरः K. P. 10 (अनुवाक्यान्वाहकत्वं). *अङ्गीपः*—*अङ्गीशः* lord of the Angas, N. of Karna (cf. राजा, पितृ-हृषीर अङ्गीश) —*ग्रह* *spasm*—*ज-जात* *a.* 1 produced from or on the

body, being in or on the body, bodily -2 beautiful, ornamental. (ज.) -जन्म 1 a son.-2 hair of the body (n also).-3 love; Cupid; intoxicating passion.-4 drunkenness, intoxication -5 a disease. (-जा) a daughter. (-जं) blood -द्वीपः one of the six minor Dvīpas. -न्यासः touching the limbs of the body with the hand accompanied by appropriate Mantras. -पालिः f. an embrace. -पालिका=अंकपालि q. v. -प्रत्यङ्गं every limb large and small. -धृः 1 a son. -2 Cupid -भंगः 1 palsy or paralysis of limbs; विकल इव भुक्ता स्वास्थानि S. 2. -2 twisting or stretching out of the limbs (as is done by a man just after he rises from sleep). -मंत्रः N. of a Mantra. -मर्दः 1. one who shampoo his master's body. -2 act of shampooing; so 'मर्दकः' or 'मर्दिन्' -मर्षः rheumatism. -यज्ञः, यागः a subordinate sacrificial act. -रक्षकः a body-guard, personal attendant; Pt. 3.-रक्षणी a coat of mail, or a garment. (-णं) protection of a person. -रागः 1 scented cosmetic, application of perfumed unguents to the body, fragrant unguent; R. 12. 27, 6. 60; Ku. 5. 11. -2 act of anointing. -विकल a. 1 maimed, paralysed. -2 fainting. -विकृतिः f. 1 change of bodily appearance; collapse. -2 an apoplectic fit, apoplexy. -विकारः a bodily defect. -विक्षेपः movement of the limbs; gesticulation. -विद्या 1 the science of grammar &c. contributing to knowledge. -2 the science of foretelling good or evil by the movements of limbs; N. of chapter 51 of Brhat Samhitā which gives full details of this science. -विधिः a subordinate or subsidiary act subservient to a knowledge of the principal one. -वीरः chief or principal hero. -वैकुण्ठं 1 a sign, gesture or hint -2 a nod, wink -3 changed bodily appearance. -संस्कारः, -संस्क्रिया embellishment of person, personal decoration. -संहतिः f. compactness symmetry; body; strength of the body. -संगः bodily contact, union; coition. -सेवकः a personal attendant. -हारः gesticulation; a dance. -हारिः 1 gesticulation. -2 stage; dancing-hall. -हीन a. 1 mutilated; crippled. -2 having some defective limb.

अंगकं 1 A limb; अङ्कतमधुरैर्बानां मे इतुहलमङ्गैः U. 1. 20, 24. 2 The body; S. 4. 66.

अङ्गणं=अङ्गनं q. v.

अङ्गतिः 1 A conveyance, vehicle (f. also). 2 Fire. 3 Brahṁā. 4 A Brāhmana who maintains the sacred fire.

अङ्गदं An ornament, bracelet &c. worn on the upper arm, an armlet; V 1 14 अ

R. 6. 73. -दुः 1 N. of a son of Vāli, monkey-king of Kishkindhā. 2 N. of a son of Lakshmana by Urmilā (R. 15. 90), his capital being called Angadiyā.

अङ्गनं-णं 1 A place to walk in, a courtyard, an area, yard, court; गृहं; गगनं the wide firmament; भुवः केसर-वृक्षस्य Māl. 1. 2 A conveyance. 3. Going, walking &c.

अङ्गना 1 A woman or female in general; द्रुप°, गज°, हृषिण° &c. 2 A beautiful woman. 3 (Astr.) Virgo. -COMP. -जनः 1 the female sex, woman-kind. -2 women. -पिय a. beloved of women. (-यः) N. of the tree Asoka.

अङ्गस m. A bird.

अङ्गरः-रं 1 Charcoal (whether heated or not); उष्णो दहति चाङ्गरः शीतः कृष्णायते कं H. 1. 80; त्वया स्वहस्तेनाङ्गराः कर्षिताः Pt. 1 you have ruined yourself with your own hands; cf. "to dig a mine under one's feet". 2 The planet Mars. -रं Red colour. -COMP. -धानिका a portable fire-pan, brazier. -यात्री, -शकटी a portable fire-pan. -चट्टरी, -चट्टी N. of various plants, particularly दुञ्जा.

अङ्गरकः-कं 1 Charcoal. 2 Mars; विकृ-क्ष्य प्रक्षीणस्य बृहस्पतेः Mk. 9. 33; "चारः course of Mars. 3 Tuesday (दिनं, वासरः). -कं a small spark. -COMP. -मणिः a coral.

अङ्गारी A portable fire-pan, brazier.

अङ्गरकित a. Charred, roasted.

अङ्गरिका 1 A portable fire-pan. 2 The stalk of the sugar-cane. 3 The bud of the tree किञ्चुक.

अङ्गारिणी 1 A small fire-pan. 2 A creeper in general.

अङ्गारित a. Charred, roasted, half-burnt. -तः-त्तं An early bud of the किञ्चुक tree. -त्ता 1 =अङ्गारिणी q. v. 2 A bud in general. 3 A creeper.

अङ्गिका A bodice or jacket.

अङ्गिन् a. 1 Corporeal; incarnate; धर्मयिकाममोक्षाणामवतार इवाङ्गिन्वा R. 10. 84, 38. 2 Having subordinate parts; chief, principal; ये रसस्थानिन् धर्मोः एक एव भवेदङ्गी रङ्गायौ वीर एव वा, S. D.

अङ्गारीय a. To be used for preparing coal.

अङ्गिरः, अङ्गिरस् m. N. of a celebrated sage to whom many hymns of the Rgveda are ascribed. -(pl.) Descendants of Angiras.

अङ्गीकारः-कृतिः f. करणं 1 Acceptance. 2 Agreement, promise, undertaking &c.

अङ्गीय a. Belonging to the body.

अङ्गु A hand.

अङ्गुरि-रि = अङ्गुलि q. v.

अङ्गुलः 1 A finger. 2 thumb (n. also) 3 A finger's breadth (n. also). equal to 8 barley corns, 12 Angulas mak

ing a वितरित or span, and 24, a हस्त or cubit.

अङ्गुलिः-ली-रि-री. f. 1 A finger (the names of the 5 fingers are अङ्गु thumb, तर्जनी forefinger, मध्यमा middle finger, अनामिका ring-finger, and कनिष्ठा or कनिष्ठिका the little finger); a toe (of the foot). 2 The thumb, great toe. 3 The tip of an elephant's trunk. 4 The measure अङ्गुल. -COMP. तोरण a mark on the forehead of the form of the half-moon made with sandal &c. -त्रं, -त्राणं a finger-protector (a contrivance like a thimble used by archers to protect the thumb or finger from being injured by the bow-string). -मुद्रा, मुद्रिका a seal-ring -मोटनं-स्फोटनं snapping or cracking the fingers (Mar. मुटकी). -संज्ञा a sign made by the finger; मुखार्पितकाङ्गुलिसंज्ञयैव Ku. 3. 41. -संदेशः making signs with fingers as a sign. -संभूतः a finger-nail

अङ्गुलिका=अङ्गुलि.

अङ्गुली (री) च-कं, -यकं A finger-ring; तव सुचरितमङ्गुलीयं दूतं प्रतनु ममेव S. 6. 10. m. also; काकुत्स्थस्याङ्गुलीयकः Bk 8 118.

अङ्गुष्ठः 1 The thumb; great toe. 2 A thumb's breadth, usually regarded as equal to अङ्गुल. -COMP. -मात्र a. of the length or size of a thumb, ३ पुष्पं निश्चकर्ष बलायमः Mb.

अङ्गुष्ठ्यः The thumb-nail.

अङ्गूयः 1 An ichneumon. 2 An arrow.

अङ्गु 1 A. (अङ्गते, अङ्गित) 1 To go. 2 To commence. 3 To hasten. 4 To scold.

अङ्गु n. A sin; Ve. 1. 12, v. 1.

अङ्गि (अङ्गिः) 1 A foot. 2 The root of a tree. 3 A quarter of a stanza (चतुर्थपादः). -COMP. -पः a tree; विश्व चू-दाद्विपाङ्गः Ve. 2. 18. -पान a. sucking his foot or toes, as an infant. -रक्षयः the ankle.

अङ्गु 1 U. (अङ्गित-ते, अङ्गति, आनञ्ज, अङ्गित-अङ्ग) 1 To go, move; to honour, request, ask &c. &c.; connected with अङ्गु q. v. -ङ्ग m. (Gram.) A term for vowels.

अङ्गशुस् a. Eyeless, blind; दिव्य a invisible. -n. A bad or miserable eye.

अङ्गव्द a. Not hot-tempered, mild, gentle. -ङ्गी A mild or tractable cow.

अङ्गतुर a. 1 Destitute of four. 2 Not skilful.

अङ्गर a. Immovable; चराचरं विश्वं Ku. 2. 5; चराणामनमचराः Ms. 5. 29.

अचल a. Steady, immovable; fixed, permanent; विप्रत्यस्तमिवाचलं चामरं V 1. 4. -लः 1 A mountain; (rarely) a rock. 2 A bolt or pin (शङ्कु). 3 The number seven. -ल The earth. -लं Brahma. -COMP. -ल-सुवा-मुद्रिता-चनवा &c N of Pārvati, daughter of

the Himālaya mountain. -कीला the earth. -ज, -जात *a.* mountain-born. (जा-जात) *N.* of Pārvatī. -त्रिवृ *m.* a cuckoo. -द्विष *m.* the enemy of mountains, epithet of Indra who clipped off their wings. -पतिः, -राज्ञः lord of mountains, *N.* of Himālaya; so °अविप, °श्रेष्ठः.

अचापल-ल्य *a.* Devoid of fickleness, steady. -ल-ल्यं Steadiness.

अचित् *a.* Ved. 1 Devoid of understanding. 2 Irreligious. 3 Material.

अचित् *a.* Ved. 1 Gone. 2 Not thought of. 3 Not collected.

अचित्त *a.* 1 Inconceivable. 2 Desitute of intellect, senseless, stupid. 3 Unnoticed.

अचित्त-तनीय *a.* Inconceivable, incomprehensible; दस्तु तत्र प्रभावः R. 5. 33 —यः Siva.

अचित्तित *a.* Unexpected, sudden; Pt. 2. 3.

अचिर *a.* 1 Brief, transitory, of short duration; 'द्युति, °भास्, °प्रमर &c. q. v. 2 New; R. 8. 20. In compounds अचिर may be rendered by 'recently', 'just', 'not long ago'; प्रवृत्तं श्रीमत्सम-यनविद्वत् S. 1 just set in; 'प्रसूता S. 4 having recently brought forth (who died not long after delivery, said of a doe); or a cow that has recently calved. —र *adv.* (also अचिरं, अचिराय, अचिरात्, अचिरस्य in the same senses) 1 Not long since, not long ago. 2 Recently, lately. 3 Soon, quickly, not long hence. —Comp. -अंशु, -आभा, -द्युतिः, -यभा, -भास्, -रोचिस् *f.* lightning, °द्युविलासचंचला लक्ष्मीः Ki. 2. 19; °भासां तेजसा चासुल्लिखिः S. 7. 7.

अचेतन *a.* 1 Inanimate, irrational; चेतन °नेष्टु Me. 5. 2 Insensible; senseless.

अच्छ *a.* Clear, pellucid, transparent, pure; सुकाच्छदंतच्छविदुरं U. 6. 27; Me 51; किं रस्मच्छा मतिः Bv. 1. 16. —च्छः 1 A crystal. 2 A bear; cf. also भृक्ष. —Comp. -उद्ध *a.* (i. e. अच्छोद्) having clear water. (-द्धं) *N.* of a lake on the Himālaya (mentioned in Kādambari). -मृक्षः a bear.

अच्छ-च्छा *ind.* Ved. To, towards (with acc.).

अच्छावाकः The invoker or inviter, a priest or Rtvij who is employed at Soma sacrifices, and is a co-adjutor of Hvi.

अच्छेदस् *a.* 1 Not studying the Vedas (as a boy before the हुज ceremony), or not entitled to that study. (as a Sūdra). 2 Not metrical.

अच्छिद् *a.* Unbroken, uninjured, faultless, without defect; जपच्छिद् तपच्छिद् यच्छिद् भाद्रकर्मणि ' सर्वं भवतु मेवच्छिद् प्रसादतः त्वं A faultless action, or condition, absence of defect 'देव uninterruptedly from first to last

अच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Uninterrupted, continuous, constant. 2 Not cut or divided, uninjured, inseparable.

अच्छोदने Hunting.

अच्युत *a.* 1 Not fallen, firm; fixed; not giving way, solid. 2 Imperishable, permanent. —तः *N.* of Vishnu; of the Almighty being; गच्छाम्यच्युतदर्शनेन K. P. 5 (where अ° also means 'one who is firm, does not yield to passions'). —Comp. -अग्रजः *N.* of Balarām or Indra. -अंगजः, पुत्रः, आत्मजः *N.* of Cupid, son of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmiṇī. -अवाप्तः, वासः the sacred fig-tree.

अज् 1 P. (optionally replaced by the root वी in non-conjugational tenses; अजति, अजितवीत) 1 To go. 2 To drive, lead. 3 To throw, cast (used with prepositions found only in Vedic literature).

अज *a.* Unborn, existing from all eternity; अजस्य युक्तो जन्म R. 10. 24. —जः 1 The 'un-born,' epithet of the Almighty Being; also *N.* of Vishnu, Siva or Brahmā. 2 The (individual) soul (जीव). 3 A ram, he-goat. 4 The sign Aries. 5 A sort of corn or grain. 6 *N.* of the Moon or Kāma-deva. —Comp. -अदुनी a kind of prickly nightshade, (Mar. बनासा). -अविकं small cattle. -अश्वं goats and horses. -एहकं goats and rams. -गरः a huge serpent (boa constrictor) who is said to swallow goats. (-रि) *N.* of a plant. -गल see अजगल below. -जीवः; -जीविकः a goat-herd; so -पः, °पालः. -मारः 1 a butcher. -2 *N.* of a country (the modern Ajmeer). -मीढः 1 *N.* of the place called Ajmeer. -2 Surname of Yudhishtīra. -मोदा, मोदिका *N.* of a very useful medicinal plant, (Mar. औषा). -स्योरी *N.* of plant (Mar. मेदशिरी).

अजन Moving, driving. —नः Brahmā.

अजका, -अजिका A young shegoat.

अजकवः -वं The bow of Siva.

अजकावः -वं Siva's bow.

अजगवं, -गावः, Siva's bow, Pinaka.

अजड *a.* Not stupid.

अजन *a.* Tenantless, desert.

अजनिः *f.* A path, road.

अजन्मन् *a.* Unborn, epithet of the Unborn Being. —*m.* final beatitude, absolution.

अजन्य *a.* Not fit to be produced; not favourable to mankind. —न्यं A portentous phenomenon inauspicious to mankind, such as earth-quake.

अजपः A Brāhmaṇa who does not (properly) repeat his prayers.

अजंभ *a.* Toothless. —नः 1 A frog. 2 The sun. 3 Toothless state (of a child)

अजय *a.* invincible, unsurpassed, unconquerable —यः A defeat या Hemp or मन

अजय *a.* Invincible S. 6. 29; R. 18. 8.

अजर *a.* 1 Not subject to old age or decay, ever young. 2 Undecaying, imperishable; दुराणमजरं विदुः R. 10. 19. —रः A god. —रः the Supreme Spirit.

अजर्य (With संगतं expressed or understood) Friendship; सृगेरजर्व जस्मोप-दिष्ट R. 18. 7.

अजस्र *a.* Not ceasing, constant, perpetual; °दीक्षाप्रयत्नस्य R. 3. 44. —स्रं *ind.* Ever, constantly, perpetually, तच्च धूनोत्यजस्रं U. 4. 26.

अजहस्वार्थी A kind of लक्षण, in which the primary or original sense of a word (which is used elliptically) does not disappear; as कुनः प्रविशति = कुतवारिणः दुष्प्राः; also called उपादानलक्षण.

अजहर्हिम् A noun which does not change its original gender even when used like an adjective; e. g. वेदः or श्रुतिः प्रमाणं (not प्रमाणः or °णा).

अजा 1 (According to Sāṅkhya philosophy) Prakṛiti or Māyā. 2 A she-goat. —Comp. -गलस्तनः the fleshy protuberance or nipple hanging down from the neck of goats; (fig.) an emblem of anything worthless or useless; वर्मार्थकानामाक्षानां यस्यैकोपि न विद्यते । °स्तनस्यैव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकं ॥ -जीवः, -पालकः a goat-herd, see अजजीव &c.

अजाजिः-जी *f.* Cumin seed.

अजात *a.* Unborn; अजातहतवृद्धेभ्यो मृता-जातौ वृत्तौ वरं Pt. 1.; not yet born, produced, or fully developed; °कबुद्, °कल्ल &c. —Comp. -अरि, शत्रु *a.* having no enemy or adversary; not an enemy of any one. (-रिः-वुः) epithet of Yudhishtīra; इत ज्ञातमजातरिः प्रथमेन स्वयारिणा Si. 2. 102; न द्वेक्षि यज्जननतस्त्वमजातशत्रु Ve 3. 13; also of Siva and various other persons. -ककुत्-द् *m.* a young bull whose hump is not yet fully developed. -व्यंजन *a.* having no distinctive marks or features (as a beard) -व्यवहारः a minor (who has not attained his majority).

अजानिः Without a wife; a widower.

अजानिकः A goat-herd.

अजानेय *a.* Of high breed, undaunted (as a horse).

अजित *a.* 1 Invincible, unconquerable, irresistible; °ते गुण्य...नहः U. 5. 27. 2 Not conquered or won (as a country &c.); not restrained, curbed, controlled; आत्मद्, °बुद्धि one who has not subdued his mind or his senses —तः *N.* of Vishnu or Siva or of Buddha.

अजिनं 1 The (hairy) skin of a tiger lion elephant &c especially of a black antelope (used as a vest garment &c) Ku 5. 30. 67 Ki 11. 15. 2 A sort of leather

bag or bellows. —COMP. —पत्रा-त्री-त्रिका a bat. —योनिः a deer, an antelope. —वासिन् *a.* clad in an antelope-hide. —सद्यः a furrier.

अजिर *a.* Quick, swift (शीघ्र). —रं 1 A court-yard, an enclosed space, arena; उट्ताजिरकीर्ण K. 39. 2 The body. 3 Any object of sense. 4 The wind, air. 5 A frog. —रा 1 N. of a river. 2 N. of Durgā.

अजिह्वा *a.* 1 Straight. 2 Upright, straight-forward, honest; गामिभिः Si. 1. 63 straight and honest. —ह्वाः A frog. —COMP. —ग *a.* going straight on; ब्रजविशानजिह्वगः Ms. 6. 31. (—गः) an arrow.

अजिह्वः A frog.

अजीकचं Siva's bow.

अजीगर्तः A serpent.

अजीर्ण *a.* Undigested; undecomposed. —र्णः, —र्णिः *f.* 1 Indigestion; नैरजीर्णभवाद्वातजनैर्जनं परिहीयते H. 2. 57. 2 Vigour, energy, absence of decay.

अजीव *a.* Devoid of life; lifeless. —वः Non-existence, death.

अजीवनिः *f.* Death, non-existence (used as an imprecation); अजीवनिस्ते रुद्र दयात् Sk. may death seize thee, rogue! mayest thou cease to live!

अज्जल 1 A shield. 2 A live coal.

अज्ञ *a.* 1 Not knowing, devoid of knowledge or experience; अज्ञं भवति वै बालः Ms. 2. 153. 2 Ignorant, unwise, foolish, silly, stupid (said of men as well as animals); अज्ञः सुखनारायणः Bh. 2. 3. 3 Inanimate; not endowed with the power of understanding.

अज्ञात *a.* Unknown, unexpected, unaware; पातं सलिलं ममज्ज R. 16. 72. —COMP. चर्चा, —वासः remaining *incognito* (said of the Pāṇḍavas).

अज्ञान *a.* Ignorant, unwise. —नं 1 Ignorance. 2 Especially, spiritual ignorance (अविद्या) which makes one consider himself as distinct from the Supreme Spirit, and the material world as a reality. In compounds अज्ञान may be translated by 'unawares,' 'inadvertently,' 'unconsciously'; आचरित, उद्धारित &c.

अञ्च 1 U. (अचति-ते, आनच, अञ्चि, अच्यत् or अच्यत्, अन्क or अञ्चित) 1 To bend; शिरोऽञ्चिता Bk. 9. 40. 2 To go, move, tend towards; स्वतन्त्रा कथमेचति Bk. 4. 22; स्वचन्दं चलि लोभं Bv. 1. 46 art greedy. 3 To worship, honour, reverence; to adorn, grace; see अञ्चित below. 4 To request, desire. 5 To murmur; speak indistinctly. —Caus. or 10. U. To manifest, unfold; सुदमचय Git. 10. WITH अप to put away, drive away; (intr.) to run away. —अञ्च to bend. —उञ्च 1 to go up. —2 to rise, appear; उच्यमानस्य G. I. 6. —उञ्च to draw or raise (water) —नञ्च 1 to bend down incline 2 to diminish, pass away

स्वचति द्यासि प्रथमे Bv. 2. 47. —परा to turn or go back; याताश्च पराञ्चि द्विरुदात्ता इव Bv. 1. 65. —पञ्चि to cause to revolve, whirl, twist. —ञ्चि to draw or bend as under; to extend, stretch out. —ञ्च to crowd or drive together, to bend together.

अञ्चलः-लं 1 The border or end (of a garment), skirt or hem (Mar. पदर); क्षीणाञ्चलमिव पीनस्तनजवनत्याः Udb. 2 Corner or outer angle (as of the eye) दृगञ्चलैः पश्यति केवलं मनक् *ibid.*

अञ्चित *p. p.* 1 (a) Curved, bent; R. 18. 58. (b) Arched and handsome (as eyebrows); आक्षिप्तम् R. 5. 76; crisped; curled (as hair). 2. Honour, adorned; graced; graceful; handsome; गतेषु लीलाञ्चितविक्रमेषु Ku. 1. 34; ताभ्यां गताभ्यां R. 2. 18, 9. 24. 3 Sewn or woven, arranged; अर्वाञ्चिता सखरसुल्लिताः (रत्नाः) R. 7. 10 half strung or woven. —COMP. —ञ्चः a woman having arched or handsome eyebrows.

अञ्ज 7.P. (rarely A.) (अञ्जि or अञ्जे, अन्क) 1 To anoint, smear with, bedaub. 2 To make clear, represent, characterize. 3 To go. 4 To shine. 5 To honour, celebrate. 6 To decorate. —Caus. 1 To smear with. 2 To speak or shine. —WITH अञ्चि to equip, furnish. —अञ्चि 1 to anoint, smear with —2 to pollute, defile. —अञ्चिञ्चि to reveal, manifest. —अञ्च 1 to anoint. —2 to smooth, prepare. —3 to honour. —ञ्चि To reveal, manifest, show; अञ्चिचरत्वं सखजं व्यक्तं R. 5. 16, Si. 1. 26.

अञ्जलः N. of the guardian elephant (of the west or s. w.) —नं 1 Anointing, smearing with; mixing. 2 Unfolding, manifesting. 3 Collyrium or black pigment used to paint the eyelashes; विलोचनं दक्षिणमञ्जनेन संभाव्य R. 7. 8; अञ्जत् U. 4. 19; Mk. 1. 34; (fig. also) अज्ञानां च सं लोकस्य ज्ञानं जनशलाकाया । चक्षुस्मि-लितं येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः ॥ Sik. 45; cf. क्षारिण्यं परमजन्तं. 4 Paint; a cosmetic ointment. 5 Ink. 6 Fire. 7 Night. 8 (नेना) (Rhet.) A suggested meaning; also the process by which such meaning is suggested; the use of a word of several meanings in a special sense determined by the context; cf. अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्य वाचकत्वे नियोजिते । संयोगाद्यैरवाच्यार्थवीकृत्यप्रातिरजन्तं ॥ K. P. 2, see योजना also. —COMP. —अञ्जस् *n.* eye-water. —शलाका a stick or pencil for the application of collyrium.

अञ्जना 1 N. of the female elephant of the north. 2 N. of the mother of Māruti or Hanumat.

अञ्जलिः 1 A cavity formed by folding and joining the open hands together, the hollow of the hands; hence, a cavity-ful of any thing; हस्तो मृष्टिक-जलि Pt 1 25 प्रकीर्णं गुणार्णं हरिरत्नय-रज्जलि Ve 1 1 a cavity ful of

flowers; so जलस्याञ्जलयो द्वा Y. 3. 105, 10 cavity-fuls or libations of water, श्रवणाञ्जलिपुटयेर Ve. 1. 4; अञ्जाले रश्च, बद्, कृ or आधा fold the hands together and raise them to the head in supplication or salutation. 2 Hence, a mark of respect or salutation; R. 11 78. 3 A measure of corn =कुडव. —COMP. —कर्मन् *n.* folding the hands, respectful salutation. —कारिका an earthen doll. —पुटः-ठे the cavity formed by joining the hands together; hollowed palms of the hand

अञ्जलिका A small mouse.

अञ्जस *a.* (सी *f.*) Not crooked, straight; honest, upright.

अञ्जसा *ads.* 1 Straight on. 2 Truly, properly, rightly; विद्वहे शब्द पलायनच्छ-लान्यञ्जसा R. 19. 31. 3 Soon, quickly, instantly.

अञ्जिष्ठः-ष्ठः The sun.

अञ्जीरः-रं A species of the fig-tree and its fruit.

अञ्ज् 1 P. (rarely A.) (अञ्जति, अञ्जित) To wander or roam about (with loc), roam over (sometimes with acc), भौ बहो भिक्षामृत Sk. go to beg alms, आट नैकटिकाभ्रमात् Bk. 4. 12. —freq. अटा-ञ्च्यते to wander about habitually, as a religious mendicant.

अट *a.* wandering (in comp.).

अटनं Wandering, roaming; भिक्षा, गति &c.

अटानिः-नी *f.* The notched extremity of a bow; निम्नतुः स्थलनिवेशिताटनी लीलयेन चतुष्पी अयिज्यता R. 11. 14.

अटा The habit of roaming about (as a religious mendicant) so अट्या, अटाट्या.

अटल-ल-वः N. of a very useful medicinal plant (Mar. अटलता).

अटविः-वी *f.* A forest, wood; आहि-व्यते अटव्या अटवी S. 2.

अटविकः A forester=आटविकः q. v

अट् 1 A. 1 To kill. 2 To transgress, go beyond (fig. also). —Caus 1 To lessen, diminish. 2 To despise, condemn.

अट्ट *a.* 1 High, loud. 2 Frequent, constant. 3 Dried, dry. —ट्ट-ट्टः An apartment on the roof or upper story. 2 A turret, buttress, tower; नरैर्द्वाराट्ट इव R. 6. 67. 3 A market-place, market. 4 A palace, palatial building. —ट्ट Food, boiled rice; अट्टखला जनपदाः Mb. (अट्ट अन्न शूले विक्रेयं येषां ते Nilakanṭha). —COMP. —अट्टहासः very loud laughter. —हास-हसितं, —हास्यं a loud or boisterous laughter, a horse-laugh, usually of Siva; त्वं बहस्य Ms. 58. —हासिन् *m.* 1 N. of Siva. —2 one who laughs very loudly.

अट्टकः An apartment on the roof of a house; palace also.

—रत्नक An apartment on the roof, an upper story a palace

अट्टालिका A palace, lofty mansion.
-Comp. -कारः a mason, a bricklayer
(one who builds royal mansions.)

अडुनं A shield.

अणु 1 P. 1 To sound. 2 (4 A.) To breathe, live (for अणु).

अण (न) क अ. Very small, contemptible, insignificant, wretched; oft. in com. in the sense of deterioration or contempt; कुलालः Sk. a contemptible potter.

अणिः m., जी 1 The point of a needle. 2 A lynch-pin, the pin or bolt at the end of the pole of a carriage. 3 A limit.

अणिमन् m., अणुतात्वं 1 Minuteness. 2 Atomic nature. 3 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the 8 powers or siddhis of Siva.

अणु a. (घु-ष्वा f.) Minute, fine, small, little; atomic; अणोरणीयान् Bg. 8. 9. -णुः 1 An atom; अणुं पर्वतीकृ Bh. 2. 78 to magnify; cf. also 'To make mountains of molehills.' 2 An atom of time. 3 N. of Siva. -Comp. -भ्र lightning. -रेणुः atomic dust. -वादः the doctrine of atoms, atomic theory.

अणुक a. 1 Very small, atomic. 2 Subtle, too fine. 3 Acute.

अणीयस्, अणित् a. Smaller, smallest, very small; अणोरणीयांश्च Bg. 8. 9.

अंडः-ड 1 The testicles. 2 The scrotum. 3 An egg; oft. used with reference to the world as having sprung from the primordial egg of Brahmā. 4 The musk bag. 5 Semen virile. 6 N. of Siva. -Comp. -आकर्षणं castration. -आकार, -आकृति a. egg-shaped, oval, elliptical. (-र-तिः) an ellipse. -कोश-वा-यकः the scrotum. -ज a. born from an egg. (-जः) 1 a bird, oviparous being; Ku. 3. 42. -2 a fish. -3 a snake. -4 a lizard. -5 Brahmā. (-जा) musk. -घरः N. of Siva. -वर्धनं, -वृद्धिः f. swelling of the scrotum. -चू a. oviparous.

अंडकः The scrotum. -कं A small egg; जगदंडकैकतरखंडमिव Si. 9. 9.

अंडालः A fish.

अंडीरः A full-grown or full-developed man, a strong or powerful person.

अन् 1 P. (अतिनि, अच-अतित) 1 To go, walk; wander, to go constantly. 2 To obtain (mostly Ved.). 3 To bind.

अतनं Going, wandering. -नः A wanderer, a passer-by.

अतट a. Precipitate, steep. -टः A precipice, a steep crag.

अतथा ind. Not so; उचित a. not deserving that, not used to such things.

अतर्ह्यं ind. Unjustly undeservedly (Rhet.) The non borrower, N of a figure of speech

in which the thing in question does not assume the quality of another though there is a reason for it; K. P. 10.

अतंत्र a. (जी f.) 1 Having no ropes or musical strings. 2 Unrestrained. 3 Not necessarily binding; not being the object of the rule under consideration; चस्वग्रहणमतंत्रं Sk. 4 Without formulas or empirical actions.

अतंद्र-द्रित-न्-ल a. Alert, unwearied, careful, vigilant; अतंद्रिता सा स्वस्मेव वृक्षकान् Ku. 5. 14; R. 17. 39.

अतपस्-स्क One who neglects his religious austerities.

अतर्क a. Illogical, void of reasoning. -कः 1 Absence of argument or reasoning, bad logic. 2 An illogical reasoner.

अतर्कित a. Unthought of, unexpected. -तं adv. Unexpectedly. -Comp. -आगत, -उपपन्न a. occurring or befalling unexpectedly, quite accidental उपपन्नं दर्शनं Ku. 6. 54.

अतल a. Bottomless. -लं N. of a पताल or lower region. -लः N. of Siva. -Comp. -स्थूल, -स्पर्श a. bottomless, very deep, unfathomable.

अतस् ind. 1 Than this; from this (generally having a comparative force); किमु परमतो वर्तयति सां Bh. 3. 6. 2 From this or that cause, hence, so, therefore (corr. to यत्, यस्मात् or हि, expressed or understood); R. 2. 43, 3. 50; Ku. 2. 5. 3 Hence, from this place; henceforth (of time or place); (-परं, -ऊर्ध्वं), afterwards. -Comp. -अर्थ-निमित्तं on this account, hence, for this reason. -एव for this very reason. -ऊर्ध्वं henceforth; afterwards. -परं (a) further on, any longer (with abl.); hereafter. (b) beyond this, further than this; भग्नान्वायुचमत्परं S. 4. 16.

अतसः 1 Wind, air. 2 The soul. 3 A garment made of the fibre of flax (सं generally).

अतसी 1 Common flax. 2 Hemp. 3 Linseed.

अति ind. 1 A prefix used with adjectives and adverbs, meaning 'very,' 'too' 'exceedingly,' 'excessively,' and showing उत्कर्ष; कतिदूरे not very far from; also with verbs or verbal forms; स्वभावो ह्यतिरिच्यते &c. 2 (With verbs) Over, beyond; अति-इ go beyond, over-step; so 'अकम्, 'अरम्, 'वह् &c. In this case अति is regarded as a preposition (उपसर्ग). 3 (a) (With nouns or pronouns) beyond, surpassing, superior to, eminent, distinguished, higher, above, (used with acc. as a कर्मप्रवचनीय, or as first member of Bah or Tat. Comp. in which last case it has usually the sense of eminence or higher degree अतिगो

गाम्यः=ब्रह्मन्ता गौः, शोभन्ता गाम्यः; राजन् an excellent king; or the sense of अतन्-कति must be understood with the latter member which will then stand in the accusative case; अतिमर्त्यः=मर्त्य-मतिक्रान्तः; मालः=अतिक्रान्ती माला; so अतिव न, 'देदार, q. v.); अति देवान् कृष्णः Sk. (b) (With nouns derived from roots) Extravagant, exaggerated, excessive, a. g. आदरः excessive regard; आशा extravagant hope; so 'मर्त्य, 'वृष्णा, 'आनन्द. &c. &c. (c) Unfit, improper, in the sense of अप्रति or शेष 'censure'; अति-निद्रः=निद्रा संशयित न युज्यते Sk.

अतिकथा 1 An exaggerated tale 2 Idle or meaningless talk.

अतिकर्षणं Afflicting very much, excessive exertion.

अतिकश a. Past the whip, unmanageable as a horse.

अतिकाय a. Of an extraordinary size, gigantic.

अतिकृच्छ्र a. Very difficult. -च्छ्रः Extraordinary hardship; a kind of severe penance to be finished in 12 nights; Ms. 11. 213-4.

अतिक्रमः 1 Act of overstepping, going beyond &c. 2 Breach of decorum or duty; transgression, violation; trespass; disrespect, injury, opposition; ब्राह्मणं द्यागो भवतामेव भूतये Mv. 2. 10. 3 Lapse, passing away (of time); अनेकसंवत्सरमतिक्रमेण U. 4. 4. Overcoming, surpassing; mostly with वृत्; स्वजातिभूतविभवा. 5 Neglect, omission, disregard. 6 A vigorous attack. 7 Excess. 8 Misapplication. 9 Imposition.

अतिक्रमणं Overstepping, spending of time, excess; fault, offence.

अतिक्रमणिय pot. p. To be transgressed, violated, neglected or avoided; च मे ह्युद्धाकं S. 2, 3, 6, 7.

अतिक्रान्त p. p. Exceeded, surpassed, gone beyond &c.; सेततिक्रान्तः अश्वगविव ग. 103; past, gone by; former. -तं A past thing, a thing of the past, the past.

अतिखट्ट a. Without a bedstead, able to dispense with a bedstead

अतिग a. (in comp.) Exceeding, transcending, excelling; सर्वलोकं Mu. 1. 2; किनौषधव्याधितिरुपहतो महाव्याधिभिः Mu. 6 by diseases defying the powers of medicine.

अतिगंध a. Having an excessive or overpowering smell. -घः Sulphur.

अतिगव a. 1 Very foolish, quite stupid. 2 Indescribable.

अतिगुण a. 1 Having excellent or superior qualities. 2 Devoid of merits, worthless. -गः Excellent merits.

अतिगो f. An excellent cow.

अतिग्रह a. Incomprehensible. -ग्रहाय 1 Object of an apprehension

organ, such as सङ्ग 'touch' the object of त्वङ्ग, रस of जिह्वा &c. 2 Right knowledge. 3 Act of overtaking, surpassing &c.

अतिचमू *a.* Victorious over armies.

अतिचर *a.* Very changeable, transient.—रा *A* lotus plant (पद्मिनी, स्थल-पद्मिनी or पद्मचारिणीलता).

अतिचरण *Excessive* practice, over doing.

अतिचरः 1 Transgression. 2 Excelling. 3 Overtaking &c. 4 Accelerated motion of planets; passage from one zodiacal sign to another.

अतिच्छत्रा, चच्छत्रा *A* mushroom, anise.

अतिजात *a.* Not tenanted or inhabited.

अतिजन *a.* Superior to his parentage.

अतिङ्गिन *Extraordinary* flight (of birds.).

अतिउत्तरा, अतिउत्तरा *ind.* 1 More, higher (abl.). 2 Exceedingly, very much; excessive, great.

अतिवृण्ण *Rapacity, excessive greed* or desire; 'अना न कर्तव्या Pt. 5 one should not to be too greedy.

अतिथिः (*lit.* a 'traveller'; according to Manu एकरात्रं तु निवसन्नातिथिर्ब्राह्मणः स्मृतः । अतिथिं हि स्थितो यस्मात्तस्मादतिथिरुच्यते S. 102.) *A* guest (fig. also); अतिथिने च निवेदिता S. 4; कुशलतात्रिषातिथे S. 6; dear or welcome guest. —Comp. —क्रिया, —भूजा, —सत्कारः, —सत्क्रिया, —सेवा hospitable reception of guests, rite of hospitality, hospitality, attention to the guests. —धर्मः title or claim to hospitality; hospitality due to guests.

अतिदानं *Munificence, liberality*; अतिदाने बलिर्बद्धः Chāṇ. 60.

अतिदेशः 1 Transfer, making over, assigning. 2 (Gram.) Extended application, application by analogy, transference of one attribute to another; अतिदेशो नाम इतरधर्मस्य इतरस्मिन् प्रयोगस्य आदेशः (भीमासा); or अन्यत्रैव प्रणीतायाः वृत्त्याया धर्मसंज्ञातेः । अन्यत्र कार्यतः प्रातिपदिकदेशः स उच्यते ॥ गोसदृशो गवयः is an instance of स्यादतिदेशो गवयः.

अतिद्वय *a.* Surpassing the two (बृहत्पञ्चा and वासवदत्ता), or having no second or equal, incomparable, matchless; दिवा निवर्द्धयमतिद्वयी कथा K. 5.

अतिधन्वन् *m.* An unrivalled archer or warrior.

अतिनिद्रा *Excessive* sleeping. —*a.* 1 Given to excessive sleep. 2 Without sleep, sleepless. —*ind.* Past sleeping time.

अतिनौ-स्तु *a.* Disembarked, landed.

अतिपञ्चा *A* girl past five.

अतिपतनं *Flying* past or beyond; omission, neglect, transgressing, exceeding going beyond due bounds

ing, lapse. 2 Non-performance, failure.

अतिपत्रः *The teak tree.*

अतिपथिन् *m.* A better road than common, a good road.

अतिपर *a.* One who has vanquished his enemies. —*r:* A great or superior enemy.

अतिपरिचयः *Excessive familiarity* or intimacy; Prov. अतिपरिचयादवज्ञा 'Familiarity breeds contempt.'

अतिपातः 1 Passing away, lapse (of time). 2 Neglect, omission; transgression; न चेद्व्यकार्यतिपातः S. 1 if no other duty be neglected thereby; deviation from established laws or customs. 3 Befalling, occurrence. 4 Ill-treatment, or usage. 5 Opposition, contrariety.

अतिपातक *A* very heinous sin, incest.

अतिपातिन् *a.* Surpassing in speed, swifter than (in comp.); R. 3. 30.

अतिपात्य *pot. p.* To be delayed or put off; काममनतिपात्यं चमकार्यं देवस्य S. 5. अतिप्रबन्धः *Great continuity*; अहिताव-बुद्धिभिः R. 3. 58.

अतिप्रगे *ind.* Very early in the morning, in the early dawn Ms. 4. 62.

अतिप्रश्नः *A* question about transcendental truths; a vexatious or extravagant question *e. g.* Vāṭakī's question to Yājñavalkya about Brahman in बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद्.

अतिप्रसङ्गः, सक्तिः *f.* 1 Excessive attachment. 2 Over-rudeness. 3 Extraordinary or unwarrantable stretch of a (grammatical) rule or principle; =अतिव्याप्तिः q. v. 4 A very close contact. 5 Proximity; अलमतिप्रसङ्गेन Mu. 1.

अतिप्रौढा *A* girl who has attained a marriageable age, a grown-up girl.

अतिबल *a.* Very strong or powerful.

—लः *An eminent or matchless warrior.* —लः *Great strength or power.* —ला *N.* of a powerful charm or lore taught by Viśvāmitra to Rāma.

अतिवाला *A* cow two years old.

अतिवभ (भार) *r:* Excessive burden, great load; सा मुककंटे व्यसनातिवभारं चक्रे R. 14. 68 through excessive grief. —Comp. —गः *mule.*

अतिभवः *Surpassing, defeating, conquering.*

अतिभावः *Superiority.*

अतिभीः *f.* Lightning; flash of Indra's thunderbolt.

अतिभूमिः *f.* 1. Excess, culmination, highest pitch; भूमिं गच्छ, स्यात् to go to excess, to reach the climax; तत्र सर्वलोकस्य भूमिः प्रवादः Māl. 7 noised abroad; Si. 9. 78, 10. 80. 2 Boldness, impropriety, violation of due limits (अभ्युदयः) S. 8 20 3 Eminence, superiority

अतिमति *f* —मानः Haughtiness, very

great pride; अतिमाने च कीर्त्तः Chāṇ. 50. अतिमर्त्य-मानुष *a.* Superhuman.

अतिमात्र *a.* Exceeding the proper measure, inordinate, excessive; अशु-सहानि S. 4. 3 quite insupportable, सुनिवर्तयमानमतिमात्रकशिता Ku. 5. 48. —अ-मात्रज्ञः *ind.* Beyond measure, inordinately, excessively.

अतिमाय *a.* Finally liberated, emancipated from the Māyā or illusion of the world.

अतिमुक्त *a.* 1 Finally emancipated. 2 Barren. 3 Surpassing (a necklace of) pearls. —क-ककः *A* kind of creeper (माधवी Mar. कुसरी or कस्तुरीमोमरा) represented as twisting itself round the mango-tree and as the beloved of that tree.

अतिमुक्तिः *f.* —मोक्षः *Final liberation* (from death).

अतिरहस्य *a.* Very fleet or swift, सारंगेणातिरहसा S. 1. 5.

अतिरथः *An unrivalled warrior* fighting from his car (अनितायु योदये-यस्तु संभोकोऽतिरथस्तु सः).

अतिरभसः *Great speed, precipitateness, rashness.*

अतिराजन *m.* 1 An extraordinary or excellent king. 2 One who surpasses a king.

अतिरात्रः 1 An optional part of the Jyotishāṣṭoma sacrifice. 2 Dead of night.

अतिरिक्त *a.* 1 Surpassed. 2 Redundant. 3 Excessive. 4 Unequalled, elevated.

अति (ती) रैकः 1 Excess, exuberance, excellence, eminence. 2 Redundancy, surplus, superfluity. 3 Difference.

अतिरुच्य *m.* The knee. —क *f.* A very beautiful woman.

अति-रो-लो-मज्ञ *a.* Very hairy, shaggy. —ज्ञः 1 A wild goat. 2 A large monkey.

अतिरुचनं 1 Excessive fasting. 2 Transgression.

अतिरुचिन् *a.* Erring, committing mistakes.

अतिवयस् *a.* Very old, aged, advanced in years.

अतिवर्णाश्रमिन् *m.* One who is beyond castes and orders.

अतिवर्तनं *A pardonable offence* or misdemeanour; exemption from punishment; ten cases are mentioned in Ms. 8. 290.

अतिवर्तिन् *a.* Crossing; surpassing, excelling; transgressing, violating.

अतिवादः *a.* Very harsh, abusive or insulting language, reproof; अतिवादा-स्तितिक्षेत् Ms. 6. 47.

अतिवादिन् *a.* Talkative; very eloquent.

अतिवाहनं 1 Passing spending 2 Excessive toiling or enduring too heavy burden 3 Despatching and

ing away r d d ng oneself of
a Very fierce & A
vic ous elephant
अतिविषा N of a poisonous yet
highly medicinal plant (Mar, आतपव
or अतिविष.)

अतिविस्तर: Prolivity, diffuseness.
अतिवृत्ति: f. Surpassing; violation,
hyperbole.

अतिवृष्टि: f. Excessive or heavy rain,
one of the six calamities of the
season. See इति.

अतिवेल a. Excessive, extravagant;
boundless.—लं adv. 1 Excessively.
2 Out of season, unseasonably.

अतिव्याप्ति: f. 1 An unwarrantable
stretch of a rule or principle. 2 In-
cluding what is not intended to be
included in a proposition; (in Nyā-
ya) unwarranted extension of a de-
finition to things not intended to be
defined by it, so that it includes such
things as ought not to fall under it;
one of the three faults to which a
definition is open.

अतिशय: 1 Excess, pre-eminence,
excellence; कीर्ति R. 3. 62; तस्मिन् वि-
धानातिशये विद्यतः R. 6. 11. 2 Superiority
(in quality, rank, quantity &c.); oft-
in comp. with adjectives in the sense
of 'excessively'; आसीदतिशयश्रेष्ठः R.
17. 25. —a. Superior, pre-eminent;
excessive, very great, abundant.
—Comp. —उक्ति: f. 1 exaggerated or
hyperbolic language, extreme asser-
tion. —2 a figure of speech, (corr. to
hyperbole) said to be of 5 kinds in
S. D., but of 4 in K. P.

अतिशयान a. Surpassing (in comp.);
great, eminent; abundant. —नं Ex-
cess; abundance, superfluity.

अतिशयाद्यु a. Tending to excel or
surpass.

अतिशयिन् a. 1. Superior, excellent;
pre-eminent; इदमुत्तममतिशयिनि व्यंये वाच्या-
दृ ध्वनिद्वये कथितः K. P. 1; V. 5. 21. 2
Excessive, abundant.

अतिशयन Excellence, superiority.
अतिशयिन् a. 1 Excelling, surpass-
ing. 2 Excessive.

अतिशेष: Remainder; remnant (as
of time); a small remainder.

अतिश्रेयसि: A man superior to the
most excellent woman.

अतिश्व a. 1 Surpassing in strength
a dog (such as a boar &c.). 2 Worse
than a dog.—श्वा Service.

अतिश्वन् m. An excellent dog.

अतिसक्ति: f. Close contact or proxi-
mity; great attachment.

अतिसंधान Cheating, deception;
परातिसंधान S. 5. 25; trick, fraud.

अतिसार: a. 1 One who goes beyond
or exceeds. 2 Leader

अतिसर्ग 1 granting giving R 10
42 2 Granting pe on (to do

what one likes) 3 Ds
m ssal d scha ge

अतिसनन 1 G v ng granting con-
sign ng Ku 4 32 2 L berality
munificence, 3 K ll ng, 4 Separation.

अतिसर्व a. Transcending or superior
to all, above all.—ई: The Supreme
Being; अतिसर्वय शर्वाय Mugdha.

अति (ती) सार: Dysentery, violent
straining at stool.

अति (ती) सारिन् m. The disease
called अतिसार. —a., —अतिसारकिन्
Affected by, afflicted with, dysen-
tery.

अतिस्रोह: Over-affection; °ह: पापशंकी
S. 4 is apt to suspect evil.

अतिस्वर्ग: A term for semivowels and
vowels.

अतीत p. p. 1 Gone beyond, crossed.
2 (Used actively) Exceeding, going
beyond; past, gone by &c.; dead;
संख्यातीत or संख्यातीत innumerable.

अतीन्द्रिय a. Beyond the cognizance
(reach) of the senses.—य: The Soul
or Purusha (in Sāṅkhya phil.); the
Supreme Soul.—यं 1 Pradhāna or
Nature (in Sāṅkhya phil.). 2 The
mind (in Vedānta).

अतीव ind. Exceedingly, excessively,
very much, quite, too; °वीदित, °हृष्ट &c.

अतुल a. Unequalled, matchless,
peerless, incomparable.—ल: The sa-
samum seed and plant (तिलकवृक्ष).

अतुल्य a. Unequalled &c.

अतुषार a. Not cold. —Comp. —कर:
the Sun; so °अतुषारकर, °रश्मि, °धानम्,
°रुचि &c.

अतुष्या A small quantity of grass.

अतेजस् a. 1 Not bright, dim. 2
Weak, feeble. 3 Insignificant; so
अतेजस्क, अतेजस्विन्. —म m. Dimness,
shadow, darkness.

अत्ता 1 A mother. 2 An elder sister.
3 A mother-in-law.

अत्ति: f., अत्तिका An elder sister &c.
अत्तन: लु: 1 Wind. 2 The sun.

अत्यग्नि: Morbidly rapid digestion.
अत्यग्निहोम: The optional second
part of the Jyotishṭoma sacrifice.

अत्यकुश a. Past the goad, uncon-
trollable, unmanageable, as an ele-
phant.

अत्यंत a. 1 Excessive, much, very
great or strong; °धैर great enmity;
so °धैरी. 2 Complete, perfect, abso-
lute, 3 Endless, perpetual, everlast-
ing; किं वा त्वात्यंतविद्योगनोचे हतवीजिते R.
14. 65; कस्यात्यंतं सुखमुपपन्नं Me. 109. —
ind. 1 Excessively, very much. 2
For ever, to the end (of life),
through life. —Comp. —अभाव: absolute
or complete non-existence, absolute
non-entity. —गत a. gone or departed
for ever gone never to return —कथम्
तत्कथं न नो ह्ये R 8 66 —नामिन् a 1
going or walking very much going

too fast or quickly 2 excess ve
much —वासिन् m one who constantly
stays with his preceptor as a stude
nt सयाम 1 close proximity un n
terr..pted cont.nuaty, कलाञ्चनारयतसयानि.
—2 inseparable co-existence.

अत्यंतिक a. 1 Going too much or
too fast. 2 Very near. 3 Not near,
distant. —कं Close proximity, imme-
diate neighbourhood or being in close
proximity.

अत्यन्तान a. Going or walking too
much, going too fast; लक्ष्मीं परंपरीणा
स्वमन्तीनत्यसुखम् Bk.

अत्यय: 1 Passing away, lapse; काल.
2 End, conclusion, termination; ab-
sence, disappearance. 3 Death, des-
truction. 4 Danger, injury, evil,
प्राणात्यये च संजाते Y. 1. 179. 5 Distress
6 Guilt, offence; transgression. 7 At-
tack, assault.

अत्ययिक=आत्ययिक q. v.

अत्ययित a. 1 Exceeded, surpassed
2 Violated, outraged.

अत्ययिन् a. Exceeding, surpassing
अत्यर्थ a. Excessive; very great,
exorbitant. —ई adv. Very much, ex-
ceedingly, excessively.

अत्यद्द a. Exceeding a day in dura-
tion.

अत्याकार: 1 Contempt, blame, cen-
sure; अत्याकारकारतदन्तेषु P. V. 1. 134.
2 Bigness of person, a very large body.

अत्याचार a. Deviating from esta-
blished usages or customs, negligent
—र: Performance of works not sanc-
tioned by usage; irreligious conduct

अत्यादित्य a. Surpassing the (lustre
of the) sun; अत्यादित्यं इतवहस्ये संयुते तद्वि
तेजः Me. 43.

अत्यानंदा Morbid indifference to
the pleasures of sexual union.

अत्याय: 1 Transgression, violation.
2 Excess.

अत्यासूढ a. Grown to excess.—ढ,
ढि: f. A very high position, great
elevation or rise.

अत्याश्रय: 1 The highest order of
life, संन्यास. 2 An ascetic of this order
संन्यासिन्.

अत्याहितं 1 A great calamity, dan-
ger, misfortune, mishap, accident,
न किमप्यथाहितं S. 1; oft. as an exclama-
tion, 'Ah, me ! ' alas ! alas ! ' 2 A
rash or daring deed; पांडुपुत्रेन किमप्यथा-
हितमाचेष्टितं भवेत् Ve. 2.

अत्युक्ति: f. Exaggeration, hyper-
bole, over-drawn or coloured descrip-
tion; अत्युक्तौ न यदि प्रकृत्यासि नृपावादे च नो
मन्वसे Vdb. See अतिशयोक्ति also.

अत्युपध a. Trustworthy, tried.

अत्युह: 1 Close or deep meditation
or thinking; earnest reasoning. 2 A
gallinule

अयम् ind 1 In this place, here अपि
समिहितोऽयं कुर्याति: S 1 2 In this res

pect matter, or case; as to this.—**Comp.**—अतरे *adv.* in the meanwhile, meantime *S.* 3. 11.—अवत् (*m.* भवान्) an honorific epithet meaning 'worthy', 'revered', 'honourable', 'your or his honour', and referring to a person that is present or near the speaker. (opp. त्वमवत्); भवती *f.* 'your or her lady-ship' (इति नमस्तस्मै नमस्तस्मै नमस्तस्मै); अवतन् प्रकृतिमात्रः *S.* 2; वक्षते च तद्वै परिश्रान्तमवती लक्ष्ये *S.* 1.

अवत् *a.* 1 Belonging to, or connected with, this place. 2 Produced or found here, of this place; local.

अव्य *a.* Shameless, impudent, immodest.

अविः (properly अवि) *N.* of a celebrated sage and author of many Vedic hymns.—**Comp.**—जः, -जातः, -द्वजः, -नेत्रमयूतः -प्रभवः—भवः the moon; cf. अथ नवमसुतं ज्योतिषेति चोः *R.* 2. 75.

अय *ind.* 1 A particle used at the beginning (of works) mostly as a sign of auspiciousness, and translated by 'here', 'now' (begins) (मंगल, अयं, अधिकार). (Properly speaking), 'auspiciousness' or मंगल is not the sense of अय, but the very utterance or hearing of the word is considered to be indicative of auspiciousness, as the word is supposed to have emanated from the throat of Brahmā: आकारश्चाथशब्दश्च द्वैवेति ब्रह्मणः पुनः । कंठे निष्ठा विनिश्चयति तेन मंगलिकाशुभौ ॥ and therefore we find in *Sankara Bhāṣya* अर्थतरण पुनः अथशब्दः श्रुत्या मंगलमारचयति; अथ निर्वचनं; अथ योगानुशासनं (usually followed by इति at the end, इति प्रथमोक्तः here ends &c.). 2 Then, afterwards; अथ राजासामयिः प्रभाते वनाय धेनुं सुनोच *R.* 2. 1; often as a correlative of इति or चेत्. 3 If, supposing, now if, in case, but if; अथ कौतुकमावेदयामि *K.* 144; अथ मरणमवश्यमेव जेतोः किमिति मुखा मलिनं यशः कुक्ष्ये *Ve.* 3. 4. 4 And, so also, as also, likewise; मीनोऽथार्जुनः *G. M.* 5 Used in asking or introducing questions (प्रश्न), oft. with the interrogative word itself; अथ सा तत्रभवती किमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः पत्नी *S.* 7. 6 Totality, entirety; अथ अस्मै व्याख्यास्यामः *G. M.* we shall explain the whole अस्मै (अस्मै in all its details). 7 Doubt, uncertainty; शब्दो नित्योऽनित्यः *G. M.*—**Comp.**—अपि moreover, and again &c. (=अय in most cases).—किं what else, yes, exactly so, quite so, certainly.—च moreover, and likewise.—वा 1 or.—2 or rather, or why, or perhaps, modifying a previous statement; गमिष्यामिपुनश्चासती ... अथवा कृतवाग्हारे वंशेऽस्मिन् *R.* 1. 3-4; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिंसितुं *S.* 45; इति किं न सहस्रपाह्नमया समेन किं लम्बः *U.* 6 40

अथर्व *m.* 1 A priest who has to worship fire and Soma. 2 A Brāhmaṇa.

—(pl.) Descendants of Atharvan; hymns of this Veda.—**वर्ष-वर्ष** *m. n.*, वेदः The Atharvaveda, regarded as the fourth Veda, containing many forms of imprecations for the destruction of enemies, and also a great number of prayers for safety and averting mishaps, evils, sins or calamities, and a number of hymns, as in the other Vedas, addressed to the gods with prayers to be used at religious and solemn rites.—**Comp.**—निधिः, निधि *m.* receptacle of the (knowledge of) Atharvaveda, or conversant with it; छरणाश्चर्वविद्या कृतक्रियः *R.* 8. 4, 1. 59.

अथर्विणः A Brāhmaṇa versed in this Veda; or skilled in the performance of the rites enjoined by it.

अथर्वण Ritual of the Atharvaveda.

अथवा See under अथ.

अथो=अय *q. v.*

अद् 2 P. (अदि, अन्न-जय) 1 To eat, devour. 2 To destroy. 3=अद् *q. v.*—**Caus.** To feed with. —**Desid.** जिहसति To wish to eat.

अद्-द् *a.* (at the end of comp.) Eating, devouring.

अदंष्ट्र *a.* Toothless. —**घृ**: A serpent without teeth; one whose fangs have been taken out.

अदक्षिण *a.* 1 Not right, left. 2 Not bringing in Dakṣiṇā to the priests; without any gifts (as a sacrifice). 3 Simple, weak-minded, silly. 4 Not handy, skilful or clever; awkward. 5 Unfavourable.

अदंष्ट्र *a.* 1 Not deserving punishment. 2 Exempt or free from punishment.

अदन्त *a.* Toothless.

अदत्त *a.* 1 Not given. 2 Unjustly or improperly given. 3 Not given in marriage.—**तृ** An unmarried girl.—**सं** A gift which is null and void.—**Comp.**—आदायिन् *a.* the receiver of such a gift; one who takes what has not been given away, such as a thief.—**पूर्वा** not affianced or betrothed before; अदत्तपूर्वैत्याशङ्क्यते *Mā.* 4.

अदंत *a.* 1 Toothless. 2 Ending in अद् or अ.—**तः** A leech.

अदंत्य *a.* 1 Not dental. 2 Not fit for the teeth; injurious to them.

अदृश *a.* Not scanty, plentiful, copious.

अदृशने 1 Not seeing, non-vision; absence, not being seen. 2 (Gram.) Disappearance, elision, omission; अदर्शनं लोपः *P. I.* 1. 60.

अद् *pron. a.* (अस्मी *m. f.*, अद् *n.*) That (referring to a person or thing, not present or near the speaker) इदंस्तु सविष्टं समीपतरपति वैदो स्मर्य अद् सत्तु विप्रदृष्टं तदिति परोक्षे विजानीयात् used also in the sense of 'this' here

'yonder.' It is often used in the sense of तद् as a correlative of यद्. But when it immediately follows the relative pronoun (योजनी, ये अस्मी &c.) it conveys the sense of प्रसिद्ध 'well-known', 'celebrated,' see तद् also.

अदातु *a.* 1 Not giving, miserly. 2 Not giving (a daughter) in marriage.

अदादि *a.* Having अद् at the head, a term used to mark roots of the second conjugation.

अदाय *a.* Not entitled to a share

अदायाद् *a.* 1 Not entitled to be an heir. 2 Destitute of heirs.

अदायिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 That which is not claimed by an heir, destitute of heirs; अदायिकं वनं राज्यानि *Kāty.* 2 Not relating to inheritance.

अदितिः *f.* 1 The earth. 2 The goddess Aditi, mother of the Adityas, in mythology represented as the mother of gods. 3 Speech. 4 A cow.—**Comp.**—जः, -नंदनः a god, divine being.

अदुर्ग *a.* 1 Not inaccessible, not difficult of access. 2 Destitute of forts, विषयः an unfortified country.

अदूर *a.* Not distant, near (in time or space). —**रं** Proximity, vicinity, वसवदूरे किल चंद्रमीलेः *R.* 6. 34; विशतोऽदूरे वर्तते इति अदूरनिशाः *Sk.*; अदूरे, -रं, -रेण, -रतं, -रात् (with gen. or abl.) not far from, at no great distance from.

अदृष्ट *a.* Sightless, blind.

अदृष्ट *a.* 1 Invisible, not seen; पूर्व न seen before. 2 Not felt. 3 Unforeseen, not observed or thought of; unknown, unobserved. 4 Not permitted or sanctioned, illegal. —**सं** 1 The invisible one. 2 Destiny, fate, luck (good or bad). 3 Virtue or vice as the eventual cause of pleasure or pain. 4 An unforeseen calamity or danger. (such as from fire, water &c.).—**Comp.**—अर्थ *a.* having a metaphysical or occult meaning, metaphysical.—**कर्मन्** *a.* not practical, inexperienced.—**फल** *a.* that of which the consequences are not yet visible. (—**लं**) the (future) result of good or bad actions.

अदृष्टिः *f.* 1 An evil or malicious eye, evil look. —*a.* Blind.

अदेय *a.* Not to be given; what can not or ought not to be given away.—**यं** That which it is not right or necessary to give. Wife, sons, deposits, and a few other things belong to this class.

अदेव *a.* 1 Not god-like or divine. 2 Godless, impious, irreligious.—**वः** One who is not a god.—**Comp.**—मातृक *a.* not rained upon; (lit.) not having the god of rain as mother to suckle or water वेतन्वति हेममदेम त स्मिन्मृगशकते *Kā.* 1 17

अदोः 1 A wrong place 2 A bad

country. -Comp. -कालः wrong place and time. -स्थ. a. in the wrong place, out of place.

अदोष a. 1 Free from faults, vices, or defects &c.; innocent. 2 Free from the faults of composition, such as अश्लीलता, गान्धता &c., see दोष; अदोषी शब्दार्थ K. P. 1. अदोषं गुणवत् काव्यं Sar. K. 1.

अदोहः 1 The time when milking is not practicable. 2 Not milking.

अद्वा ind. 1 Truly, surely, certainly, indeed; R. 13. 65. 2 Manifestly, clearly; व्याख्येयं च यतः परिच्छिन्ना Bv. 1. 95.

अद्भुत a. Wonderful, marvellous; 'कर्मन्', 'गैव', 'दर्शन', 'स्व'; transcendental, supernatural. -तं 1 A wonder; a wonderful thing or occurrence, a prodigy, miracle. 2 Surprise, astonishment, wonder (m.) also. -तः One of the 8 or 9 Rasas, the marvellous sentiment; see रस. -Comp. -सारः the wonderful resin (of the खदिर or Catechu plant). -स्वनः N. of Siva.

अद्भुतः Fire.

अद्भुत a. Voracious, gluttonous.

अद्य a. Eatable. -द्यं Food, anything eatable. -ind. To-day, this day; अद्य त्वा त्वयति दारुणः कृतांतः Mā. 5. 25; 'रात्रौ to-night, this night. -Comp. -अपि still, yet, even now, to this day; नं not yet; द्रुः लेदं लिखे मयि मज्जति नायापि कुरु Ve. 1. 11; (every one of the 50 stanzas of Ch. P. begins with अद्यपि). -अद्यपि 1 from to-day. -2 till to-day. -पूर्वं before, now. -प्रसूति ind. from to-day, this day forward; अद्यप्रसूत्यवन्ताणि त्वास्मि दासः Ku. 5. 86. -स्त्रीना a. a female near delivery. (आसन्नप्रसवा); अद्यश्चिनावष्टे P.

अद्यतन a. (नी f.) 1 Pertaining or referring to, extending over, to-day. 2 Modern. -नः The current or this day; period of the current day; see अद्यतन also. -नी (scil. स्त्रियः) A name given to the Aorist tense (=भूतः).

अद्यतनीय=अद्यतन 1 Of to-day. 2 Modern.

अद्भुत a. A worthless thing, an object which is good for nothing; नाद्भुते विद्विता काचिक्रिया फलवती भवेत् H. Pr. 43; a worthless or bad pupil or recipient of instruction.

अद्रिः 1 A mountain. 2 A stone. 3 A thunder-bolt. 4 A tree. 5 The sun. 6 A mass of clouds; a cloud. 7 A kind of measure. 8 The number 7. -Comp. -ईशः, -पतिः, -नाथः &c. 1 the lord of mountains, the Himalaya. -2 N. of Siva (Lord of Kailāsa). -कीला the earth. -कन्या, -तनया, -सुता &c. Pārvaī -जं red chalk. -तनया -जं विनी N of Pārvaī -हिम् -मिम् m. the enemy or splitter of mo
epithet of Indra -क्षोणि-नी f. 1 a

mountain valley. -2 a river taking its rise in a mountain. -पतिः -राजः &c. see ईश. -इश्वः N. of Siva. -शूनः, -साधु, mountain peak. -सारः 'the essence of mountains', iron.

अद्रोहः Absence of malice or ill-feeling; moderation, mildness; Ms. 4. 2.

अद्भुत a. 1 Not two. 2 Without a second, unique; sole. -यः N. of Buddha. -यं Non-duality, unity, identity; especially, the identity of Brahma and the universe, or of spirit and matter; the highest truth. -Comp. -वादिन् (=अद्विती), 1 one who propounds the identity of spirit and matter or of Brahma and the universe. -2 Buddha.

अद्भुतं Not a door, any passage or entrance, which is not intended to serve as a regular door; अद्भुतेण न चातीयाद्भुतं वा वेदम् वा दूरं Ms. 4. 73.

अद्वितीय a. 1 Without a second, matchless, peerless; न केवलं रूपे शिल्प-वद्वितिया मालिका M. 2. 2. Without a companion, alone. -यं Brahma.

अद्वैत a. 1 Not dual; of one or uniform nature, equable, unchanging; तं सुखदुःखयोः U. 1. 39. 2 Matchless, peerless; sole, unique. -तं 1 Non-duality, identity; especially that of Brahma with the universe or with the soul, or of soul and matter; see अद्भुत also. 2 The supreme or highest truth or Brahma itself. -Comp. -वादिन्=अद्वैतवादिन् q. v. above; a Vedāntin.

अवन a. The lowest, vilest, meanest; very bad, or low, or vile (in quality, worth, position &c.) (opp. उत्तम). -नः An unblushing sensualist; बापि स्नातृमते गतासि न पुनस्तस्यायमस्यातिकं K. P. 1. -सा A bad mistress. -Comp. -अर्धं the foot. -अर्धं lower half of the body (below the navel). -क्षणः, -क्षणिकः a debtor (opp. उत्तमः). -भूतः, -भूतकः a porter, groom.

अधर a. 1 Lower, under, nether. 2 Low, mean, vile; lower in quality, inferior. 3 Silenced, worsted. -रः The nether (or sometimes the upper) lip; a lip in general; पक्षिनाक्षरोक्षी Me. 82; पिबति रतिसर्वस्वमधरं S. 1. 24. -रं 1 The lower part (of the body). 2 Address, speech (opp. उत्तर); sometimes used for reply also. -Comp. -उत्तर a. 1 higher and lower, worse and better; राज्ञः सप्तममेवाधरयोः व्यक्तिसंविद्यति M. 1. -2 sooner and later. -3 in a contrary way, topsy-turvy. -4 nearer and further. -ओष्ठः the lower lip. -कंठः the lower part of the neck. -पानं kissing, lit. drinking the lower lip. -मधु -अमृतं the nectar of the lips. -the nadir

-रतः स्वात् -रात्, तात् -रेण and Below beneath, n the lower

regions.

अधरीकृ 8 U. To surpass, beat down worst.

अधरीण a. 1 Lower. 2 Traduced, vilified, reproached.

अधरेण ind. 1 On a previous day. 2 The day before yesterday.

अधर्मः 1 Unrighteousness, wickedness, injustice; अर्धमेव unjustly. 2 An unjust act; a guilty or wicked deed; sin; (धर्म and अधर्म are two of the twenty-four qualities mentioned in Nyāya, and they pertain only to the soul. They are the peculiar causes of pleasure and pain respectively. They are imperceptible, but inferred from reasoning and from transmigrating).

3 N. of a Prajapati or of an attendant of the sun. -नी Unrighteousness personified. -ई Devoid of attributes an epithet of ब्रह्म. -Comp. -आत्मर -चारिन् a. wicked, sinful.

अधवा A widow.

अधस्, अधः ind. 1 Below, down पतत्यधो धाम विसरि सर्वतः Si. 1. 2; in the lower region, to the infernal region or hell; (according to the context अधः may have the sense of the non-native, 'अंशुक' &c.; ablative, अधो पतति; or locative, अधो गृहे शेति) Beneath, under, used like a preposition with gen.; तस्मात् S. 1. 14; (wh. repeated) lower and lower, down and down; अधोऽधो गंगेयं पदसुगता स्तोत्रं 2. 10; from under, just below (with acc.); नवानयोधो बृहत् पयोधरात् Si. 1. 4 -Comp. -अंशुक the lower garment. -अक्षजः N. of Vishnu. -अधस् above. -उपासनं sexual intercourse. -करः the lower part of the body (कर्म) -कारण excellency, defeat, degradation. -खननं undermining -गतिः, गमनं, -पातः 1 a downward fall, motion, descent. -2 degradation, downfall. -गंतु m. a mouse. -सर्ग thief. -जिह्विका the uvula (Mar. जीभ). -दिक्षु f. the nadir; the southern direction. -दृष्टिः f. a downward look. -पातः=गतिः q. v. above. -प्रसतरः a mat of grass for persons in mourning sit upon. -साराः 1 the lower part (of the body). -2 the lower part of a thing. -सुखं, लोकः the nether lower regions. -सुख, -चक्षुः a. looking the face downwards. -लंघ. 1 a plummet. -2 a perpendicular. -गन्ध breaking wind, flatulency. -स्वसि the nadir.

अधस्तन a. (नी f.) Lower, situated beneath.

अधस्तात् adv. or prep. Down, below, under, beneath, underneath &c. (with gen.), see अधः धर्मेण गमनस्य धर्मः गमनस्य Sāṅkhya K

f q v

a Not profitable

मैतस्य Pt. 2

अधि ind. 1 (As a prefix to verbs) Over, above; **रह** to grow over or above; besides in addition (आधिक्य). **2** (As a separable adverb) Over, above. **3** (As a preposition) (with acc.) (a) Above, over, upon, in. (b) With reference to, concerning, on the subject of. (c) (With loc.) Over, above (showing lordship or sovereignty over something); **अधि भुवि रामः** 4 (as first member of Tatpuruṣa compounds) (a) Chief, supreme, principal; **देवता** presiding deity. (b) Redundant, superfluous; **दन्तः** = **अव्यक्तः** दन्तः; excessive; **अधिक्यः** high censure.

अधिक a. 1 More, additional, greater. (In comp. with numerals), plus, greater by; **अष्टाधिकं शतं** 100 plus 8 = 108. **2** (a) Surpassing in quantity, more numerous, copious, excessive, abundant; in comp. or with instr. (b) Inordinate, grown, abounding in, full of; strong in; **विद्वत्पुरुषः** Ve. 3. 30 old, advanced in years; **मनुष्ये** **रसाधिके** **द्वे** S. 7. 20. **3** More, greater, stronger; **ऊनं न सत्त्वज्यधिकं चक्षुषं** R. 2. 14 the stronger animal did not prey on the weaker. **4** Eminent, uncommon, special, peculiar; **इन्द्रायनदानानि वैश्वस्य** **क्षत्रियस्य च** शत्रुमहोदधिके विभ्रे राजजात्यापदे तथा Y. 1. 118; S. 7. 5 Redundant, superfluous; **अङ्ग** having a redundant limb; **नोद्वेष्टा** कन्या नयिकानि न रोगिणी Ms. 3. 8. — **कृ** 1 Surplus, excess, more; **लभोदधिकं कल** Ak. 2 Redundancy, superfluity. **3** A figure of speech equivalent to hyperbole. — **adv.** **1** More, in a greater degree; R. 4. 1; in comp.; **इयमधिकमनोता** S. 1. 20; **द्वयमि** Me. 21. **2** Exceedingly, too much. — **Comp.** — **अंग a.** (**मी f.**) having a redundant limb. — **अर्थ a.** exaggerated; **वचनं** exaggeration, an exaggerated statement or assertion (whether of praise or of censure). — **अभि a.** abundant, prosperous; R. 19. 5. — **तिथिः f.**, **दिनं-दिवसः** an intercalated lunar day. — **वाक्योक्तिः f.** exaggeration, hyperbole.

अधिकरणं 1 Placing at the head of, appointing &c. **2** Relation, reference, connection. **3** (in gram.) Agreement, concord, government or grammatical relation. **4** A receptacle or subject, technically substratum. **5** Location, place, the sense of the locative case; **अधारेधिकरणं** P. 1. 4. 45. **6** A topic, subject; a complete argument treating of one subject; (according to the Mīmāṃsaka a complete Adhikaraṇa consists of five members; विषयो विशिष्टश्च पूर्णस्तथावत्) निर्विशेषेति सिद्धात् शब्देधिकरणं स्वरूपः) **7** Court of justice court, tribunal

स्वाधोपाय कथयति नाधिकरणे Mk. 9. 3. 8 A claim. **9** Supremacy. — **Comp.** — **अोजकः** a judge. — **महद्वयः** court or hall of justice. — **सिद्धांतः** a conclusion which involves others.

अधिकरणिकः 1 A judge, magistrate; Mk. 9. 2 A government official.

अधिकर्मन् n. 1 A higher or superior act. **2** Superintendence. — **m.** One who is charged with superintendence. — **Comp.** — **करः**, **कृत्** a sort of servant, overseer of workmen.

अधिकर्माकः The overseer of a market whose duty it is to recover toll or duties from the traders.

अधिकाम a. Of vehement desires, impassioned, lustful. — **n.** Strong desire.

अधिकारः 1 Superintendence, watching over. **2** duty, charge; power, post of authority; authority; **होमिन्ता-ब्रह्माधिकारो दत्तः** Pt. 1; **स्वाधिकारात् प्रमुक्तः** Me. 1; **अधिकारो मम पुत्रको नियुक्तः** M. 5. **3** Sovereignty, government or administration, jurisdiction, rule. **4** Right, privilege, claim, title (as to wealth, property &c.); right of ownership or possession; **अधिकारः कले स्वात्म्यमधिकारी च तल्लभः** S. D. 296. **5** Prerogative (of a king). **6** A topic, paragraph or section; **प्रायश्चित्तं** Mit.; see अधिकरण. **7** (In gram.) A head or governing rule. — **Comp.** — **विधिः** determination or statement of qualifications to do particular acts. — **स्थ-**, **आद्य a.** invested with office.

अधिकारिन्, अधिकारवत् a. 1 Possessed of authority, having power. **2** Entitled to, having a right to, सर्वस्वधिकारिणः. **3** Belonging to, owned by. **4** Fit for. — **m.** (**री-वाच**) **1** An official, officer; a functionary, superintendent, head, director, governor. **2** A rightful claimant, master, owner.

अधिकृत a. Authorised, appointed &c. — **n.** An officer, official, one in charge of any thing.

अधिकृतिः f. Right, privilege, ownership. See अधिकार.

अधिकृत्य ind. With reference to, regarding, concerning; **ग्रामिणमयमधिकृत्य** **सिद्धांतः** S. 1.; **शकुंतलमधिकृत्य** **ब्रवीमि** S. 2.

अधिक्रमः, क्रमणं An attack, invasion.

अधिक्षेपः 1 Abuse, insulting, insult; **मनस्वधिक्षेप इवावृत्तान्तं** Ki. 1. 23. **2** Dismissal.

अधिगत p. p. 1 Acquired, obtained &c.; Bh. 2. 17. **2** Studied, learnt; **किमिच्छेत् दृष्टस्वमधिगतमप्ययं** इव U. 6. 30.

अधिगमाः-नप्तं 1 Acquisition, obtaining. **2** Mastery, study, knowledge. **3** Mercantile return, profit; acquiring property; **नित्यादेः** **प्राप्तिः** Mit. or धनप्राप्तिः. **4** Acceptance. **5** Intercourse

अधिगुण a 1 P ng superior qualities worthy mentionous गुण

नीचा वरमधिगुणे नाथमे लब्धकामा Me. 6. 2 Well strung (as a bow).

अधिचरणं Act of walking over something.

अधिजननं Birth.

अधिशिङ्घः A serpent. — **हा-जिह्विका 1** The uvula. **2** A sort of swelling of the tongue.

अधिज्य a. Having the bowstring stretched, well strung (as a bow). — **Comp.** — **धन्वन्**, **कार्मुक a.** having the bow strung; **त्वयि चाधिज्यकार्मुके** S. 1. 6.

अधित्यका A table-land, high-land. **स्थाणुं तपस्यन्मधित्यकायां** Ku. 3. 17; **अधित्यका-यानिव वातुमन्यां** R. 2. 29.

अधिदंतः A (redundant) tooth growing over another.

अधिदेवः-वता A presiding or tutelary deity; **यथाचे पादुके पराकाष्ठर्तुं राज्याधि-देवते** R. 12. 17; 16. 9; Bv. 3. 3.

अधिदेव-देवतं The presiding god or deity.

अधिनाथः The supreme lord.

अधिनाथः Fragrance, odour.

अधिरः-पतिः A lord, ruler, king, sovereign, head; **अथ प्रजातामधिपः** **प्रभाते** R. 2. 1; mostly in comp.

अधिपती Ved. A female ruler, mistress (स्वमित्री).

अधिपु (पु) रयः The Supreme Being.

अधिपज a. Having many children (as a man, woman &c.).

अधिभूः A master, superior; foremost.

अधिभूतं The highest being; the Supreme Spirit or its all pervading influence.

अधिसाज a. Beyond measure, excessive, inordinate.

अधिसासः An intercalary (lunar) month.

अधियज्ञः 1 Principal sacrifice. **2** The agency effecting or causing such sacrifice.

अधिरथ a. Being on or over a car. — **n.** **1** A charioteer, driver. **2** N. of a charioteer who was king of Anga and foster-father of Karna.

अधिराज m.,-जः A sovereign or supreme ruler, an emperor; **अथास्तमेतु सुवर्णमधिपराजशब्दः** U. 6. 16; king, head, lord (of men, animals &c.); **हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः** Ku. 1. 1; so **हृन्**, **नागं** &c.

अधिराज्यं-द्वं 1 Imperial or sovereign sway, supremacy; imperial dignity. **2** An empire. **3** N. of a country.

अधिरूढ p. p. 1 Mounted, ascended &c. **2** Increased.

अधिरोहः 1 An elephant rider. **2** Mounting; ascent.

अधिरोहणं Ascending, mounting; **चित्** R. 8. 57. — **नी** A ladder, flight of steps (of wood &c.) (Mar जिह्वी)

a Ascending mounting, rising above &c. — **नी** A ladder flight

of steps.

अचिलो *ind.* 1 Concerning the universe. 2 In the universe.

अधिचर्चन 1 Advocacy, speaking in favour of. 2 A name, epithet, appellation.

अधिवासः 1 Abode, residence; dwelling; तस्यापि स एव निरतिवासः K. 137; settlement, habitation. 2 Obstinate pertinacity in making a demand. 3 Consecration of an image especially before the commencement of a sacrificial rite; see अधिवासन also. 4 A garment, mantle. 5 Application of perfumes or fragrant cosmetics; scenting, perfuming; fragrance, scent, fragrant odour itself; अधिवासस्पृश्यव मासतः R. 8. 34; Si. 2. 20.

अधिवासनं 1 Scenting with perfumes or odorous substances. 2 Preliminary consecration (प्रतिष्ठा) of an image, making a divinity assume its abode in an image.

अधिविवा A superseded wife, one whose husband has married again; Y 1. 73, 74; Ms. 9. 80-83.

अधिवेत्तु m. A husband who supercedes his first wife.

अधिवेदु-वेदनं Marrying an additional wife.

अधिग्रहः 1 A receptacle, 2 Boiling, making hot (by putting on fire).

अधिग्रहण-पणं Warming, boiling. —णी An oven, a fire-place.

अधिपति a. Of exalted dignity, supreme; very rich, sovereign lord; इय महद्भद्रसूतान्धिभियश्चतुर्विंशतिशानवनस्य मासिनी Ku. 5. 53.

अधिष्ठान 1 Standing or being near, approach. 2 A position, site, basis; seat, place, town. 3 Residence, abode.

4 Authority, power, power of control. 5 Government; dominion. 6 A wheel (of a car &c.). 7 A precedent, prescribed rule. 8 A benediction.

अधिष्ठित p. p. 1 (Used actively) (a) Standing, being. (b) Possessed of (c) Directing, presiding over.

2 (Passively) (a) Occupied, possessed by. (b) Full of, affected, overpowered. (c) Watched over, guarded, superintended. (d) Led, conducted, commanded by, presided over.

अधीकारः=अधिकार q. v.; स्वागतं स्वान्वी-कारानवर्ज्य Ku. 2. 18.

अधीतिन् a. Well-read, proficient in (with loc.); अधीती चतुर्वर्णस्येषु Dk. 120; वेद, व्याकरणे &c.

अधीतिः f. 1 Study, perusal अधीतचर-णचरणेः N. 1. 4. 2 Remembrance, recollection.

अधीन a. Subject to, subservient, dependent on; usually in comp.

स्थाने प्राणाः कामिनी दूतवर्तिना M 3 14 लवर्षीन सल्लु दंदिन हस Ku 4 10 एष्या कृपां गुणपेक्षी लवर्षीना ति सिद्ध R 1 72.

अधीयानः *pres. p.* A student, one who goes over the Vedas.

अधीर a. 1 Not bold, timid. 2 Confused; excited, excitable. 3 Fitful. 4 Unsteady, rolling (of eyes). —रा 1 Lightning. 2 A capricious or quarrelsome mistress.

अधीवासः A long coat or mantle covering the whole person; see अधि-वास also.

अधीशः Lord, supreme lord or master, sovereign ruler; अं०, गुण०, सद्गुण० &c.

अधीश्वरः A supreme lord or an employer.

अधीष्ट a. Honorary, solicited, —ष्टः Honorary office or duty; one of the cases in which the Potential may be used; (अधीष्टः=सत्कारपूर्वको व्यापारः Sk.).

अधुना *ind.* Now, at this time; प्रमद-नामधुना विद्वन्ना Ku. 4. 11.

अधुनातन a. (नी f.) Belonging to the present times, modern.

अधुनकः Burning or blazing fire.

अधुतिः f. 1 Want of firmness or control, looseness. 2 Incontinence. 3 Unhappiness.

अधुत्य a. 1 Invincible, unassailable; unapproachable (opp. अभि-गम्य); अधुत्यश्चाभिगम्यश्च गदादौ लैरिवाप्यः R. 1. 16. 2 Modest, shy. 3 Proud.

अधोक्ष, अधोऽक्षुक, अधोऽक्षज See under अध्व.

अध्वक्ष a. 1 Perceptible to the senses, visible; वेदस्वक्षेत्र निजसखं नीरुदं स्मारवाद्भिः Bv. 4. 17. 2 One who exercises supervision, presiding over. —क्षः A superintendent, president, head; मयाध्य-क्षणं प्रकृतिः स्यते सचराचरं Bg. 9. 10; oft. in comp.; गुण०, सेना०, धाम०, द्वार०.

अध्वक्षर The mystic syllable ओम्.

अध्वयि *ind.* Over, by or near the nuptial fire. —न (स्त्रि) A gift made to a woman at the time of marriage:

विवाहकाले यस्कींश्चो दीयते ह्यध्वयिनी ॥ तद्व्य-श्रितं सद्भिः क्षीयते परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अध्वयि *ind.* On high (acc.); लोकं Sk.

अध्वयिदोषः Excessive abuse or censure, gross abuse; Y. 3. 228.

अध्वयिनी a. Completely subject or dependent, as a slave.

अध्वयः 1 Learning, study; remembrance. 2=अध्वय, q. v.

अध्वयनं Learning, study, reading (especially the Vedas); one of the six duties of a Brāhmaṇa. The study of the Vedas is allowed to the first three classes, but not to Sūdra Ms. 1. 81-21.

अध्वयर्ध्व a. Having an additional half; शतमध्वर्ध्वनायता Mb., i. e. 150; षो-जनशतात् Pt. 2. 18.

— 1 Effort, determination &c See 2 (In Rhet)

Identification of two things (सद्वत् and

अप्रकृत) in such a manner that the one is completely absorbed into the other निर्गुणोऽव्यवसानं तु प्रकृतस्य संयोगं यत् K. P. 10 on such identification is founded the figure called अतिशयोक्ति and the लक्षणा called साध्यवसाना. See K. P. 2

अध्वयसायः 1 An attempt, effort, exertion. 2 Determination, resolution; mental effort or apprehension. 3 Perseverance, diligence, energy, constancy.

अध्वयसायिन् a. Attempting; resolute, persevering, energetic.

अध्वयज्ञानं Excessive eating, eating again before the last meal is digested.

अध्वयात्म a. Belonging to self or person. —त्वं *ind.* Concerning self.

—त्वं The supreme spirit (manifested as the individual self) or the relation between the supreme and the individual soul. —Comp. —ज्ञानं,

—विद्या knowledge of the supreme spirit or आत्मन् theosophical or meta-

physical knowledge (the doctrines taught by the Upanishads &c.). —रति a. one who delights in the contem-

plation of the supreme spirit.

अध्वयारिणिक a. (की f.) Relating to अध्वयारि.

अध्वयापकः A teacher, preceptor, instructor; especially of the Vedas,

व्याकरण०, व्याप०, मृतक० mercenary teacher. According to Vishnu-Smṛiti an *adh-*

yāpaka is of two kinds: he is either an *Achārya* i. e. one who invests a boy with the sacred thread and initiates him into the Vedas, or he is an *Upādhyāya* i. e. one who teaches for livelihood (हृत्पथं).

See Ms 2 140-141 and the two words.

अध्वयापनं Teaching, instructing, lecturing, one of the six duties of a Brāhmaṇa. According to Indian law-givers अध्वयापन is of three kinds

(1) undertaken for charity, (2) for wages, and (3) in consideration of services rendered.

अध्वयापयितुं m. A teacher, instructor.

अध्वयायः 1 Reading, study, especially of the Vedas. 2 Proper time for reading or for a lesson. 3 A lesson, lecture. 4 A chapter, a large division of a work. The following are some of the names used by Sanskrit writers to denote chapters or divisions of works: सर्गो वर्गो प-

रिच्छेदोद्भाताध्वयायकसंज्ञाः । उच्छ्वासः परिवर्तश्च पठकःकाण्डमानसं । स्वान्ते प्रकरणं चैव पूर्वोद्भातागहि-

कानि च । स्कंधांशौ तु पुराणादौ प्रायशः परिकीर्ति-

तौ ॥

अध्वयायिन् a. Studying, studious.

अध्वयारुह a. 1 Mounted, ascended. 2 Raised above elevated. 3 Above,

superior to be or inferior

अध्वयारोप 1 Raising elevating &c.

2 (In Vedānta phil.) Act of attributing falsely or through mistake; erroneously attributing the properties of one thing to another; considering through mistake a rope (which is not really a serpent) to be a serpent, अर्धभूतज्जी सर्पात्तपवत्, अजगद्रूपे ब्रह्मणि जगद्रूपोपपवत्, वस्तुनि अवस्त्वारोपोऽध्यारोपः Vedāntasāra. 3 Erroneous knowledge. अध्यारोपण 1 Raising &c. 2 Sowing (seed).

अध्यानापः 1 Act of sowing or scattering (seed &c.). 2 A field wherein seed &c. is sown.

अध्यावाहनिकं One of the six kinds of स्त्रीधन, the property which a woman gets when leaving her father's house for her husband's; यत् पुनर्लभते नारी दीयमाना तु पितृकाद् (ग्रहाद्) । अध्यावाहनिकं नाम स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अध्यासः-सनं 1 Sitting down upon, occupying, presiding over. 2 A seat, place.

अध्यासः 1 False attribution, wrong supposition; see अध्यारोप also. 2 An appendage. 3 Putting down upon; पादाध्यासे शतं दनः Y. 2. 217.

अध्याहारः-हरणं 1 Supplying an ellipsis. 2 Arguing; inferring; new supposition; inference or conjecture.

अध्याह्नः A carriage drawn or borne by camels.

अध्वृद्ध a. Raised, elevated, —द्रः Siva. —द्रा A wife whose husband has married another wife and thus superseded her (=अधिविवा q. v.).

अध्वेषणं Causing one to do a thing, especially a preceptor &c. as an honorific duty. —णा Solicitation, entreaty.

अध्वृद्ध a. 1 Uncertain, doubtful. 2 Unstable, unsteady, separable. —वं An uncertainty; नो भ्रवाणि परित्यज्य अध्वृणाणि निषेधते । भ्रवाणि तस्य नश्यन्ति अध्वं न दधेव च ॥

अध्वन् m. 1 A way, road, passage, orbit (of planets &c.) 2 (a) Distance, space (traversed or to be traversed); अपि लघितमध्वानं बुधेन न बुधोपमः R. 1. 47; उल्लिखिताया Me. 45. (b) Journey, travel, course, march; नेकः प्रपद्येताध्वानं Ms. 4. 60 3 Time (Kā'a), time personified. 4 Sky, atmosphere. 5 Means, resource; method. 6 Attack.—COMP.—गः 1 one who travels; a traveller, way-farer; सतानकतरुच्छायाहृतविद्याचराख्यं Ku. 6 46 (गान्धि). —2 a camel. —3 a mule. —4 the sun. —गा the Ganges.—पतिः the sun.—रथः 1 a travelling coach. —2 a messenger skilled in travelling.

अध्वनीनं, अध्वन् a. Able to undertake a journey, speeding on a journey: शिवं ततो Bk 2 44 —न ज्यः A traveller going fast, way-farer ध्वन् A sacrifice a religious

mony; also a Soma sacrifice; तमस्वे विश्वजिति R. 5. 1. —रः-रं Sky or air. —COMP.—वृक्षणीया consecration connected with an Adhvāra; so प्रायश्चित्तिः an expiation &c.—मीमांसा N. of Jaimini's Pūrvamīmāṃsā.

अध्वर्युः 1 Any officiating priest; technically distinguished from होतृ, उद्गातृ and ब्रह्मन्. 2 The Yajurveda itself. —COMP.—वेद्ः Yajurveda.

अध्वानि=अध्वग.

अध्वानि Twilight; gloom.

अन् 2 P. (अनिति, अनित) 1 To breathe. 2 To move, live.—Caus. आनयति; Desid. अनिष्यति. —(4 A.) To live. With य् to be alive; यद्धं गुनेव प्राणिमि Ku. 35; प्राणिमस्त्व मानार्थं Bv. 4. 38.

अनः Breath, respiration.

अनेश a. Not entitled to a share in the inheritance.

अनकुण्डुभिः=आनकुण्डुभिः q. v.

अनक्ष a. Sightless, blind.

अनक्षर a. 1 Unable to speak, mute, dumb. 2 Unlettered. 3 Unfit to be uttered. —रं Foul or abusive words, censure or abusive words, censure. —ado. Without the use of words; चञ्जितदीर्घदेन R. 14. 26.

अनग्निः 1 Non-fire, substance other than fire; यदधीतमविज्ञातं निगदेवेव शब्दये । अग्नाविच शुद्धेनो न तज्जलति कर्हिचित् Nir. 2

Absence of fire; —a. 1 Without the use of fire; विद्वे विविमस्य नैष्ठिकं यतिभिः साधनमग्निमहिचित् R. 8. 25. 2 Not maintaining the sacred fire. 3 Irreligious, impious. 4 Dyspeptic. 5 Unmarried.

अनघ a. 1 Sinless, innocent; अवैमि चैवाननघेति R. 14. 40. 2 Faultless, handsome; रूपमनघं S. 2. 13; यस्य ज्ञानद्वयादिधो-रगावस्थानवा गुणाः Ak. 3 Safe, unurt, without injury, secure; कश्चिन्मृगीशाननवा प्रसूतिः R. 5. 7; द्रुगवधुर्पदा अनघप्रसा भवति S. 4 safely delivered or brought to bed. 4 Pure, spotless. —गः 1 White mustard. 2 N. of Vishnu; also of Siva.

अनकुश a. 1 Ungovernable, unruly. 2 Taking license (as a poet).

अनन्य a. Bodiless, without a body; incorporeal; त्वनन्यः कथमक्षता रतिः Ku. 4. 9. —गः Cupid (the bodiless one). —नं 1 Sky, air, ether. 2 The mind. —COMP.—क्रीडा amorous sports. —लेखः (=मदनलेखः) a love letter; लेखक्रिययो-पयोगं (व्रजति) Ku. 1. 7. शत्रुः, असुहृन् &c. N. of Siva.

अनंजन a. Without collyrium, pigment, or paint; नेत्रे दूरमनंजने S. D. —नं 1 The sky; atmosphere. 2 The supreme spirit (परब्रह्म); Vishnu or Nārāyaṇa (m. also).

अनहुह m. (अनह्वान् हुवाही, हुहवा &c.) 1 An ox, bull 2 The sign T ही or अश्वपुत्री A cow

अनति much Not very much com

ponds beginning with अनति may be analysed by referring to अति.

अनतिविलंबिता Absence of delay, fluency as a speaker's qualification, one of the 35 Vāgguṇas, q. v.

अनद्यतन a. (नी f.) Not pertaining to this or the current day; a term used by Pāṇini to denote the sense of the Imperfect and the Periphrastic future. —नः Not the current day, अतीताया रात्रेः पश्चादैनं आगामिन्या रात्रेः पूर्वार्धेन सहितो दिवसाद्यतनः Sk., तद्विधः कालः.

अनधिक a. 1 Not more or excessive. 2 Boundless; perfect.

अनधीनः An independent carpenter working on his own account.

अनध्यक्ष a. 1 Not perceptible or observable, invisible. 2 Without controller or ruler &c.

अनध्यायः, अनध्ययनं Not studying, intermission of study; the time when there is or ought to be such intermission, a holiday (दिवसः); अयं शिक्षा-नध्यायः U. 4 a holiday (given) in honor of distinguished guests.

अननं Breathing, living.

अननुवायुक a. Unable to comprehend.

अनन्त a. Endless, infinite, boundless, inexhaustible; एतन्ममवस्य यस्य Ku. 1. 3.

—तः 1 N. of Vishnu also of Vishnu's couch, the serpent Shesha; of Krishna and his brother; of Shiva; Vāsuki, the lord of serpents. 2 A cloud. 3 Tale. 4 A silken cord with fourteen knots tied round the right arm on the अनन्तचतुर्दशी day. —ता 1 the earth (the endless). 2 The number one. 3 N. of Pārvatī. 4 N. of various plants; शारिखा, अनन्तमूल, हर्वा &c. —तं 1 The sky, atmosphere. 2 Infinity. 3 Absolution. 4 The supreme spirit, Brahma (परब्रह्म).

—COMP.—तृतीया the third day of the bright half of माघपद, मार्गशीर्ष or वैशाख. —दृष्टिः N. of Siva, or of Indra. —देवः 1 the serpent Sesha. —2. N. of Nārāyaṇa who sleeps on Sesha. —पार a. of endless width, boundless; ऐ निल शब्दशास्त्रं Pt. 1. —रूप a. of innumerable forms or shapes; epithet of Vishnu. —विजयः N. of Yudhisṭhira's conch-shell; Bg. 1. 16.

अनंतर a. 1 Having no interior or interior space, limitless. 2 Having no interval or interstice or pause (of space or time); compact, close. 3 Contiguous, neighbouring, immediately adjoining; not distant from (with abl.); ब्रह्मवर्तादन्तरः Ms. 2. 19. 4 Following, coming close upon (in comp.). 5 Belonging to the caste immediately following —रं 1 Contingent pro ty 2 Brahma, the Supreme Soul —रं and 1 Immediately after ds 2 (with a

prepositional force) After (with abl.); युवापन्नापगमादन्तरं R. 3. 7. गोदानविधिरन्तरं R. 3. 33, 36.; 2. 71.—Comp. -जः or जा 1 the child of a Kshatriya or Vaisya mother, by a father belonging to the caste immediately above the mother's, Ms. 10. 4.—2 born immediately before or after; a younger or elder brother. (-जा) a younger or elder sister; अनुष्ठितान्तरजा-विवाहः R. 7. 32.; so °जात.

अनन्तरीय *a.* Next in succession.

अनन्य *a.* 1 Not different, identical, same, not other than. 2 Sole, unique, without a second. 3 Undivided, undistracted (mind &c.); having no object or person to think of &c.; अनन्याश्रित्यतो मां ये जनाः पर्युपासते Bg. 9. 22 In comp. अनन्य may be translated by 'not by another,' 'directed or devoted to no one else,' 'having no other object,' —Comp. -गतिः *f.* sole resort or resource left; अनन्यगतिके जने विगनपातके चातके Udb. -चित्त, -चित्त, -चेतसः, -मनसुः, -मानस, -हृदय *a.* giving one's undivided thought or attention to, with undivided mind -जः, -जन्मन् *m.* Cupid, the god of love; मां सुहृन्त्वलु भवतमन्यजन्म Māl. 1. 32. -पूर्वः having no other wife. (-र्वा) a virgin, a woman having no other husband; R. 4. 7. —भाज् *a.* not devoted to any other person; अनन्यभाजं प्रतिमावुति Ku. 3. 63. -विषय *a.* not applicable or belonging to any one else. -वृत्ति *a.* 1 of the same nature. -2 having no other means of livelihood. -3 closely attentive. -सामान्य, -साधारण *a.* not common to any one else, uncommon, exclusively devoted, applicable or belonging to one; अनन्यदारीसामान्यो दासस्वस्याः पुस्तकाः V. 3. 18; °राजशब्दः R. 6. 35 -सदृश *a.* (शी *f.*) matchless, peerless.

अनन्वयः 1 Want of connection. 2 (Bhet.) A figure of speech in which a thing is compared to itself, the object being to show that it is matchless and can have no other उपमान; *e. g.* गगनं गगनाकारं सागरः सागरोपमः । समरा-वणयोद्धे रामरावणयोद्धि ॥

अनप *a.* Destitute of much water (as a puddle).

अनपकारण-कर्मन्, -क्रिया 1 Not injuring. 2 Non-delivery. 3 (In law) Non-payment.

अनपकारः Harmlessness. —कारिन् *a.* Harmless, innocent.

अनपत्य *a.* 1 Without issue, childless, without heir.

अनपत्रप *a.* Impudent, shameless.

अनपञ्चशः Not a corrupt word; a properly formed word.

—*a.* Having no egress or passage to creep out of unjustifiable, inexcusable —*a.* An usurper

अनपाय *a.* 1 Free from loss or decay. 2 Imperishable, undiminished, undecaying: प्रमत्तव्यनपायसुस्थितं (चंद्र) Ki. 2. 11.—यः 1 Freedom from decay or wear and tear; permanence. 2 N. of Siva.

अनपायिन् *a.* Imperishable, firm, steady, unflinching, constant, durable, not transient; प्रसादाभिमुखे तस्मिन् श्रीरासी-द्वनपायिनी R. 17. 46; 8. 17; अनपायिनि संश्रयद्वेने गजभेदे पतनय बह्वी. Ku. 4. 31.

अनपेक्ष-क्षिन् *a.* 1 Regardless. 2 Careless, not minding or heeding, indifferent. 3 Independent or irrespective (of another), not requiring any other thing. 4 Impartial. 5 Irrelevant.—ज्ञा Diaregard, indifference. —*adv.* Without regard to, independently or irrespectively of; carelessly.

अनपेत *a.* 1 Not gone off, not past. 2 Not deviating from (with abl.); अर्थोद्विपत्ते अर्थे Sk. 3 Not devoid of, possessed of; देवर्षाद्विपेतमीश्वरमयं लोकैर्धृतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14.

अनभिज्ञ *a.* Ignorant of, unacquainted with, unused to, (usually with gen.), °ज्ञा कैतवस्य S. 5; °ज्ञा परमेश्वरपुष्टा-चारस्य Mv. 2.

अनभ्यावृत्तिः *f.* Non-repetition; नना-गन्त्यावृत्त्या वा कामं क्षास्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43.

अनभ्याशः, -स *a.* Not near, distant &c. °समित्य *a.* to be shunned from afar Sk. अनभ्र *a.* Cloudless; इयमवभ्रा कृष्टिः this is (like) a shower from a cloudless sky, *i. e.* something quite unexpected or sudden.

अननः A Brāhmaṇa (one who does not bow down to others and returns salutations made to him by others with a blessing)

अनमितपञ्च (= नितपञ्च) *a.* Miserly, niggardly.

अनन्वर *a.* Wearing not garment, naked.—*a.* A Buddhist mendicant.

अनयः 1 Bad management or conduct; injustice; unfairness. 2 Bad policy or course of conduct, evil course. 3 Adversity, distress, Ms. 10. 95. 4 Misfortune, ill-luck. 5 Gambling.

अनगल *a.* 1 Free to move, unrestrained; तुरंगमुत्सृष्टमनर्गलं R. 3. 39. 2 Unlocked.

अनर्घ *a.* Invaluable, priceless, inestimable. —*ई*: Wrong or improper value

अनर्घ्य *a.* Invaluable; highly respected.

अनर्थ *a.* 1 Useless, worthless. 2 Unfortunate, unhappy. 3 Harmful. 4 Nonsensical, meaningless. —*ई*: 1 Non-use or value. 2 Worthless or useless object. 3 A calamity, misfortune र अनर्थाः 8 6 विद्वेष-नर्था बहुलीमर्षति 4 Nonsense, want of

sense.—Comp. -कर *a.* (री *f.*) mischievous, harmful.

अनर्थः, अनर्थक्ष *a.* 1 Useless; meaningless. 2 Not significant, as a particle used expletively. 3 Nonsensical. 4 Unprofitable. 5 Unfortunate. —*क*: Nonsensical or incoherent talk.

अनर्ह *a.* 1 Not deserving, not fit. 2 Not worthy of (with gen. or in comp.)

अनलः 1 Fire. 2 Agni or the god of fire. 3 Digestive power. 4 Bile. —Comp. -द *a.* 1 removing or destroying heat or fire. -2 =अग्निदृग्. र. -क्षीपन *a.* promoting digestion, stomachic -प्रिया N. of Agni's wife स्वाहा. -सादः loss of appetite, dyspepsia.

अनलस *a.* 1 Not lazy, active, diligent. 2 Unable, incompetent.

अनल्प *a.* 1 Numerous. 2 Not a little; liberal, noble (as mind &c.), much; जल्पत्यनल्पान्तरं Pt. 1. 136; विकर्मित-वदनामनल्पजलोपि Bv. 1. 100; 2. 138.

अनवकाश *a.* 1 Uncalled for. 2 Inapplicable. 3 Having no opportunity or space. —ज्ञा: Absence of room or scope.

अनवग्रह *a.* Irresistible; सुकुमारकायमनवग्रहः स्मरः (अभिहित) Māl. 1. 39.

अनवच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Not bounded or marked off, not separated or cut. 2 Unlimited; excessive. 3 Undefined, undiscriminated; unmodified. 4 Uninterrupted.

अनवद्य *a.* Faultless, blameless, irreprouchable; R. 7. 70.—Comp. -अग, -रूप *a.* having faultless limbs or form exquisitely handsome. (-गी) a woman with a faultless form.

अनवधान *a.* Careless, inattentive. —*तं* Inadvertence, inattention; °ता carelessness

अनवधि *a.* Unlimited, infinite.

अनवम *a.* Not low or inferior; high exalted; स्वर्गनिवर्तनं समी R. 17. 27, 9 14.

अनवरत *a.* Incessant, uninterrupted, °पुत्रुज्जीवकादनक्रूरपूर्वं S. 2. 4. —*तं adv.* Incessantly, continuously.

अनवरार्य *a.* Chief, best, excellent.

अनवलंब-वन *a.* Not dependent. —*च*: -चन Independence.

अनवलोभने A sort of purificatory ceremony to be performed in the case of a pregnant woman in the third month after conception.

अनवसर *a.* 1 Busy. 2 Inopportune —*रः* 1 Absence of leisure. 2 Ill-timedness, unseasonableness; कं याचे यत्र तत्र भ्रमनवसरयस्त एवाधिभावः Māl. 9 30

अनवस्कर *a.* Free from dirt, pure, clear.

अनवस्थ *a.* Unsteady. —*स्था* 1 In stability, unsettled condition. 2 Loose conduct, noncontenance 3 (In phil.) Absence of finality or con-

clusion, an endless series of statements or causes and effects, one of the faults of reasoning; दमन्यनवस्था स्याद्या मूलक्षतिकारिणी K. P. 2; एवं च प्रसंगः S B.

अनवस्थान *a.* Unstable, unsteady, fickle. —नः Wind. —न 1 instability. 2 Looseness of conduct, incontinence. अनवस्थित *a.* 1 Unsteady, unsettled. 2 Changed. 3 Dissolute.

अनवेक्षक *a.* Regardless of; careless, indifferent.

अनवेक्ष-क्षा = अनपेक्ष —क्षा q. v.

अनवेक्षण Carelessness, inattention. अनशनम् Fasting, fasting oneself to death.

अनश्वर *a.* (री f.) Imperishable.

अनसू *n.* 1 A cart. 2 Food; boiled rice. 3 Birth. 4 A living being. 5 A kitchen.

अनसूय-यक *a.* Free from malice, not envious. —यः 1 Absence of envy. 2 N. of Atri's wife, the highest type of chastity and wifely devotion.

अनहन् *n.* A bad or unlucky day.

अनाकालः 1 Inopportune time. 2 Famine (perhaps an irregular form for अनाकाल). —Comp. —भूतः one who, to save himself from starvation in a famine, voluntarily becomes a slave of another.

अनाकुल *a.* 1 Calm, collected, self-possessed. 2 Consistent.

अनागत *a.* 1 Not come or arrived; तावद्वयस्य भवेत्तयं शब्दद्वयनानागतं H. 1. 57. 2 Not got or obtained. 3 Future, to come; see compounds below. 4 Unknown. —तः The future time, future. —Comp. —अवेक्षण looking to the future, foresight. —अनाद्यः future (physical) trouble or calamities. —आर्तवा a maiden who has not yet arrived at puberty. —विश्राव *m.* one who provides for the future, provident, prudent, (used as the name of a fish in Pt. 1. 318; H. 4. 5).

अनागमः 1 Non-arrival. 2 Non-attainment.

अनामय *a.* Innocent, blameless; आर्तवाणाय वः शब्दं न प्रहर्तुमनागमि S. 1. 11.

अनाचारः Improper conduct, departure from established usage or principle.

अनातप *a.* Free from heat, not exposed to heat, cool.

अनातुर *a.* 1 Not eager, indifferent. 2 Not fatigued, unwearied; भजे यत्न-नातुरः R. 1. 21. 3 Well, healthy.

अनात्मन् *a.* 1 Destitute of spirit or mind. 2 Not spiritual. 3 One who has not restrained his self. —*m.* Not self, another, something different from आत्मन् (spirit or soul) i. e. the perishable body. —Comp. —अ. वेदिन् *a.* not knowing oneself foolish, silly; नौ तावदनात्मन् S. 6 —संपन्न *a.* foolish

अनात्मनीन *a.* Not adapted to, or for the benefit of, self; disinterested.

अनात्मवत् *a.* Not self-possessed; having no control over the senses.

अनाथ *a.* Helpless, poor, forlorn; parentless, orphan (as a child); widowed (as a wife); without a protector in general; नाथवेतस्त्वा लोकास्वमना-या विपत्त्यस्य U. 1. 43. —Comp. —समा a poor-house.

अनादुर *a.* Indifferent, regardless. —रः 1 Disregard, disrespect, disdain; षड्जी चानादुर P. II. 3. 38.

अनादि *a.* Having no beginning, external, existing from eternity; जग-दादितादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 6. —Comp. —अन्तः, —अंत *a.* without beginning and end; eternal. (तः) N. of Siva. —निधन *a.* having neither beginning nor end, eternal. —मध्यान्त *a.* having no beginning, middle or end; eternal.

अनादीनव *a.* Faultless; यद्वास्तुदेवेनादीन-वनादीनवरीरितं Si. 2. 22.

अनाद्य *a.* 1 = अनादि q. v. 2 Not eat-able; what ought not to be eaten.

अनाद्युर्ध्व 1 Separation of the dif-ferent members of compounds by the intervention of others. 2 Not coming in regular order.

अनाप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained. 2 Unfit, unskilful. —तः A stranger.

अनामक *a.* Nameless, infamous. —कः —कं = अनामन् below.

अनामक *a.* 1 Nameless. 2 Infam-ous. —*m.* 1 'The nameless' month, an intercalary month. 2 The ring-finger; see अनामिका below. —*n.* Piles.

अनाना, अनामिका The ring-finger, so called because it has no name like the other fingers; पुरा कवीनां गणना-प्रसंगे कनिष्ठिकाविष्टिकादिनामा । अद्यापि तच्चुल्य-कवेः आवादानामिका सार्धवती बह्वृ ॥ Subhāsh.

अनामय *a.* Healthy, sound. —यः —यं Health, well-being; नहाभेता काव्यती-ननामयं पत्रच्छं K. 192 inquired about her health. —यः N. of Vishnu (or Siva according to some).

अनायत्त *a.* Not dependent; °त्तो रोषस्य K. 45 not swayed by anger; independent; रक्षाजन्मनामकस्य यदनायत्तवृत्तिता H. 2. 22. independent livelihood.

अनायास *a.* Not troublesome or dif-ficult, easy; मनायेकस्मिन् °ते कर्मणि त्वया सहयित भवितव्यं S. 2. —सः 1 Ease, ab-sence of difficulty or exertion; °तेन easily, without difficulty.

अनारत *a.* 1 Incessant, continuous, uninterrupted. 2 Eternal. —तं *ind.* Continuously, eternally; अनारतं तेन पदेयुः लभिताः Ki. 1. 15, 40.

अनारम्भः Non-commencement; विकारं खलु परमायतोऽनारम्भा अः प्रतीकारस्य S. 3.

अनार्जव *a.* Crooked-dishonest. —वः 1 Crookedness (mora also), fraud 2 Disease

अनार्तव *a.* (वी f.) Unseasonable. —वा A girl who has not attained to puberty (the menstruation period).

अनार्थ *a.* Not respectable, base, mean. —यः 1 One who is not an Arya. 2 A country not inhabited by the Aryas. 3 A Śūdra. 4 A Mlech chha. 5 An ignoble person.

अनार्थकं Agallochum or alooe wood अनार्थ 1 Not belonging to the Rishis, not Vedic; संयुद्धौ शाकल्यस्यती अनार्थे P. I. 1. 16 (= अवेदिके Sk.) 2 Not added to a Rishi's name (as an affix).

अनालम्ब *a.* Without support or stay. —यः Want of support; despondency —यी Siva's lute.

अनालम्बु (भु) का A woman during menstruation (खस्यला).

अनावर्तिन् *a.* Not recurring or re-turning.

अनावृद्ध *a.* Not pierced or perfor-ated.

अनावृत्तिः f. 1 Non-return. 2 Non-return (to birth), final emancipation.

अनावृष्टिः f. Drought, one of the kinds of इति q. v.

अनाश्रमिन् *m.* One who does not belong to or follow any of the 4 orders of life; अनाश्रमी न तिष्ठेत् इष्टमेनमपि द्विजः.

अनाश्रव *a.* Not listening to, obsti-nate, turning a deaf ear to; निवजा-मनाश्रवः R. 19. 49.

अनाश्वस् *a.* Not having eaten or enjoyed, fasting.

अनास्था 1 Indifference, unconcern, want of consideration; अनास्था बाह्यवस्तुषु Ku. 6. 68; विदेष्वानास्था खलु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57; की दुमानिस्वनास्थिया ब्रुवं हि महितं सतां Ku. 6. 12. 2 Want of faith or confidence, disrespect.

अनाहत *a.* 1 Unbeaten. 2 New and unbleached (as cloth) (Mar. कोरें).

अनाहार *a.* Abstaining from food, fasting. —रः Abstinence from food, fasting.

अनाहुतिः f. 1 Not sacrificing, a sacrifice not worthy of that name 2 An improper oblation.

अनाहूत *a.* Not called, uninvited. —Comp. —उपजल्पिन् an uncalled-for speaker or boaster. —उपविष्ट *a.* seated as an uninvited guest.

अनिकेत *a.* Houseless, vagrant; hav-ing no fixed abode (as a recluse).

अनिगिर्य *a.* 1 Not swallowed. 2 (In Rhet.) Not hidden or concealed, present, not to be supplied.

अनिच्छ, —च्छक, —च्छु, —च्छुक, —च्छत् *a.* Not desirous, unwilling, reluctant

अनित्य *a.* 1 Not eternal or ever-lasting, transient, non-eternal, perish-able. 2 Occasional, casual. —नोt peremptory or ob gatory as a rule &c special 3 Unusual irregular 4

Unsteady, fickle. 5 Uncertain, doubtful, विजयस्य ह्यनित्यत्वात् Pt. 3. 22. —**त्वं** *adv.* Occasionally, casually. —**COMP.** —**कर्मन्** —**क्रिया** an occasional act, such as a sacrifice for a special purpose, a voluntary and occasional act. —**दत्तः**, —**दत्तकः**, —**दत्तनः** a son given by his parents to another temporarily. —**भावः** transitoriness, transient state. —**समासः** a compound which it is not obligatory to form in every case (the sense of which may be equally expressed by resolving it into its constituent members).

अनिद्र *a.* Sleepless, awake; (fig.) vigilant.

अनिन्द्रिय 1 Reason. 2 Not an organ of sense, the mind.

अनिभूत *a.* 1 Public, open, not hidden. 2 Immodest, bold. 3 Unsteady, not firm. See निभूत also.

अनिमकः 1 A frog. 2 A cuckoo. 3 A bee.

अनिमित्त *a.* Causeless, groundless; casual; आलस्यद्वन्द्वमुल्लाननिमित्तत्वात् S. 7. 17. —**त्तं** 1 Absence of an adequate cause or occasion. 2 A bad omen, ill-omen; ममानिमित्तानि हि खेदरति Mk. 10. —**adv.** —**तः** groundlessly, causelessly. —**COMP.** —**निराक्रिया** averting ill-omens.

अनिमि (मे) ष *a.* Steadfastly or intently fixed; without twinkling; इतैस्तमस्यामनिमेषद्वयसि R. 3. 43. —**यः** 1 A god. 2 A fish. 3 Vishnu. —**COMP.** —**दृष्टि**, —**लोचन** *a.* looking steadfastly or with a fixed gaze.

अनियत *a.* 1 Uncontrolled. 2 Indefinite, uncertain, irregular (forms also); °केल आहारसिद्धये S. 2. 3 Causeless, casual. 4. Perishable. —**COMP.** —**अंकः** an indeterminate digit (in Math). —**आत्मन्** *a.* not self-possessed. —**युक्ता** a woman loose in conduct, unchaste. —**वृत्ति** *a.* 1 having no regular or fixed employment or application (as a word). —2 having no regular income.

अनियंत्रण *a.* Unrestrained, uncontrolled, free; °अनुयोगो नाम तपस्विजनः S. 1. **अनियमः** 1 Absence of rule, control, regulation, or fixed order; no settled rule or direction; पंचमं लघु सर्वत्र सप्तमं द्विचतुर्थयोः । षष्ठे पादे छत्रं त्रैयं शेषेष्वनियमो मतः ॥ Ch. M. 2 Uncertainty, indefiniteness, doubt. 3 Improper conduct.

अनिरुक्त *a.* 1 Not clearly spoken. 2 Not clearly stated or explained, not plain or well-defined.

अनिरुद्ध *a.* Unobstructed, free, uncontrolled, self-willed, unruly, ungovernable. —**खः** 1 A spy. 2 N. of a son of Pradyumna. —**COMP.** —**पथ** 1 unobstructed path. —2 the sky, atmosphere. —**माविनी** Anirudha's wife Usha

अनिर्णय Uncertainty, indecision
अनिर्द्वय **अनिर्द्वयः** *a.* Without the

10 days of impurity caused either by child-birth or death.

अनिर्देशः Absence of positive rule or direction.

अनिर्देश्य *a.* Undefinable, indescribable. —**इयं** An epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनिर्धारित *a.* Not determined or ascertained.

अनिर्वचनीय *a.* 1 Unutterable, indescribable. 2 Improper to be mentioned. —**यं** (In Vedānta) 1 Māyā or illusion, ignorance. 2 The world.

अनिर्वाण *a.* Unwashed; unbathed.

अनिर्वेदः Non-depression, absence of dejection or despondency; self-reliance, plucking up courage.

अनिर्वृत *a.* Ill at ease, uneasy, unhappy.

अनिर्वृतिः —**त्तिः** *f.* 1 Uneasiness, anxiety. 2 Poverty; अनिर्वृतिनिष्ठाचरि मम गृहोत्तरालं गता Udb.

अनिलः 1 Wind. 2 The god of wind.

3 One of the subordinate deities, 49 of whom form the class of winds.

4 The wind in the body, one of the humours. 5 Rheumatism or any disease referred to disorder of the wind. —**COMP.** —**अयनं** way or course of the wind. —**अशन**, —**आशिन** *a.* feeding on the wind, fasting. (—**च**) *m.* a serpent. —**आत्मजः** son of the wind, epithet of Bhīma and Hanumat.

—**आमयः** 1 flatulence. —2 rheumatism.

—**सखः** fire (the friend of wind); so °बन्धुः.

अनिलोद्दिष्ट *a.* Not well considered, ill-judged; °कार्यस्य वाग्जालं धामिनेनो द्युया; Si. 2. 27.

अनिश *ind.* Incessantly, ceaselessly; अनिशमणिं मकरैकतुर्मनसो रुजमावहन्मिनतो मे S. 3. 4; Bv. 2. 162.

अनिष्ट *a.* 1 Unwished, undesirable; unfavourable. 2 Evil. 3 Bad, unlucky, ominous. 4 Not honoured with a sacrifice. —**हं** 1 An evil, misfortune, calamity. 2 Disadvantage; unwelcome thing. —**COMP.** —**आपत्तिः** *f.*, —**आपादनं** getting what is not desired, an undesired occurrence. —**ग्रहः** an evil or malignant planet. —**प्रसंगः** 1 an undesired occurrence. —2 connection with a wrong object, argument or rule. —**फलं** an evil result. —**झंका** fear of evil. —**हेतुः** an evil omen.

अनिष्पन्न *ind.* So that the arrow (the feathery portion of it) does not come out on the other side; *i. e.* not with great force.

अनिस्तीर्ण *a.* 1 Not crossed or got rid of. 2 Unanswered, unrefuted (as a charge).

अनीकः —**क** 1 Army, forces; troop, host हृद् हृत् पटवानीकं Bg 1 2 2 A collection on group 3 Battle fight combat 4 A row ne marching column

5 Front, head; chief. —**COMP** —**स्थः** 1 a warrior. —2 a sentinel, (armed) watch. —3 an elephant-driver or its trainer. —4 a war-drum or trumpet. —5 a signal, mark, sign.

अनीकिनी 1 An army, host, forces

2 Three chamās or one tenth of a complete army (अश्वोहिणी). q. v.

अनील *a.* Not blue, white &c, वाजित् *m.* 'white-horsed' N. of Arjuna.

अनीश *a.* 1 Paramount, supreme

2 Having no mastery or control over, not master of (with gen.); नागणा-मनीशोऽसि संवृतः S. 2. —**ज्ञः** N. of Vishnu.

अनीश्वर *a.* 1 Having no superior, uncontrolled. 2 Unable; इयिता सविदे-चनीश्वरा सकलीकर्तुमहो मनोरथात् Bv. 2. 182.

3 Not relating to God. 4 Atheistical. —**COMP.** —**वादः** Atheism, not acknowledging God as the Supreme ruler, an atheist.

अनीह *a.* Indifferent, listless. —**द्वा** Disregard, indifference.

अनु *ind.* (Either used with nouns to form adverbial compounds, or as a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, or as a separable preposition with acc. and regarded as a कर्तव्यवचनीय)

1 After, behind; सर्वं नारदमु उपविशति V. 5; क्रमेण ह्युत्तमसु संविदेशं सुवीथितं प्रातर-वृत्तिदत् R. 2. 24; अनुविष्णु=विष्णोः पश्चात् Sk. 2 Along, along-side; जलादि सा तीर-निष्ठातद्व्या बहुल्योप्यामनु राजधानी R. 13. 61, अनुगं वाराणसी situated along the Ganges. 3 After, in consequence of, being indicated by; जपमनु प्रावर्षेत्.

4 With, along with, connected with, नदीमनु अवसिता सेना Sk. 5 Inferior or subordinate to; अनु हरिं दुरा=हेहीना.

6 In a particular relation or state, भक्तो विष्णुमनु Sk. 7 Having a part or share, participation; लक्ष्मीहरिमनु. 8 Re- petition; अनुदिशे day by day, every day. 9 Towards, in the direction of, near to, at; अनुवनमशर्निनः Sk.; °निदि Si. 7. 24 near the river. 10 In orderly succession, according to; अनुक्रमे in regular order; अनुज्येष्ठे in order of seniority. 11 Like, in imitation of; सर्वं मामनु ते प्रियाविरहजं त्वं तु व्यथां मानुषः V. 4. 25, so अनुगर्ज् to roar after or in imitation of. 12 Conformable to; तथैव सोऽनुद्वन्द्वो राजा प्रकृतिजनाद् R. 4. 12 (अनुगतोऽयम्).

अनुक *a.* 1 Greedy; desirous. 2 Libidinous, lustful.

अनुकथनं 1 Subsequent mention.

2 Relation, discourse, conversation

अनुकनीयस् *a.* The next youngest.

अनुकंपक *a.* Pitying, taking compassion on.

अनुकंपनं Compassion, pity, tenderness, sympathy.

Compass on p'ty

अनुकंप्य *pot p p* bleable worthy of sympathy किं तत्र येनारि ममानुकम्पा R 14

5 Front, head; chief. —**COMP** —**स्थः** 1 a warrior. —2 a sentinel, (armed) watch. —3 an elephant-driver or its trainer. —4 a war-drum or trumpet. —5 a signal, mark, sign.

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अनुकंप्य *pot p p* bleable worthy of sympathy किं तत्र येनारि ममानुकम्पा R 14

74; Ku. 3. 76. —*व्य*: A courier, express messenger.

अनुकरणं, *कृतिः* *f.* 1 Imitation. 2 Copy, resemblance, similarity; शब्द-द्वरणं onomatopoeia.

अनुकर्षः—*कर्षणं* 1 Dragging after, attraction in general. 2 Grammatical attraction. 3 The axle-tree or bottom of a carriage. 4 Delayed performance of a duty; also अनुकर्षन्.

अनुकल्पः A secondary direction or precept, a substitute or alternative to be used in times of necessity when the primary one (प्रथमकल्प) is not possible; प्रयुः प्रथमकल्पस्य योऽनुकल्पेन वर्तते Ms. 11. 30. 3. 147.

अनुकामीन *a.* Going at will or pleasure; one who acts as he pleases; अनुकामीनतां त्यज Bk.

अनुकारः=अनुकरणं *q. v.*

अनुकाल *a.* Opportune, timely.

अनुकीर्तनं Act of proclaiming or publishing.

अनुकूल *a.* 1 Favourable, agreeable, as wind, fate &c. 2 Friendly, kind. 3 Conformable to —*लः* 1 A faithful or kind husband (पुत्रातिः S. D. or पुत्रितरितः एकस्यामेव नायिकायां आसक्तः), a variety of नायक. —*लः* Favour, kindness; नायिकायामनुकूलमाचरति केत् K. P. 9.

अनुकूलयति Den. P. To conciliate, propitiate.

अनुक्रकच *a.* Serrated, dentated like a saw.

अनुक्रमः 1 Succession, order, sequence, arrangement, method, due order; प्रचक्रमे वक्तुमनुक्रमजा R. 6. 70. श्रवणं सर्वमनुक्रमेण 14. 60. 2 A table of contents, index.

अनुक्रमणं 1 Proceeding in order. 2 Following. —*णी*, *णिका* A table of contents, an index showing the successive contents of a work.

अनुक्रिया=अनुकरणं *q. v.*

अनुक्रोशः Pity; compassion, tenderness (with loc.); भगवन्कामदेव न ते नयनुक्रोशः S. 3; Me. 115.

अनुक्षणं *ind.* Every instant, constantly, frequently.

अनुक्षत *m.* (त्त) The attendant of a door-keeper or charioteer.

अनुक्षेत्रं Stipend given to certain temple-worshippers in Orissa (?)

अनुख्यातिः *f.* 1 Desecrating. 2 Reporting, revealing.

अनुग *a.* (In comp.) Following; tallying with —*गः* a follower, obedient servant, companion; तद्गतायातुग R. 2. 58, 9. 12.

अनुगतिः *f.* Following; गतानुगतिको लोकः following, imitating; see under गत.

अनुगमः—*मनः* 1 Following. 2 Following in death, self-immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pile. 3 Imitating approaching 4 Con

formity, accordance.

अनुगाजित *p. p.* Roared. —*तं* A roaring echo.

अनुगवीनः A cowherd.

अनुगामिन् *m.* A follower, companion.

अनुगुण *a.* Having similar qualities, of the same nature; favourable or agreeable to, suitable, according to, congenial with; (सीमा) उत्कृष्टितस्य हृदयानुगुणा वयसा Mk. 3. 8 agreeable or pleasing to the heart, exactly after the heart (Tv. here takes *गुण* to mean तत्तुल्यत्वात् itself). —*गुणं* *adv.* 1 Favourably, conformably to one's desires. 2 Agreeably or conformably to (in comp.). 3 Naturally.

अनुग्रहः—*हणं* 1 A favour, kindness, obligation; obliging; निग्रहानुग्रहकर्ता Pt. 1; पादार्पणानुग्रहपूठ R. 2. 35. 2 Acceptance. 3 Rear-guard.

अनुग्रासक A mouthful.

अनुचरः 1 A companion, follower, attendant, servant; त्वेनानुचरेण वेतोः R. 2. 4; 26, 52. —*री*, *रा* A female attendant.

अनुचारकः A follower, servant &c. —*रिका* A female servant.

अनुचित *a.* 1 Wrong, improper. 2 Unusual; unfit.

अनुचिन्ता, *चिन्तनं* 1 Calling to mind, thinking of, meditating upon. 2 Recalling, recollecting. 3 Constant thinking, anxiety.

अनुच्छादः The part of a man's under garment which is allowed to hang down in front from the waist to the feet (Mar. निचा).

अनुच्छिन्तिः *f.* अनुच्छेदः Non-extirpation; non-destruction; indestructibility.

अनुज-जात *a.* Born after, later, younger; असौ कुमारस्तमजोऽनुजातः R. 6. 78.

—*जः*, *जातः* 1 A younger brother.

—*जा*, *जाता* A younger sister.

अनुजन्मन् *m.* A younger brother;

जनताय त्वानुजन्मनां Ki. 2. 17.

अनुजीविन् *a.* Dependent, living on or upon. —*m.* A dependent, servant, follower; अवचनीयाः प्रभवोऽनुजीविभिः Ki. 1. 4, 10.

अनुज्ञा, *ज्ञानं* 1 Permission, consent, sanction. 2 Permission or leave to depart. 3 Excusing. 4 An order, command.

अनुज्ञापकः one who commands or orders.

अनुज्ञापनं, *ज्ञातिः* *f.* 1 Authorising. 2 Issuing an order or command.

अनुज्येष्ठं *ind.* According to seniority.

अनुतर्षः 1 Thirst; सोपचाररूपज्ञातविचारं सानुतर्षमनुतर्षयेदं Si. 10. 2 (thirst and liquor) 2 Wish, desire 3 A drinking vessel 4 L quor itself

Repentance remorse जातु

तापे सा V. 4. 38 stung with remorse.

अनुवर्षणं=अनुवर्ष 3 and 4.

अनुविलं *ind.* Grain after grain, &c. by grains, or very minutely.

अनुत्क *a.* Not over-anxious, not repentant or regretful.

अनुत्तम *a.* 1 Having no superior or better, unsurpassed, the very best or highest, pre-eminently the best; सर्व-द्रव्येषु विद्यैव द्रव्यमादुरात्तमं H. Pr. 4; काष्ठं यत्तममुत्तमं Ms. 2. 242. 2 (In gram.) Not used in the उत्तम or first person.

अनुत्तर *a.* 1 Principal, chief 2 Best, excellent. 3 Without a reply, silent, unable to answer; भवत्यनुत्तरात् Naishadha. 4 Fixed, firm 5 Low, inferior, base, mean. 6 Southern. —*र* No reply, a reply which, being evasive, is considered to be no reply. —*रा* The south.

अनुत्तरा *a.* Steady, not ruffled (by waves); अगमिवाधामनुत्तरं Ku. 3. 48

अनुत्थानं Absence of exertion.

अनुत्सृज *a.* Not deviating from the Sūtra (of Pāṇini or of morality); not anomalous or irregular; °पदस्यासा सद्वाचि सन्निवपना Si. 2. 112.

अनुत्प्रेकः Absence of haughtiness or pride; °को लक्ष्या Bh. 2. 63; modesty

अनुत्प्रेक्षिन् *a.* Not puffed up; भाग्येष्टु °ती न्व S. 4. 17.

अनुदर *a.* 1 Having a slender waist, thin, lank; (see अङ्ग)

अनुदर्शनं Inspection.

अनुदात्त *a.* Grave (accent); not elevated or raised (not pronounced with the Uda'tta accent); accentless. —*त्त* The grave accent.

अनुदार *a.* 1 Not liberal, niggardly, not high or noble. 2 Adhering to or followed by a wife; यस्मिन्मसीदसि पुन स भवदुदारोऽनुदारश्च K. P. 4 (used in sense 1 also). 3 Having a suitable worthy wife.

अनुदिनं-दिवसं *ind.* Daily, day after day.

अनुदेशः 1 Pointing back; a rule or direction which refers or points back to a previous rule; यथासंख्यमनुदेशः सप्तमा P. 1. 3. 10. 2 Direction, order.

अनुद्धत *a.* Not raised or puffed up, °तः सत्पुरुषाः सद्वाचिभिः S. 5. 12.

अनुद्ध *a.* 1 Not bold; soft, mild 2 Not exalted or lofty.

अनुदुत *p. p.* 1 Followed, pursued, (sometimes used actively). 2 Sent or brought back (as sound). —*तं* A measure of time in music=half *druta*

अनुद्राहः Non-marriage, celibacy

अनुवाचनं 1 Going or running after, following, pursuing; दुस्मं कञ्चित्पदेः S. 2. 2 Close pursuit of an object; research, investigation 3 Seeking a must see though unattainable 4 Cleansing purification

अनुध्यानं 1 Thought, meditation, religious contemplation. 2 Thinking of, remembrance; या नः प्रीतिर्विस्मयश्च स्वधनुष्यान्तमेवा Ku. 6. 21. 3 Wishing well of, affectionate solicitude for.

अनुनयः 1 Conciliation, propitiation; प्रतुनिवकः स कस्यानुनयं प्रतिपृच्छति S. 4. 2 Courtesy, civility, conciliatory act. 3 An humble supplication or entreaty, a request in general; °आलम्बनं conciliatory address. 4 Discipline, training, regulation of conduct.

अनुनादः Sound, noise, reverberation, echo.

अनुनायक *a.* Submissive, humble, supplicating.

अनुनायिका *a.* Conciliating.—का A female character, subordinate to the Nāyikā or leading character, such as a friend, nurse, maid-servant &c.; सखी प्रजिता दासी प्रेक्षा यात्रेयिका तथा । अन्यथा शिल्पकारिण्यो विज्ञेया ह्यनुनायिकाः ॥

अनुनासिक *a.* 1 Nasal, pronounced through the nose. —क The nasal twang. —COMP.—आदिः a conjunct consonant beginning with a nasal.

अनुनिर्देशः Description or relation following the previous order or sequence; मृदमाहपदिशानां क्रियाणामथ कर्मणाम् । क्रमशो योऽनुनिर्देशो यथासंख्यं तदुच्यते ॥ S. D. **अनुनीतिः**=अनुनय q. v.

अनुपघातः Absence of damage or detriment; °अर्जित obtained without any detriment (to the paternal estate).

अनुपतनं-पातः 1 Falling upon, alighting upon in succession. 2 Following, pursuit. 3 Proportion. 4 Rule of three. —तं *ind.* (regarded as a namul from पत) Following in succession, going after; लतानुपातं कुसुमाव्य-रुह्यात् Bk. 2. 11 (लतामनुपात्य going to creeper after creeper, or, after bending the creepers).

अनुपथ *a.* Following the road. —थं *adv.* Along the road.

अनुपद् *a.* Following the feet closely. —दं A chorus, burden of a song. —*ind.* 1 Along the feet, near the feet. 2 Step by step, at every step. 3 Word for word. 4 On the heels of, close behind or after, immediately after (of time or space); गच्छतां गुरो भवतो । अहमप्यनुपदमागत एव S. 3; oft. with gen. or in comp. in this sense; (तौ) आशिषामनुपदं समस्तशब्दं पाणिना R. 11. 31; अमाधाः प्रतिपृच्छतावर्ष्यानुपदमाशिषः 1. 44.

अनुपद्वी A way, road.

अनुपदिन् *a.* Following, seeking after or for, a searcher, inquirer; अनुपदमन्नेष्टा गवामनुपदिन् Sk.

अनुपदीना A shoe (boot, buskin, or slippers) of the length of the foot.

अनुपध 'Having no उपधा or penultimate a letter or syllable not preceded by another

अनुपधि *a.* Guileless, without fraud रक्ष्यं माधुतामनुपधि विमुञ्च विजयते U. 2. 2.

अनुपन्वासः 1 Not mentioning; non-statement. 2 Uncertainty, doubt, failure of proof.

अनुपपातिः *f.* 1 Failure, failing to be; लक्षणा शक्यसंबन्धस्तात्पर्यानुपपातिः Bhāṣhā. P. 82 (तात्पर्यं being the failure of the meaning aimed at, or of any connected meaning). 2 Inapplicability, not being applicable. 3 Inconclusive reasoning; absence of reasonable grounds.

अनुपम *a.* Incomparable, matchless, best, most excellent. —मा The female elephant of the south-west (mate of कुमुद).

अनुपमेय-मित *a.* Matchless, incomparable.

अनुपलब्धिः *f.* Non-recognition, non-perception, one of the instruments of knowledge according to the Mimāṃsakas, but not according to the Naiyāyikas.

अनुपलभः Want of apprehension, non-perception.

अनुपवीतिन् *m.* One who does not wear the sacred thread (belonging to his caste).

अनुपशयः Any thing or circumstance that aggravates a malady.

अनुपसंहारिन् *m.* A kind of हेत्याभास or fallacy in Nyāya, which includes every known thing in the एव and thus prevents the corroboration of a general rule of causation by illustrations, positive, or negative; as सर्वं निर्वयं प्रमेयव्यात्. **अनुपसर्गः** 1 A word (particle &c.) that is not, or has not the force of an *Upasarga*. 2 That which has no *Upasarga*.

अनुपस्थानं Absence, not being at hand.

अनुपस्थित *a.* Not present, absent.

अनुपस्थितिः *f.* 1 absence. 2 Inability to remember.

अनुपहत *a.* 1 Not injured. 2 Not used, unbleached, new (as cloth).

अनुपाख्य *a.* Not clearly visible or discernible.

अनुपात=अनुपतनं q. v.

अनुपातकं A heinous crime such as theft, murder, adultery &c. 35 such sins are enumerated in Viśvāsmṛiti; Manu mentions 30 kinds.

अनुपातं A drink taken with or after medicine; a fluid vehicle in medicine.

अनुपालनं Preserving, keeping up, obeying.

अनुपुरुषः A follower.

अनुपूर्व *a.* 1 Regular, having a suitable measure, symmetrical; वृत्तानुपूर्वं च न चातिदीर्घं Ku. 1. 3. °केन्द्र who has regular has regular

shaped limbs; so °द्वय, °नाभि, °पाणि. 2 Orderly successive.—COMP. —ज *a.* descended in a regular line.—वत्सा a cow that calves regularly.

अनुपूर्वज्ञः—पूर्वेण *adv.* In regular order, successively.

अनुपेत *a.* 1 Not endowed with 2 Not invested with the sacred thread (अनुपनीत).

अनुप्रज्ञानं Tracing, tracking.

अनुप्रपातं-दं *ind.* Going in succession; गद्गं तं-दं आसत्, गद्गं अनुप्रपातं-दं Sk

अनुप्रयोगः Additional use, repetition.

अनुप्रवेशः 1 Entrance into; R. 3. 22, 10. 51. 2 Adapting oneself to the will of.

अनुप्रश्नः A subsequent question (having reference to what the teacher has previously said).

अनुप्रसक्तिः *f.* 1 Very close attachment. 2 Very close logical connection (of words).

अनुप्रसादनं Propitiation, conciliation.

अनुप्राप्तिः *f.* Getting to, reaching

अनुपूवः A follower, servant; साहुपूव प्रभुरपि क्षणद्वाराणां R. 13. 75.

अनुप्रासः Alliteration, repetition of similar letters, syllables or sounds; वर्णसाम्यमनुप्रासः K. P. For definitions and examples see S. D. 633-38 and K. P. 9th Ullāsa.

अनुबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied to. 2 Following in the train, coming as a consequence. 3 Connected with 4 Constantly sticking to, continuous

अनुबन्धः 1 Binding or fastening on, connection, attachment, tie (lit & fig.) 2 Uninterrupted succession, continuity; series, chain; बाणं दुरुक्षितया विरतानुबन्धं S. 4. 14; वैरं, मत्सरं,

साधुबन्धः कथं न स्युः संपदो मे निरापदः R. 1. 64. 3 Consequence, result (good or bad). 4 Intention, design, motive, cause; अनुबन्धं परिज्ञाय देशकाली च तत्त्वतः ।

साधारण्यी चालोक्य दृष्टं दृष्टेयं पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126. 5 An adjunct of a thing, a secondary member. 6 Introductory reasons (an indispensable element of the Vedānta).

7 (Gram) An indicative syllable or letter intended to denote some peculiarity in the inflection, accent &c. of the word to which it is attached; as ल in गच्छ.

8 An obstacle, impediment. 9 Beginning, commencement. 10 Course, pursuit.

अनुबन्धनं Connection, succession, series &c.

अनुबन्धिन् *a.* (oft. at the end of comp.) 1 Connected with, attached or related to. 2 Having in its train, resulting in, having as a consequence

दुःखं दुःसाधनं वि V 4 one misfortune comes y follows another or misfor

tunes never come single. 3 Thriving, prosperous, uninterrupted; ऊर्ध्व गन् वस्य न चानुबन्धि R. 6. 77 uninterrupted or allpervading.

अनुबन्ध *a.* 1 Principal, chief. 2 To be killed (as a bull).

अनुबलं A rear-guard, an auxiliary army following another.

अनुबोधः 1 An after-thought, recollection. 2 Reviving the scent of faded perfumes.

अनुबोधनं Recollection, reminding.

अनुभवः 1 Direct perception or cognition, knowledge derived from personal observation or experiment, the impression on the mind not derived from memory, one of the kinds of knowledge, See T. S. 34. (The Nyāyikas recognize प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द as the four sources of knowledge; the Vedāntins and Mīmāṃsakas add two more अर्थापत्ति and अनुबलञ्चि.) 2 Experience; अनुभवं वचसा चक्षि लुपत्ति N. 4. 105. 3 Understanding. 4 Result, consequence. —Comp. —सिद्ध *a.* established by experience.

अनुभावः 1 Dignity, consequence or dignity of person, majestic lustre, splendour, might, power, authority; (परिग्रहप्रसूतौ) अनुभावविशेषात् सेनापरिवृता- विव R. 1. 37; संभावनीयादुभावा अस्याकृतिः S. 7. 2 (In Rhet.) An external manifestation or indication of a feeling (भाव) by appropriate symptoms, such as by look, gesture &c.; भावं मनो- गत साक्षात् स्मरतं व्यञ्जयति ये तेऽनुभावा इति ख्या- ता; यथा भ्रूमणः कोपस्य व्यञ्जकः; see S. D. 162 &c. 3 Determination, belief.

अनुभावक *a.* Causing to understand, indicative.

अनुभावनं Indication of feelings by signs, gestures &c.

अनुभाषणं 1 Repetition of an assertion to refute it. 2 Repeating what has been said.

अनुभूतिः *f.* = अनुभव *q. v.*

अनुभोगः 1 Enjoyment. 2 A grant of land in perpetuity for service done.

अनुभ्रातृ *m.* A younger brother.

अनुमतं *p. p.* 1 Approved, permitted, allowed, granted; अनुमना S. 4. 9 allowed to depart. 2 Liked, beloved, dear to. —तः A lover. —ते Consent, approval, permission.

अनुमतिः *f.* 1 Permission, consent, approval. 2 The 15th day of the moon's age on which she rises one digit less than full. —Comp. —पत्रं a deed expressing assent.

अनुमननं 1 Assent; sufferance. 2 Independence.

ration by hymns

and prayers

अनुसरणं Following a death तन्मरणे

चातुरणं करिष्यामीति मे निश्चयः H. 3; post-cremation of a widow.

अनुना Inference, conclusion from given premises; see अनुमिति.

अनुमानं 1 Inferring as the instrument of an अनुमिति, conclusion from given premises; an inference, conclusion; one of the four means of obtaining knowledge according to the Nyāya system. 2 A guess, conjecture. 3 Analogy. 4 (In Rhet.) A figure which consists in a notion, expressed in a peculiarly striking manner, of a thing established by proof; S. D. 711; यत्र पतत्यबलानां दृष्टिनिशिताः पतन्ति तत्र हाराः । तच्चापरोपितद्वारे वाक्यासां दुरः स्मरो मये ॥ See K. P. 10. —Comp. —उक्ति *f.* reasoning, logical inference.

अनुमापक *a.* (पिका *f.*) causing an inference as an effect, being the ground of an inference.

अनुमासः The following month. —सं *ind.* Every month.

अनुमितिः *f.* Inference from given premises; the knowledge that arises from deduction or syllogistic reasoning.

अनुमेय *pot. p.* Inferable, to be inferred; फलानुमेयाः प्रारम्भाः R. 1. 20.

अनुमोदनं Approval, seconding, acceptance, compliance.

अनुयाजः A part of a sacrificial ceremony (यज्ञोप) ; secondary or supplementary sacrificial rite; usually written अनुयाज; also अनुवाजः.

अनुयातृ *m.* A follower.

अनुयात्रं-त्रा Retinue, train; attendance upon; following.

अनुयात्रिकः A follower, attendant; S. 1, 2.

अनुयानं Following.

अनुयायिन *a.* Following; attending, consequent. —*m.* A follower (lit. & fig.); रामानुजादुयायिनः; a dependant or attendant; न्येयवि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिनः R. 2. 4, 19.

अनुयोक्तृ *m.* An examiner, inquirer; a teacher.

अनुयोगः 1 A question, inquiry, examination. 2 Censure, reproof. 3 Solicitation. 4 Exertion. 5 Religious meditation. 6 Comment. —Comp. —कृत *m.* 1 an interrogator. —2 a teacher; spiritual preceptor.

अनुयोजनं A question, inquiry,

अनुयोज्यः A servant.

अनुरक्तं *p. p.* 1 Reddened, coloured. 2 Pleased, contented; loyally devoted.

अनुरक्तिः *f.* Love, attachment, devotion, affection.

अनुरजक *a.* Gratifying pleasing
अनुरजनं Conci at ing satisfying
gratify ing pleasing keeping con-
tent

अनुरणनं 1 Sounding conformably to; a continuous tinkling echo produced by the sounds of bells, anklets &c. 2 The power of words called व्यञ्जना *q. v.*; the meaning suggested by what is actually stated; कमलव्यञ्जना- देवानुरणनरूपो यो व्यञ्जः. S. D. 4.

अनुरतिः *f.* Love, attachment.

अनुरथ्या A foot-path, a by-road.

अनुरसः, -रसितं Echo, reverberation.

अनुरहस्य *a.* Secret, solitary, private —सं *adv.* In secret.

अनुरागः 1 Redness. 2 Devotion, attachment, loyalty (opp. अपरागः), love, affection (with loc. or in comp.), कटाक्षितेन प्रथयति नयनानुरागं कपोलेन S. 3. 15, R. 3. 10; इंगित a gesture or external sign expressive of love.

अनुरागित्, अनुरागवत् *a.* Attached, inspired with love.

अनुरात्रं *adv.* In the night; every night, night after night.

अनुराथा N. of the 17th of the 27 lunar mansions or asterism. It consists of four stars.

अनुरूप *a.* 1 Like, resembling, corresponding to; worthy of; अनुरूप वर S. 1. 2 Suitable or fit, according to, with gen. or in comp.; भव विदुस्वरूपस्य ह्युल्लेखकतिः V. 5. 21.

अनुरूपं, -पतः, -पेण, -पज्ञः *adv.* Conformably or agreeably to.

अनुरोधः —धनं 1 Compliance, gratification, fulfilling one's wishes &c. 2 Conformity, obedience, regard, consideration; धनानुरोधात् K. 160, 180, 192. 3 Pressing entreaty, solicitation, request. 4 Bearing of a rule.

अनुरोधिन्, —धक *a.* Compliant.

अनुलापः Repetition, tautology.

अनुलासः-स्यः A peacock.

अनुलेपः —लेपनं 1 Unction, anointing. 2 Ointment, unguent; सुनिकुह-धूपानुलेपनादि K. 324.

अनुलोम *a.* 1 'With the hair,' regular, in natural order (opp. प्रतिलोम), (hence), favourable; 'कुट्टं क्षेत्रं प्रतिलोमं कर्षति Sk. ploughed in the regular direction. 2 Mixed (as a tribe). —सं *adv.* In regular or natural order —माः (pl.) Mixed castes. —Comp. —अर्थ *a.* speaking in favour of; जडानप्यनुलो-नार्थार्थं प्रवाचः कृतिनां विरः Si. 2.25. —जन्म *a.* born in due gradation, offspring of a mother inferior in caste to the father; said of the mixed tribes.

अनुत्पन्न *a.* 1 Not excessive, neither more nor less. 2 Not clear or manifest.

अनुवंशः A genealogical table.

अनुवक्र *a.* Very crooked—somewhat crooked or ob que (said of planets) Repetition, recitation

teaching

अनुवत्सरः A year.
अनुवर्तते 1 Following (fig. also) ; compliance, obedience, conformity. 2 Gratifying, obliging. 3 Approval. 4 Result, consequence. 5 Supplying from a preceding Sūtra.

अनुवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Following, obeying, conforming to, with acc. or in com.

अनुवशा *a.* Subject to the will of another, obedient. —ज्ञः Subjection, obedience.

अनुवाकः 1 Repeating. 2 subdivision of the Vedas, section, chapter.

अनुवाचनं 1 Causing to recite, teaching, instructing. 2 Reading to oneself; see वच् with अनु.

अनुवातः The windward direction.

अनुवादः 1 Repetition (in general). 2 Repetition by way of explanation, illustration or corroboration. 3 Explanatory repetition or reference to what is already mentioned; particularly, any portion of the Brāhmaṇas which comments on, illustrates, or explains a *Vidhi* or direction previously laid down and which does not itself lay down any directions. 4 Corroboration. 5 Report, rumour.

अनुवादक, वादिन् *a.* 1 Explanatory. 2 Conformable to, in harmony with.

अनुवाद्य *pot. p.* 1 To be explained or illustrated 2 (In gram.) To be made the subject of an assertion (in a sentence), opposed to विधेय which affirms or denies something about the subject. In a sentence the अनुवाद्य or subject which is supposed to be already known is repeated to mark its connection with the विधेय or predicate, and should be placed first; अनुवाद्यमनुक्तैव न विधेयमुदीरयेत्.

अनुवारं *ind.* Time after time, repeatedly, frequently.

अनुवासः-सनं 1 Perfuming or scenting (in general,) with incense &c. 2 Perfuming clothes by dipping the ends. 3 (नः also) A syringe, clyster-pipe (Mar. पिचकारी); an oily enema or the operation itself.

अनुवासित *a.* Fumigated, perfumed.

अनुवृत्तिः *f.* Finding, obtaining.

अनुविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Pierced, bored; कीटावुविद्धस्तादिसाधारणेन काव्यता S. D. 2 Overspread, intertwined; full of, pervaded by, mixed or blended with, intermixed; सप्तविजयमनुविद्धं शैबलेनापि रथं S. 1 20. 3 Connected with, relating to. 4 Set, inlaid; variegated; रत्नावुविद्धार्णवमेखलाया दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63.

अनुविधानं 1 Obedience. 2 Acting in conformity to (orders &c.).

अनुविधायिन् *a.* Obedient, submissive. Perishing after

Being obstructed n con-

अनुवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Obeying, following &c. 2 Uninterrupted, continued.

अनुवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Approval. 2 Obedience, conformity, following, continuity. 3 Acting according or suitably to, compliance, acquiescence; gratifying, pleasing; कान्ता ° चातुर्वर्ण्ये विहितं वस्त्रेन U. 3, Mā. 1. 9. 4 (Gram.) Being supplied or repeated in a following rule; continued influence of a preceding on a following rule. 5 Repetition; वर्णानामनुवृत्तिरुवाचः.

अनुवेधः—अनुव्याय *q. v.*

अनुवेत्तं *ind.* Ever and anon, constantly; इति स पृच्छत्यनुवेत्तमाहुतः R. 3. 5.

अनुवेशः-ज्ञानं 1 Following, entering after. 2 Marriage of a younger brother before the elder is married.

अनुव्यञ्जनं A secondary token.

अनुव्यवसायः (In Nyāya) Consciousness of the perception; (in Vedānta phil.) perception of a sentiment or judgment.

अनुव्याधः-वेधः 1 Hurting, piercing, perforating; न हि कीटावुव्याधयो रत्नस्य रत्नत्वं व्याधंतुमीशाः S. D. 1. 2 Contact, union; मुक्तामोदं मदिरया कृतावुव्याधमुद्रमन् Si. 2. 20. 3 Blending. 4 Obstructing.

अनुव्याहरणं, -व्याहारः 1 Repetition, repeated utterance. 2 A curse, imprecation.

अनुव्रजनं-व्रज्या Following, going after, especially a departing guest.

अनुव्रत *a.* Devoted or faithful to, attached to (with acc. or gen.).

अनुशक्तिक *a.* Accompanied with or bought for a hundred.

अनुशयः 1 Repentance, remorse; regret, sorrow; नन्दमुशयस्थानमेतत् Māl. 8; इतो गतस्यानुशयो मा भूदिति V. 4; Si. 2. 14. 2 Intense enmity or anger, शिक्षणालो-अनुशयं परं मतः Si. 16. 2; यस्मिन्-मुक्तावुशया सदैव जागर्ति मुञ्जरी Māl. 6. 1. 3 Hatred. 4 Close connection, as with a consequence; close attachment (to any object). 5 (In Vedānta phil.) The result or consequence of bad deeds which very closely clings to them and makes the soul enter other bodies after enjoying temporary freedom from recurring births. 6 Regret in the case of purchases, technically called rescission; see कीटावुशयः.

अनुशयान *a.* Regretting &c. —ना A variety of heroine; one who is sad and dejected, being apprehensive of the loss of her lover.

अनुशयिन् *a.* 1 Devotedly attached to, faithful. 2 Repentant, penitent. 3 Hating intensely. 4 Connected as with a consequence

अनुशर A sort of evil spirit,

अनुशासक, -शासिन, -शास्त्र, or शासितु *a.* One who directs, instructs, governs or punishes; कश्चिं पुराणमनुशासितारं Bg. 8. 9. ruler; एष चोरावुशासी राजति मयावुशतितः V. 4.

अनुशासनं Advice, persuasion, instruction, laying down rules or precepts; a law, rule, or precept, भवत्यधिक्ये इवावुशासनं Ki. 1. 28. words of advice; तन्मनो-अनुशासनं Ms. 8. 139, नानलिंगं laying down rules on the gender of nouns, explanation of gender &c.; शब्दावुशासनं Sk.

अनुशिक्षिन् *a.* Practising, learning.

अनुशिक्षिः *f.* Instruction, teaching, order, command.

अनुशीलनं Intent or assiduous application, constant pursuit or exercise, constant or repeated practice or study.

अनुशोकः, -शोचनं Sorrow, repentance regret; अनुशु (शो) चितं in the same sense.

अनुश्रवः Vedic or sacred tradition

अनुश्रक्त *p. p.* 1 Connected with 2 Clinging or adhering to.

अनुश्रयः 1 Close adherence or attendance; connection, conjunction, association. 2 Coalition. 3 Connection of word with word. 4 Necessary consequence. 5 Compassion, pity, tenderness.

अनुश्रयिक *a.* Following as a necessary result; concomitant.

अनुश्रयिन् *a.* 1 Connected with, adhering or sticking to. 2 Following as a necessary consequence. 3 Related or applicable to, common, prevailing; विमुक्तावुश्रयि भवमेति जनः Ki. 6. 35.

अनुश्रयणीय *pot. p.* To be supplied from a preceding sentence (as a word).

अनुश्रवः, -सेचनं Rewatering, sprinkling over again.

अनुश्रुतिः *f.* Praise (in due order)

अनुश्रुम् *f.* 1 Following in praise, speech. 2 Sarasvati. 3 N. of a class of metres consisting of four Pādas of 8 syllables each, the whole stanza consisting of 32 syllables.

अनुश्रान्तु, -श्रयिन् *a.* Doing, performing.

अनुश्रानं 1 Doing, performance, execution, accomplishment &c.; obeying, उपरुष्यते तपो-अनुश्रानं S. 4 practice of religious austerities. 2 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in. 3 Commencement or course of conduct, procedure, course of action. 4 practice of religious rites or ceremonies, any religious rite or ceremony.

अनुश्रपनं Causing to do an act

अनुष्ण *a.* 1 Not hot, cold. 2 Apathetic lazy sluggish. Cold touch or sensation —जलं A water-lily blue lotus (उत्पल)

अनुष्यः A hind wheel.

अनुसंधानं 1 Inquiry, investigation; close inspection or scrutiny, examination. 2 Aiming at. 3 Planning, arranging, getting ready &c. 4 Suitable connection.

अनुसंहित *p. p.* Inquired into, investigated. —तं *adv.* In the Samhitā text; according to this text.

अनुसन्धः Regular or proper connection, as of words.

अनुसमापनं Regular completion.

अनुसंबद्ध *a.* Connected with.

अनुसरः Follower, companion, attendant.

अनुसरणं 1 Following, pursuing, going after. 2 Conformity to.

अनुसर्पः A reptile (in general).

अनुसर्वनं *ind.* 1 After a sacrifice. 2 At every sacrifice. 3 Every moment.

अनुसाम *a.* Conciliated, friendly, favourable.

अनुसायं *ind.* Every evening.

अनुसूचनं Indication, pointing out.

अनुसारः 1 Going after, following (*fig.* also); pursuit; दृष्ट्यानुसारेण अवलोक्य *S.* 7 looking in the direction of the sound. 2 Conformity to, accordance with; conformity to usage. 3 Custom, usage, established practice. 4 Received or established authority.

अनुसारकः-सारि *a.* 1 Following, pursuing, going after, attendant on; दृष्ट्यानुसारेण विनाकिनं *S.* 1. 6; कृष्णानुसारि च *Pt.* 1. 278. 2 According or conformable to, following दृष्ट्यानुसारं *Ms.* 7. 31. 3 Seeking, looking out for, investigating, scrutinizing.

अनुसारणा Going after, pursuit; तस्मात्सलायमानानां कुर्यात्सलानुसारणं *Mb.*

अनुसूचकं Indicating, pointing out to.

अनुसृतिः *f.* Going after, following, conforming to, in accordance with.

अनुसैन्यं The rear of an army, rear-guard.

अनुसकंदं *ind.* Having entered or gone into in succession; गेहं गेहमनुसकंदं *Sk.*

अनुस्तरणं Strewn or spreading round.—णी A cow; especially the cow sacrificed at the funeral ceremony.

अनुस्तरणं 1 Recollection, remembering. 2 Repeated recollection.

अनुसृतिः *f.* 1 Cherished recollection. 2 Thinking of one thing to the exclusion of others.

अनुसूत *a.* 1 Woven together, regularly and uninterruptedly. 2 Sewn on, fastened to. 3 Closely attached or linked to

1 Sounding conformably to 2 An after sound echo see अनुष्य

अनुस्वारः The nasal sound which is marked by a dot above the line (.) and which always belongs to a preceding vowel.

अनुहरणं, हारः Imitation, resemblance, similarity.

अनुकः-कं 1 Family, race. 2 Disposition, temperament; character, peculiarity of race.

अनुचान *a.* or -नः 1 One devoted to study, learned; especially one well versed in the Vedas with their Angas so as to be able to repeat, and teach them; इदं अनुचानाः *Ku.* 6. 15. 2 Modest.

अनुद्ध *a.* 1 Not borne or carried.

2 Unmarried.—द्वा An unmarried woman.

—COMP. -मान *a.* bashful.

—गमनं (°द्वा) Fornication. —ध्रातु *m.*

(°द्वा) 1. the brother of an unmarried woman. —2 the brother of the concubine of a king.

अनुद्धकं Want of water; drought.

अनुवृत्तिः 'Relative order,' *N.* of a figure of speech in which a reference is made in successive order to what precedes; यथासंख्यमनुवृत्तिः उद्दिष्टानां क्रमेण यत् *S. D.* 732.

अनुत् *a.* 1 Not inferior, not less; not wanting or lacking in; इदं अनुत् चैत्राश्विनं *R.* 6. 50; अणुत् *R.* 6. 37. 2 Full, whole, entire; large, great; *Si.* 4. 11.

अनुप *a.* Watery, rich or abounding in water, marshy. —पः-पं 1 A watery place or country. 2. *N.* of a particular country (—पः *pl.*); *R.* 6. 37. 3. A marsh, bog. 4 A pond or tank of water. 5 Bank or side (of a river, mountain). 6 A buffalo. 7 A frog. 8 A kind of partridge. 9 An elephant. —COMP. —ज moist, ginger. —प्राय *a.* marshy, boggy.

अनुयाजः, अनूयाजः=अनुयाजः, अनुयाजः.

अनुह *a.* Thighless.—रुः Aruna, the charioteer of the sun (who is represented as having no thighs); the dawn; see अरुण. —COMP. —सारथिः the sun (having अनुह for his charioteer); गतं तिरश्चीनमनुहसारथिः *Si.* 1. 2.

अनुजित *a.* 1 Not strong, weak, powerless. 2 Free from pride.

अनुषर *a.* 1 Saline, the same as ऊषर; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम. 2 Not saline.

अनुच्य —च *a.* 1 Without a hymn, 2 Not conversant with, or not studying, the *Rigveda*; one not invested with the sacred thread and hence not yet entitled to study the Vedas (as a boy) अनुचो माणवकः *Mug-dha.*

अनुधु *a.* Not straight, crooked; (*fig.*) unfair, wicked, dishonest.

अनुण *a.* Free from debt, with gen of person or thing रत्नमनुणा करोमि *S.* 1 (यत्) *B.* 12 54. Every

one that is born has three debts to pay off:—to Sages, Gods, and the Manes; and he who learns the Vedas offers sacrifices to Gods, and begets a son, becomes अनुण (free from debt); see *R.* 8. 30.

अनुगित् *a.* अनुण.

अनुत् *a.* 1 Not true, false (words) द्विं च नानुत् इत्यात् *Ms.* 4. 138.—तं Falsehood, lying, deception, fraud 2 Agriculture (*opp.* तत्त्व); *Ms.* 4 5 —COMP. —वदन्, भाषणं आख्यायं lying, falsehood.—वादिन्-वाच् *a.* a liar.—वत् *a.* false to one's vows or premises

अनुत्तुः Unfit season, improper or premature time. —COMP. —कन्या a girl before menstruation.

अनेक *a.* 1 Not one; more than one, many; अनेकवितुकाणां पितृनां भागकल्पना *Y.* 2. 120, *Ki.* 1. 16; several, various 2 Separated; divided. —COMP. —अक्षर, अक्ष *a.* having more than one vowel or syllable; polysyllabic. —अंत *a.* 1 uncertain, doubtful, variable; स्वादि त्यव्ययमनेकतयाचकं —2=अवैकान्तिक *q. v.* (—तः) 1 unsettled condition, absence of permanence. —2 uncertainty, an unessential part, as the several *ambandhas*.

—वादः scepticism; वादिन् *m.* a sceptic, an Arhat of the Jainas —अर्थ *a.* 1 having many (more than one) meanings, homonymous; as the words गो, अमृत, अक्ष &c. अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्य *K. P.* 2. —2 having the sense of the word अनेक. —3 having many objects or purposes. (—र्थः) multiplicity of objects, topics &c.—आश्रय, आश्रित *a.* (in *Vais. phil.*) dwelling or abiding in more than one (such as संयाग, सामान्य). —गुण *a.* of many kinds, manifold, diverse.—गोत्र *a.* belonging to two families (such as a boy when adopted), *i. e.* that of his own, and that of his adoptive father. —चित्त *a.* fickle-minded. —ज *a.* born more than once. (—जः) a bird. —पः an elephant cf. द्विप; वन्यपक्षिकपदार्थेन *R.* 5. 47, *Si.* 5. 35, 12. 75. —मुख *a.* (खी *f.*) *a.* 1 many-faced. —2 dispersed, going in various directions; (बलानि) जगद्दिशेः नेकमुखानि मार्गाद् *Bk.* 2. 54.—युद्धविजयिन्, विजयिन् *a.* victorious in many battles.

—रूप *a.* 1 of various forms, multi-form. —2 of various kinds or sorts. —3 fickle, changeable, of a varying nature; वैश्वानरेण वृत्तिविरिणैककृता *Pt.* 1. 425. —लोचनः *N.* of Siva; also of Indra. —वचनं the plural number, dual also. —वर्ण *a.* involving more than one (unknown) quantity. —विध *a.* various, different. —शफ *a.* cloven-hoofed. —साधारण *a.* common to many

अनेकधा *ind.* in various ways variously

अनेकधा *ind.* in various ways variously

अनेकधा *ind.* in various ways variously

अनेकधा *ind.* in various ways variously

अनेकधा *ind.* in various ways variously

अनेकश *ind.* 1 Several or many times, frequently; अनेकशो निर्जितराजकस्व Bk. 2. 52 2 In various ways or manners. 3 In large numbers or quantities; पुत्रा अनेकशो वृत्ता दाराश्च H. 1.

अनेकः A foolish or stupid person, fool. -**COMP.** -**मूक** *a.* 1 deaf and dumb; दुःकृतश्च यत्तु दोषैस्समतः K. P. 7. -2. blind.-3 dishonest, wicked, perverse.

अनेकस *a.* Sinless, blameless.

अनेकस *m.* (हा हसी &c.) Time.

अनेकांत Variable, uncertain, unsteady; occasional.

अनेकांतिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Unsteady, not very important. 2 (in Logic) Name of one of the five main divisions of हेतुमात्र (fallacies) otherwise called सत्यभित्ति. It is of three kinds:— (a) साधारण, where the हेतु is found both in the सप्रश्न and विप्रश्न, the argument being therefore too general. (b) असाधारण where the हेतु is in the प्रश्न alone, the argument being not general enough. (c) अनुपसंहारी which embraces every known thing in the प्रश्न, the argument being non-conclusive.

अनैक्यं 1 Absence of one, plurality.

2 Want of union, confusion. 3 Disorder, anarchy.

अनैतिक Absence of traditional sanction or authority, or that which is without such sanction.

अनो *ind.* No, not.

अनोक्ताशयिन् *m.* (यी) Not sleeping in a house, a beggar.

अनोक्ता A tree; अनोक्ताकांतितुष्कगंधी R. 2. 13; 5. 69.

अनौचित्यं Unfitness, impropriety; अनौचित्याद्वेत्तव्यमर्थसंग्रहः कारणं K. P. 7.

अनौजस्यं Want of vigour, energy or strength; N. D. thus defines it; दौर्गत्याद्यैरनौजस्यं दैव्यं मलिनतादिकृत्.

अनौद्धत्यं 1 Freedom from pride, modesty, humility. 2 Tranquility, नदीरनौद्धत्यमं कता नदी Ki. 4. 22.

अनौरस *a.* Not legitimate, not one's own, adopted (as a son).

अंत *a.* 1 Near. 2 Last. 3 Handsome, lovely; Me. 23; Si. 4. 40 (where, however, the ordinary sense of 'border' or 'skirt' may do as well, though Malli renders अंत by रज्ज्, quoting the authority of शब्दार्णव). 4 Lowest, worst. 5 Youngest.—**तः** (*n.* in some senses) 1 (*a.*) End, limit, boundary (in time or space); final limit, last or extreme point; स सागरांतं पृथिवीं प्रशासति H. 4. 50; किंते अंत्ये Bv. 1. 2. 2 Skirt, border, edge, precinct; a place or ground in general; यत्र रज्जो वनातः U. 2. 25; ओदकांतं क्षिप्रं जनोद्धुगंत्यः S. 4; R. 2. 58. 3 End of a texture edge, skirt, बस्त्र, रज्ज्. 4 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood, presence मगधप्र

(यद्वा) R 2 26 पुत्रो

यनांतं व्रजतः Pt. 2. 115. 5 End, conclusion, termination, संपादिते R. 1. 51; दिनांतं निहितं R. 4. 1. 6 Death, destruction; end or close of life; एका भवेत्संस्मृतिर्मात्रं स्वदेने R. 2. 48; अयं कांतः कुतांतो वा दुःखस्यांतं करिष्यति Udb. 7 (In gram.) A final syllable or letter of a word. 8 The last word in a compound. 9 Ascertainment or settlement (of a question); definite or final settlement; उभयोरपि दृष्टेः स्वस्वव्यवसायद्वयं Bg. 2. 16. 10 The last portion or remainder; as निशांत, वेदांत. 11 Nature, condition; sort, species. 12 Disposition; essence; कुदांतः—**COMP.**—**अवशासिन्** *m.* a chândāla. -**अवसासिन्** 1 a barber. -2 a chândāla, low-caste. -**कर**, **करण** **कारिन्** *a.* fatal, mortal, destructive. -**कर्मन्** *n.* death. -**कालः**, -**वेला** time or hour of death. -**कृत** *m.* death. -**ग** *a.* going to the end of, thoroughly conversant or familiar with, (in comp.) गति, -**गामिन्** *a.* perishing. -**गमनं** finishing, completing. -2 death. -**दीपकं** a figure of speech (in Rhetoric). -**पालः** 1 frontier-guard -2 a door-keeper (rare). -**लीन** *a.* hidden, concealed. -**लोपः** dropping of the final of a word. -**वासिन्** (*ते*) *a.* dwelling near the frontiers; dwelling close by. (*m.*) a pupil (who always dwells near his master to receive instruction); a chândāla (who dwells at the extremity of a village). -**बेला**—**कालः** q. v. -**शय्या** 1 a bed on the ground. -2 the last bed, death-bed. -3 a place for burial or burning. -**सत्क्रिया** funeral ceremonies. -**सद** *m.* a pupil; तदुपराते उपनिवांसदः Ki. 6. 34.

अंतक *a.* Causing death, destroying; fatal; R. 11. 21. -**कः** 1 Death. 2 Death personified, the destroyer; Yama, the god of death; क्रियप्रभावात्मनि नांतकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहृष्टः R. 2. 62.

अंततः *ind.* 1 From the end. 2 At last, finally; at length, lastly. 3 In part, partly. 4 inside, within. 5 In the lowest way (अंततः may have all the senses of अंत).

अंते *ind.* (*loc.* of अंत; oft. used adverbially) 1 In the end, at last. 2 Inside. 3 In the presence of, near, close by. -**COMP.** -**वासः** 1 a neighbour; companion. -2 a pupil; Si. 3. 55; Ve. 3. 7. -**वासिन्**—अंतवासिन् q. v. above.

अंतर *ind.* 1 (Used as a prefix to verbs and regarded as a preposition or गति) (*a.*) In the middle, between; in, into, inside; हृत्, वा, गम्, सु, इ, ली &c. (*b.*) Under 2 (Used adverbially) (*a.*) Between, betwixt, amongst, within, in the middle or interior, inside (opp. बहिः) अद्वयतांतः R. 2. 32; अंतर्बद्धं भूयते V. 1. 1 internally, in the mind. (*b.*) By way of so zang or holding अंतर्द्वारा गता (इत परितः

3 (As a separable preposition) (*a.*) In, into, between, in the middle, within, (with *loc.*); निवसन्तदीर्घाणि लेप्थो बहिः Pt. 1. 31; अस्वन्तर्गतम् Rv. 1. 23. 19. (*b.*) Between (with *acc.*) Ved.; हिरण्यम्योर्हं कुशोरितस्वदित आसु Sat. Br. (*c.*) In, into, inside, in the interior, in the midst (with *gen.*); प्रतिबलजलधेरंतर्गोर्वायानां Ve. 3. 5; अंतःकुक्षिकं बुकस्य Ratn. 2. 3; लघु-वृत्तिया सिद्धां गते बहिर्गतं नृपस्य मंडलं Ki. 2. 53. 4 It is frequently used as the first member of compounds in the sense of 'internally' 'within,' 'in the interior,' 'having in the interior,' 'filled with,' or in the sense of 'inward,' 'internal' 'secret' forming Adverbial Bahuvrihi or Tatpuruṣha compounds. (*Note.* In comp. the र् of अंतर is changed to a visarga before hard consonants, as अंतःकरणं, अंतःस्थ &c.) -**COMP.** -**अग्निः** inward fire, the fire which stimulates digestion. -**अंग** *a.* 1 inward, internal, comprehended, (with *abl.*); वयन्तर्गं पूर्वस्यः Pat. Sūtra. -2 related to, essential to or referring to the essential part of the अंग or base of a word -3 dear, most beloved. (*नं*) 1 the inmost limb or organ, the heart, mind. -2 an intimate friend, near or confidential person. -**आकाशः** the ether or Brahma that resides in the heart of man (a term often occurring in the Upanishads). -**आकृतं** secret or hidden intention. -**आत्मन्** *m.* (स्त्र) 1 the inmost spirit or soul, the soul or mind; also the internal feelings, the heart; जीवः संज्ञितस्तस्मात् Ms. 12. 13, Bg. 6. 47. -2 (In *puil.*) the inherent supreme spirit or soul (residing in the interior of man); अंतरात्मनि देहिता Ku. 6. 21. -**आराम** *a.* rejoicing in oneself, finding pleasure in his soul or heart; गीतः सुखीतरामस्तथातर्जोतिरेव सः Bg. 5. 24. -**इन्द्रियं** an internal organ or sense. -**करणं** the heart, soul; the seat of thought and feeling, thinking faculty, mind, conscience; प्रमाणं प्रवृत्त्यः S. 1. 22. **कुदिल** *a.* inwardly crooked (*fig.* also). (*लः*) 1 a couch-shell. -**कोणः** the inner corner. -**कोपः** secret anger, inward wrath. -**गदु** *a.* useless, unnecessary, unavailing; कमनेतर्गतं दुःखं bar. S. -**गद्गद्** &c. see under अंतर्गद्गद्. -**गर्भ** *a.* bearing young, pregnant. -**गिर-रि** *ind.* in mountains. -**गुह्यबलः** the sphincter muscle. -**गूढ** *a.* concealed inside; विषः with poison concealed in the heart. -**गृहं**, -**गेहं**, -**भवनं** the inner apartment of a house. -**चयः** -**यं** the open space before the house between the entrance-door and the house (= porch or court). -**चर** *a.* pervading the body -**जहरं** the so mach -**ज्वलन्** inflammation -**ताप** *a.* burning inwardly (*न*) internal

fever or heat S. 3. 13. -**दहन-दाहः** 1 inward heat. -2 inflammation. -**देशः** an intermediate region of the compass. -**द्वारं** a private or secret door within the house. -**धि**, **हित** &c. see s. v. -**पटः** -**टं** a screen of cloth held between two persons who are to be united until the actual time union arrives. -**पद्** *ind.* in the interior of an inflected word. -**परिधानं** the innermost garment. -**पातः**, **पात्यः** 1 insertion of a letter (in gram.) -2 a post fixed in the middle of the sacrificial ground (used in ritual works). -**पतित**, -**पाति** *a.* 1 inserted. -2 included or comprised in; falling within. -**पुरं** 1 inner apartments of a palace (set apart for women); female or women's apartments, harem; कन्यातःपुरे काञ्चल-विभक्ति Pt. 1. -2 inmates of the female apartments, a queen or queens, the ladies taken collectively; विश्वपुरं कन्यासु राज्ञेः S. 3. -**प्रचारः** gossip of the harem; कदाचिद्विस्मयार्थनामतःपुरेभ्यः कथयेत् S. 2. -**जन** women of the palace, inmates of the female apartments; -**चर**, -**अध्व-क्षः** -**रक्षकः**, -**वर्ती** guardian or superintendent of the harem, chamberlain; सहायः one belonging to the harem. -**पुरिकः** a chamberlain = **चर**. -**प्रकृतिः** *f.* 1 the internal nature or constitution of man. -2 the ministry or body of ministers of a king. -3 heart or soul. -**प्रकोपनं** sowing internal dissensions. -**प्रतिष्ठानं** residence in the interior. -**चाप** *a.* 1 with suppressed tears; अंतर्बाष्पश्रिमनुचरो राजराजस्य दृष्टौ Me. 3. -2 with tears gushing up inside. -**भावः**, **भावना** see under अंतर्ध्व separately. -**भूमिः** *f.* interior of the earth. -**भेदः** discord, internal dissensions. -**भौम** *a.* subterranean. -**मनस्** *a.* sad, distracted. -**मृत** *a.* still-born. -**यामः** a suppression of the breath and voice. -**लीन** *a.* 1 latent, hidden, concealed inside; नस्य दुःखेः U. 3. 9 -2 inherent. -**वंशः** = **पुरं** q. v. -**वंशिकः**, **वासिकः** a superintendent of the women's apartments. -**वल्ग्वी** a pregnant woman. -**वस्त्रं** -**वासस्** *n.* an undergarment -**वाणि** *a.* very learned. -**वेगः** inward uneasiness or anxiety, inward fever. -**वेदिः** -**दी** the tract of land between the rivers Ganga and Yamunā. -**वेदिमन्** *n.* the inner apartments, interior of a house. -**वेदिमकः** a chamberlain. -**हारीरं** internal and spiritual part of man; the interior of the body. -**शिला** *N.* of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain. -**संज्ञ** *a.* inwardly conscious. -**संज्ञा** a pregnant woman. -**संतापः** internal pain, sorrow, regret. -**सलिल** *a.* with water (flowing) underground; नदीमित्रांतःसलिलां सरस्वती R. 3. 8. -**सार** *a.* full or strong inside powerful, strong heavy or ponder

ous; **रं** वन तुल्यं नानिलः शक्यति त्वं Me. 20. (-**र**) internal treasure or store, inner store or contents. -**सेनं** *ind.* into the midst of armies. -**स्थः** (also written अंतरस्थ) a term applied to the semivowels, as standing between vowels and consonants and being formed by a slight contact of the vocal organs. -**स्वेदः** an elephant (in rut.). -**हासः** a secret or suppressed laugh. -**हृदयं** the interior of the heart.

अंतर *a.* 1 Being in the inside, interior, (opp. बाह्य). 2 Near, proximate. 3 Related, intimate, dear; अयमर्थं नमः Bharata. 4 Similar (also अंतरात्म) (of sounds and words); स्वा-नैः अंतरात्मः P. I. 1. 50. 5 Different from; other than (with abl.). 6 Exterior, situated outside, or to be worn outside. (In this sense it is declined optionally like सर्व in nom. pl. and abl. and loc. sing.); 80 अंतरायं पुरि, अंतरायि नर्वी. -**रं** 1 (a.) The interior, inside; लीयते मुकुलांतरे Ratn. 1. 26. (b) A hole, an opening. 2 Soul, heart; mind; सद्गुरुवांतरविदो महेन्द्रस्य V. 3. 3 The supreme Soul. 4 interval, intermediate time or space; अल्पकुचांतरा V. 4. 26; बृहद्गुजांतरं R. 3. 54; अंतरं oft. translated by between, betwixt; न मुग्धालक्ष्मं रचितं स्तनान्तरं S. 6. 17. 5 Room, place, space in general; मुग्धालक्ष्मं ताम्रमाल्यं Ku. 1. 40; शीर्षं श्रयः शोकस्य नांतरं दातुमर्हसि Rām. do not give way to sorrow. अंतरं अंतरं Mk. 2 make way. 6 Access, entrance, admission, footing; लेनं चेतसि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66; लब्ध्यांतरा सारथेज्जि नेहे 16. 7. 7 Period (of time), term; मासांतरं देयं Ak.; इति तौ विहातस्मिन् R. 8. 56. 8 Opportunity, occasion, time; यावत्त्वा-निदुरवे निवेदयितुं अंतरात्वेष्टी भवानि S. 7. 9 Difference (between two things), (with gen. or in comp.); तव मन च समुद्रपल्लवोरिवान्तरं M. 1; यदेतं सर्षपशैलराज-योर्वेदं नयस्त्वैवेत्ययोः Rām.; दुग्धसाधुमता किमेतं R. 8. 90. 10 (Math.) Difference, remainder. 11 (a) Difference, another, other, changed, altered (manner, kind, way &c.). (Note that in this sense अंतर always forms the latter part of a compound and its gender remains unaffected i. e. neuter, whatever be the gender of the noun forming the first part; कन्यांतरं (अन्या कन्या), राजांतरं (अन्यो राजा) गुहांतरं (अन्यगुहा); in most cases it may be rendered by the English word 'another'; इदमवस्थांतरमारोपित S. 3 changed condition. (b) Various, different (used in pl.); लोके निवस्यत इवावस्थांतरेषु S. 4. 2. 12 Peculiarity, a (peculiar) sort, variety, or kind; त्रीक्षेत्रेभ्यः Trik.; मीनो राक्षसे, *ibid.* 13 Weakness, weak or vulnerable point a failing defect, or defective point प्रवेदेरे रि

Sabdak.; हजयः खलु तादृशते Ki. 2. 52. 14 Surety, guarantee, security. 15 Excellence, as in गुणांतरं ब्रजति शिल्पमाधातु M. 1. 6 (this meaning may be deduced from 11) 16 A garment (परिधानं) 17 Purpose, object, (Mull. on R. 16. 82). 18 Representative, substitution 19 Being without. -**COMP.** -**अपत्या** a pregnant woman. -**ज्ञ** *a.* knowing the interior, prudent, fore-seeing; नांतरज्ञाः श्रियो जातु श्रियेरासां न भूयते Ki. 11. 24. -**दिशा**, **अंतरा दिक्** intermediate region or quarter of the compass. -**पु** (*पु*) **रुपः** the internal man, soul (the deity that resides in man, and witnesses all his deeds). -**प्रभवः** one of a mixed origin or caste. -**स्थ**, **स्थादिच्**, **स्थित** *a.* 1 inward, internal, inherent. -2 interposed, intervening.

अंतरतः *ind.* 1 In the interior; internally, between or betwixt. 2 with in (with gen.).

अंतरतम *a.* Nearest, internal, most immediate, most intimate, or related like, analogous. -**मः** A letter of the same class.

अंतरायः -**रायः** An impediment, obstacle, hindrance; स चेत् त्वमंतरायो भवसि च्युतो विधिः R. 3. 45, 14. 65; अयं ते बाण-पथवर्तिनः कृष्णसारस्य अंतरायौ तपस्विनौ सवृषौ S. 1. 1.

अंतरयति Den. P. 1 To cause to intervene, divert, put off; भवतु तावदंतरयामि U. 6. 2 To oppose. 3 To remove (to a distance), push after.

अंतरयणः = **अंतरय**.

अंतरा *ind.* 1 (Used adverbially) (a) In the interior, inside, inwardly (b) In the middle, between; त्रिगुणविवा-तरातिष्ठ S. 2. R. 15. 20. (c) On the way, midway; विलंबेथां च नांतरा Mv. 7. 28. (d) In neighbourhood, near at hand; almost. (e) in the meantime (f) At intervals, here and there, now and then, for some time, now-now (when repeated); अंतरा वितुसक्तम-तरा मातुसंबद्धमंतरा शुक्रनासमं कुबजालापं K. 118. 2 (used as a preposition with acc.) (a) Between; अंतरा त्वां च मा च कमंडलुः Mbh. (b) Without, except, न च प्रयोजनमंतरा चाणक्यः स्वधेदि चेद्वेते Mu. 3. -**COMP.** -**अंसः** breast. -**भवदेहः** -**भवसत्त्व** the soul or embodied soul existing between the two stages of death and birth. -**दिश** see अंतरादिश. -**वेदिः** -**दी** *f.* 1 a veranda resting on columns, porch, portico. -2 a kind of wall R. 12. 93. -**ज्ञं** *ind.* between the horns

अंतरायः = **अंतरय** q. v.

अंतरालं, **अंतरालकं** 1 Intermediate space or region or time, interval, दक्षिणस्याः पूर्वास्याश्च दिशोऽंतरालं दक्षिणपूर्वा Sk., अंतराले in midway, in the middle or midst in the interval बाष्पाय परिप्लवो दमस्तपले U 1. 31 2 Interior inside,

inner or middle part. 3 Mixed tribe or caste.

अंतरि (रि) *अं* The intermediate region between heaven and earth; the air, atmosphere, sky. —*Comp.* —उदरं the interior of the atmosphere. —वा; —चरः a bird. —जलं dew. —लोकः the intermediate region, regarded as a distinct world.

अंतरित *p. p.* 1 Gone between, intervening. 2 Gone within, hidden, covered, screened, protected (from view) by something; वादन्तति वव विश्वसादेनां पश्यति S. 1 hid behind a creeper; सात्तेन स्वदेशंतरितो राजा H. 3 screened. 3 Gone in, reflected; स्फटिकमिच्छन्तरितान् सुमाश्रयान् (a) Impeded; hindered, prevented लङ्घाञ्जतरितानि साध्यानि Mu. 4. 15; गोपालस्यः दुर्मास्तव देवांतरितपौरुषः Pt. 2. 13. (b) Separated, lost to view, made invisible by interposition; सुहृन्ततरितामथा दुर्मानायमाया Māl. 8; मेघैरंतरितः त्रिवे तव मुखच्छायातुकारी शशी S. D. (c) Drowned obscured. 4 Disappeared, vanished, departed, withdrawn; अंतरिते तस्मिन्नावरसेनापते K. 33. 5 Passed over, omitted.

अंतरीयः A portion of land stretching out into the sea, promontory; an island.

अंतरीयं An undergarment.

अंतरेण *ind.* 1 (Used as a preposition with acc.) (a) Except, without; क्रियांतरं रायमंतरेण आर्यं द्रष्टुमिच्छामि Mu. 3; न राजापरायमंतरेण प्रजास्वकालसुखश्चरति U. 2; नार्मिकः कीं नरायामंतरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1. 117. (b) With regard or reference to, with respect to; अथ मन्तमंतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या दधि-तागः S. 2; तदस्या देवीं चमनतीमंतरेण नहदुपा-मनं गतोऽस्मि S. 5. (c) Between, त्वां मां चांतरेण कमंडलुः Mbh. 2 (Used as an adverb) (a) Between, amidst. (b) At heart.

अंतर्गत *p. p.* —**गमिन्** *a.* 1 Gone into or between, crept into (as a bad word &c.). 2 Being or seated in, included in or by, existing in, belonging to. 3 Hidden, internal, inward, secret; अंतर्गतमहासं मे रजसोपि परं तमः Kn. 6. 60; सौमित्रितर्गतबाष्पकंडः R. 14. 53; नेत्रवक्त्रविकरिश्च लक्ष्यतेऽर्गतं नवः Pt. 1. 44. 4 Slipped out of memory, forgotten. 5 Vanished, disappeared. 6 Destroyed. —*Comp.* —उपमा a concealed simile. —**मनसः**—अंतर्गमन् *q. v.*

अंतर्धा Covering &c.; concealment; अंतर्धोऽप्युपसृष्टलावलीयुः Si. 8. 12.

अंतर्धानं Being invisible, disappearance, passing out of sight; अंतर्धानस्यैका रात्रिकापालिकीयं K. P. 10; नम्रं इ to become invisible, disappear.

अंतर्धिः *f.* Disappearance, concealment.

अंतर्भव *a.* Inward, internal.

अंतर्भाव 1 The being included or comprised in inclusion तेषां दुर्मात्मो

जस्वतर्भावः K. P. 8. 2 Inherent disposition.

अंतर्भावना 1 Inclusion. 2 Inward meditation or anxiety.

अंतर्ध्व *a.* Internal, in the middle. **अंतर्हित** 1 Placed between, separated, rendered invisible by interposition, hidden, concealed; अंतर्हितं शकुंतला वनराज्या S. 4. 2 Disappeared, vanished, become invisible; अंतर्हिते शशिनि S. 4. 2. —*Comp.* —आत्मन् *m.* N. of Siva.

अंति *ind.* To, in the vicinity of (with gen.). —*तिः* *f.* An elder sister (in dramas).

अंतिका 1 An elder sister. 2 An oven, fire-place. 3 N. of a plant (सा-शा-तलाख्यौषधिः).

अंतिक *a.* 1 Near, proximate (with gen. or abl.) 2 Reaching to. 3 Lasting, up to. —*कं* Nearness, proximity, vicinity, presence; न स्वर्जति मर्मतिकं H. 1. 46. न्यस्त R. 2. 24. कर्ण-*वर* S. 1. 24. —*adv.* (with abl. gen. or as last member of comp.) Near (to), in the vicinity; अंतिकं ग्रामात्-ग्रामस्य वा Sk.; into the presence or proximity of; अंतिकेन near (with gen.); अंतिकात् near, from near, from (abl. or gen.); कादाग्रतः; अंतिके near; दग्धस्यास्तदांतिके निपेतुः Nala. 1. 22. —*Comp.* —आश्रयः resorting to what is near, contiguous support (that given by a tree to a creeper).

अंतिम *a.* 1 Immediately following. 2 Last, final, ultimate; अजानतद्वत्सूत्राणां वरनाथौ न चांतिमः H. 1. —*Comp.* —अंकः the last digit, the number nine. —अंशुलिः the little figure (कनिका).

अंती An oven, fire-place.

अंते See below अंततः.

अंत्य *a.* 1 Last, final (as a letter, word &c.); last (in time, order or place); as इ of letters, Revati of asterisms; अंत्ये वयसि in old age R. 9. 79; अंत्यं ऋण R. 1. 71 last debt; मंडनं R. 7. 71, Ku. 4. 22. 2 Immediately following (in comp.). 3 Lowest, worst, inferior, vile. —*त्वः* 1 A man of the lowest caste. 2 The last syllable of a word. 3 The last lunar month i. e. Phal-guna. 4 Mlecchha. —*त्वा* A woman of the lowest tribe. —*त्वं* 1 A measure of number, 1000 billions. 2 The 12th sign of the zodiac. 3 The last member or term of a progression. —*Comp.* —अवसायिन् *m. f.* (°सी, °यिनी) a man or woman of the lowest caste, the following 7 are regarded as belonging to this class; चांडालः शूद्रः क्षत्राक्षरी वैदेहस्तथा । मागधयोगिनौ चैव सतेत-स-त्प्रावसायिनः ॥ —आहुतिः —इष्टिः *f.* —कर्मन्-क्रिया last or funeral oblations, sacrifices or rites. —ऋणं the last of the three debts which every one has to pay, i. e. begetting children; see अदुण.

अ-जन्मन् *m.* 1 A Sūdra. —2 one of the 7 inferior tribes Chāṇḍāla &c

—जन्मन्, —जाति, —जातिय *a.* 1 one belonging to lowest caste. —2 a Sūdra. —3 a Chāṇḍāla. —अं the last lunar mansion स्वती. —युगं the last or Kali age. —योनि *a.* of the lowest origin; Ms 8. 68. —लोपः dropping of the last letter or syllable of a word. —वर्णः, —वर्णा a man or woman of the lowest caste, a Sūdra male or female.

अंत्वकः A man of the lowest tribe **अंत्रं** An entrail, intestine; अंत्रमदन क्रियते प्रथमश्च Mv. 3. —*Comp.* —कुजः, —कुजनं, —त्रिकुजनं the rumbling noise in the bowels. —वृद्धिः *f.* inguinal hernia, rupture, swelling of the scrotum. —शिखी N. of a river rising from the Viadhya mountain. —सर्ज्ज *f.* a garland of intestines (worn by वृद्धिः). —अंत्रंयनिः *f.* Indigestion, flatulence.

अंडुः—*वृः* *f.* also अंडुकः, अंडुकः 1 A chain or fetter. 2 A chain for the elephant's feet. 3 A sort of ornament worn round the ankles; cf. द्युर-

अंदोलनं Swinging, oscillating, waving; द्रक्ष्वामरांदोलनात् Udb.

अंध 10 U. 1 To make blind, blind, अंधयन् भृंगमालाः Si. 11. 19. 2 To be or become blind.

अंध *a.* 1 Blind (lit. and fig.); devoid of sight, unable to see (at particular times); blinded; सज्जनपि शिरस्यंध क्षिप्तं धुनोत्याहंशंकवा S. 7. 24; मदांधः blinded by intoxication; so दूषांधः, कोषांधः. 2 Making blind, preventing the sight, utter, complete; सीदन्धे तमसि U. 3. 38. —अंधं Darkness. 2 Water; also, turbid water. —*Comp.* —कारः darkness. (lit. and fig.); कामं, मदं; अंधकारता-मुपगतिं चक्षुः K. 36 grows dim. —कूपः 1 a well the mouth of which is hidden; a well overgrown with plants &c. —2 N. of a hell. —तमसं, —तमसं. अंधातमसं deep or complete darkness; R. 11. 24. —तमिम्रः —अः (°तामिन्) also) complete or deep darkness. —धी *a.* mentally blind. —पूतना a demoness supposed to cause diseases in children.

अंधकरण *a.* Making blind.

अंधभविष्यः, —भाहुक *a.* Becoming blind.

अंधक *a.* Blind. —*कः* N. of an Asura, son of Kasyapa and Diti and killed by Siva. —*Comp.* —अरिः, —रिपुः, शत्रुः, —घाती, —असहृद् &c. slayer of Andhaka, epithets of Siva. —वर्त N. of a mountain. —वृष्टिः *m. pl.* descendants of अंधक and वृष्टि.

अंधस *n.* Food; द्विजातिशेषेण यदेतद्वषा Ki. 1. 39.

अंधिका 1 Night. 2 A kind of game or sport, probably blindman's-buff, gambling. 3 A disease of the eye.

अंधुः A well.

अंधः (*pl.*) 1 N. of a people and the country inhabited by them 2

N of a dynasty of kings. 3 A man of a mixed (low) caste.

अक्ष 1 Food (in general). 2 Food as representing the lowest form in which the Supreme Soul is manifested. 3 Boiled rice. —**सूर्यः** The sun. —**भोज्यं** proper food; food in general. —**आच्छादनं**, —**वस्त्रं** food and clothing, the bare necessities of life. —**कालः** hour of dinner; meal-time. —**कलः**—**मल** q. v. —**कूटः** a large heap of boiled rice. —**कोष्ठकः** 1 a cupboard; granary. —2 Vishnu. —3 the sun. —**संक्षिः** dysentery, diarrhoea. —**जलं** food and water, bare subsistence. —**दासः** a servant who works for food only, one who becomes a servant or slave by getting food only. —**देवता** the deity supposed to preside over articles of food. —**दोषः** sin arising from the eating of prohibited food. —**द्वेषः** dislike of food, loss of appetite. —**पूर्वा** a form of Durgā (the goddess of plenty). —**प्राज्ञः**—**प्राशनं** the ceremony of giving a new-born child food to eat for the first time, one of the 16 *Samśkārās* performed between the 5th and 8th month (usually in the sixth, Ms. 2. 34) with preliminary oblations to fire (Mar. उद्वापन). —**ब्रह्मन्**, —**आत्मन्** *m.* Brahma as represented by food. —**भुज्** *a.* eating food, epithet of Siva. —**मय** *a.* see below. —**मलं** 1 excrement. —2 spirituous liquor. —**रक्षा** precautions as to eating food. —**रसः** essence of food, chyle. —**वस्त्रं**—**आच्छादनं** q. v. —**स्वधारः** the law or custom relating to food, *i. e.* the custom of eating together or not with other persons. —**शेषः** leavings of food, offal. —**संस्कारः** consecration of food.

अक्षमय *a.* (*दी* *f.*) Consisting or made of food; —**कोशः**—**वः** the gross material body, the स्थूलशरीर, which is sustained by food and which is the fifth or last vesture or wrapper of the soul; hence, also the material world, the coarsest or lowest form in which Brahma is considered as manifesting itself in the worldly existence. —**यं** Plenty of food.

अन्य *a.* [*n.* अन्यत् &c.] 1 Another different, other (*मि*); another, other (generally); स एव स्वयः क्षणेन भवतीति विचित्रमेव Bh. 2. 40. 2 Other than, different from, else than (with abl or as last member of comp.); नास्ति जीवितादयम्भिततमिह सर्वजन्तूनां K. 35 उचितं दृष्टोऽन्यत्र कश्चिद्यो न किंचन B. 12 49 3 Strange, unusual, extraordinary : अन्त्या जगद्धितमयी यमः प्रवृत्तिः Bv 1 69 पन्था सुन्दरेण स S D 4 Ordinary any one 5 Additional, new **अन्य** moreover besides, and

again (used to connect sentences together); एकः अन्य the one the other; Me. 78; see under एक also; अन्य-अन्य one-another अन्यमुखि अन्यनिर्वहणे Mu. 5; अन्यदुर्लभं सत्त्वमन्यच्छान्दितं Si. 2. 62; अन्य-अन्य-अन्य &c. one, another, third, fourth, &c.—**Comp.**—**असाधारण** *a.* not common to others, peculiar. —**उदर्य** *a.* born from another. (—**र्यः**) a step-mother's son, a half-brother. (—**र्या**) a half-sister. —**उदा** *a.* married to another; another's wife. —**क्षेत्रं** 1 another field. —2 another or foreign territory. —3 another's wife. —**ग-गामिन्** *a.* 1 going to another. —2 adulterous, unchaste. —**गोत्र** *a.* of a different family or lineage —**चित्त** *a.* having the mind fixed on something or some one else; see मनस्. —**ज-जात** *a.* of a different origin. —**जन्मन्** *n.* another life or existence, regeneration, metempsychosis. —**दुर्बल** *a.* difficult to be borne by others. —**देवत**, —**स्व**, —**दैव्य** *a.* addressed or referring to another deity (as a Vedic Mantra). —**नाभि** *a.* belonging to another family. —**पदार्थः** 1 another substance. —2 the sense of another word; प्रधाने बहुव्रीहिः the Bahuvrīhi compound essentially depends on the sense of another word. —**पर** *a.* 1 devoted to another or something else. —2 expressing or referring to something else. —**पुष्ट-दा-भृताः**—**ना** 'reared by another', epithet of the cuckoo which is supposed to be reared by the crow (called अन्यधृत्); अप्यन्यपुष्टा प्रतिश्लेषात् Ku. 1. 45; कलमन्यपुष्टा भवितं R. 8. 59. —**पूर्वा** 1 a woman already promised or betrothed to another. —2 a remarried widow. —**बीजः**, —**बीज-समुद्भवः**, —**समुत्पन्नः** an adopted son (born from other parents), one who may be adopted as a son for want of legitimate issue. —**भृत्** *m.* *a.* crow (rearing another). —**मनस्**, —**मनस्क**, —**मानस** *a.* 1 inattentive. —2 fickle, unsteady. —**मातुजः** a half-brother (born of another mother). —**रूप** changed, altered. —**लिंग**—**गक** *a.* following the gender of another word (*i. e.* the substantive), an adjective. —**वापः** the cuckoo. —**विवाहित** *a.*—**युह** a cuckoo. —**संगमः** intercourse with another; illicit intercourse. —**साधारण** *a.* common to many others. —**स्त्री** another's wife, a woman not one's own. [In Rhetoric she is considered as one of three chief female characters in a poetical composition, the other two being स्त्रीया and साधारणी स्त्री. अन्त्या may be either a damsel or another's wife The 'damsel' is one not yet married who is bashful and arrived at the age of puberty As another's wife she is fond of fe-

stivals and similar occasions of amusement, who is a disgrace to her family and utterly destitute of modesty, see S. D. 108-110]. —**गः** an adulterer.

अन्यक—अन्य.

अन्यतम *a.* (declined like a noun) One of many, any one out of a large number.

अन्यतर *a.* (declined like a pronoun) One of two (persons or things), either of the two (with gen.); सतः परीक्षान्वतरद्वये M. 1. 2; अन्यतरस्यां (loc. of 'त') either way, in both ways, optionally.

अन्यतरतः *adv.* On one of two sides अन्यतरेषु *adv.* On either of two days, on one day or on another.

अन्यतः *adv.* 1 From another. 2 On one side; अन्यतः—अन्यतः एकतः—अन्यतः on the one side, on the other side, तपनमंडलदीपितमेकतः सततदीप्तमोक्षमन्यतः Ki. 5. 2. 3 From another ground or motive.

अन्यत्र *adv.* (oft. —अन्यस्मिन् with a subat. or adj. force) 1 Elsewhere, in another place. 2 On another occasion. 3 Except, without. 4 Otherwise, in the other case or sense.

अन्यथा *ind.* 1 Otherwise, in another way or manner, in a different manner; यदमात्रं न तद्वद्वि भावि चेन्न तदन्यथा H. 1; अन्यथा—अन्यथा in one way—in another (different) way; अन्यथा कृ to do otherwise, change or alter, undo, falsify; स्वयां कदाचिदपि मम वचनं नात्यथा कृतं Pt. 4. 2 Otherwise, or else, in the contrary case; व्यक्तं नास्ति कथमन्यथा वास्तव्यपि तां न पश्येत् U. 3. 3 On the other hand. 4 Falsely, untruly; विमन्यथा भवितुं नया विज्ञापितपूर्वा V. 2. 5 Wrongly, erroneously, badly, as in अन्यथासिद्धि q. v. below. —**Comp.**—**अनुप-पत्तिः** *f.* see अपरपत्ति. —**कारः** changing, altering. (—**रं**) *adv.* in a different manner, differently P. III. 4. 27. —**स्वाप्तिः** *f.* erroneous conception of the spirit, wrong conception in general (in phil.) —**भावाः** alteration, change, difference. —**वादिन्** *a.* speaking differently or falsely; (in law) a prevaricating witness. —**वृत्ति** *a.* 1 changed, altered. —2 affected, disturbed by strong emotions; Me. 3. —**सिद्ध** *a.* proved or demonstrated wrongly; (in Nyāya) said of a cause (कारण) which is not the true one, but only refers to accidental and remote circumstances —**सिद्धः**, —**सिद्धिः** *f.* wrong demonstration, an unessential cause, an accidental or concomitant circumstance; Bhāṣā P. 16. —**स्तोत्रं** satire, irony; Y. 2. 204.

अन्यथा *ind.* 1 At another time on another on many other cases अन्यथा इत्यत्र पुनः पुनः उच्यते बोधिताम् Si. 2

41, R. 11. 73 2 Once, at one time, once upon a time. 3 Sometimes.

अन्वयीय *a.* 1 Belonging to another. 2 Being or existing in another.

अन्याहि *ind.* At another time (= अन्यदा).

अन्याहृत्-श-ज्ञ *a.* Changed, unusual, strange.

अन्याय *a.* Unjust, improper. -यः 1 Any unjust, or unlawful action; see न्याय; अन्यायेन unjustly, improperly. 2 Injustice, impropriety. 3 Irregularity.

अन्यायिन् *a.* Unjust, improper.

अन्याय्य *a.* 1 Unjust, unlawful. 2 Improper, unbecoming. 3 Not authoritative.

अन्यून *a.* Not defective or deficient, complete, whole, entire; अधिक neither deficient nor superfluous. -Comp. -अन्य *a.* not having a defective limb.

अन्येषु *ind.* 1 On the other or following day; अन्येषु रात्राभ्युदयस्य भावं जिज्ञासमाना R. 2. 26. 2 One day, once.

अन्योन्य *ind.* One another, each other, mutual (treated like a pronoun); oft. in comp.; कलहः mutual quarrel; so घातः. -न्य *ind.* Mutually.

-Comp. -अभावः mutual non-existence or negation; one of the two main kinds of अभाव; (equivalent to difference) (भेद). -आश्रय *a.* mutually dependent. (-यः) mutual or reciprocal dependence, reciprocal relation of cause and effect (a term in Nyāya). -उक्तिः *f.* conversation. -भेदः mutual dissension or enmity. -विभागः mutual partition of an inheritance made by the sharers (without the presence of any other party). -वृत्तिः *f.* mutual effect of one thing upon another. व्यतिकरः-संश्रयः reciprocal action or influence; mutual relation of cause and effect.

अन्वक्ष *a.* 1 Visible. 2 Immediately following. -क्ष *ind.* 1 Afterwards, after. 2 Immediately after, forthwith, directly; Y. 3. 21.

अन्वक् *ind.* 1 Afterwards. 2 From behind. 3 Friendly disposed, favourably; अन्वगृह्णा-भावं-आस्ते becoming friendly disposed. 4 (with acc.) After; तः...अन्वगम्यौ मय्यमलोकपादः R. 2. 16.

अन्वच् *a.* Going after, following; अनु-च् in the rear or behind, from behind.

अन्वयः 1 Going after, following; also follower, retinue, attendants; का त्वमेकाकिनी भीरु निरन्वयजने वने Bk. 5. 66. 2 Association, connection, relation 3 The natural order or connection of words in a sentence grammatical order or relation तत्पर्याय

वृत्तिमाहुः पदार्थान्वयबोधने S. D.; logical connection of words. 4 Drift, tenor, purport. 5 Race, family, lineage; रघूनामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9, 12 6 Descendants, posterity; ताम्य ऋते अन्वयः Y. 2. 117. 7 Logical connection of cause and effect, logical continuance; जन्म-वत्स यतोऽन्वयादितरतः Bhāg. 8 (In Nyāya) Statement of the constant and invariable concomitance of the हेतु (middle term) and the साध्य (major term) of an Indian syllogism (हेतुसाध्यव्याप्तिविशेषः). -Comp. -आगत *a.* hereditary. -ज्ञः a genealogist; R. 6. 8. -व्यतिरेक (कोरं or कं) 1 positive and negative assertion, agreement and contrariety or difference. -2 rule and exception. -व्याप्तिः *f.* affirmative assertion or agreement, affirmative universal.

अन्वर्थ *a.* Having a meaning easily deducible from the etymology of the word; true to the sense, significant; तथैव सोऽनुवर्त्यो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4. 12; अन्यर्था तैश्चैवरा Ki. 11. 64. -Comp. -ग्रहणं literal acceptance of the meaning of a word (opp. to रुढ). -संज्ञा 1 an appropriate name, a technical term which directly conveys its own meaning. -2 a proper name the meaning of which is obvious.

अन्वकिरणं Scattering about successively.

अन्ववसर्गः 1 Slackening. 2 Permission to do as one likes (कामचारमुक्ता). 3 Following one's own will.

अन्ववसित *a.* Connected with, bound or fastened to.

अन्ववायः A race, family, lineage.

अन्ववेक्षा Regard, consideration.

अन्ववृक्षा The 9th day of the dark half of the three months following the full moon in मार्गशीर्ष, i. e. वैश, माघ and फाल्गुन.

अन्ववृष्ये A Śrāddha or any such ceremony performed on the अन्ववृक्षा days.

अन्ववृष्टादिशो *ind.* Towards the north-west direction.

अन्वहं *ind.* Day after day, every day.

अन्वाख्याने Subsequent mention or enumeration; an explanation referring to what is mentioned before.

अन्वाचयः 1 Statement of a secondary (जीर्ण) rite or action after the mention of a primary (प्रथम) one; adding an object of secondary importance to the main object, one of the senses of the particle च; as भो भिक्षागत ग चाचय where going out to beg is enjoined to the beggar as his principal object, and the bringing of a cow (if he can see a y) is tacked on to it as a secondary object 2 such an object itself

अन्वाजे *ind.* (Used like उपाजे only with कृ) So as to assist or support the weak, optionally regarded as a preposition; कृत्स्न or कृत्वा.

अन्वादिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Mentioned after or according to; employed again. 2 (Hence) Inferior, of secondary importance.

अन्वादेशः Subsequent or repeated mention, referring to what has been previously mentioned.

अन्वाधानं Putting on or depositing fuel on the sacred fires.

अन्वाधिः (In civil law) 1 A bail, deposit or security delivered to a third person to be handed over ultimately to the right owner. 2 A second deposit. 3 Constant anxiety, remorse repentance.

अन्वाधेयं-यकं A sort of स्त्रीयन or woman's property, presented to her after marriage by her husband's or father's family, or by her own relatives; विवाहादस्मरतो यच्च लभ्ये भर्तृकुलारक्षिता । अन्वाधेयं तु तद्वद्वयं पितुः (V. 1. बृह-) कुलारक्षिता ॥

अन्वारम्भः-अण Touching, contact, especially touching the यजमान (the performer of a sacrifice) to make him entitled to the fruits and merits of the holy rite.

अन्वारोहणं A woman's ascending the funeral pile after or with the body of her husband.

अन्वासनं 1 Service, attendance, worship. 2 Taking a seat after another. 3 Regret, sorrow.

अन्वाहार्यः (also-र्थः), -यकं The monthly Śrāddha performed in honor of the manes on the day of new moon.

अन्वाहिक *a.* (की) *f.* Daily, diurnal.

अन्वाहित-अन्वाधेय *q. v.*

अन्वित *p. p.* 1 Followed or attended by, in company with, joined by 2 Possessed of, having; struck with, overpowered by; with instr. or in compound. 3 Connected with, linked to, following (as a consequence). 4 Connected grammatically. -Comp.

-अर्थ *a.* having a meaning which is easily understood from the context.

-अर्थवादः-अभिधानवादः a doctrine of the Mīmāṃsakas that words in a sentence convey meanings not independently or generally, but as connected with one another in that particular sentence; see K. P. 2, and अभिहितान्वयवादः also.

अन्वीक्षणं-ज्ञा 1 Search, seeking for, investigation. 2 Reflection.

अन्वीत-अन्वित *q. v.*

अन्वृचं *ind.* Verse after verse.

अन्वेष्टा-यण-पा 1 Search after, seeking for watching वय गधुकर

इतरा S 1 24

12 11

द्विषा R

अन्वेषक, अन्वेषिन्, अन्वेषः *a. Searching after, seeking for, inquiring &c.*

अप *f.* (Declined in classical language only in pl.; आपः, अपः, अद्भिः, अद्भ्यः, अपां and अप्, but in singular and pl. in Veda.) Water; खानि चैव सुखेन्द्रिः Ms. 2. 60. Water is generally considered to be the first of the 5 elements of creation, as in अप एव ससर्जदी तद्वत् बीजमवाप्तम् Ms. 1. 8, S. 1. 1; but in Ms. 1. 78. it is said to have been created from ज्योतिस् or तेजस् after मद्, आकाशः, वायु and ज्योतिस् or अग्नि. -Comp. -चरः an aquatic animal. -पतिः 1 'lord of waters', N. of Varuna -2 the ocean. For other comps. see s. v.

अप *ind.* 1 (As a prefix to verbs it means) (a) Away from; अपयाति, अपनयति; (b) deterioration, अपकरोति does wrongly or badly; (c) opposition, negation, contradiction, अपकर्षति, अपचिनीति; (d) exclusion, (वर्जनं); अपवद्, अपवद् *caus.* 2 As first member of Tat. or Bahuvrhi comp. it has all the above senses; अपयानं, अपशब्दः a bad or corrupt word; °भी fearless; अपरामः discontent (opp. to अनुत्तमः). In most cases अप may be translated by 'bad', 'inferior', 'corrupt', 'wrong', 'unworthy', &c. 3 As a separable preposition (with a noun in the abl.) (a) away from; वसन्प्रत्यपलोकेभ्यो लंकायां वसतिर्मेकम् Bk. 8. 87; (b) without, on the outside of; अपहरेः संभारः Sk.; (c) with the exception of, excepting; अप विगतैर्भ्यो ब्रह्मे देवः Sk. on the outside of, with the exception of. In these senses अप may form adverbial compounds also; विष्णु संसारः Sk. without Vishnu; विगतैर् ब्रह्मे देवः excepting T. &c. अप also implies negation, contradiction &c.; कामं, शोकं.

अपकरणं 1 Acting improperly. 2 Doing wrong, injuring; illtreating, offending.

अपकर्तु *a.* Injurious, offensive. -*m.* An enemy.

अपकर्तव्यं 1 Discharge, paying off (of a debt); दत्तस्मानपकर्तव्यं Ms. 8. 4. 2 An improper or unworthy act; any degrading or impure act. 3 Wickedness, violence, oppression.

अपकर्षः 1 (a) Drawing off or down; diminution, reduction; loss, destruction; तेजोपकर्षः Ve. 1; deterioration. (b) dishonour, degradation; (opp उत्कर्ष in all senses). 2 Anticipation of a word occurring later on (in gram., poetry or mīmāṃsā' &c.).

अपकर्षक *a.* Lessening, diminishing, detracting from; दोषासृज्य (काचस्य) अपकर्षकाः S. D. 1.

अपकर्षणं 1 Removing, drawing away or down depriving (one) of

extracting. 2 Lessening, detraction. 3 Superseding.

अपकारः 1 Harm, injury, hurt, offence, (opp. उपकार); उपकर्षारिणं संदिने विवेकापकारिणः। उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षण-मेतयोः Si. 2. 37; अपकारोऽपकारादिव संवृत्ताः, &c. 2 Thinking ill of, desire to offend or hurt. 3 Wickedness, violence, oppression. 4 A mean or degraded action. -Comp. -अभिन् *a.* malevolent, malicious. -गिर *f.*, (-गीः), -शब्दः abusive words, menacing or insulting speech.

अपकारक, -कारिन् *a.* Injuring, mischievous, harmful, injurious; Pt. 1. 95, Si. 2. 37. -कः, -री An evil-doer.

अपकृति = अपकार *q. v.*; so also अपक्रिया Hurt, injury, disservice; fault, misdeed; paying or clearing off (debts).

अपकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn or taken away, removed. 2 Low, vile, mean (opp. उत्कृष्ट); न कश्चिद्गुणानामप्यमपकृष्टोपि भजते S. 5. 10. -ष्टः A crow.

अपकौशली News, information.

अपक्वः *f.* 1 Unripeness, immaturity. 2 Indigestion.

अपक्रमः 1 Going away, escape, retreat. 2 Gliding or passing away (of time). -*a.* 1 Without order. 2 Irregular, in wrong order.

अपक्रमणं, -क्रामः Retreat, retiring, flight, escape &c.

अपक्रोशः Abuse, reviling.

अपक्ष *a.* 1 Without wings or the power of flight. 2 Not belonging to the same side or party. 3 Having no adherents of friends. 4 Opposed to, adverse. -Comp. -पातः impartiality. -पातिन् *a.* Impartial.

अपक्षयः Decline, decay, wane.

अपक्षेपः, -क्षेपणं 1 Casting away or throwing down. 2 Throwing or putting down, one of the 5 kinds of कर्मन् in the Vaisesika phil., see कर्मन्.

अपगन्धः One who has attained his majority; see अपगन्ध.

अपगमः, -गमनं 1 Going away or departure, separation; समागमः सापगमः H. 4. 65. 2 Falling off; removal, disappearance; दूरापगमनापगमनादनन्तरं R. 3. 7. 3 Death; decease.

अपगतिः *f.* A bad fate.

अपगर्हः 1 Censure, reviling. 2 One who reviles or says what is disagreeable, reviler.

अपगर्जित *a.* Thunderless, (as a cloud).

अपगुणः A demerit, fault.

अपगोपुर *a.* Deprived of its gateways (as a town).

अपघनः A limb or member of the body, as a hand or foot (अपघनोऽयम् P. III. 3. 81. अंगं शरीरावयवः स च न सर्वं किंतु पाणिः पादश्चेत्याहः Sk. and Kāśikā); but it is also used in the of

'the body'; लोहोद्घनवनस्कंधा ललितापघना द्वियं Bk. 7. 92 (where the commentators take अपघन to mean the body itself).

अपघातः 1 Striking or cutting off, warding off, preventing. 2 Killing. 3 A violent death, any evil accident proving fatal.

अपघातिन् *a.* Killing, murdering.

अपचः 1 Unable to cook, or one who does not cook for himself. 2 A bad cook, a term of abuse.

अपचयः 1 Diminution, decrease, decay, decline, fall (fig. also.); कथा पचयः Dk. 160. 2 Loss, failure, defect.

अपचरितं A fault, wrong or wicked deed, misdeed; आहोस्वित्सर्वो ममापचरितोऽभि-
शंसितो वीरुषा S. 5. 9.

अपचारः 1 Departure; death; सिद्धयो-
पश्च कान्तिकापचारं निर्मिय Dk. 72. 2 Want, absence. 3 A fault; offence, misdeed, improper conduct, crime; राजन्मजासु ते कश्चिदपचारः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47. 4 Injurious or hurtful conduct, injury. 5 A defect or deficiency; नापचारमगमन् कश्चित्क्रियाः Si. 14. 32. 6 Unwholesome or improper regimen (अपथ्य); कृतापचारोपि गैरलाविष्कृतविक्रियः। असाध्यः दुर्गते कोपं प्रति काले गदो यथा ॥ Si. 2. 84 (where अ° also means hurt or injury).

अपचारिन् *a.* Offending, doing wrong; wicked, bad.

अपचिन्तिः *f.* 1 Loss, decline, destruction. 2 Expense. 3 Atonement, compensation, expiation of sin. 4 Honouring, worshipping, showing reverence, worship; विहितापचिन्तिर्ब्रह्मविज्ञा Si. 16. 9. (where it also means loss, destruction).

अपच्छन्न *a.* Without a parasol or umbrella.

अपच्छाय *a.* 1 Shadowless. 2 Devoid of brightness, dim. -*वः* One that has no shadow, i. e. a god; of. N. 14. 21; द्वियं भजतां किमदस्य देवाश्चाप्य नलस्यास्ति तथापि नैषाम्। इतीर्यतीव तया नितोक्षि सा (हामा) नैष्ये न त्रिदशेषु तेषु ॥

अपच्छेदः = दूतं 1 Cutting off or away. 2 Loss. 3 Interruption.

अपजयः Defeat, overthrow.

अपजातः A bad son who has turned out ill; one inferior to his parents in qualities; मातृतुल्यगुणो जातस्त्वपजातः पितुः समः। अतिजातोऽधिकतस्तदापजातोऽवमायमः ॥ Subhāsh.

अपज्ञानं Denying, concealing.

अपञ्चीकृतं A simple elementary substance not made of the five (पञ्च) gross elements; the five subtle elements.

अपदी 1 A screen or wall of cloth, particularly the screen or *kandī* surrounding tent. 2 A curtain. -Comp. -क्षेपः (अपक्षेपः) tossing aside the curtain; क्षेपेण (=अकस्मात्) 'with a (hurried) toss of the curtain frequently

occurring as a stage-direction denoting precipitate entrance on the stage which arises from fear, hurry, agitation &c., as when a character tossing up the curtain suddenly enters without the usual introduction नत प्रविशति &c.

अपटु *a.* 1 Not clever or skilful; dull, awkward. 2 Ineloquent (as a speaker). 3 Sick.

अपठ *a.* Unable to read; not reading; a bad reader; cf. अपच.

अपठित *a.* 1 Not learned or wise, foolish, ignorant; विदुषणं मौनमपठितानाम् Bh 2. 7. 2 Wanting in skill, taste, appreciation &c.

अपण्य *a.* Not saleable; जीविकार्थे चापण्ये P. V. 3. 99.

अपतर्पणं 1 Fasting (in sickness). 2 Absence of satisfaction.

अपतानकः Spasmodic contraction with occasional convulsive fits.

अपति-तिक *a.* Without a master; without a husband, unmarried.

अपत्नीक *a.* Without a wife.

अपतीर्थ *a.* A bad Tirtha or place of pilgrimage.

अपत्यं 1 Offspring, child, progeny, issue (of animals and men); offspring in general (male or female); sons or grandsons and other later generations of a Gotra; अपत्यं पीत्रप्रभृति गोत्र P. IV. 11. 62; अपत्यैरिव नीवारमागदयेचित्तेभ्यः R. 1. 50. 2 *a.* patronymic affix.-COMP. -काम *a.* desirous of progeny. -वधः the vulva. -प्रत्ययः *a.* patronymic affix.-विक्रयिन् *m.* a seller of his children, a father who sells his girl for money to a bridegroom. -शत्रुः 1 a crab. -2 a serpent.

अपत्रप *a.* Shameless, impudent, -पत्रपणं Shame, bashfulness.

अपत्रपिण्यु *a.* Bashful.

अपत्रस्त *p. p.* Afraid of, deterred from; तणापत्रस्तः (slightly) afraid of waves.

अपथ *a.* Pathless, roadless. -थ, (also अपथाः) Not a way, absence of a way or road, a bad or wrong road (lit.); (fig.) a moral irregularity or deviation, bad or evil course; अथैव पदमपथंति हि श्रुतवतोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः R. 9. 74.-COMP. -गामिन् *a.* pursuing evil courses; heretical.

अपथ्य *a.* 1 Unfit, improper, inconsistent, obnoxious; अकार्यकार्यसंकाश-मपथ्यं पथ्यसंमितं Rām. 2 (In medicine) Unwholesome, unsalutary (as food, regimen &c.); संतापयन्ति कनपथ्यद्वजं नरोऽगाः H. 3. 117. 3 Bad, unlucky.-COMP. -कारिन् *a.* an offender.

अपदः *a.* 1 A reptile. -द्वं 1 No place or abode. 2 A wrong or bad place or abode. 3 A word which is not a pada or an inflected

word. 4 Either, -COMP. -अंतर *a.* adjoining, contiguous, very near. (-रे) proximity, contiguity.

अपदक्षिणं *ind.* To the left side.

अपदम *a.* Without self-restraint.

अपदश *a.* Far from ten.

अपदानं -दानकं 1 Pure conduct, approved course of life. 2 A great or noble work, excellent work (perhaps for अवदानं q. v.). 3 A work well or completely done, an accomplished work.

अपदार्थः 1 Nothing, non-entity. 2 Not the meaning of words actually used in a sentence; अपदार्थोपि वाक्यार्थः सङ्गृह्यते K. P. 2.

अपदिशं *ind.* Half a point between two regions of the compass, in an intermediate region.

अपदेशः 1 Statement, adducing (उपदेश); pointing out, mentioning the name of; नैष न्यायो महाहुरपदेशः Dk. 60; हेतुपदेशात् प्रतिज्ञायाः पुनर्वचनं निगमनं Nyāya S. 2 A pretext, pretence, plea, excuse; केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमं गच्छामः S. 2; रक्षापदेशान्मनिहोमथेनो; R. 2. 8. 3 Statement of the reason, adducing a cause, the second (हेतु) of the five members of an Indian syllogism (according to the Vaiseshikas). 4 A butt, mark. 5 A place, quarter. 6 Refusal. 7 Fame, reputation. 8 Deceit.

अपदेवता A goblin, evil spirit.

अपद्वयं A bad thing.

अपद्वारं A side-door or entrance, an entrance other than the proper door.

अपधूम *a.* Free from smoke.

अपध्वानं Evil thoughts, thinking ill of, cursing mentally.

अपध्वस्तः Degradation, falling off or from, disgrace. -COMP. -जा, -जा a person of a mixed, degraded and impure caste; Ms. 10. 41, 46.

अपध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Reviled, cursed; accused, to be disdained. 2 Pounded badly or imperfectly. 3 Abandoned. -स्तः A vile wretch, lost to all sense of right and virtue.

अपनयः 1 Taking away, removing; refuting (as an assertion). 2 A bad policy or conduct. 3 Injury, offence (अपकार); ततः सपत्न्यापनयसरणदुःखस्तु Si 2. 14.

अपनयनं 1 Taking away, removing; नातिभ्रमापनयनाय S. 5. 6. 2 Healing, curing. 3 Discharge or acquittance of a debt or obligation.

अपनस *a.* without a nose, असिकौक्षेव-मुद्यम्य चकारापनसं मुखे Bk. 4. 31.

अपनुजतिः *f.* -नोदः -नोदन् Removing, taking away, destroying, expiation, atonement (as of a sin)

अपपाठः A wrong or bad reading (in a text); mistake in reading, द्वादशपपाठा अस्य जाताः.

अपपात्र *a.* Deprived of the use of common vessels, of low caste

अपपात्रितः One who has lost his caste through some great sin or offence, and who is, therefore, not allowed by his relatives to eat or drink from a common vessel.

अपपानं A bad drink.

अपपूत *a.* Having badly formed hips. -तौ Badly formed hips.

अपप्रजाता A female that has suffered by his relatives to eat or drink from a common vessel.

अपप्रदानं A bribe.

अपभय-भी *a.* Free from fear, fearless, undaunted; R. 3. 51.

अपभरणी The last asterism.

अपभाषणं Reviling, defamation.

अपभ्रंशः *a.* 1 Failing down or away, a fall; अथारुद्धिर्भवति महतः सन्ध्यापभ्रंशनिद्रा S. 4 v 1. 2 A corrupted word, corruption, (hence) an incorrect word whether formed against the rules of grammar or used in a sense not strictly Sanskrit; see अपशब्द. 3 A corrupt language, one of the lowest forms of the Prākṛita dialect used by cow-herds &c. (in kāvyas); (in Sāstras) any language other than Sanskrit; आभीरादिभिः काव्येष्वपभ्रंश इति स्मृताः । शतश्रेष्ठ संस्कृत-दम्बपभ्रंशानयोर्दिग्म् ॥ Kav. 1.

अपमः (In astr.) Declination; the ecliptic.

अपमदः What is swept away, dust, dirt.

अपमर्शः Touching, grazing.

अपमानः Disrespect, dishonour, disgrace; लभते बुद्धयवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63.

अपमार्गः A by-path, side way, a bad way.

अपमुख *a.* 1 Having the face averted. 2 Ill-favoured, ill-looking.

अपमूर्धन् *a.* Headless; कलेवरं Ak.

अपमार्जनं 1 Wiping away, cleansing, purifying. 2 Shaving, paring

अपमृत्युः 1 Sudden or untimely death, accidental death. 2 Any great danger, illness &c. from which a person, hopelessly given up for lost, recovers, quite contrary to expectation.

अपमृषित *a.* 1 Unintelligible, obscure, as a name or speech. 2 Unbearable, not borne or liked; विहितं मयाद्य सदृशिनमपमृषितमच्युतार्चनं । यस्य &c. Si. 15 46

अपयशस् *n.* (ज्ञः) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute; अपयशो ययस्ति किं यशुना Bh 2. 55.

अपयानं Going away, retreat, flight

अपर *a.* (treated as a pronoun in some senses) 1 Unrivalled, matchless of अनुपम अनुपर 2 (a) Another other (used as ad; or sub;) (b)

More, additional. (c) Second, another. (d) Different, other Ms. 1. 85 (e) Ordinary, of the middle sort (मध्यम). 3 Belonging to another, not one's own (opp. स्व). 4 Hinder, posterior, latter; later, (in time or space) (opp. पूर्व); the last; सवेरपरः कालः Nir.; oft. used as first member of a genitive Tatpuruṣa comp. meaning 'the hind part', 'latter part or half'; पक्षः the latter half of a month; हेमन्तः latter half of winter; कक्षः hind part of the body &c.; वर्षा, शरद् latter part of the rains, autumn &c. 5 Following, the next. 6 Western; Si. 9. 1. Ku. 1. 1. 7 Inferior, lower. 8 (In Nyāya) Nonextensive, not covering too much. When अपर is used in the singular as a correlative to एक the one, former, it means the other, the latter, एको ह्येव चैतदयं देशान् सौम्यस्मानपरो विद्यमानः R. 5. 60; when used in pl. it means 'others', 'and others', and the words generally used as its correlatives are एकै, केचित्-काचित् &c. अपरे अन्ये; एके समुहवृत्तेषु संहतिं शिरोभिप्रायमपरे गहीयुतः Si. 12. 45 some-others; शिलानः केचिद्वक्त्रं चर्यानां सुरैरेवौ। अन्ये रत्नविभूः शैलान् गृह्णास्यन्ते स्थलेषु। केचिद्विद्वत्तः स्तब्धा मया केचिद्वर्णिषुः। उद्धतरिखुरं मोहि वानराः सेतुनापरे Bk. 15 31.—33.—रः 1 The hind foot of an elephant. 2 An enemy. —र 1 Western direction. 2 The hind part of an elephant. 3 The womb; the outer skin of the embryo. 4 Suppressed menstruation in pregnancy. —र 1 The future. 2 The hind quarter of an elephant.—र adv. Again, in future; अपरं moreover; अपरेण behind, west of, to the west of (with gen. or acc.)—Comp. —अग्रि (अग्रि dual) the southern and western fires (दक्षिण and गार्हपत्य). —अग्रं one of the 8 divisions of दुग्धभूतयोग्य (the second kind of काव्य) mentioned in K. P. 5. in this the योग्य or suggested sense is subordinate to something else; e. g. अयं च रसनोत्कर्षी पीनस्तनविनर्दः। नाम्दूरुजवचस्पर्शी नीविर्विलसन् कुरा, where सुगार is subordinate to कुरा. —अंत a. living at the western borders. (—तः) 1 the western border or extremity, the extreme end or term; the western shore—2 (pl.) the country or inhabitants of the western borders near the Sahya mountain; अन्तर्गतजयोदितैः (अन्तर्गतैः) R. 4. 53. western people.—3 the kings of this country.—4 death. —अंतकाः अंतः pl. —अपराः,—रे, —राणि another and another, several, various —अर्थ the latter or second half. —अहः the afternoon, closing or last watch of the day. —इतरा the east. —कालः later period. —जनः an inhabitant of the west, the w people —दक्षिण

ind. in the south-west. —पक्षः 1 the second or dark half of the month. —2 the other or opposite side; a defendant (in law). —पर a. one and the other, several, various; अपरपराः सार्थाः गच्छन्ति P. VI. 1. 144 Sk. several caravans go. —पाणिनीयाः the pupils of Pāṇini living in the west. —प्रणेय a. easily led or influenced by others, tractable. —रात्रः the latter or closing part of night, the last watch of night. —लोकः the other world, the next world, Paradise. —स्वस्तिकं the western point in the horizon. —हैमन्त a. belonging to the latter half of winter.

अपरता-स्त्वे Being another or different (one of the 24 guṇa); difference, contrariety, relativity, relativity.

अपरत्र adv. In another place, elsewhere; एकत्र or क्वचित्-अपत्र in one place-in another place.

अपरक्त a. 1 Colourless, bloodless, pale; आसापरक्तावरः S. 6. 5. 2 Discontented, dissatisfied.

अपरतिः f. 1 Cessation (=अवराति q. v.). 2 Dissatisfaction.

अपरतः 1 Contest, dispute (about the enjoyment of property); 'उज्झितं uncontested, undisputed (as possession of anything). 2 Ill-repute.

अपरस्पर a. One after another, uninterrupted, continued; एतः सार्थं गच्छन्ति सततमविच्छेदेन गच्छन्तीत्यर्थः Sk.

अपराग a. Colourless. —गः 1 Discontent, dissatisfaction, disaffection; अपरागसमीरणेतिः Ki. 2. 50. 2 Apathy, enmity.

अपराञ्च a. [राङ्, राञ्च, राञ्च] Not averted, fronting, facing, in front —ind. (—राञ्च) In front of. —Comp. —मुख a. (जी f.) 1 not turning away the face, with unaverted face —2 presenting a bold front.

अपराजित a. Unconquered, invincible. —तः 1 A sort of poisonous insect 2 N. of Viṣṇu, Siva. —ता 1 N. of Durgā, to be worshipped on the Vijayādasami or Dasarā day. 2 A kind of plant (or ओषधि) fastened round wrist and serving as a charm or amulet. 3 The north-east quarter.

अपराद्ध p. p. 1 Sinned, offended, having committed an offence, an offender, (used in an active sense); कस्मिन्मणिं प्रजोडिअपराद्धा शङ्कुतला S. 4. 2 Missed, not hitting the mark (as an arrow); निमिचादपराद्धेयोर्भातुक्त्वेव यत्नितं Si. 2. 27. 3 Violated, transgressed.—द्धं An offence.

अपराद्धिः f. 1 Fault, offence. 2 Sin.

अपराधः An offence, a fault, crime, sin; कमपराधलवं मयि पश्यसि V. 4. 29; यथापराधद्वानां R. 1. 6.

a Offending guilty

अपरिग्रह a. Without possessions or belongings, attendants &c.; quite destitute, as in निराशीरपरिग्रहः. —ह 1 Non-acceptance, rejection 2 Destitution, poverty.

अपरिच्छिद् a. Poor, destitute.

अपरिच्छिन्न a. 1 Undiscerned. 2 Continuous.

अपरिणयः Celibacy.

अपरिणीता An unmarried girl.

अपरिसंख्यानं Infinity, innumerable ness.

अपरीक्षित a. 1 Unexamined; untested, unproved. 2 Ill-considered, foolish, thoughtless (of person or thing); कारकं नाम पंचमं तत्र Pt. 5 'the inconsiderate doer.' 3 Not clearly proved or established.

अपरुषा a. Free from anger अपरुषा परुषाक्षरनीरिता R. 9. 8.

अपरूप a. (—पा, —पी f.) Ugly, deformed, odd-shaped.—दं Deformity

अपरेद्युः ind. On the following day

अपरोक्ष a. 1 Not invisible, perceptible to the senses. 2 Not distant or remote. —क्ष adv. In the presence of (with gen.) अपरोक्षान् perceptibly, visibly.

अपरोधः Exclusion, prohibition.

अपर्ण a. Leafless —र्णा N. of Durgā or Pārvatī; Kālidāsa thus accounts for the name:—स्वर्गविशीर्णमुदमर्णवृद्धिता परा हि काष्ठं तपस्तया पुनः। तद्व्यपार्कीर्णमिति त्रिय वदं वदं वर्णमिति च तां गुराविः Ku. 5. 28

अपराप्त a. 1 Not sufficient or enough, incomplete, insufficient 2 Unlimited, 3 Unable (to do its work), incompetent; अपराप्तं तदस्माकं बलं भोज्यामि-रक्षितं Bg. 1. 30.

अपराप्तिः f. Insufficiency.

अपराध a. Without order.—यः Want of order or method.

अपरुषित a. Not standing overnight, fresh, new (as a flower).

अपर्वन् a. Without a joint. —न. 1 No joint or point of conjunction. 2 A day which is not a पर्वन् i. e. not the proper time or season.

अपल a. Without flesh. —लं A pin or bolt.

अपलपनं, अपलापः 1 Concealing, hiding. 2 Concealment or denial of knowledge, evasion; न हि प्रत्यक्षसिद्धस्या पलापः कर्तुं शक्यते S. B. 3 Detraction, concealment of truth, thoughts, feelings &c. —Comp. —द्वदः (in law) a fine laid on one who denies the charge on which he is convicted

अपलापिन् a. One who denies, disowns, hides &c.

अपलापिका Excessive thirst or desire, or thirst in general; (अपलापिका is sometimes used in the same sense, but regarded as an in word).

अपलापिन्, -लापुक *a.* 1 Thirsty. 2 Free from thirst or desire; अपलापिन् भविष्यति कदा च्चेत्तेअपलापुकाः Mb.

अपवन *a.* Without wind or air, sheltered from wind. -नं A grove, a garden or park planted near a town.

अपवरकः -का 1 An inner apartment; the lying-in chamber. 2 An air-hole, aperture; ततश्चैकस्तादपवरकात् Mu. 1.

अपवरणं 1 Covering, screening. 2 A garment, cloth.

अपवर्गः 1 Completion, end, fulfilment or accomplishment of an action; अपवर्गे तृतीया P. II. 3. 6; क्रियापवर्गश्चतुर्विंशतिः Ki. 1. 14 अपवर्गे तृतीयेति भणतः पाणिनिरपि N. 17. 68; Ki. 16. 49. 2 An exception, special rule; अभिध्याप्यपर्यन्तमपवर्गः Susr. 3 Absolution, final beatitude; अपवर्गमहोदयार्थोभुवनंशाविचर्मयोगेति R. 8. 16. 4 A gift, donation. 5 Abandonment. 6 Throwing, discharge (as of arrows).

अपवर्जनं 1 Leaving, fulfilling (a promise); discharging (debt &c.). 2 A gift or donation. 3 Final beatitude.

अपवर्तः 1 Taking away, removing. 2 (Math.) The (common) divisor which is applied to both or either of the quantities of an equation.

अपवर्तनं 1 Removal, transferring from one place to another; स्थानं. 2 Taking away, depriving one of; न त्यागोस्ति दिव्यंश्च न च दयापवर्तनं Ms. 9. 79.

अपवादः 1 Censuring, reproach, blame; लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे. R. 14. 40, scandal, evil report. देव्यामपि हि वैदेद्यां सापवादो यतो जनः U. 1. 6. 2 An exception (opp. उत्तरं); अपवादिरिवोत्तर्याः कृतव्यावृत्तयः परैः Ku. 2. 27; R. 15. 7. 3 An order, command ततोपवादेन पताकिनी-पतेश्चाल निन्हादवती महाचमः Ki. 14. 27. 4 Refutation; (Vedānta phil.) refutation as of a wrong imputation or belief; रज्जुविचर्तस्य सर्पस्य रज्जुमात्रत्ववत्, वस्तु-भूतब्रह्मणो विचर्तस्य ब्रह्मचोदः वस्तुभूतलपतोपदेशः अपवादः Tv. 5 Confidence. 6 Love; familiarity.

अपवादकः अपवादिन् *a.* 1 Blaming, censuring, defaming; वृणवापवादिना माद-व्यन S. 2. 2 Opposing, setting aside, excluding.

अपवारणं 1 Covering, concealment. 2 Disappearance.

अपवारित *p. p.* Covered, concealed.

-तं, अपवारितकं Concealed or secret manner. -तं, अपवारितकेन, अपवार्ये *ind.*

Frequently occurring in dramas in the sense of 'apart' 'aside to another' (opp. एकाग्रं); it is speaking in such a way that only the person addressed may hear it; तद्भवेदपवारितं रहस्यं तु यदन्यस्य एवाह्यं प्रकाशयते । निपातककरीणान्यमवधार्यतिरा क-था S. D. 6.

अपवाहः, -हनं 1 Taking or carrying away removal 2 Deduct on subtraction (as of fractions)

अपविद्ध *a.* Unobstructed, uninter-rupted; R. 3. 38.

अपविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Cast or thrown off, dismissed, rejected, neglected, removed; oft, used in the sense of 'freed from,' 'devoid of.' 2 Abject, mean.

—पुत्रः, पुत्रः A son that is abandoned by the father or mother or by both, and adopted by a stranger; one of the 12 kinds of sons among Hindus; Ms. 9. 171; Y. 2. 132.

अपविद्या Ignorance, spiritual igno-rance, Māyā or illusion (अविद्या); तत्त्वस्य संबन्धिरविद्याविद्या Ki. 16. 32.

अपवीण *a.* Having no lute, or hav- ing a bad lute. —ण A bad lute.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* Fulfilment, accomplish-ment, completion.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* Opening, uncovering.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* End.

अपवेधः Piercing through (a pearl, ruby &c.) wrongly, or in the wrong direction.

अपव्ययः Extravagant expenditure, prodigality.

अपशकुनं A bad omen.

अपशोक *a.* Fearless. —क *adv.* Fear-lessly.

अपशब्दः = अपसद q. v.

अपशब्दः 1 A bad or ungramma- tical word, a corrupted word (in form or meaning); न एव शक्तिविकल्पमा- दालसतादिभिः । अन्यथोच्चारिताः शब्दा अपशब्दा इतिरिताः ॥ अपशब्दशतं नावे Subhā'sh. 2 Vulgar speech. 3 Ungrammatical language. 4 A reproachful word, offensive expression, censure.

अपशिरस्-शीर्ष-धनं *a.* Headless.

अपशुच *a.* Without sorrow.—*m.* The soul.

अपशोक *a.* Without sorrow or grief. —कः The Asoka tree.

अपश्चिम *a.* 1 Having no other in the rear, last (used much in the same sense as पश्चिम; cf. उत्तर and अनु-त्तर, उत्तर and अनुत्तर); अयमपश्चिमस्ते रामस्य शिरसि-पादयंकजस्यश्चः U. 1; प्रसीदतु महाराजो नमोऽनपश्चिमेन व्रणयेन Ve. 6. 2 Not last, first, foremost. 3 Extreme; अपश्चिमा- मिनां कश्चात्पादं शतवत्यहं Rām.

अपश्रयः A bolster, pillow.

अपश्री *a.* Deprived of beauty; Si. 11. 64.

अपश्र्वासः = अपान q. v.

अपश्रेष्ठ The point of the goad of an elephant.

अपशु *a.* 1 Contrary, opposite. 2 Unfavourable, adverse. 3 Left. —*adv.* 1 Contrary. 2 Falsely. 3 Faultlessly. 4 Well, properly.

अपशुर-ल *a.* Contrary, opposite.

अपसद् 1 An outcast, a low man; usually at the end of comp. in the sense of 'wretched'

कापालिक^० Māl 5 रोरे क्षत्रियापसदा Ve 3

2 N. for the children of six degrad- ing connections, i. e. of men of the first three castes with women of the castes inferior to their own; विदस्य त्रिषु वर्णेषु पुत्रैर्वर्णयोर्द्वयोः । वैश्यस्य वर्णे चैकस्मिन् बडे वैश्यसदाः स्मृताः ॥ Ms. 10. 10.

अपसरः 1 Departure, retreat. 2 A proper excuse or apology, valid reason.

अपसरणं Going away, retreating, escape.

अपसर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandonment. 2 A gift or donation. 3 Final be- attitude.

अपसर्पः, -पकः A secret agent or emissary, spy; सपसर्पजनागार यथाकाल स्वपक्षि R. 17. 51, 14. 31.

अपसर्पणं Going back, retreating, observing as a spy.

अपसव्य, -सव्यक *a.* 1 Not left, right; अपसव्येन हस्तेन Ms. 3. 214. 2. Contrary, opposite. —*स्य ind.* To the right, making the sacred thread hang down towards the left part of the body over the right shoulder (opp. सव्य when it hangs over the left); ^०यं ह to go round one so as to keep the right side towards him; to make the sacred thread hang over the right shoulder.

अपसव्यवत् *a.* Wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder.

अपसारः 1 Going out, retreating. 2 An outlet, egress.

अपसारणं-ण Removing to a distance, driving, expelling; किमर्थमपसारणा क्रियते Mu. 4; making room (cf. Mar. बाजू, बाह्य).

अपसिद्धांतः A wrong or erroneous conclusion.

अपसृतिः *f.* going away or forth.

अपस्करः 1 Any part of a carriage except the wheel (—र also) 2 Excre- ment. 3 Vulva. 4 Anus.

अपस्नानं 1 Bathing, as after mourning or upon the death of a relative. 2 Impure bathing, bathing in water in which a person has pre- viously washed himself.

अपस्पृश *a.* Devoid of spies; शब्दविद्येन नो भाति राजनीतिपस्यशा Si. 2. 112.

अपस्पृश *a.* Insensible.

अपस्मारः, -स्मृतिः *f.* 1 Forgetfulness.

2 Epilepsy, falling sickness.

अपस्मारिन् *a.* Epileptic.

अपस्मृति *a.* Forgetful.

अपह *a.* (At the end of comp) Warding or keeping off, removing, destroying; सन्निधेयं यदि जीवितारहा R. 8. 46.

अपहतिः *f.* Removing, destroying.

अपहननं Warding off, repelling.

अपहरणं 1 Taking or carrying away, removing. 2 Stealing.

अपहसितं, -हासः Silly or causless laughter; often laughter with tearful eyes (नीचानामपहसितं)

अपहसित *p p* Thrown away dis-

More, additional. (c) Second, another. (d) Different, other Ms. 1. 85 (e) Ordinary, of the middle sort (मध्यम). 3 Belonging to another, not one's own (opp. स्व). 4 Hinder, posterior, latter, later, (in time or space) (opp. पूर्व); the last; रात्रेऽपरः कालः Nir.; oft. used as first member of a genitive Tatpurusha comp. meaning 'the hind part', 'latter part or half'; पक्षः the latter half of a month; हेमन्तः latter half of winter; कक्षः hind part of the body &c.; वर्षा, शरद् latter part of the rains, autumn &c. 5 Following, the next. 6 Western; Si. 9. 1. Ku. 1. 1. 7 Inferior, lower. 8 (In Nyāya) Nonextensive, not covering too much. When अपर is used in the singular as a correlative to एक the one, former, it means the other, the latter, एको यदौ चैत्रशरद्वर्षा सौप्त्यरम्भानपरे विद्यमाने R. 5. 60; when used in pl. it means 'others', 'and others', and the words generally used as its correlative are एके, केचित्-काश्चिद् &c. अपरे अन्ये; एके समुच्चरन्तेऽसंहतिं शिरोभिपन्नानपरे नदीभूतः Si. 12. 45 some-others; शिखानः कचिद्वनस्पत्यं मांस्तु परेऽपरे। अन्ये श्लोकविद्ः शैलान् गृहस्थान् न्यलपत ॥ केचिद्विषयतस्तस्याभ्यासकेचिद्वर्णयुः। उद्वारिखुरंगेऽपि वानराः सेतुनापरे Bk. 15. 31.—33.—रः 1 The hind foot of an elephant. 2 An enemy. —रा 1 Western direction. 2 The hind part of an elephant. 3 The womb; the outer skin of the embryo. 4 Suppressed menstruation in pregnancy. —र 1 The future. 2 The hind quarter of an elephant.—र adv. Again, in future; अपरं moreover; अपरेण behind, west of, to the west of (with gen. or acc.)—Comp. —अग्नि (अग्नी dual) the southern and western fires (क्षुण्ण and माहर्ष्य). —अंग one of the 8 divisions of कुणीभूतव्यं (the second kind of काव्य) mentioned in K. P. 5. In this the व्यंज or suggested sense is subordinate to something else; e. g. अयं स रत्नोत्कर्षो पीनस्तनविमर्दने। नाम्बूरजयनस्यो नीविद्विस्तनः करः, where शृंगार is subordinate to करुण. —अंत a. living at the western borders. (—तः) 1 the western border or extremity, the extreme end or term; the western shore—2 (pl.) the country or inhabitants of the western borders near the Sahya mountain; अपरंतजयोऽन्तेः (अनीकैः) B. 4. 53. western people.—3 the kings of this country.—4 death. —अंतकः अंतः pl. —अपराः,—रे, —राणि another and another, several, various —अर्थ the latter or second half. —अह्नः the afternoon, closing or last watch of the day. —इतरा the east. —कालः later period. —जनः an inhabitant of the west, the people क्षुण्ण

ind. in the south-west. —पक्षः 1 the second or dark half of the month. —2 the other or opposite side; a defendant (in law). —पर a. one and the other, several, various; अपरराः सार्धः गच्छति P. VI. 1. 144 Sk. several caravans go. —पाणिनीयाः the pupils of Pāṇini living in the west. —प्रणेय a. easily led or influenced by others, tractable. —रात्रः the latter or closing part of night, the last watch of night. —लोकः the other world, the next world, Paradise. —स्वस्तिकं the western point in the horizon. —हैमन्त a. belonging to the latter half of winter.

अपरता-त्वं Being another or different (one of the 24 guṇa); difference, contrariety, relativity.

अपरत्र adv. In another place, elsewhere; एकत्र or द्वित्रि-अपरत्र in one place-in another place.

अपरक्त a. 1 Colourless, bloodless, pale; क्षासापरक्तायः S. 6. 5. 2 Discontented, dissatisfied.

अपरतिः f. 1 Cessation (=अवराति q. v.). 2 Dissatisfaction.

अपरत्रः 1 Contest, dispute (about the enjoyment of property); उज्झित uncontested, undisputed (as possession of anything). 2 Ill-repute.

अपरस्पर a. One after another, uninterrupted, continued; राः सार्धः गच्छति सततमविच्छेदेन गच्छन्तित्यर्थः Sk.

अपराग a. Colourless. —नः 1 Discontent, dissatisfaction, disaffection; अपरागसमीरणेतः Ki. 2. 50. 2 Apathy, enmity.

अपरात्रं a. [प्राद्, प्राची, प्राक्] Not averted, fronting, facing, in front —ind. (—राक्) In front of. —Comp. —मुख a. (जी f.) 1 not turning away the face, with unaverted face —2 presenting a bold front.

अपराजित a. Unconquered, invincible. —तः 1 A sort of poisonous insect 2 N. of Viṣṇu, Śiva. —ता 1 N. of Durgā, to be worshipped on the Vijayādasami or Dasaś day. 2 A kind of plant (or ओषधि) fastened round wrist and serving as a charm or amulet. 3 The north-east quarter.

अपराद्ध p. p. 1 Sinned, offended, having committed an offence, an offender, (used in an active sense); कस्मिन्मपि दूतद्विषयराद्धा शकुंतला S. 4. 2 Missed, not hitting the mark (as an arrow); निमित्तादाराद्धेषोर्वातुं कस्येव यलितं Si. 2. 27. 3 Violated, transgressed.—द्धं An offence.

अपराद्धिः f. 1 Fault, offence. 2 Sin.

अपराधः An offence, a fault, crime, sin; कम्पराधवलं नयि पश्यसि V. 4. 29; दयापराधद्वेष्टानं R. 1. 6.

अपराधिन् a. Offending guilty

अपरिग्रह a. Without possessions or belongings, attendants &c.; quite destitute, as in निराशीरपरिग्रहः.—हः 1 Non-acceptance, rejection 2 Destitution, poverty.

अपरिच्छिद् a. Poor, destitute.

अपरिच्छिन्न a. 1 Undiscerned, 2 Continuous.

अपरिणयः Celibacy.

अपरिणीता An unmarried girl.

अपरिसंख्यानं Infinity, innumerable ones.

अपरीक्षित a. 1 Unexamined; untested, unproved. 2 Ill-considered, foolish, thoughtless (of person or thing); कारकं नान पंचमं तत्र Pt. 5 'the inconsiderate doer.' 3 Not clearly proved or established.

अपरुष a. Free from anger अपरुषा परुषाक्षरमीरिता R. 9. 8.

अपरुष a. (—पा, —पी f.) Ugly, deformed, odd-shaped.—पं Deformity

अपरोक्षः ind. On the following day

अपरोक्ष a. 1 Not invisible, perceptible to the senses. 2 Not distant or remote. —क्षे adv. In the presence of (with gen.) अपरोक्षात् perceptibly, visibly.

अपरोक्षः Exclusion, prohibition.

अपर्णा a. Leafless —र्णा N. of Durgā or Pārvatī; Kālidāsa thus accounts for the name: स्वयंविहीर्णद्रुमपर्णवृक्षिता परा

हि काष्ठा तपस्तस्या पुनः। तच्चयवाकीर्णमिति द्विय वदो वदंयपणेति च तां दुराविदुः Ku. 5. 28

अपर्णा a. 1 Not sufficient or enough, incomplete, insufficient 2 Unlimited, 3 Unable (to do its work), incompetent; अपर्णां तदस्माकं बलं भीष्माभिरक्षितं Bg. 1. 30.

अपर्णातिः f. Insufficiency.

अपर्णाय a. Without order. —यः Want of order or method.

अपर्युषित a. Not standing overnight, fresh, new (as a flower).

अपर्यय a. Without a joint. —यः 1 No joint or point of conjunction. 2 A day which is not a पर्यय i. e. not the proper time or season.

अपल a. Without flesh. —लं A pin or bolt.

अपलपनं, अपलापः 1 Concealing, hiding. 2 Concealment or denial of knowledge, evasion; न हि प्रत्यक्षसिद्ध्यापलापः कर्तुं शक्यते S. B. 3 Detraction, concealment of truth, thoughts, feelings &c. —Comp. —दंडः (in law) a fine laid on one who denies the charge on which he is convicted.

अपलापिन् a. One who denies, disowns, hides &c.

अपलायिका Excessive thirst or desire, or thirst in general; (अपलायिका is sometimes used in the same sense, but regarded as an incorrect word)

अपलापिन्, -लपुक *a.* 1 Thirsty. 2 Free from thirst or desire; अपलापिन् भविष्यति कदा च्चेत्तेअपलापुकाः Mb.

अपवन *a.* Without wind or air, sheltered from wind. -न् *A* grove, a garden or park planted near a town.

अपवरकः -का 1 An inner apartment; the lying-in chamber. 2 An air-hole, aperture; ततश्चैकसादपवरकात् Mu. 1.

अपवरणं 1 Covering, screening. 2 A garment, cloth.

अपवर्गः 1 Completion, end, fulfilment or accomplishment of an action; अपवर्गे तृतीया P. II. 3. 6; क्रियापदोऽप्यनुजीविमास्तृताः Ki. 1. 14 अपवर्गे तृतीयेति भणतः पाणिनिरपि N. 17. 68; Ki. 16. 49. 2 An exception, special rule; अभिव्याख्यापकस्यमपवर्गः Susr. 3 Absolution, final beatitude; अपवर्गमहोदयार्थयोर्भुविर्महाविष्वक्मार्गोऽयं R. 8. 16. 4 A gift, donation. 5 Abandonment. 6 Throwing, discharge (as of arrows).

अपवर्जनं 1 Leaving, fulfilling (a promise); discharging (debt &c.). 2 A gift or donation. 3 Final beatitude.

अपवर्तः 1 Taking away, removing. 2 (Math.) The (common) divisor which is applied to both or either of the quantities of an equation.

अपवर्तनं 1 Removal, transferring from one place to another; स्थानं. 2 Taking away, depriving one of; न त्यागोस्ति द्वित्र्यंशश्च न च दायापवर्तनं Ms. 9. 79.

अपवादः 1 Censuring, reproach, blame; लोकापवादे बलवान्मते मे. R. 14. 40, scandal, evil report. देव्यामपि हि वैदेयां सापवादो यतो जनः U. 1. 6. 2 An exception (opp. उत्सर्ग); अपवादिरिवोत्सर्गः कृतव्याहृत्यः परैः Ku. 2. 27; R. 15. 7. 3 An order, command ततोपवादेन पताकिनी-पत्रेश्चाल निहादवती महासूः Ki. 14. 27. 4 Refutation; (Vedānta phil.) a refutation as of a wrong imputation or belief; रज्जुविवर्तस्य सर्पस्य रज्जुमात्रवत्तद्वत्, वस्तु-भूतवत्प्रमाणो विवर्तस्य प्रपञ्चोऽपि वस्तुभूतस्वरूपतोपदेशः अपवादः Tv. 5 Confidence. 6 Love; familiarity.

अपवादकः, अपवादिन् *a.* 1 Blaming, censuring, defaming; दृगदापवादिना माद-
येन S. 2. 2 Opposing, setting aside, excluding.

अपवारणं 1 Covering, concealment. 2 Disappearance.

अपवारित *p. p.* Covered, concealed. -न्तः, अपवारितकं Concealed or secret manner. -न्तः, अपवारितकेन, अपवार्य *ind.* Frequently occurring in dramas in the sense of 'apart' 'aside to another' (opp. वक्राज्ञ); it is speaking in such a way that only the person addressed may hear it; तद्वेदेववारितं रहस्यं तु वदन्यस्य पराङ्मुख्यं प्रकाशयते । निपाताकक्षेत्रेणान्यमपवाद्यातिरां क-
था S. D. 6.

अपवाहः, -हन् 1 Taking or carrying away removal 2 Deduction subtra-
ction (as of fractions)

अपवित्र *a.* Unobstructed, uninter-
rupted; R. 3. 38.

अपविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Cast or thrown off, dismissed, rejected, neglected, remo-
ved; oft. used in the sense of 'freed from,' 'devoid of.' 2 Abject, mean. -द्भः, पुत्रः A son that is abandoned by the father or mother or by both, and adopted by a stranger; one of the 12 kinds of sons among Hindus; Ms. 9. 171; Y. 2. 132.

अपविद्या Ignorance, spiritual ignor-
ance, Māyā or illusion (अविद्या); तन्मस्य संवित्तिरिवापविद्या Ki. 16. 32.

अपवीण *a.* Having no lute, or hav-
ing a bad lute. -जा A bad lute.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* Fulfilment, accomplish-
ment, completion.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* Opening, uncovering.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* End.

अपवर्धः Piercing through (a pearl,
ruby &c.) wrongly, or in the wrong
direction.

अपव्ययः Extravagant expenditure,
prodigality.

अपशकुन् *A* bad omen.

अपशंक *a.* Fearless. -कं *adv.* Fear-
lessly.

अपशब्दः = अपसद् *q. v.*

अपशब्दः 1 A bad or ungramma-
tical word, a corrupted word (in
form or meaning); न एव शब्दविकृत्यग्रना-
दासतादिभिः । अन्यथोच्चारिताः शब्दा अपशब्दा
इतिरिताः ॥ अपशब्दशतं नाधं Subhā'sh. 2
Vulgar speech. 3 Ungrammatical
language. 4 A reproachful word,
offensive expression, censure.

अपशिरस्-शीर्ष-पञ्च *a.* Headless.

अपशुच *a.* Without sorrow. -म्.
The soul.

अपशोक *a.* Without sorrow or
grief. -कः The Asoka tree.

अपश्चिम *a.* 1 Having no other in
the rear, last (used much in the
same sense as पश्चिम; cf. उत्तर and अनु-
त्तर, उत्तर and अनुत्तर); अयमपश्चिमस्ते रानस्य
शिरसि पादपञ्चकजसर्पः U. 1; प्रसीदतु महारजो
ममानेनापश्चिमेन व्रणयेन Ye. 6. 2 Not last,
first, foremost. 3 Extreme; अपश्चिमा-
ग्निमां कथानापदं प्रातवत्स्थं Rām.

अपश्रयः A bolster, pillow.

अपश्री *a.* Deprived of beauty; Si.
11. 64.

अपश्रवसः = अपान *q. v.*

अपष्ट The point of the goad of an
elephant.

अपष्ठ *a.* 1 Contrary, opposite. 2
Unfavourable, adverse. 3 Left. -हु
adv. 1 Contrary. 2 Falsely. 3 Fa-
ultlessly. 4 Well, properly.

अपष्टुर-ल *a.* Contrary, opposite.

अपसद् 1 An outcast, a low man;
usually at the end of comp. in the
sense of 'wretched,'
कापलिकं MAL 6 ३२

2 N. for the children of six degrad-
ing connections, *i. e.* of men of the
first three castes with women of the
castes inferior to their own; विप्रस्य विप्र
वर्णेषु नृपतेर्वर्णयोर्द्वयोः । वैश्यस्य वर्णे चैकस्मिन् षडे
नेअसद्भाः स्मृताः ॥ Ms. 10. 10.

अपसरः 1 Departure, retreat. 2 A
proper excuse or apology, valid
reason.

अपसरणं Going away, retreating,
escape.

अपसर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandonment
2 A gift or donation. 3 Final be-
atitute.

अपसर्पः, -र्पकः A secret agent or
emissary, spy; सापसर्पजजागार यथाकाल
स्वपक्षि R. 17. 51, 14, 31.

अपसर्पणं Going back, retreating,
observing as a spy.

अपसव्य, -सव्यक *a.* 1 Not left, right,
अपसव्येन हस्तेन Ms. 3. 214. 2. Contrary,
opposite. -व्यं *ind.* To the right,
making the sacred thread hang down
towards the left part of the body
over the right shoulder (opp. सव्य
when it hangs over the left); व्यं कृ to
go round one so as to keep the right
side towards him; to make the sacred
thread hang over the right shoulder

अपसव्यवत् *a.* Wearing the sacred
thread over the right shoulder.

अपसारः 1 Going out, retreating.
2 An outlet, egress.

अपसारणं-गा Removing to a distance,
driving, expelling; किमर्थमपसारणा क्रियते
Mu. 4; making room (cf. Mar. बाजू,
बाजू).

अपसिद्धांतः A wrong or erroneous
conclusion.

अपसृतिः *f.* going away or forth.

अपस्करः 1 Any part of a carriage
except the wheel (-रं also) 2 Excre-
ment. 3 Vulva. 4 Anus.

अपस्नानं 1 Bathing, as after
mourning or upon the death of a
relative. 2 Impure bathing, bathing
in water in which a person has pre-
viously washed himself.

अपस्पृश *a.* Devoid of spies; शब्दविवेक
नो भाति राजनीतिरपस्पृश Si. 2. 112.

अपस्पृश *a.* Insensible.

अपस्मारः, -स्मृतिः *f.* 1 Forgetfulness.
2 Epilepsy, falling sickness.

अपस्मारिन् *a.* Epileptic.

अपस्मृति *a.* Forgetful.

अपह *a.* (At the end of comp.)
Warding or keeping off, removing,
destroying; त्रिगुणं यदि जीषितापह R. 8 46

अपहतिः *f.* Removing, destroying.

अपहनन्तं Warding off, repelling.

अपहरणं 1 Taking or carrying away,
removing. 2 Stealing.

अपहसितं, -हासः Silly or causless
laughter; often laughter with tearful
eyes ()

अपहस्तित *p. p.* Thrown away dis-

carded, given up; ^०सकलसखीजनं त्वयि वि-
श्रयिति मे हृदयं K. 233, 202.

अपहानि: *f.* 1 Leaving, abandon-
ment. 2 Ceasing, vanishing. 3 Excep-
tion, exclusion.

अपहारः 1 Taking or carrying away,
stealing, destroying; निद्रापहार, विष^०. 2
Concealing, dissembling; कथमात्मापहारं
नरानि S. 1 how shall I dissemble my-
self, conceal my real name and char-
acter.

अपहवः 1 Concealment, hiding, con-
cealment of one's knowledge, feel-
ings &c. 2 Denial or disowning of
the truth, dissimulation; ^०वे ज्ञः P. I.
3. 44. 3 Love, affection.

अपहृतिः *f.* 1 Concealment of knowl-
edge, denial. 2 (In rhet.) A figure
of speech, in which the real charac-
ter of the thing in question is denied
and that of another (alien or ima-
ginary) object is ascribed to, or
superimposed upon, it; *e. g.* नेदं नभो-
मदलम्बुराशिर्निताश्च तारा नवकनभगाः ॥ see also
K. P. 10 and S. D. 683-84.

अपह्रासः Reduction, diminution.

अपाक् *ind.* See अपाच्.

अपाकः 1 Indigestion (of food &c.).
2 Immaturity.

अपाकरणं 1 Driving away, removal.
2 Rejection, refutation. 3 Payment,
liquidation.

अपाकनेत्रं *n.* (नेत्रं) Payment, liqui-
dation.

अपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Rejection, removal
&c. 2 Emotion resulting from anger,
fear &c.; Ki. 1. 27.

अपाक्ष *a.* 1 Present, perceptible. 2
Eyeless; having bad eyes.

अपाक्ष, पाक्षेय, पाक्ष्य *a.* 'Not in
the same row or in line'; especially
one who is not allowed by his caste-
men to sit in the same row with them
at meals, an outcast.

अपाङ्ग-मङ्गः *a.* 1 The outer corner
or angle of the eye; चलापाङ्गं हृदि S. 1.
24. 2 A sectarian mark on the fore-
head. 3 Cupid, the god of love.
-Comp. -दर्शनं, -दृष्टिः *f.*, -विलोकि-
तं, -वीक्षणं &c. a side-glance; side-long
look, wink. -देशः the corner itself.
-नेत्र *a.* (said of a lady) having eyes
with beautiful (or long) outer cor-
ners; यदियं पुनरप्यपमिन्ना परिहृतावमुखी मया-
य दृष्टा V. 1. 17. (a better interpreta-
tion would, however, be 'with the
eyes turned towards the corner').

अपाच्, -अपाच 1 Going or situated
backwards, behind. 2 Not open or
clear. 3 Western. 4 Southern. -*क*
ind. 1 Behind, backwards. 2 West-
ward or southward.

अपाची The south or west, इतरा the
north

अपाचीन *a.* 1 Situated backwards
or behind, turned backwards 2 Not

visible, imperceptible; Rv. 7. 6. 4.
3 Southern. 4 Western. 5 Opposite.

अपाच्य *a.* western or southern.

अपाणिनीय *a.* 1 Not taught by
Pāṇini in his works (as a rule &c.).
2 One who does not (properly) stu-
dy Pāṇini's grammar; *i. e.*, a super-
ficial scholar, smatterer of Sanskrit.

अपात्रं 1 A worthless vessel or uten-
sil. 2 (fig.) An unworthy or unde-
serving person, unfit receptacle or
recipient. 3 One unfit or disqualified
to receive gifts, -Comp. -कृत्या, अपा-
त्रीकरणं doing degrading or unworthy
acts; disqualification, see Ms. 11. 70.
-दायिन् *a.* giving to unworthy persons
-भूत् *a.* supporting the unworthy or
worthless; प्रायेणापात्रभुजवति राजा Pt. 1.

अपादानं 1 Taking away, removal,
ablation. 2 (In gram.) The sense of
the ablative case; ध्रुवमपायेऽपादानं P. I.
4. 24.

अपाध्वनं *m.* A bad way.

अपानः Breathing out, respiration,
one of the five lifewinds in the body
which goes downwards and out at
the anus. -नः -ने The anus. -Comp.
-द्वारं the anus. -पवनः, -वायुः the life-
wind called अपान.

अपासुत *a.* Free from falsehood;
true.

अपाप-पितृ *a.* : Sinless, pure, vir-
tuous.

अपां *gen. pl.* of अप् water; first
member of some compounds:—-ज्यो-
तिस् *n.* lightning. -नपात् an epithet
of fire and Savitri. -नाथः, -पतिः 1
the ocean. -2 N. Varuna. निधिः 1
the ocean. 2- N. of Vishnu. -पायस्
n. food. -पितं fire. -योनिः the ocean.

अपामारः N. of a plant (Mar.
आषाढा).

अपामार्जनं Cleansing, purifying,
removing (diseases, evils &c.).

अपायः 1 Going away, departure.

2 Separation; ध्रुवमपायेऽपादानं P. I. 4. 24;

येन जातं त्रियापाये कद्रुदं हंसकीर्लिं Bk. 6. 75.

3 Disappearance, vanishing, absence.

4 Destruction, loss, annihilation; क-
णापायविभिन्नवर्णा R. 8. 42. 5. An evil,
misfortune, calamity, danger (oft.
opp. उपाय); कथं संनिहितापायः H. 4. 65.
6. Loss, injury.

अपार *a.* 1 Shoreless. 2 Boundless,
unlimited. 3 Inexhaustible, immense.

4 Out of reach, 5 Difficult to be cro-
ssed; difficult to be surmounted or
overcome. -रं The opposite bank of
a river.

अपार्ण *a.* 1 Distant, remote. 2
Near.

अपार्थ, अपार्थक्य *a.* 1 Useless, un-
profitable, worthless. 2 Meaningless,
senseless. -क्षं Senseless or a ober-
ent talk or argument (regarded as
one of the faults of composition in

rhetoric); cf. also Kāv. 3. 28; सद्वा-
यार्थशून्यं यत्तदपार्थम्यमिति ज्ञेयम् ॥

अपावरणं, अपावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Opening. 2
Covering, enclosing, surrounding. 3
Concealing, hiding.

अपावर्तनं, -वृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning away
or from, retreating, repulse. 2
Revolution.

अपाश्रय *a.* Without support or re-
fuge, helpless.—चः 1 Refuge, re-
course, that to which recourse is had
for refuge. 2 As awning or canopy
spread over a court-yard. 3 Head.

अपासंगः A quiver.

अपासनं 1 Throwing away, discard-
ing. 2 Quitting. 3 Killing.

अपासरणं Departure, retreat, remo-
val; see अपसरण.

अपासु *a.* Lifeless, dead.

अपि *ind.* (Sometimes with the *अ*
dropped according to the opinion of
Bhāguri; वदि भागुरिरहोपमवाचोऽप्यसंगो ,
पिवा, पिधान &c.) 1 (Used with roots
and nouns in the sense of) Placing
near or over, taking towards, reach-
ing or going up to, proximity, near-
ness &c. 2 (As a separable adverb
or conjunction) And, also, too,
moreover, besides, in addition अस्ति म
सोदरजेहो येतेषु S. 1; on one's part, in
one's turn; विष्णुश्चर्मणापि राजपुत्राः पाठिता
Pt. 1; अपिअपि or अपिच as well as, and
also; अपि स्तुति, अपि सिच Sk. न नापि चैव,
न वापि, नापि वा, न चापि neither-nor. 3
It is often used to express emphasis
in the sense of 'too', 'even', 'very',
अद्यापि still even now इदानीमपि even
now; यद्यपि though, although, even if,
तथापि still, nevertheless; sometimes
यद्यपि is understood तथापि only being
used; as in Ki. 1. 28. 4 Though (oft.
translatable by 'even', 'even if'),
सप्तसिञ्जमुविद्धं शैवलेनपि रम्यं S. 1. 20
though overspread &c.; इयमाधिकननोत्तव-
रुक्लेनपि तन्वी *ibid.* though in her bark
dress. 5 Used at the beginning of
sentences अपि introduces a question,
अपि सन्निहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1; अपि क्रियार्थ-
शुलभं समिच्छुः...अपि स्वसक्या तपसि प्रवर्तते
Ku. 5. 33, 34, 35. 6 Hope, expecta-
tion (usually with the potential
mood); कृतं रामसदृशं कर्म। अपि जीवेत्त
ब्राह्मणशिशुः U. 2 I hope the Brāhmana
boy comes to life. Note—In this
sense अपि is frequently used with *नाम*
and has the sense of (a) 'is it likely',
'may it be'; (b) 'perhaps', 'in all pro-
bability'; or (c) 'would that', 'I wish
or hope that'; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसर्वर्ण-
शैवसंभवा स्यात् S. 1; S. 7; तदपि नाम मना-
यवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणबाणगोचरं Māl. 1 perhaps,
in all probability; अतिनामाहं पुत्रत्वा भवेय
V. 2 I wish I were P. 7 Affixed to in-
terrogative words अपि makes the
sense indefinite to any some कोपि
some one किमपि something कुत्रापि

somewhere. It may often be translated by 'unknown', 'indescribable', 'inexpressible'; व्यतिरिक्तं पदार्थानां कः अपि हेतुः U. 6. 12. 8 After words expressing number अपि has the sense of 'totality', 'all'; चतुर्णामपि वर्णानां of all the 4 castes. 9 It sometimes expresses 'doubt' or 'uncertainty', 'fear' (शङ्का); अपि चोरो भवेत् G. M. there is perhaps a thief. 10 (With pot. mood) It has the sense of संभावना 'possibility', 'supposition'; अपि स्तुयाद्विष्य. 11 Contempt, censure; अपि जायं त्यजसि जातु गणिकामावृत्ते गर्हितमेतत् Sk. shame to, or lie upon, you &c.; विज्ञानं देवदत्तमपि सिंचेत्पलांठं. 12: It is also used with the Imperative mood to mark 'indifference on the part of the speaker', where he permits another to do as he likes; अपि स्तुहि Sk. you may praise (if you like); अपि स्तुष्वपि सेवास्मात्सद्यश्चक्रे नराज्ञं Bk. 8. 92. 13 अपि is sometimes used as a particle of exclamation. 14 Rarely in the sense of 'therefore', 'hence' (अत एव). 15 Used as a separable preposition with gen. it is said to express the sense of a word understood; the example usually given is सर्षपेति स्वात् where some word like विदुरपि 'a drop,' 'a little' &c. has to be understood, there may perhaps be a drop of ghee.

अपिगीर्ण *a.* 1 Praised, celebrated. 2 Told, described.

अपिच्छल *a.* 1 Not muddy, clear, free from sediment. 2 Deep.

अपितृक *a.* 1 Fatherless. 2 Not ancestral or paternal, not inherited; (अपैतृक also in this sense).

अपितृय *a.* Not ancestral.

अपिधानं-पिधानं 1 Covering, concealing. 2 A cover, lid, covering (fig. also).

अपिधिः *f.* Concealment.

अपिन्नत *a.* Sharing in the same religious acts or other works; connected by blood.

अपिहित-पिहित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed, covered, concealed (fig. also); बाष्पापिहित covered, with tears. 2 Not concealed, plain, clear; अर्थो निपमपिहितः पिहितश्च किञ्चित् सत्यं चकास्ति मरहृद्वयस्तनानः Subhāsh.

अपीतिः *f.* 1 Entering into, approaching. 2 Dissolution, destruction, loss. 3 Destruction of the world (पलय); अपीतो तद्वद् प्रसंगादसमजसं Br. Sutra.

अपीनसः Dryness of the nose, cold (in the head).

अपुंस्का *f.* A woman without a husband; नापुंस्कासीति नै नतिः Bk. 5. 70.

अपुत्र Not a son. —*a.* —सुत्रक *a.* (निष्ठा *f.*) Having no son or heir

अपुत्रिका The daughter of a sonless

father, who herself has no male child; one who is not appointed by her father to beget male issue for him on failure of a son; cf. अङ्गता.

अपुनर् *ind.* Not again, once for all, for ever. —*COMP.* —अन्वय *a.* not returning; dead. —आदानं not taking back or again. —आवृत्तिः *f.* 'non-return', final beatitude. —नाप्य *a.* irrecoverable. —भवः 1 not being born again (of diseases also). —2 final beatitude.

अपुष्ट *a.* 1 Not nourished or fed, lean, not fat. 2 Not loud or violent, soft, low (as sound). 3 (In Rhet.) Not feeding or assisting (the meaning), irrelevant (सुखानुपकारि), regarded as one of the *arthadoshas* (faults of the sense or meaning); as in the instance given under S. D. 576 विलोप्य विनोतं ध्यान्ति विदुः शुचं रूपं शिवे, the adjective वितत 'expanded,' as applied to the sky, does not in any way help the cessation of anger, and is, therefore, irrelevant.

अपूपः A small round cake of flour, meal &c. (Mar. बडा, चामा, अनरसा &c.), thicker than ordinary cakes and mixed with sugar and spices.

अपूपीय, अपूप्य *a.* Belonging to, intended for, अपूप. —*प्य* Flour, meal.

अपूरणी The silk-cotton tree (शाल्मली) (Mar. सावरी).

अपूर्ण *a.* Not full or completed, incomplete, imperfect; अपूर्णमेकं सतं कर्तुं R. 3. 88; अपूर्णं एव पंचरात्रे द्वादशम् M. 3.

अपूर्वं *a.* 1 Not preceded, not having existed before, quite new; 'ई नाटकं S. 1. 2. Strange, extraordinary, wonderful; अपूर्वो इत्येते शक्तिः कामिन्याः स्तनमंडले । दूरीतो दृष्टीवागं हृदि लग्नस्तु शीतलः ॥ S. Til. 17; singular, unexampled, unprecedented; अपूर्वकर्मचोदालमपि सुखं विमुचं नो U. 1. 46 committing an unparalleled atrocity. 3 Unknown. 4 Not first. —*ई* 1 The remote consequence of an act (as the acquisition of heaven which is the result of good deeds). 2 Virtue and vice as the eventual cause of future happiness or misery. —*ई*: The supreme soul. —*COMP.* —पतिः *f.* one who has had no husband before, a virgin. —विधिः an authoritative direction or injunction which is quite new.

अपुत्रक *ind.* Not separately, together with, collectively.

अपेक्षा-क्षणं 1 Expectation, hope, desire. 2 Need, requirement, necessity; oft. in comp.; सुखलागवस्थया बहिर्ज्ञापेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15 awaiting kindling. 3 Consideration, reference, regard, with the obj. in loc. case more usually in comp. the instr. and sometimes loc. of this word (अपेक्षा, अपेक्षार्थं) fre-

quently occur in comp. meaning 'with reference to', 'out of regard for', 'for the sake of'; नियमपेक्षया R. 1. 94. प्रथम-सुकृतपेक्षया Me. 17; अत्र व्यंग्यं सुणीयुतं तदपेक्षया वाच्यस्त्वेव चमत्कारिकत्वात् K. P. 1 as compared with it. 4 Connection, relation. 5 Care, attention, heed; देशपेक्षास्तथा दूयं यातादायांशुरीकं Bk. 7. 49. 6 Respect, deference. 7 (In gram.) —आकांक्षा q. v.

अपेक्ष्य, -क्षित्य, -क्षणीय *pot. p.* To be desired, wanted, hoped for, expected, considered &c.; desirable.

अपेक्षित *p. p.* Looked for, expected, wanted, required; considered &c. —*तं* Desire, wish; regard, reference.

अपेत *p. p.* 1 Gone away, disappeared, अपेतमुद्धाभिनिवेशोऽन्यः Si. 3. 1. 2 Departing or deviating from, contrary (with abl.); अर्थार्थोपेतं अर्थं Sk. 3 Free from, deprived of (with abl. or in comp.), सुखापेतः Sk.; उद्वहद्वयव्यां तामवद्यापेतः R. 7. 70, faultless.

अपेहि (Imper. 2nd sing.) Used as the first member of some compounds (belonging to the class मधुर-म्यंसकादि); 'करा, द्वितीया, स्वागता &c. where it has the sense of 'excluding', 'expelling', 'refusing admission to', e. g. 'वाणिजाः a ceremony where merchants are excluded; so 'द्वितीया &c.

अपोहः *a.* 1 Having a limb too many or too few (redundant or deficient) 2 Not under 16 years of age; Ms. 8. 148. 3 A child or infant. 4 Very timid. 5 Wrinkled.

अपोह *a.* Removed from (with abl.); कल्पनापोहः—कल्पनायाः अपोहः; see वृह. with अप.

अपोहः 1 Removing, driving away, healing &c. 2 Removal of doubt by the exercise of the reasoning faculty. 3 Reasoning, arguing. 4 Negative reasoning (opp. ऊह) (अपरतर्कनिरासाय कृतो विपरीततर्कः), स्वयमुद्घापोहसमर्थः Mbh; ऊहापोहमिदं सरोजनयना गणद्विद्वेतरा Bv. 2. 74; hence ऊहापोहः—complete discussion of a question. 5 Excluding all things not coming under the category in point; तद्वाक्योपोहो वा शब्दार्थः (where Mahesvara paraphrases अपोह by अतद्वाक्य-वृत्ति इ. e. तद्विज्ञासागः)

अपोहः 1 Removal &c. —अपोहः above 2 Reasoning faculty; मत्तः स्याद्विज्ञानमपहः च Bg. 15. 15.

अपोहः, अपोहनीय *pot. p.* To be removed, taken away, expiated (as sin); to be established by reason.

अपौरुष-पौरुषेयं *a.* 1 Unmanly, cowardly, timid. 2 Superhuman, not of the authorship of man, of divine origin; अपौरुषेया वेदाः; अपौरुषेयप्रतिष्ठः सुवर्ण-विदुरिवाख्यायते Māl. 9 not set up by (the hand of) man. —*चं*, —*येयं* 1 Co-wardice 2 Superhuman power

अपोर्याना—अपूर्य m N of a sacrifice and of a verse of the Sama Veda

closing that rite; the last or 7th part of the Jyotishtoma sacrifice.

अप्ययः 1 Approaching, meeting. 2 Pouring out (of rivers). 3 Entrance into, vanishing, disappearance; absorption, dissolution into oneself. 4 Destruction.

अप्यकरणं Not the main or principal topic, incidental or irrelevant matter.

अप्यकाशः *a.* 1 Not shining or bright, dark, wanting in brightness (fig. also) प्रकाशश्चाप्यकाशः लोकलोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68. 2 Self-illuminated. 3 Hidden, secret. —ई, —हे *ind.* In secret, secretly.

अप्यकृतः *a.* 1 Not principal or chief, incidental. 2 Not to the point, irrelevant; see प्रकृत, प्रस्तुत; अप्यकृतं अनुसंधाते to beat about the bush, not to come to the point. —तं (In Rhet.) उपमान *s. e.* the standard of comparison (opp. प्रकृत of उपमेय).

अप्यगमः *a.* Going too fast to be followed by others.

अप्यगल्भः *a.* Not bold, bashful, modest (opp. धृष्ट); धृष्टः पार्थे वसति नियते दूरतश्चाप्यगल्भः H. 2. 26.

अप्यगुणः *a.* Perplexed, confounded.

अप्यजः *a.* 1 Without progeny, childless. 2 Unborn. 3 Unpeopled.

अप्यजस्रः, अप्यजातः *a.* Childless, having no issue or progeny; अतीतायानप्रजसि कायवास्तद्वाचुष्टुः Y. 2. 144. —ता A woman who has borne no child, a barren woman.

अप्यतिकर्मेष्टः *a.* 1 Of unequalled deeds or achievements. 2 Irresistible.

अप्यति (ती) कारः *a.* Irremediable, helpless.

अप्यतिष्ठः *a.* 1 Not to be vanquished, invincible. 2 Not to be warded or kept off. 3 Not angry.

अप्यतिष्ठेद्वा *a.* 1 Having no adversary in battle, irresistible. 2 Unsurpassed, unrivalled.

अप्यतिषक्तः *a.* 1 Without a rival or opponent. 2 Unlike.

अप्यतिषन्ति *f.* 1 Non-performance, non-acceptance. 2 Neglect, disregard. 3 Want of understanding. 4 Absence of determination, confusion, perplexity; विह्वल &c K. 159; (अप्यतिषन्तिर्जडाः स्यादित्यादिदर्शनश्चातिषन्तिः); विज्ञातव्यसंज्ञा K. 240. 5 (Hence) absence of mind or ready wit (स्मृत्यभावाच्च); उत्तरस्याप्यतिषन्तिप्रतिभा Gaut. S.

अप्यतिषेधः *a.* 1 Unimpeded, unobstructed. 2 Undisputed; (in law) got by birth without any obstruction, not collateral (as inheritance).

अप्यतिशयः *a.* Of irresistible might, of unequalled power.

अप्यतिभः *a.* 1 Modest, bashful. 2 Not ready-witted, dull.

अप्यतिभटः *a.* Unrivalled. —टः An unrivalled warrior

अप्यतिमानः *a.* Incomparable, matchless, unrivalled; so अप्यतिमान.

अप्यतिरथः *a.* or—यः (A hero) who has no प्रतिरथ or rival warrior, a matchless or unrivalled warrior; शीघ्रं निरथप्रतिरथं तन्मयं निवेद्य S. 4. 19, S. 7, 7. 33.

अप्यतिरथः *a.* Uncontested, undisputed; वषट्काराधिकमोगः संततोऽप्यतिरथः स्वयं गमयति Mit.

अप्यतिरूपः *a.* 1 Not corresponding with, unfit. 2 Of unequalled form. 3 Incomparable.

अप्यतिर्वीर्यः *a.* Of incomparable prowess.

अप्यतिशासनः *a.* Having no rival ruler, subject to one rule; R. 8. 27.

अप्यतिष्ठः *a.* 1 Not stable or firmly fixed, not made permanent. 2 Unprofitable, useless. 3 Disreputable.

अप्यतिष्ठानं Instability, want of solidity or firmness (fig. also); तर्कप्रतिष्ठा-नादप्यन्यथाबुद्धेयं S. B.

अप्यतिहतः *a.* 1 Not obstructed or impeded, irresistible; अस्मद्गुहे गतिः Pt. 1; क्षुभतामप्रतिहतप्रसरामयस्य कौषल्योतिः Ve. 1; शक्ति of irresistible power. 2 Unimpaired, unmarred, unaffected; सा बुद्धि-रप्रतिहिता Bh. 2. 40; Pt. 5. 26; so चित्त-मन्त्र. 3. Not disappointed. —Comp. —नेत्र *a.* of unimpaired eyes.

अप्यतीतः *a.* 1 Not pleased or delighted. 2 (In rhet.) Not understood or clearly intelligible (as a word), one of the defects of a word (शब्ददोषः); a word is said to be अप्यतीत if it be used in a sense which it has in particular classes of works only (and not general or popular use). See K. P. 7.

अप्यप्ता A girl, one not given away in marriage.

अप्यत्यक्तः *a.* 1 Invisible, imperceptible. 2 Unknown. 3 Absent.

अप्यत्ययः *a.* 1 Diffident, distrustful (with loc.); बहुवचसि शिक्षितात्तमात्रमन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः S. 1. 2. 2 Having no knowledge. 3 (In gram.) Having no affix. —यः 1 Diffidence, distrust, disbelief; क्षेत्रम-प्रत्ययानां Pt. 1. 191. 2 Not being understood. 3 Not an affix; अर्थवद्वातुप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. 1. 2. 45.

अप्यदक्षिणं *ind.* From the left to the right.

अप्यधानः *a.* Subordinate, secondary, inferior; अप्यां तावदप्यधानौ H. 2. —नं (तात्त्विकं) 1 Subordinate or secondary state, inferiority. 2 A secondary or subordinate act. (The word अप्यधान usually occurs in the neuter gender either by itself or as last member of comp.).

अप्यधृष्यः *a.* Unconquerable, invincible; यदाश्रीर्षी भीष्ममत्वंतश्चरन् हतं पार्थेनाहवेव्यधृष्यं Mb.; M. 5. 17.

अप्यशुः *a.* 1 Wanting power not powerful. 2 Having no power or con-

trol over, unable, incompetent; with gen. or loc.

अप्यमत्तः *a.* Not careless, careful, attentive, vigilant.

अप्यमदः *a.* Devoid of festivities, sad, joyless; Bk. 10. 9.

अप्यमा Incorrect knowledge (opp. प्रमा q. v.).

अप्यमाणः *a.* 1 Unlimited, immeasurable. 2 Unauthorized. 3 Not regarded as an authority, not trustworthy, S. 5. 25. —णं 1 That which cannot be taken as authority in actions; *i. e.* a rule, direction &c. which cannot be accepted as obligatory. 2 Irrelevancy.

अप्यमादुः *a.* Careful, vigilant. —दुः Care, attention, vigilance.

अप्यमेयः *a.* 1 Immeasurable, unbounded, boundless. 2 That which cannot be properly ascertained, understood &c.; inscrutable; अप्यमेयस्याप्यमेयस्य कार्य-तत्त्वार्थविरुद्धः Ms. 1. 3. —यं Brahma.

अप्ययाणिः *f.* Not going or progressing (used only in uttering imprecations); अप्ययाणिस्ते शतं ह्ययाद् Sk. mayest thou not move onward or progress See अजीवनि.

अप्ययुक्तः *a.* 1 Not used or employed, not applied. 2 Wrongly used, as a word. 3 (In Rhet.) Rare, unusual (as a word when used in a particular sense or gender though that sense or gender be sanctioned by lexicographers); *s. g.* तथा मन्ये देवतास्य विज्ञाचो राक्षसोऽथवा K. P. 7 where mas. gender of देवत, though sanctioned (by Amara), is not used by poets, and is, therefore, अप्ययुक्त.

अप्ययुक्तिः *f.* 1 Not engaging in action or proceeding, not taking place. 2 Inertia, inactivity, absence of incentive or stimulus.

अप्यसंगः 1 Want of attachment. 2 Want of connection. 3 Inopportune time or occasion; अप्यसंगमिधाने च श्रोतुं श्रद्धा न जायते।

अप्यसिद्धः *a.* 1. Unknown, insignificant, Ku. 3. 19. 2 Unusual, uncommon.

अप्यस्ताविकः *a.* (की *f.*) Not belonging to the subject-matter, irrelevant (=अप्रस्ताविक q. v.).

अप्रस्तुतः *a.* 1 Unsuitable to the time or subject, not to the point, irrelevant. 2 Absurd, nonsensical. 3 Accidental or extraneous. —Comp. —प्रज्ञासा a figure of speech which, by describing the अप्रस्तुत (what is not the subject-matter) conveys a reference to the प्रस्तुत or subject-matter; अप्रस्तुत-प्रज्ञासा सा या सैव प्रस्तुताथवा K. P. 10. It is of 5 kinds :—कार्ये निमित्ते सामान्ये विशिष्टे प्रस्तुते सति। तदन्वयस्य वचस्तुल्ये तुल्यस्येति च पंचभावाः &c when the subject-matter is viewed (a) as an effect informs

tion of which is conveyed by stating the cause; (b) when viewed as a cause by stating the effect; (c) when viewed as a general assertion by stating a particular instance; (d) when viewed as a particular instance by stating a general assertion; and (e) when viewed as similar by stating what is similar to it, see K. P. 10; and S. D. 706 for examples.

अप्रहत *a.* 1 Unhurt. 2 Waste, unploughed. 3 New and unbleached (as cloth).

अपाकरणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Not belonging to the subject-matter; अपाकरणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणिकस्यापेक्षयाऽस्तुतदंशस्त K. P. 10.

अप्राकृत *a.* 1 Not vulgar. 2 Not original. 3 Not ordinary, extraordinary. 4 Special.

अप्राप्त *a.* Secondary, subordinate; inferior.

अप्राप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained or got; अप्राप्तोऽस्तु या प्राप्तिः सैव संयोग इति: । Bhāṣhā P. 2 Not arrived or come. 3 Not authorised or following, as a rule. 4 Not come to or reached. —**अवसर**. —**काल** *a.* inopportune, ill-timed, unseasonable; °ले दचने वृद्धस्पतिरपि भवन् । लभते वृद्धवयस्यमयमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63. —**यौवन** *a.* not arrived at puberty. —**व्यवहार**, **वयस** *a.* (in law) under age, not old enough to engage in public business on one's own responsibility, a minor (a boy before he reaches his 16th year); अप्राव्यवहारोऽसौ भवत् षोडश-वार्षिकः Dakṣha.

अप्राप्तिः *f.* 1 Non-acquisition; तदप्राप्तिमहादुःखविप्रोक्तमप्राप्तक K. P. 4. 2 Not being proved or established by a rule before; विशिष्टतन्मप्राप्तौ निवमः पाक्षिके सति Mim. 3 Not taking place or occurring.

अप्रामाणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Unauthoritative, unwarranted; इदं वचनमप्रामाणिकं. 2 Untrustworthy, unreliable.

अप्रिय *a.* 1 Disliked, disagreeable, offensive; अप्रियस्य च पथस्य वक्ता भोता च दुर्लभः Rām.; Ms. 4. 138. 2 Unkind, unfriendly. —**यः** A foe, an enemy. —**यः** An unfriendly or offensive act; पाणि-याहस्य सार्धं ह्री नाचरेत्किंचिदप्रियं Ms. 5. 156. —**COMP.** —**कर**, —**कारिन्**, —**कारक** *a.* unfriendly, ill-disposed. —**वद**, (°व) —**वादिन्** *a.* speaking unkind or harsh words; वंशार्थज्यप्रियंवदा Y. 1. 73; माता वस्य गृहे नास्ति सार्धं चाप्रियवादिनी Chān. 44.

अमितीः *f.* 1 Dislike, aversion. 2 Enmity.

अमोह *a.* 1 Not arrogant. 2 Timid, gentle, not bold. 3 Not full-grown. —**ह्री** 1 An unmarried girl. 2 A girl very recently married and not arrived at puberty or won anhood

अप्रकृत *a.* Not protracted (as a vowel)

अप्सरस *f.* (—राः—रा) (for etym. cf. Rām. अप्सु निनयनादेव रसादप्सा-द्वयप्रियः । उल्लेखेननुजयथे तस्यादप्सरसोऽभवत्) A class of female divinities or celestial damsels who reside in the sky and are regarded as the wives of the Gandharvas. They are very fond of bathing, can change their shapes, and are endowed with superhuman power (प्रभाव). They are called स्वर्चर्या, and are usually described as the servants of Indra. Bāṇa mentions 14 different families of these nymphs (see K. 136). The word is usually said to be in pl. (त्रिंशं बहुवचनसः); but the singular, as also the form अप्सरा, sometimes occur; निनयविद्वकारिणी मेनका नाम अप्सराः प्रेषिता S. 1; एकाप्सरः &c. R. 7. 53. —**COMP.** —**नीर्थ** N. of a sacred pool in which the Apsaras bathe; probably it is the name of a place; see S. 6. —**पतिः** lord of the Apsaras, epithet of Indra.

अफल *a.* 1 Unfruitful, fruitless, barren (lit. & fig.); °ला ओषधयः; °ले कार्ये &c. 2 Unproductive, useless, vain; यथा वंदोऽफलः स्त्रीषु यथा गौर्गदि चाफला । यथा यदोऽफलं दानं तथा विप्रोऽनुचोऽफलः Ms. 2-18. 3 Deprived of virility, emasculated; अफलोऽहं कृतस्तेन क्रोधस्ता च निप्राकृता Rām. —**COMP.** —**आकांक्षिन्**, —**प्रेम्ण** *a.* one who desires no reward (for his labours), disinterested; अफला-कांक्षिमित्रैः क्रियते ब्रह्मादिभिः Mb.

अफेन *a.* Frothless, without scum or foam. —**न** Opium.

अवच्छिन्न *a.* 1 At liberty, not bound or restrained. 2 Unmeaning, nonsensical, absurd, contradictory; *a. g.* वाचज्जीवमहं मौनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता । नाता तु मम वंश्यासीदुजन्त्र पितमहः ॥ (contradictory); जटवः केवलमादुक्तम्या द्वारि स्थितौ गायति मंगलानि । Rāyamukuta on Ak. —**COMP.** —**मुख** *a.* foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous.

अवच्छिन्न *a.* Friendless, lonely.

अवल *a.* 1 Weak, feeble. 2 Unprotected. —**ला** A woman (as belonging to the weaker sex); दूरे हि ते कविवरा विपरीतचोया ये नित्यमाहुरवला इति कामिनीनाम् । राभिर्विलोलतरुतारकदंष्ट्रपतिः शक्रादयोपि विजिता-स्त्वलाः कथं ताः ॥ Bh. 1. 11; —**जन्** *a.* a woman. —**ल** Weakness, want of strength; see वलावल also.

अवाध *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unobstructed. 2 Free from pain. —**यः** 1 Non-obstruction. 2 Non-refutation.

अवाल *a.* 1 Not childish, youthful. 2 Not young, full (as the moon.)

अवाह्य *a.* 1 Not exterior, internal. 2 (fig.) Familiar or conversant with.

अविधनः The submarine fire (that feeds on the waters of the ocean).

अविधनं वक्षिणी निमति R. 13 4

अवुद्ध *a.* Foolish, unwise अपवाद Sān 8

अवुद्धिः *f.* 1 Want of understanding. 2 Ignorance, stupidity. —**COMP.** —**पूर्व-पूर्वक** *a.* not wanton or intentional. (—वे, —वेक) *adv.* unconsciously or ignorantly.

अवुध-वुध *a.* Foolish, stupid. —**m.** A fool —*f.* (अवुत्) Ignorance, want of intellect.

अवोध *a.* Ignorant, foolish, stupid.

—**घः** 1 Ignorance, stupidity, want of understanding; °वोधताभ्यान् Bḥ 3. 2; निसर्गदुर्बोधैव बोधविकृताः ह भूपतीनां चरितं ह जेतवः Ki. 1. 6. 2 Not knowing or being aware of. —**COMP.** —**गम्य** *a.* incomprehensible, inconceivable.

अब्ज *a.* Born in or produced from water. —**ज** 1 A lotus. 2 One thousand millions —**COMP.** —**कणिका** the seedvessel of a lotus. —**जः**, —**भवः**, —**धुः**, —**योनिः** epithets of Brahmā —**बांधवः** 'a friend of lotuses,' the sun. —**वाहनः** epithet of Siva.

अब्जा A pearl-oyster.

अब्जिनी 1 A collection of lotuses. 2 A place full of lotuses. 3 A lotus plant. —**COMP.** —**पतिः** the sun.

अब्दः 1 A cloud. 2 A year (in this sense *n.* also). 3 N. of a mountain. —**COMP.** —**अर्ध** half a year. —**वाहनः** N. of Siva. —**शत** a century. —**सारः** a kind of camphor.

अधिः 1 The ocean, receptacle of water; (fig. also), दुःख°, कार्य°, ज्ञान° &c.; store or reservoir of anything. 2 A pond, lake. 3 (In Math.) A symbolical expression for the number 7; sometimes for 4. —**COMP.** —**अग्नि** the submarine fire. —**कफः**, —**फेनः** froth, foam. —**जः** 1 the moon. —**2** conch (—**जा**) 1 spirituous liquor (produced from the ocean). —**2** the Goddess Lakṣmī. —**द्वीप** the earth. —**नगरी** N. of Dwārakā, the capital of Krishna. —**नचनीतकः** the moon. —**नंदुकी** the pearl-oyster. —**शयनः** N. of Viṣṇu. —**सारः** a gem.

अब्रह्मचर्य *a.* Unchaste. —**वै-वैक** 1 Unchastity. 2 Sexual union.

अब्रह्मण्य *a.* 1 Not fit for a Brāhmaṇa; अब्रह्मण्यमवर्णं स्यात् ब्रह्मण्यं ब्रह्मणो हितम् Halāy. 2 Inimical to Brāhmaṇas —**ण्यं** An act not befitting a Brāhmaṇa, an unbrahmanical act. In dramas usually found as an exclamation uttered by a Brāhmaṇa in the sense of 'to the rescue', 'help', 'help', 'a horrible or disgraceful deed has been committed'; अथैव योगन्दस्य व्या-दिना कर्तितं पुरः । अब्रह्मण्यमनुक्रोतजीवो योग-स्थितो द्विजः Bri. Kath.

अवह्वन् *a.* Separated from or devoid of Brāhmaṇas; नाब्रह्म क्षत्रद्वयोति Ms. 9. 322.

अमक्ति *f.* 1 Want of devotion or attachment. 2 Unbelief, incredulity.

a 1 Not to be eaten. 2 Pro-

hibited from eating. —^{द्व} A prohibited article of food.

अभय *a.* Unfortunate, ill-fated.

अभय *a.* Inauspicious, bad, wicked. —^{द्व} 1 Evil, sin, wickedness. 2 Sorrow.

अभय *a.* Free from fear, secure, safe; वैराग्यवैश्यामयं Bh. 3. 35. —^{द्व} 1 Absence or removal of fear. 2 Security safety, protection from fear or danger; मया तस्याभयं दत्तं Pt. 1. —^{Comp.}—^{द्व} 1 not terrific, mild. —2 giving safety. —^{द्वि} 1 proclamation of assurance or safety. —2 a military or war-drum. —^{द्व} 1 दायित्व, —^{द्व} 2 *a.* giving a guarantee or promise of safety. —^{द्व} 1 दक्षिणा, —^{द्व} 2 दानं, —^{द्व} 3 दानं giving a promise, assurance, or guarantee of safety or protection (from danger); सर्वप्रदानं भयप्रदानं (प्रदानं) Pt. 1. 290. —^{द्व} 1 a written document or paper granting assurance of safety; cf. the modern 'safe-conduct'. —^{द्व} 2 वाचना asking for protection. —^{द्व} 3 चर्चनं, —^{द्व} 4 वाच *f.* an assurance or promise of safety.

अभयकर-कृत *a.* 1 Not dreadful. 2 Causing security.

अभयः 1 Non-existence; मत्त एव भवाभयौ Mb. 2 Absolution, final beatitude; प्राप्नुमभवमभिव्यक्तिं वा Ki. 12. 30, 18. 27. 3 End or destruction; मयाय सर्वभूतानामभयश्च रक्षता Rām.

अभय *a.* 1 Not to be. 2 Improper, inauspicious. 3 Unfortunate, luckless; उपगतमवधीर्यभयः Ki. 10. 51.

अभागा *a.* 1 Without a share (of inheritance). 2 Undivided.

अभावः 1 Not being or existing, non-existence; नतो भावोऽभावः Mk. 1 has disappeared. 2 Absence, want, failure; सर्वधामस्यभावे तु ब्राह्मणा रिक्षधमभिनः Ms. 9. 188; mostly in comp.; सर्वभावे होन्यः 189 failing all. 3 Annihilation death, destruction, non-entity; नाना उपलब्धेः S. B. 4 (In phil.) Privation, non-existence, nullity or negation, supposed to be the seventh category or पदार्थ in the system of Kanāda. It is of two principal kinds संसर्गभाव and व्योमन्याभाव; the first comprising three varieties प्रागभाव, त्र्यसंभाव and अत्यन्ताभाव.

अभावना 1 Absence of judgment or right discernment. 2 Absence of religious meditation.

अभावित *a.* Not told. —^{Comp.}—^{द्व} 1 एकः a word which cannot become masculine or neuter, *i. e.* always feminine.

अभि *ind.* 1 (as a prefix to verbs and nouns) It means (a) 'to', 'towards', 'in the direction of'; अभिगम्य go towards, अभिगम्य, अभिनं, अभिनं &c. (b) 'for', 'against', 'लघु' पद &c.; (c) 'on', 'upon', 'सिद्ध' to sprinkle on &c.; (d) 'over', 'above', 'across' : 'रू' to overpower 'तत्' (e) 'greatly' 'excessively' कर् 2 (As

a prefix to nouns not derived from verbs, and to adjectives). It expresses (a) intensity or superiority; 'धर्मः' 'supreme duty'; 'तत्र' 'very red'; 'नव' 'very new'; (b) 'towards', 'in the direction of', forming adv. compounds; 'चैत्रं', 'सुखं', 'दूति' &c. 3 (As a preposition with acc.) (a) To, towards, in the direction of, against; (with acc. or in comp. in this sense; अन्यत्रि or अभिमभि शूलभाः पतति; वृक्षमभि द्योतते विद्युत् Sk. (b) Near, before, in front or presence of (c) On, upon, with regard or reference to; साधुद्वयो मातरमभि Sk. (d) Severally, one after another (in a distributive sense); वृक्षे वृक्षमभिसिचति Sk.

अभि (भी) क *a.* Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous; सोपिकारमभिकः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयस्माः R. 19. 4; अपि सिंचेः कृशानौ त्वं द्रव्यमपि योजयिष्यः Bk. 8. 92.

अभिकांक्षा *a.* Wish, desire, longing.

अभिकांक्षि *a.* Longing, wishing.

अभिकाम *a.* Affectionate, loving, desirous, wishing for, lustful, with the object of love in acc. or in comp.; यत्ने त्वमभिकामाह Mb. —^म 1 Affection, love. 2 Wish, desire.

अभिक्रमः 1 Beginning, attempting, an undertaking; नेहाभिक्रमनाशोस्ति त्रयवायो न विद्यते Bg. 2. 4. 2 A determined attack or onset, assault, onslaught. 3 Ascending, mounting.

अभिक्रमणं, —^{क्रांतिः} *f.* Approaching, attacking &c. —^{अभिक्रम} above.

अभिक्रोशः 1 Calling out, crying. 2 Reviling, censure.

अभिक्रोशकः One who calls out; a reviler, calumniator.

अभिरूपा 1 Splendour, beauty, lustre; कान्याभिरूपा तयोरासीद् व्रजतोः सुद्वेवयोः R. 1. 46. सूर्यापावे न खलु कमलं पुष्पति स्वाभिरूपा Me. 80; Ku. 1. 43; 7. 18. 2 Telling, declaring. 3 Calling, addressing. 4 A name, appellation. 5 A word, synonym. 6 Fame, glory; notoriety (in a bad sense) greatness (माहात्म्यं).

अभिरूपानं Fame, glory.

अभिगमनं, —^{गमनं} 1 (a) Approaching, going or coming to, visit, arrival; त्वार्हतो नाभिगमनं तुतं R. 5. 11, 17. 72; ज्येष्ठानिममनाद्वर्षं तेनाच्यमभिगमिता 12. 35. 2 Sexual intercourse (with a man or woman); परदारमभिगमनं K. 147; प्रसङ्गं दास्यमिदं Y. 2. 291.

अभिगम्य *pot. p.* 1 To be approached, visited or sought; Ku. 6. 56. 2 Accessible, inviting; भीमकारिर्नृपकुपैः... अघृष्यन्नाभिगम्यश्च R. 1. 16.

अभिगर्जनं, अभिगर्जितं A wild, or ferocious roar; up-roar.

अभिगमिष्व *a.* Approaching, having intercourse with.

अभिरुद्धिः *f.* Guarding, protecting. अभिरुद्धु *m.* Protector guardian.

अभिग्रहः 1 Seizing, robbing, plundering. 2 Attack, assault. 3 Challenge. 4 Complaint. 5 Authority; weight. अभिग्रहणं Robbing, siezing. अभिग्रहणं 1 Rubbing, friction. 2 Possession by an evil spirit.

अभिघातः 1 Striking, beating, smiting; attack; तदाभिघातादिनं लघुपके Ku. 7. 49. 2 Extirpation, complete destruction or removal; दुःस्वप्नवाभिघाताज्जिज्ञासा तदाभिघातके हेतोः Sān. K. 1. —^{तं} A harsh pronunciation caused by the neglect of *Sandhi* rules.

अभिघातक *a.* (तिका *f.*) Repelling, warding off.

अभिघातिन *m.* An enemy.

अभिघारः 1 Ghee or clarified butter 2 Dropping down ghee upon offerings at sacrifices; प्रणीतवृषदाज्याभिघारवोरस्तद्वनपात् Mv. 3.

अभिघारणं Act of sprinkling (with ghee).

अभिचरः A follower, servant.

अभिचरणं Enchanting, exorcising, employment of spells for malevolent purposes (such as होनयग).

अभिचारः 1 Exorcising, enchanting, employment of magical spells for malevolent purposes, magic itself 2 Killing. —^{Comp.}—^{ज्वरः} a fever caused by magical spells. —^{संज्ञः} a magical formula, an incantation or formula for working a charm; Si. 7. 58. —^{यज्ञः}, —^{होमः} a sacrifice made for magical purposes.

अभिच्यारक, —^{चारिन्} (चिकी, रिणी *f.*) *a.* Conjuring, enchanting, —^{कः}, —^{रि} A conjurer, magician.

अभिजनः 1 (a) A family, race, lineage. (b) Birth, extraction, descent. 2 High or noble descent, noble birth or family; सुतं तन्माहात्म्यं यदाभिजनतो यच्च गुणतः Māl. 2. 13; शीलं शैलवटास्तत्स्थभिजनः संदह्यतं बह्निना Bh. 2. 39. 3 Native country, mother land, ancestral abode (opp. निवार); यच्च पूर्वैरुचिं सौर्धभिजनः Sk. 4 Fame, celebrity. 5 The head or ornament of family. 6 Attendants, retinue (परिजन *q. v.*)

अभिजनवत् *a.* Of noble descent, nobly born; 'नतो भर्तुः श्लाघ्ये स्थिता गृहिणी पदे S. 4. 18.

अभिजयः Conquest; complete victory.

अभिजात *p. p.* 1 (a) Born to or for, Bg. 16. 3, 5. (b) Produced all around. (c) Born in consequence of. 2 Born, produced. 3 Noble, nobly or well born, of noble descent; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन शूरः सौर्ययता कुशः R. 17. 4; courteous, polite; अभिजातं स्वत्वस्य वचनं V. 1. 4 Fit, proper, worthy. 5 Sweet, agreeable, प्रजल्पितायामभिजातवचि Ku. 1. 45. 6 Handsome, beautiful. 7 Learned, wise. —^{विशेषः} distinguished. —^{सर्वा} नामिजातेषु यपदुद्धेयं संस्कृतं (येदं)

अभिजातिः *f.* Noble birth.

अभिजिष्णु Touching the head with the nose (as a sign of affection &c.)
अभिजित् *m.* 1 N. of Vishnu, 2 N. of one of the lunar mansions.

अभिज्ञ *a.* 1 Knowing, aware of, one who understands or is acquainted with experiencing or having had experience of (with gen. or loc. or in comp.); यद्वा कौशलमिन्द्रमुदने तत्राप्यभिज्ञो जनः U. 5. 35, अभिज्ञाष्टेदपातानं क्रियते नन्दमुमाः Ku. 2. 41, Me. 16; R. 7. 64; अभिज्ञे भवान्स्ववर्त्म 1. 2. Skilled in, skilful, clever.
—ज्ञा 1 Recognition. 2 Remembrance, recognition.

अभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; तदभिज्ञानहेतोर्हि दत्तं तेन महात्मना Rām. 2 Remembrance, recollection, 3 (a) A sign or token of recognition (person or thing); दत्तं रागिन्यस्मिन् माल्यभिज्ञानं च धारयामि Māl. 9, Bk. 8. 118, 124; so 'शकुन्तले'. 4 The dark portion in the disc of the moon.
—COMP.—आभरणं a recognition-ornament, a token-ring S. 4.

अभितः *ind.* (Used as an adverb or preposition with acc.) 1 Near to, to, towards; अभितस्ते पृथगुक्तः स्नेहेन परितस्ते Ki. 11. 8. 2 (a) Near, hard by, in the proximity of; ततो राजाब्रवीद्विद्वान् सुमन्त्रमभितः स्थितं Rām. (b) Before, in the presence of; तन्वन्तमिन्द्रमभितो हरमंशुजालं Ki. 2. 59. 3 Opposite to, facing, in front of; Ki. 6. 1, 5, 14. 4 On both sides; दृष्टाञ्जुवितकंपत्रमभितस्तुर्गद्वयं पृष्ठतः U. 4. 20; Bk. 9. 137. 5 Before and after. 6 On all sides, round, round about (with acc. or gen.); परिजनेन यथाव्यापारं राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1. 7 Entirely, completely, throughout. 8 Quickly.

अभितापः Extreme heat, whether of body or mind; agitation, affliction, great distress or pain; Si. 9. 1; Ki. 9. 4; बलवान्मुनेर्मनसोभितापः V. 3.

अभिताम्र *a.* Very red, dark-red; R. 15. 49.

अभिदक्षिणं *ind.* To or towards the right (=प्रदक्षिणं q. v.).

अभिद्वः, -वर्ण An attack.

अभिद्वोहः 1 Injuring, plotting against, harm, cruelty, 2 Abuse; censure.

अभिद्वर्षणं 1 Possession by evil spirits, demons &c. 2 Oppressing.

अभिधा 1 A name, an appellation; oft. in comp.; कुलमभिसंज्ञायभिधः S. D. 2 A word, sound, 3 The literal power or sense of a word, denotation. one of the three powers of a word; शाब्दार्थोऽभिधवा बोध्यः S. D. 2 (अभिधा conveys to the understanding the meaning which belongs to the word by common consent or convention (संज्ञेत) (which primarily made it a word at all); स मुख्याऽर्थस्तदुक्त्यो यो व्यापरोऽव्यापिभोच्यते K. P. 2 —COMP—
—अभिधा a long one's name —मूल

a. founded on a word's denotation or literal meaning.

अभिधानं 1 Telling, speaking, naming, denotation; एतावतानर्थानामिदमभिधानं Nir. 2 Predication, assertion; See P. II. 3. 2. Sk. 3 A name, appellation, designation; अभिधानं तु पश्चादस्याहमशेषं K. 32; तथाभिधानाद् व्यथते नताननः Ki. 1. 24; (at the end of comp.) called, named; अष्टाभिधानाद् बंधनात् R. 3. 20. 4 Speech, discourse. 5 A dictionary, vocabulary (of words), lexicon (in these last 2 senses said to be also *m.*). —COMP.—कोशः, -माला a dictionary.

अभिधायक (यिका *f.*), अभिधायिन् *a.* 1 Naming, expressing, denoting; कर्तुः कुल्याभिधायिनी Ak. denotes, means, has the sense of. 2 Saying, speaking, telling; लक्ष्मीनित्याभिधायिनि शिवतमे Amaru. 23; वाच्यभिधायी पुरुषः पृष्ठमांसाद् उच्यते Trik.

अभिधावनं Assault, pursuit.

अभिधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be named, mentioned, expressed &c. 2 Nameable, (in logic); अभिधेयाः पदार्थाः.—च 1 Signification, meaning, sense, import; Ki. 14. 5. 2 A substance. 3 The subject-matter; इहाभिधेयं सप्रयोजनं K. P. 1; इति प्रयोजनाभिधेयसंबन्धः Mugdha. 4 The primary or literal sense of a word (=अभिधा); अभिधेयविनामृतप्रतीतिर्लक्षणेच्यते K. P. 2.

अभिधा 1 Coveting another's property. 2 Longing, wish; desire in general; अभिधोपदेशात् Br. Sūt. 3 Desire of taking (in general).

अभिध्यानं 1 Desiring or longing for, coveting; a wish or desire. 2 Meditation, profound thought.

अभिन्दः 1 Rejoicing, joy, delight. 2 Praising, applauding, congratulating. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Encouraging, inciting to action.

अभिन्दन् 1 Rejoicing at, greeting, welcoming. 2 Praising, approving. 3 Wish, desire.

अभिन्दनीय-नद्य *pot. p.* To be rejoiced at, praised, or applauded; कामभेतदभिन्दनीयं S. 5; R. 5. 31.

अभिन्दन *a.* Bent, deeply bowed or bent; सनाभिरामस्तवकामिन्ना R. 13. 32.

अभिनयः 1 Acting, gesticulation, any theatrical action (expressive of some sentiment, passion &c. by look, gesture, posture &c.); नृत्याभिनयक्रियाच्युतं Ku. 5. 79; अभिनयान् परिहृतुमिबोध्यतः R. 9. 33; नर्तकीरुभिनयातिर्लघ्विनीः 19. 14. 2 Dramatic representation, exhibition on the stage; ललितभिनयं तमयमर्ता मरुता द्रष्टुमनाः सकलकपालः V. 2. 18. S. D. thus defines and classifies अभिनयः—

भवेदभिनयोऽवस्थाशुकारः स चतुर्विधः आंगिको वाचिकश्चेवमहावर्गः सात्त्विकस्तथा ॥ 274. 'acting' is the imitation of condition' it is of four kinds (1) *gestural* conveyed

by bodily actions; (2) *vocal*, conveyed by words; (3) *extraneous*, conveyed by dress, ornaments, decoration &c.; (4) *internal*, conveyed by the manifestation of the internal feelings such as perspiration, thrilling &c.

अभिनव *a.* 1 Quite new or fresh (in all senses); पदमकिदं नयेत अभिनवा S. 3. 8, 5. 1; वाच्यः K. 2. newly married 2 Very young, not having experience —COMP.—यौवन, -वयस्क youthful, very young.

अभिनहनं A bandage (over the eyes), a blind.

अभिनियुक्त *a.* Occupied in, busy
अभिनिहृत *a.* 1 Left or quitted (by the sun when it sets). 2 One asleep at sunset.

अभिनिर्योगं 1 A march. 2 Invasion, marching against an enemy.

अभिनिविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Intent on, engrossed in, applying oneself to. 2 Firmly or steadily fixed, attentive, intent. 3 Endowed with, possessed of; हरभिरभिनिविष्टं (गर्भं) लोकपालाद्युमविः R. 2. 75. 4 Determined, resolute. 5 (In a bad sense) Obstinate, perverse.

अभिनिविष्टता Resoluteness, determination of purpose; निदाक्षेपापमाणादेनर्वाऽभिनिविष्टता S. D. i. e. adhering to one's purpose, not minding censure, abuse, dishonoured &c.

अभिनिवृत्तिः *f.* Accomplishment, completion.

अभिनिवेशः 1 Devotion, attachment, intentness, close application, with loc. or in comp.; कृतमस्मिन्ने भावाभिनिवेशः V. 3.; अहो निरर्थक्यापरिहृत्यभिनिवेशः K. 120, बलीयानवल् मेघभिनिवेशः S. 3; असंयुक्ते वस्तुन्यभिनिवेशः Mit. 2 Earnest desire, ardent longing or expectation. 3 Resolution, determination of purpose, perseverance; जनकस्यजायते नितान्तस्त्वाभिनिवेशनीश R. 14. 43; अनुत्पन्नः शतोपि Ku. 5. 7. 4 (In Yoga phil.) A sort of ignorance causing fear of death; instinctive clinging to worldly life and bodily enjoyments and the fear that one might be cut off from all of them by death.

अभिनिवेशिन् *a.* 1 Devoted to, adhering or clinging to. 2 Fixing on, directing or turning (the mind) to. 3 Determined, resolute.

अभिनिष्क्रमणं Going out or forth.

अभिनिष्ठानः A letter of the alphabet.

अभिनिष्पत्तं Sallying, issuing.

अभिनिष्पत्तिः *f.* Completion, end, accomplishment, fulfilment.

अभिनिह्वः Denial, concealment.

अभिनीत *p. p.* 1 Brought near, conveyed. 2 Performed, represented dramatically. 3 Highly finished or polished, most excellent. 4 Highly ornamented or decorated. 5 Fit proper suitable (योग्य)

नास्मिन्नुवाचं बुविदिरः Mb. 6 Patient, forgiving, even-minded. 7 Angry. 8 Kind, friendly,

अभिनीतिः *f.* 1 Gesture, expressive gesticulation. 2 Kindness, friendship, patience; सात्वतुर्वनभिनीतिहेतुकं Ki. 13. 36.

अभिनेतु *m.* An actor.—*त्री* An actress.

अभिनेय, -नेतव्य *pot. p.* To be acted or dramatically represented &c.; दृश्यं तन्नाभिनेयं तद्व्यापारपात्र रूपकं S. D. 273. तस्य (प्रबन्धस्य) एकदेशः अभिनेयार्थः कृतः U. 4. a part of it has been adapted to the stage.

अभिन्न *a.* 1 Not broken or cut. 2 Unaffected. 3 Not changed or altered. 4 Not different from, the same, identical (with abl.); जयन्मिथोभिन्नमभिन्नमीश्वरात् Prab.

अभिपतनं 1 Approaching. 2 Falling upon, assault, attack. 3 Going forth, departure.

अभिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching, drawing near. 2 Completion.

अभिपद्य *p. p.* 1 Gone or come near, approached, ran towards, gone to (a state &c.) 2 Fled, fugitive, seeking refuge with. 3 Subdued, overpowered, afflicted, seized &c. कालाभिपद्या सीदति सिद्धतासेतवो यथा Rām.; दोषं, कष्टमलं, व्याजं &c. 4 Unfortunate, fallen into difficulties &c. 5 Accepted. 6 Guilty.

अभिपरिप्लुत *a.* Overflowed, filled with, inundated; shaken; सोक्तेन, मन्थुना &c.

अभिपूरण Filling, overpowering.

अभिपूर्वं *ind.* Successively.

अभिप्रणयनं Consecrating by sacred hymns.

अभिप्रणयः Affection, favour, propitiation.

अभिप्रणीत *p. p.* 1 Consecrated: जज्वाल लोकप्रियते स राजा यथाध्वरे वह्निरभिप्रणीतः Bk. 1. 4. 2 Brought.

अभिप्रथनं Spreading or extending over, throwing over.

अभिप्रदक्षिणं *ind.* Towards the right.

अभिप्रवर्तनं 1 Advancing up to. 2 Proceeding, acting. 3 Flowing, coming forth, as of sweat.

अभिप्रायः *प्रार्थित* q. v.

अभिप्रायः 1 Aim, purpose, object, intention; wish, desire; अभिप्राया न सिध्यति तेनेदं वस्ति जयत् Pt. 1. 158; साभिप्रायाणि वचोसि Pt. 2 earnest words; भावः कवेरभिप्रायः 2 meaning, sense, import, implied sense, of a word, passage &c., तेषामभिप्रायः such is the meaning intended, import (of the passage &c.) 3 Opinion, belief. 4 Relation, reference.

अभिप्रेत *p. p.* 1 Meant, aimed at, intended: designed: अन्तःकरणार्थोऽभिप्रेतः निवेद्यभिप्रेत Pt 1 2 W shed, deared

यथाभिप्रेतमनुश्रियतां H. 1. 3 Approved, accepted. 4 Dear or agreeable to.

अभिप्रेक्षणं Sprinkling upon.

अभिप्लवः 1 Affliction, disturbance. 2 Inundation, overflowing.

अभिप्लुत *p. p.* Overpowered, overwhelmed (lit. and fig.).

अभिप्लुद्धिः *f.* An organ of apprehension a बुद्धीन्द्रिय or ज्ञानेन्द्रिय (opp. कर्मेन्द्रिय); these are the eye, tongue, ear, nose and skin.

अभिभवः 1 Defeat, subjugation, subjection; स्वर्षादुद्धृता इव स्वर्षकांतास्तदन्वये-जोमिभवाद्भवन्ति S. 2. 7 when assailed, opposed, overpowered by another energy; अभिभवः कृत एव सप्तजः R. 9. 4. 2 Being overpowered; जराभिभवविच्छाये K. 346; being attacked or affected, stupefied (by fever &c.) 3 Contempt, disrespect; निरभिभवसाराः परकथाः Bh. 2. 64. 4 Humiliation, mortification (of pride); अन्वयदौक्यमिभवेनमाकृतिः Ku. 5. 43. 5 Predominance, rise, spread; अधर्माभिभवार्कणं प्रदुष्यति कुलक्षयः Bg. 1. 41; Ki. 2. 37.

अभिभवनं Overpowering, overcoming, being overpowered by &c.

अभिभावनं Making victorious, overpowering.

अभिभविन्, -भाव (हु) क *a.* 1 Overpowering, defeating, conquering. 2 Surpassing, excelling; सर्वतेजोभिभावित R. 1. 14; Ki. 11. 6.

अभिभाषणं Addressing; speaking to.

अभिभूतिः *f.* 1 Predominance, prevalence. 2 Conquering, defeat, subjugation; अभिभूतिमयादहततः हयमुज्झति न धान मानिनः Ki. 2. 20. 3 Disrespect, humiliation.

अभिमत *p. p.* 1 Desired, wished, dear, beloved; agreeable, desirable; नास्ति जीवितादयद्विमिततरामिह जगति सर्वजन्तूनां K. 35, 58; अभिमतलक्षणी चारु प्रस्तेन बाहुः Bk. 1. 27. 2 Approved, accepted, admitted; न किल भवतां स्थानं दद्यात् प्रहेयमिमतं ततः U. 3. 32; प्रसिद्धमाहात्म्यामिमितानामपि कपिलकणभुक्प्रभृतीनां S. B. honoured, respected.—तं Wish, desire.—तः A beloved person, lover.

अभिमतस् *a.* Intent on, desirous of, anxious, longing for; भवतोभिमतः समीहते सख्यः कर्तुमुपेय मानतां Si. 16. 2 (where अ also means undaunted).

अभिमेवर्ण 1 Consecrating, making sacred by repetition of special formulas or Mantras; Y. 1. 237. 2 Charming, enchanting. 3 Addressing, inviting; advising.

अभिसरः 1 Killing, destruction, slaughter. 2 War, combat. 3 Treachery in one's own camp, danger from one's own men or party. 4 Binding, confinement; a tie or fetter.

अभिमर्द 1 Rubbing, friction 2 Crushing down ravage, devastation

of a country (by an enemy). 3 War, battle. 4 Spirituous liquor.

अभिमर्दन *a.* Crushing down, oppressing.—नं Crushing, oppression.

अभिमर्शः, -र्शनं, -मर्शः, -र्षणं 1 Touch, contact. 2 Assault, violence, outraging; sexual intercourse; कृताभिमर्शमनुभूयमानः S. 5. 20 carnally touched or embraced, seduced, outraged; पराभिमर्शो न तवास्ति Ku. 5. 43 (Malli. उपर्यर्षण), Ms. 8. 352, Y. 2. 284.

अभिमर्शक-र्षक, -मर्शान्-र्षिन् *a* 1 Touching, coming in contact with 2 Outraging; स्वकलत्राभिमर्शो वैरास्यदं धनमिव Dk. 63.

अभिमार्दः Intoxication.

अभिमानः 1 Pride (in a good sense) self-respect, honourable or worthy feeling; सदाभिमानीकथना हि मानिनः Si. 1. 67. 2. Self-conceit, pride, arrogance, high opinion of oneself; अतु proud, conceited. 3 Referring all objects to self, the act of अहंकार, personality. 4 Conceit, conception; supposition, belief, opinion. 5 Affection, love 6 Desire, wishing for. 7 Injury, killing, seeking to injure.—Comp.—ह्यर्हिन् *a.* proud.—ह्यन् *a.* void of pride or arrogance, humble.

अभिमानिन् *a.* 1 Possessed of self-respect. 2 Having a high opinion of oneself, proud, arrogant, conceited. 3 Regarding all objects as referring to one's own self.

अभिमुखं *a.* (खि *f.*) 1 With the face turned or directed towards, towards, turned towards, facing; अभिमुखे मयि संहतमीक्षितं S. 2. 11. 2 Coming or going near, approaching near. V. 2. 9 3 Disposed or intending to, inclined to; ready for, about (to do something), in comp.; अस्ताभिमुखे सर्वे Mu. 4. 19; प्रसादाभिमुखो वेधाः प्रत्युवाच दिवैकः Ku. 2. 16; 5. 60; U. 7. 4, Māl. 10 13. 4 Favourable, friendly or favourably disposed. 5 With the face turned upwards.—खं, खे *ind.* To wards, in the direction of, facing, in front or presence of, facing, in front or presence of, near to; with acc., gen. or in comp., or by itself, आसीताभिमुखं दुराः Ms. 2. 193; तिष्ठन्मुखे अभिमुखं स विकीर्णमानः Ki. 2. 59; नेपथ्याभिमुखमवलोक्य S. 1; कर्णं दद्यात् अभिमुखं मयि भाषमाण S. 1. 31.

अभियाचनं, -याचय्या Asking for, request, an entreaty, solicitation.

अभियातु, -यातिन् *a.* Approaching, assailing.

अभियातिः, -यायिन्-तु *m.* (+ ची, -ता) Approaching with hostile intentions, enemy, a foe; R. 12. 43.

अभियानं 1 Approaching. 2 Marching अग्रं नतः attack assault रणभियानेन Dk 10 मा चिन्तयतु for batt e

अभिप्राय *p. p.* 1 (a) Engaged or occupied or absorbed in, intent on. (b) Diligent, persevering, resolute, intent, attentive, careful; इदं विषयं पाल्यं निविदमभिप्रायेण मनसा U. 3. 30. 2 Well-versed or proficient in; शास्त्रार्थमभिप्रायकानां पुरुषाणां Kumārila. 3 (Hence) Learned, of acknowledged position; a competent judge, a learned person (*m.* also in this sense); न हि शक्यते देवमन्यथा कर्तुमभिप्रायेण K. 62. 4 Attacked, assailed; अभिप्रायं स्वयं ते गतारस्वामतः परे Si. 2. 101; Mu. 3. 25. 5 Accused, charged, indicted Mk. 9. 9; prosecuted; a defendant; अभिप्रायकोऽभियोगस्य यदि कुर्यादपह्नवं Nārada. 6 Appointed.

अभियोगः *a.* Assailing, attacking, accusing — *m.* (का) 1 An enemy, assailant, invader. 2 (In law) A complainant, plaintiff, accuser, prosecutor; Ms. 8. 52, 58; Y. 2. 95. 3 A pretender.

अभियोगः 1 Application or devotion; connection; युरुचयतिपस्तत्रनययोगाभियोगजो Mā. 9. 51; Ch. P. 11. 2 Close application, perseverance, energetic effort, exertion; संतः स्वयं परहितेयुः कृतमभियोगः Bh. 2. 73. 3 (a) Application or devotion to learn something; कस्य कलायामभियोगो भवत्योः M. 5. (b) Learning, scholarship; अनभियोगश्च शब्दादेशिनां अभियोगश्चेतरेषां S'abarasvāmin. 4 (a) Attack, assault; invasion (of a town or country); क्षुभितं वनगोचरमभियोगात् Ki. 13. 10, 2. 46. 5 (In law) A charge, accusation, plaint; अभियोगनविस्तीर्य तेन त्रस्यभियोजयेत् Y. 2. 9.

अभियोगिन् *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on. 2 Attacking, assaulting. 3 Accusing. — *m.* A plaintiff, complainant.

अभिरक्षा, -रक्षणं Universal or complete protection; protection in every quarter; प्रशतवारं दिशतेऽभिरक्षया Ki. 1. 18.

अभिरतिः *f.* Pleasure, delight, satisfaction; attachment or devotion to; न मृगयाभिरतिर्न दुषोदरं (तमगादत्तः) R. 9. 7; Ki. 6. 44.

अभिरामः *a.* 1 Pleasing, delightful, sweet, agreeable; मनोरमः (केकाः) R. 1. 39; 2. 72. 2 Beautiful, lovely, graceful, charming; स्वस्थानेनगतयमुना-सगमेवाभिरामा Me. 51. राम इत्यभिरामेण वसुधा तस्य बोद्धिः R. 10. 67. — *ind.* Graciously; शीवाभंगभिरामं S. 1. 7.

अभिरुचिः *f.* 1 Desire, taste, liking, relish, delight, pleasure; यशसि चाभिरुचिः Bh. 2. 63; परस्परमभिरुचिनिष्पन्नो विवाहः K. 367. 2 Desire of fame, Ambition.

अभिरुचितः A lover; Si. 10. 68.

अभिरुतः A sound, cry, noise.

अभिरूपः *a.* 1 Corresponding with, conformable or suitable to; अभिरूपतया वयसो बलकलं S. 1. v. 1. 2 Pleasing, delightful उत्प्रेक्षाभिरूपतया वयसः सत्ताय च (कन्यां वधात् Ms. 9. 88. 3 Dear to be

loved or liked by, favourite. 4 Learned, wise, enlightened; अभिरूपमुद्रिष्टा परिवर्द्धिः S. 1. — *p.* 1 The moon. 2 Siva. 3 Vishnu. 4 Cupid. — *Comp.* — *पतिः* 'having an agreeable husband,' N. of a fast or rite performed to secure a good husband in the next world; Mk. 1.

अभिरुचनं Jumping across or over, flying at.

अभिरुच्यं Desiring, longing.

अभिरुचिः *p. p.* Desired, wished, longed for. — *तं* Desire, wish, will.

अभिरुचः 1 Expression, word, speech. 2 Declaration, mention, specification. 3 Declaration of the object of a vow or religious obligation.

अभिरुचः Cutting, reaping, mowing.

अभिरुचः (सः sometimes) A desire, wish, longing for, affection, longing of a lover, love, (usually with loc. of the object of desire); अतोऽभिरुचिष्यन् तयाविधे मतो बबुध R. 3. 4; न खलु सत्यमेव शकुंतलायां मनमभिरुचः S. 2, Pt. 5. 67.

अभिरुचक, -लावि (सि) च, -लावुक *a.* Wishing or desiring for (with acc., loc. or in comp.); desirous, covetous, greedy of; यदायमस्यामभिरुचि मे मनः S. 1. 22. जयमवमवाचनमरातिष्वभिरुचकः Ki. 11. 18; Si. 15. 59.

अभिरुचित *a.* Written, inscribed. — *तं*, अभिरुचितं 1 Writing, inscribing. 2 A writing.

अभिरुचिः *a.* 1 Adhering or clinging to, attached to; R. 3. 8. 2 Embracing, shrouding; Me. 36.

अभिरुचित *a.* 1 Agitated, disturbed. 2 Playful, unsteady.

अभिरुचता A sort of spider.

अभिरुचनं 1 Addressing. 2 Salutation.

अभिरुचनं Respectful salutation; पदं holding the feet (of another) as an humble obeisance; see अभिरुचनं below.

अभिरुचणं Raining upon, rain; watering.

अभिरुचः, -वाचनं Reverential salutation, salutation of a superior or elder by an inferior or junior, or of a teacher by his disciple. It consists in (1) rising from one's seat (प्रसुथान), (2) seizing the feet (पदापसंग्रह), and (3) repeating the form of salutation (अभिरुच) which includes the name or title of the person addressed, followed by the mention of the person's own name.

अभिरुचक *a.* (द्विवा *f.*) 1 Saluting. 2 Polite, respectful, humble.

अभिरुचिः 1 Complete comprehension or inclusion; one of the senses of the participle आ आक P II 1 13 the m. t. exceptio as

opposed to the limit *conclusive*, and translated by 'from,' 'commencing with,' 'including'; as in आवाले-आवा-ह्यन्-हृदिमक्तिः. 2 Complete pervasion.

अभिरुच्यत *a.* Widely celebrated, renowned.

अभिरुचिः *f.* Increase, growth, addition; success, prosperity.

अभिरुच्यतः *p. p.* 1 Manifested, revealed, declared. 2 Distinct, plain, clear.

अभिरुच्यतिः *f.* Manifestation (of a cause as an effect); distinction, display, exhibition; सर्वगोष्ठ्याभिरुच्यते M. 1; दूतिसंप्रेषणेनार्वा मावाभिरुच्यतिश्च्यते S. D. b. अभिरुच्यन्तं Manifesting, revealing अभिरुच्यतः, व्यापित *a.* Including, comprehending, pervading.

अभिरुच्यतिः *f.* Inclusion, comprehension, universal pervasion.

अभिरुच्यहर्णः, -व्याहारः 1 Uttering, pronunciation, speaking. 2 An articulate and significant word, a name, appellation.

अभिरुच्यक, -इंसिच *a.* Accusing, calumniating, insulting.

अभिरुच्यन्तं Accusation, charge, (whether true or false); मिथ्या Y. 2. 289, abuse, insult, affront; पंचाशद् ब्राह्मणा इन्द्रः क्षत्रियस्याभिरुच्यन्ते Ms. 8. 268.

अभिरुच्यका Doubt, suspicion, alarm, anxiety.

अभिरुच्यन्तः-शायः 1 A curse, imprecation. 2 A serious charge, accusation, Y. 2. 99; अभिरुच्यः पातकभियोगः Mit. 3. Slander, calumny. — *Comp.* — *ज्वरः* fever caused by the pronunciation of a curse.

अभिरुच्यतः *a.* Declared, or announced; said, named.

अभिरुच्यतः *p. p.* 1 Calumniated, abused, insulted; Ms. 8. 116, 373; Y. 1. 161. 2 Hurt, injured, attacked (supposed to be from अभिरुच्य) द्वि केवाभिरुच्यतासि केन वासि विमानिता Rām. 3 Cursed (for अभिरुच्य). 4 Wicked, sinful.

अभिरुच्यतः *a.* Falsely accused, defamed.

अभिरुच्यतिः *f.* 1 A curse. 2 Misfortune, evil, calamity. 3 Cepture, calumny, defamation, insult. 4 Asking, begging.

अभिरुच्यन्तं Pronouncing a curse.

अभिरुच्यतः *a.* Cold, chilly, as wind

अभिरुच्यन्तं Intense grief or pain, torment.

अभिरुच्यन्तं Repeating Vedic texts, while Brāhmanas are sitting down to a Śrāddha.

अभिरुच्यः (also अभिरुच्यः) 1 Complete contact or union; attachment, connection. 2 Defeat, mortification, discomfiture

रुच्यते R. 2. 30. 3 A sudden blow shock or grief,

sudden calamity or misfortune; ततोऽभिषगानिलविषविद्धा R. 14. 54, 77; जडं विजिज्ञिवान् R. 8. 75. 4 Possession by devils or evil spirits; अभिषाताभिषंगाभ्यामभिषाताभिषापतः Mād. N. 5 An oath. 6 Embracing; copulation. 7 A curse or imprecation, abuse. 8 A false accusation, calumny or defamation. 9 Contempt, disrespect.

अभिषंजनं=अभिषंग q. v.

अभिषवः 1 Extracting or pressing out the Soma juice. 2 Distillation or extraction (of liquors &c.) 3 Religious bathing; ablution preparatory to religious rites. 4 Bathing or ablution (in general). 5 A sacrifice in general. —दं Sour gruel.

अभिषवणं Bathing.

अभिषिक्त p. p. 1 Sprinkled over, wetted; संगे दुनवृत्तरामधुताभिषिक्ता Ch. P. 29 2 Crowded, inaugurated, installed.

अभिषेकः 1 Sprinkling, watering. 2 Anointing, inaugurating or consecrating by sprinkling water (a king, idol &c.) 3 (Particularly) Coronation, inauguration, installation (of kings); royal unction; अथाभिषेकं रुचुश्चेति R. 14. 7. 4 The (holy) water required at inauguration, coronation water; R. 17. 14. 5 Bathing; ablution, holy or religious bathing; अभिषेकोत्तीर्णाय काश्यपाय S. 4; अनाभिषेकाय तपोनानां R. 13. 51. 6 Bathing or sprinkling with water (of a divinity to whom worship is offered). —Comp. —अहः the day of coronation. —शाला coronation-hall.

अभिषेचनं 1 Sprinkling. 2 Coronation, inauguration.

अभिषेचनं Marching against an enemy, encountering a foe.

अभिषेचयति Den. P. To march against (with an army), to attack, to face or encounter (another) with an army; कः सिद्धराजमभिषेचयितुं समर्थः Ve. 2 25; Si. 6. 64.

अभिष्टवः Praise, eulogy.

अभिष्टयं (रयं) दृः 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. 2 Weakness of, or running at, the eyes. 3 Great increase or enlargement, surplus, excess, superfluous portion; स्वर्गाभिष्टयदननं कृष्वेवपनि-वेक्षितं (ओषधिप्रयं) Ku. 6. 37 by drawing off the surplus population i. e. by emigration; cf. also R. 15. 29.

अभिष्टयः 1 Contact. 2 Intense attachment, love, affection; विद्यास्व-भिष्टयः Dk. 155; अहो अभिष्टयः Māl. 1.

अभिष्टयः Refuge, shelter.

अभिष्टयः High praise.

अभिष्टयः War, battle, contest; जयं स्वादुभिष्टयः Halāy.

अभिष्टयः 1 Exchange. 2 Organ of generation.

—चक 1 A deceiver cheat 2 Traducer calumniator

अभिसंधा 1 Speech, declaration, word, assertion, promise; तेन सत्याभिसंधेन त्रिवर्गमुनिष्ठता Rām. true to his word. 2 Deceit.

अभिसंधानं 1 Speech, word, deliberate declaration, promise; सा हि सत्याभिसंधाना Rām. 2 Cheating, deception; पराभिसंधानपरं ययस्य विवेक्षितं R. 17. 76. 3 Aim, intention, purpose; अन्य-भिसंधितान्मवादिस्वमन्यकतृत्वं च Mit. 4 Making peace.

अभिसंधायः=अभिसंधि.

अभिसंधिः 1 Speech; deliberate declaration, promise. 2 Intention, object, purpose, aim. 3 Implied sense, the meaning intended, as in अयमभिसंधिः (frequently occurring in explanatory glosses). 4 Opinion, belief. 5 Special agreement, terms of an agreement, condition, stipulation.

अभिसमवायः Union.

अभिसंपत्तिः f. Becoming or being effected completely; going over, transition.

अभिसंपरायः Futurity.

अभिसंपातः 1 Meeting together, con- course, confluence. 2 War, battle, contest. 3 A curse.

अभिसंबन्धः Connection, relation; conjunction, contact; sexual connection; Ms. 5. 63.

अभिसंमुख a. Facing, fronting; looking respectfully towards.

अभिसरः 1 A follower, an attendant. 2 A companion.

अभिसरणं 1 Approaching, going to meet (also with hostile intentions). 2 Meeting, rendezvous, assignation or appointment of lovers; सद्भिसरणसम-सेन बलंती पतति पदानि कियंति चलेती Gīt. 6.

अभिसर्गः Creation.

अभिसर्जनं 1 A gift, donation. 2 Killing.

अभिसर्पणं Approaching, drawing near (with hostile intentions).

अभिसां (शां) त्वः, —त्वनं Conciliation consolation.

अभिसायं ind. At sunset, about even- ing; शिलोदयाद्रेरभिसायमुद्धकै Si. 1. 16; Ki. 11. 51.

अभिसारः 1 Going to meet (as a lover), appointment, assignation; रतिमुद्धारे गतमभिसारं मदनमनोहरत्वेयं Gīt. 5. 2 The place where lovers meet by ap- pointment, rendezvous; स्वरितमुपैति न कथमभिसारं Gīt. 6. 3 An attack, assault; शोभितसारः पुस्तकः Rām. —Comp. —स्थानं a place fit for making appointments; see under अभिसारिका below.

अभिसारिका A woman who either goes to meet her lover or keeps an appointment made by him Ku 7 3 R 6 12, कलापनी तु या सात सक्त साभिसारिका Ak The S D eco nends

the following 8 places as eligible spots for lovers to meet:—(1) a field; (2) a garden; (3) a ruined temple; (4) the house of a female messenger; (5) forest; (6) cara- vansary (a place for pilgrims &c.) (7) a cemetery; and (8) the bank of a river; क्षेत्रं वाटी भग्नेद्वालयो दूतीगृहं वनं नालयं च स्मशानं च नद्यादीनां तटी तथा ॥

अभिसारिन् a. Going to meet, vi- siting; attacking, rushing out, going forth; युद्धाभिसारिणः U. 5. —गी=अभि सारिका see above.

अभिस्नेहः Attachment, affection, love, desire; यः सर्वत्रारभिस्नेहः Bg. 2. 57 अभिस्फुरित a. Expanded to the full, full-grown (as a blossom).

अभिहत p. p. 1 Struck (fig. also), beaten, smitten, injured; वाराभिरातप ह्वाभिहतं सरोजं M. 5. 3, Amaru. 2 2 Struck, affected, overcome; शोक°, कान°, दुःख°. 3 Obstructed. 4 (In Math.) Multiplied.

अभिहतिः f. 1 Striking, beating, hurting &c. 2 (In Math.) Multipli- cation.

अभिहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetch- ing; R. 11. 43. 2 Robbing.

अभिह्वः 1 Invocation, calling 2 Sacrificing fully or completely. 3 Sacrificing.

अभिहारः 1 Carrying away, robbing, stealing. 2 An attack, assault 3 Arming oneself, taking up arms.

अभिहासः Jest, joke, mirth.

अभिहित p. p. 1 Said, spoken, declared, mentioned. 2 Addressed, called. —Comp. —अन्वयवादाः—वादिन् m a particular doctrine (or the fol- lower of that doctrine) on the im- port of words. The followers of this doctrine (the Naiyāyikas) hold that words by themselves can express their own independent meanings, which are afterwards combined into a sentence expressing one connected idea; that, in other words, it is the logical connection between the words of a sentence, and not the sense of the words themselves, that suggests the import or purport of a sentence, they thus believe in a *tātparyārtha* as distinguished from *vāchārtha* See K. P. 2.

अभिहोमः Offering an oblation of clarified butter.

अभी a. Without fear; R. 9. 63; 15 8

अभीक a 1 Longing after; anxious. 2 Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous, नेदस्तिनः सससोपगतानभीकान् Si. 5. 64. 3 Fearless.

अभीक्ष्ण a. 1 Repeated, frequent 2 Constant, perpetual 3 Excessive ह्यं ind 1 Frequent y repeated y 2 Constantly 3 Very uch exceed ng y

अमीघात = अभिघात q. v.
अमीक्षित *a.* Desired, wished. —तं
A wish, desire.

अमीक्षित, अमीप्सु *a.* Wishing for,
desirous of obtaining.

अमीरः 1 A cowherd. 2 N. of a
pastoral people; more usually written
अमीर q. v. —Comp. —पल्ली a hamlet of
cowherds.

अमीक्षापः A curse; see अभिज्ञाप.

अमीशुः-पुः 1 A rein, bridle; तेन हि
सुच्यताममीशुः S 1. 2 A ray of light;
प्रफुल्लतापिच्छनिभैरमीशुभिः Si. 1. 22; भत्
resplendent, splendid. 3 Desire. 4
Attachment.

अमीष्ट *p. p.* 1 Wished, desired. 2
Dear, favourite, darling. —ष्टः A
darling. —ष्टा A mistress, beloved
woman. —ष्टं 1 An object of desire.
2 A desirable object (अभिमत): अन्यस्मै
हृदयं देहि नानमीष्टे वष्टामहे Bk. 20. 24.

अमीष्यन्—अभिषय q. v.

अमुञ्ज *a.* 1 Not bent or crooked,
straight. 2 Well, free from disease.

अमुञ्ज *a.* Armless, maimed.

अमुजिष्या Not a slave or servant,
an independent woman.

अमुः 'Unborn,' N. of Vishnu.

अमृत *a.* Non-existent, what is not
or has not been; not true or real,
false. —Comp. —आहरणं 'utterance of
an unreality,' a covert expression, a
speech founded on fraud. —तद्भावः
the becoming or being changed into,
or making, that which it is not
before; अमृततद्भावेन; अकृष्णः कृष्णः संप-
द्यते तं करोति कृष्णिकरोति Sk.; cf. पयोवरीयुत-
चतु सद्यदा R. 2, 3. —पूर्व *a.* unprecedented,
unsurpassed; अमृतं वै राजा
चितामणिनाम Vās. 1, Ve. 3. 2. —मादुर्भावः
becoming manifest of what has not
been before. —इन्त्र *a.* having no enemy.

अमृतिः *f.* 1 Non-existence, non-
entity. 2 Poverty.

अमृतिः *f.* 1 Non-earth, any thing
but earth. 2 An unfit place or object,
no proper object for; अमृतिरियमविनयस्य
S. 7. स खलु मनोरथानाममृतिर्विजित्तज्जनावसर-
सत्कारः *ibid.* far exceeded or transcended
my (highest) expectations; Si.
1. 42.

अमृत, अमृतिन *a.* 1 Not hired or
paid. 2 Not supported.

अमेद *a.* 1 Undivided. 2 Identical,
same. —दः 1 Absence of difference
or distinction, identity, sameness;
तद्वक्त्रममेदे य उपमानोपमेययोः K. P. 10. 2
Close union; इच्छतां सह वक्त्रमिमेदं Ki. 9.
13; H. 3. 79; आशास्महे विग्रहोत्प्रेदं
Bh. 1. 24.

अमेद्य, अमेदिक *a.* 1 Impenetrable.
2 Indivisible. —द्यं A diamond.

अमोक्ष *a.* 1 Not to be eaten, pro-
hibited as food unholly 'अम' *a.* one
whose food is prohibited from being
eaten by others

अम्य *a.* 1 Near, proximate. 2
Fresh, new; इदं संज्ञितमम्यं संप्रहरीच्छुतयोः
Mb. —यं Proximity, vicinity.

अम्यं *a.* Recently marked.

अम्यन्ः 1 Smearing the body with
unctuous or oily substances, smearing
with oil; अम्यन्तपथ्यमल्लचकार. Ku. 7. 7.
2 Smearing in general, innunction.
3 An unguent.

अम्यञ्जनं 1 Smearing the body with
oily substances. 2 Smearing or
anointing in general. 3 Applying
collyrium to the eyelashes. 4 An
oily substance; oil, unguent.

अम्यधिक *a.* 1 More than, exceeding.
2 Surpassing, more than in quality
or quantity, higher, greater; यश्चाम्यधि-
कोऽस्माकं गुणः Rām.; न त्वस्मोरपम्यधिकः
कृतान्यः Bg. 11. 43; sometimes with
abl. or instr.; दानं दशम्यः कुमेभ्यो हस्तेऽ-
म्यधिकं वयः Ms. 8. 320. 3 More, extra-
ordinary, pre-eminent; मय पंचाम्यधिकः
S. 6. 2.

अम्यमुज्ञा, —ज्ञानं 1 Consent, appro-
val, permission; कृताम्यमुज्ञा कृष्णा गरीयसा
Ku. 5. 7, R. 2. 69. 2 Order, com-
mand. 3 Granting leave of absence,
dismissing. 4 Admission of an argu-
ment.

अम्यन्तर *a.* 1 Interior, internal,
inner (opp. बाह्य); R. 17. 45; K. 66;
Y. 3. 293. 2 Being included in, one
of a group or body; द्वेषीपरिजनान्तरः
M. 5. Initiated in, familiar or con-
versant with; with loc. or in comp.;
संगीतकेशन्तरे स्तः M. 5; अहो प्रयोगान्तरः
प्राह्निकः M. 2. 4 Nearest, intimate,
closely or intimately related; सक्तान्त्रा-
न्तरा देन Pt. 1. 259. —न्तं 1 The inside
or interior, inner or interior part (of
anything), space within; शमीनिवा-
न्तरलीनपावकां R. 3. 9; Bg. 5. 27. 2
Included space, interval (of time or
place); वचनात्पान्तरं Pt. 4. 3 The mind.
—Comp. —करण *a.* having the organs
(concealed) inside, internally possessed
of the powers of perception; V. 4. —कला the secret art, the art of
coquetry or flirtation.

अम्यन्तरकः An intimate friend.

अम्यन्तरीकृ 8 U. 1 To initiate,
familiarize with; प्रागल्भ्यादुक्तमिच्छति मेनेज-
न्तरीकृताः Rām. 2 To admit or intro-
duce to; सर्वविश्लेषेण अम्यन्तरीकरणाय K. 101;
Dk. 159, 162. 3 To make a near
friend of (a person); बाह्यान्त्रान्तरिकृताः
Pt. 1. 259.

अम्यन्तरीकरणं Initiating, introducing
&c.; सजीवनिर्जीवाश्च च द्युतकलास्वम्यन्तरीकरणं
Dk. 39.

अम्यन्तरीकृ 1 Attack, injury. 2 Disease.
अम्यन्तरीकृतं *p. p.* 1 Diseased
sick 2 Inured

An attack on an enemy
—ado Towards or against the enemy

अम्यमित्रीणः-यः, —मित्र्यः A warrior
who valiantly encounters his enemy,
उद्योगमम्यमित्रीणां यथेष्टं त्वं च संततु Bk. 5. 47,
मारीचांनुनयच्छास. दम्यमित्र्यो भवामि ते 46.

अम्ययः 1 Coming, arrival 2 Setting
(of the sun).

अम्यर्चनं, —र्चा Worship, adoration,
reverence.

अम्यर्ण *a.* Near, proximate, being
close or near (of space); approach-
ing, drawing near (of time); अम्यर्ण-
मागस्तुतमस्तुज्ञाद्रेः R. 2. 32. —र्ण Proximity,
vicinity; अंधकारिणि वनाम्यर्णे किमज्ञान्यति
Git. 7; अम्यर्णे परिभ्य निर्भरतः प्रभांचया राधया
Git. 1, Si. 3. 21.

अम्यर्थनं —ना A request, an entreaty,
petition, suit; नामम्यर्थन Ku. 1. 52.

अम्यर्थिन् *a.* One who begs, asks, &c
अम्यर्हणा 1 Worship. 2 Respect,
honour, reverence.

अम्यर्हित *a.* 1 Honoured, revered,
greatly respectable or venerable. 2
Fit, becoming, suitable; अम्यर्हिता वधुषु
तुल्यत्वा इतिर्विशेषणं तपोधनानां Ki. 3. 11.

अम्यवकर्षणं Extraction, drawing out.

अम्यवकाशः An open space.

अम्यवस्कंदः —दन् 1 Vigorously en-
countering an enemy, marching
against an enemy. 2 Striking so as
to disable an enemy. 3 A blow in
general.

अम्यवहरणं 1 Throwing away or
down. 2 Eating, taking food; thro-
wing down the throat (कंठादुधोन्नयनं Mit).

अम्यवहारः 1 Eating, taking food,
eating, drinking &c. 2 Food; जम-
शब्दोऽम्यवहारार्थवाची K'asi; संवादापेक्षी
M. 4.

अम्यवहार्य *pot. p.* Fit to eat, eatable
—यं Food; सर्वत्रौदरिकस्य अम्यवहार्यमेव विदयः
V. 3.

अम्यसनं 1 Repetition, repeated
practice or exercise. 2 Constant
study, close application (to anything),
(तां) विद्यामभ्यसनेनेव प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88.

अम्यसूयक *a.* (यिका *f.*) Jealous,
envious; a detractor, calumniator,
मातात्मपरदेहेषु प्रादिपतोऽम्यसूयकाः Bg. 16. 18.

अम्यसूया Envy, jealousy, disfavour,
anger; शक्राम्यसूयादिनिवृत्तये यः R. 6. 74,
लोषु वेदेषु च साम्यसूयाः 7. 2, 9. 64.

अम्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Repeated, frequently
practised, exercised; नयनयोरभ्यस्तमासीत्न
Amaru. 92; used or accustomed to,
अनन्यस्तत्रभार्याः U. 5. 2 Learnt, studied,
शेखरेभ्यस्तविद्यानां R. 1. 8; Bh. 3. 89 3
(In Math.) Multiplied. 4 (Ingram).
Reduplicated.

अम्यवकाशः Striking the breast with
the flat of the hand as a sign of
defiance (as by wrestlers &c.).

अम्यवकाशिनं 1 A false charge
groundless complaint 2 A desire

A false charge calumny

अभ्यागत *p. p.* 1 Come near, arrived 2 Come as a guest; सर्वत्राभ्यागते गृह H. 1. 108. -तः A guest, visitor.

अभ्यागमः 1 Coming or going near, arrival; a visit; तपोवनाभ्यागमसंभवा सुदः Si 1. 23; किं वा मत्प्रत्यागमकारणं ते R. 16. 8 Mv. 2. 22. 2 Vicinity, neighbourhood. 3 Encountering, attacking. 4 War, battle. 5 Enmity, hostility.

अभ्यागमनं Approach, arrival, visit; हेतु तदभ्यागमने परीक्षुः Ki. 3. 4.

अभ्यागारिकः One who is diligent in supporting a family.

अभ्याघातः An attack, assault.

अभ्यादानं Beginning, commencement, first beginning.

अभ्याधानं Laying on, adding (as fuel).

अभ्यात *a.* Ill, diseased.

अभ्यापातः A calamity, misfortune.

अभ्यामर्द्धः, -मर्द्धनं War, battle, conflict, attack.

अभ्यारोहः -रोहणं Ascending, mounting, going up to.

अभ्यावृत्तिः *f.* Repetition, recurrence (so many times); see अनभ्यावृत्ति also.

अभ्याश *a.* Near, proximate. -शः 1 Reaching to, pervading. 2 Proximate neighbourhood, vicinity (also written as अभ्यास q. v.); वायसाभ्याशे सनुपविष्टः Pt. 2, सहसाभ्यागतं मेरीमभ्याशपरिवर्तिनी Mb., Dk. 62. 3 Result, consequence. 4 Prospect, hope of gaining; hence oft. used in the sense of 'quickly'.

अभ्यासः 1 Repetition in general; व्याख्याता व्याख्यात इति पदभ्यासोऽभ्यासपरिसमाप्तिं शोतयति S. B.; नाभ्यासक्रममक्षिते Pt. 1. 151. 2 Repeated practice or exercise, continued practice or use; अविरतश्रमाभ्यासात् K. 30. अभ्यासेन तु कौन्तेय वैराग्येण च ब्रूयत Bg. 6. 35, 44 by constant practice (to remain pure and unmodified); 12. 12; 'निगृहीतेन मनसा R. 10. 23; so शर्, अस्त्र' &c. 3 Habit, custom, practice; अमंगलाभ्यासरति Ku. 5. 65; Y. 3. 68. 4 Discipline in arms, exercise, military discipline. 5 Reciting, study वायज्ञशिक्षयाभ्यासः K. P. 1. 6 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood (for अभ्यास); ब्रूयद्विरिवाभ्यासे (शे) मधौ परभूतोन्मुखी Ku. 6. 2; (अभ्यासे-शे मधौ most mean here speaking to 'Madhu who was near her,' scil. by having manifested himself before her, which fully preserves the simile of Pārvatī, herself silent, speaking to her lover who was near her through her friend); अप्रियं तवाभ्यासे दीप्ता पुष्यव्रता वधुः U. 7. 17 given in your charge; अभ्यासा-शा-दागतः Sk (regarded as an Aluk compound). 7 (In gram.) Reduplication. 8 The first syllable of a reduplicated base, reduplicative syllable 9 ('u Math) Multiplication 10 Chorus, burden of a song -COMP -वत् *a* approach-

ed, gone near. योगः abstraction of mind resulting from continuous deep meditation; अभ्यासयोगेन ततो मासिच्छातं वनेज्य Bg. 12. 9. -लोपः dropping of the reduplicative syllable. व्यवयः interval caused by the reduplicative syllable.

अभ्यासादनं Attacking or facing an enemy.

अभ्याहननं 1 Striking, hurting, killing. 2 Impeding, obstructing.

अभ्याहारः 1 Bringing near or towards, conveying. 2 Robbing.

अभ्युक्षणं 1 Sprinkling over, wetting; परस्परभ्युक्षणतत्परता (तासां) R. 16. 57. 2 Consecration by sprinkling.

अभ्युचित *a.* Usual, customary.

अभ्युन्नयः 1 Increase, augmentation. 2 Prosperity.

अभ्युत्कीर्णनं Loud acclamation.

अभ्युत्थानं 1 Rising (from a seat) to do honour, rising in honour of. 2 Starting, departure, setting out. 3 Rise (lit. and fig.), elevation, prosperity, dignity; (तस्य) नवाभ्युत्थानादक्षिणो नन्दुः सज्जताः प्रजाः R. 4. 3. यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य न्धाविर्भवति भारत । अभ्युत्थानमधर्मस्य तदात्मानं सृजामहे Bg. 4. 7.

अभ्युत्पतनं Springing or leaping against, sudden spring or leap, assault; अलक्षिताभ्युत्पतनो नृपेण R. 2. 27.

अभ्युदयः 1 Rise (of heavenly bodies); sunrise. 2 Rise, prosperity, good fortune, elevation, success; सृजति नः स्वामिनमभ्युदयाः Ratn. 1; मधो हि लोकभ्युदयाय तदशा R. 3. 14. 3 A festival; festive occasion. 4 Beginning, commencement.

अभ्युदाहरणं An example or illustration of a thing by its reverse.

अभ्युदित *p. p.* 1 Risen. 2 Elevated. 3 Asleep at sunrise.

अभ्युदयः, -मनः, -गतिः *f.* 1 Going forth to meet or to do honour (to a guest or to a venerable person). 2 Rising, occurring, originating.

अभ्युन्नत *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up; as 'आवृण, शस्त्र. 2 Prepared or ready, exerting oneself for (with inf., dat., loc. or in comp.). 3 Gone forth, risen, appearing forth, or approaching; कुलमभ्युन्नतवृत्तेश्वर R. 8. 15. 4 Given or brought unsolicited.

अभ्युन्नत *a.* 1 Raised, elevated; S. 3. 8. 2 Projecting upwards; very high; Ku. 1. 33.

अभ्युन्नतिः *f.* Great elevation or prosperity.

अभ्युपगमः 1 Approach, arrival. 2 Granting, admitting, accepting to be true; confession (as of guilt). 3 Undertaking, promising; निगम° M. 1 a contract, agreement, promise -COMP -सिद्धात् an admitted proposition or axiomatic

अभ्युपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching to assist, taking pity or compassion on, favouring; a favour, kindness, अनवाभ्युपपत्त्या S. 4. 2 Consolation 3 Protection, defence; ब्राह्मणाभ्युपपत्तौ च शपथं नास्ति पातकं Ms. 8. 112. 4 An agreement, assent, promise. 5 Impregnation of a woman (especially of a brother's widow as an act of duty).

अभ्युपायः 1 A promise, an engagement, agreement. 2 A means, an expedient, remedy; असिन्धुपाणिं विजयाभ्युपाये Ku. 3. 19.

अभ्युपायनं A complimentary present; inducement, bribe.

अभ्युपेत *ind.* Having approached, having agreed or promised. -COMP. -अभ्युपेता one of the 18 titles of Hindu law, breach of contract or engagement between master and servant.

अभ्युपेत्य *p. p.* 1 Come near, approached. 2 Promised, accepted, undertaken; Me. 38.

अभ्युषः, अभ्युषः, अभ्युषः A sort of cake or bread.

अभ्युहः 1 Arguing, reasoning, discussion. 2 Deduction, inference, guess, conjecture; पराभ्युहस्थानान्यपि तदुत्तराणि स्थगयति Mal. 1. 14. 3 Supplying an ellipsis. 4 Understanding.

अभ्र 1 P. [अभ्रति, आवभ्र, अभ्रति] To go, wander about; वनेष्वानभ्र निर्मयः Bk. 4. 11; 14. 110.

अभ्र 1 A cloud. 2 Atmosphere, sky, परितो विप्रां दधद्भ्रक्षिः Si. 9. 3, see अभ्रलिह &c. 3 Talc, mica. 4 (In arith) A zero or cypher. -COMP. -अवकाशः clouds as the only shelter; fall of rain. -अवकाशिक, -काशिन् *a.* exposed to the rain (and so practising penance), not seeking shelter from the rain. -उत्थः 'sky-born' the thunder bolt of Indra. -नागः one of the elephants supporting the globe; N of Airavata. -पथः 1 atmosphere. -2 balloon. -पिशाचः, चक्रः 'sky-demon', epithet of Rāhu. -पुष्पः N. of a cane (Mar. वेत) Calamus Rotang. (-ए) 1. water. -2 'a sky flower', anything impossible, a castle in the air. -मातंगः Indra's elephant, Airāvata -माला, हेतु° a line, succession, or mass of clouds.

अभ्रलिह *a.* 'Cloud-licking', touching or scraping the clouds (very high); अभ्रलिहायाः प्रासादाः Me. 64, प्रासादमभ्रलिहमात्रोह R. 14. 29. -हः Wind अभ्रकं Talc, mica. -COMP -भस्मन् *n.* calx of talc. -सस्त्रं steel.

अभ्रकप *a.* Touching or scraping the clouds, very high प्रादा नल्य Bk -व 1 W nd, air 2 A mountain

अथसु: *f.* The female elephant of the east, the mate of Airāvata, Indra's elephant. -COMP. -मियः, -वल्लभः Airāvata.

अग्निः-त्री *f.* 1 A wooden scraper or sharp-pointed stick (for cleaning a boat). 2 A spade, hoe in general.

अग्नित *a.* Overcast with clouds, clouded, R. 3. 12.

अग्निय *a.* Belonging to or produced from clouds, sky or mustaka. -यः Lightning. -यं A mass of thunder-clouds.

अग्नेयः Non-deviation, fitness, propriety.

अम् *ind.* 1 Quickly. 2 A little.

अम् 1 P. [अमति, अभितु, अमित] 1 To go to go to or towards. 2 To serve, honour. 3 To sound, 4 To eat. —10 P or *Caus.* (आमयति) 1 To come upon, attack, afflict with sickness or pain from disease. 2 To be ill or be afflicted or diseased.

अम *a.* Unripe (as fruit). —मः 1 Going. 2 Sickness, disease. 3 A servant, follower. 4 This, self.

अमंगल-रूप *a.* 1 Inauspicious, evil, ill, R. 12. 43; °अम्याकरुति Ku. 5. 65; अमंगलं झीलं तव भवतु नमिधमसिले Pushpa-danta. 2 Unlucky, unfortunate.—लः The castor-oil tree (रंड). —लं Inauspiciousness, ill-luck; evil; oft. used in dramatic literature; शांतं पापं प्रतिहतमंगलं; cf.; God forbid.

अमंड *a.* 1 Without decoration or ornaments. 2 Without froth or scum (as boiled rice). —डः The castor oil tree (रंड).

अमत् *a.* 1 not felt, not perceptible by the mind, unknown. 2 Disliked, not agreed to —तः 1 Time. 2 Sickness, disease. 3 Death.

अमति *a.* Evil-minded, wicked, depraved. —तिः 1 A rogue, cheat. 2 The moon. 3 Time. —तिः *f.* 1 Ignorance, unconsciousness, absence of knowledge, intention, or forethought; अमर्त्यतानि बहु जन्मका; Ms. 5. 20; 4 222. —COMP. —पूर्व *a.* unconscious, unintentional.

अमत्त *a.* Sober, sane.

अमत्रं 1 A pot, vessel, utensil. 2 Strength, power.

अमत्सर *a.* Not jealous or envious, charitable.

अमनस्, -अमनस्क *a.* 1 Without the organ of desire, thought &c. 2 Devoid of intellect (as a child). 3 Inattentive. 4 Having no control over the mind. 5 Devoid of affection. —*n.* (—नः) 1 Not the organ of desire, non-perception. 2 Inattentive.

म The Supreme Being —COMP.

—मत्त *a.* unknown, unthought of —नीत *a.* disapproved, condemned

reprobate.—योगः inattention. —हर *a.* displeasing, disagreeable.

अमनाक *ind.* Not a little, greatly, very much.

अमनुष्य *a.* 1 Not human, not manly. 2 Not frequented by man. —रयः 1 Not a man. 2 A demon.

अमंत्र, वक्र *a.* 1 Not accompanied by Vedic verses, not requiring the repetition of Vedic texts, as a ceremony &c. 2 Not entitled to Vedic verses, such as a Sūdra, a female &c. 3 Not knowing Vedic text, अवताना-मंत्राणां Ms. 12 114. 4 not accompanied by the use of spells or incantations, as a cure &c.; अन्त्या कथमन्यावलीढा न हि जीवति जना मनाममेवाः Bv. 1. 111.

अमंद *a.* 1 Not slow or dull, active, intelligent. 2 Sharp, strong, violent (wind &c.). 3 Not little, much, excessive, great, violent; अमंदमदुर्दिन U. 5. 5; अमंदमिलिदिदिरे निखिलमादुर्दिमदिरे Bv. 4. 1.

अमम *a.* Without egotism, without any selfish or worldly attachment शरणेष्वममश्चैव वृक्षहलनिकेतनः Ms. 6. 26.

अममता, —त्वं Indifference, disinterestedness.

अमर *a.* Undying, immortal, imperishable; अजरानरवत् शनो विद्यामर्थं च साययेत् H. Pr. 3, Ms. 2. 148. —रः 1 A god, deity. 2 Quicksilver. 3 Gold. 4 The number 33 (that being the number of Gods). 5 N. of Amarasimha. 6 A heap of bones. —रा 1 The residence of Indra (cf. अमरावती). 2 The navel string. 3 The womb. 4 A house-post. —री 1 A female of gods. 2 Indra's capital. —COMP. —अंगना, —ह्रीः a celestial nymph, heavenly damsel; सुषाण रत्नाणि हरामरागनाः Si 1. 51. —अद्रिः, 'mountain of the gods,' N. of the mountain Sumeru. —अधिपः, ईशः, ईश्वरः, पतिः, भर्ता, राजः &c. 'the lord of the gods,' epithets of Indra; sometimes of Siva and Vishnu also.

—आचार्यः, —गुरु, —हृष्यः 'preceptor of the gods,' epithets of Brihaspati. —आपगा —सदिनी, —सरित् *f.* the heavenly river, epithets of the Ganges; तदिनीरिशसि वसत् Bh. 3. 123. —आलयाः the abode of the gods, heaven. —कंदकं N. of that part of the Vindhya range which is near the source of the river Narmadā. —कोशः, —पः N. of the most popular Sanskrit lexicon called after the author अमरसिंह. —तरुः दारुः 1 a celestial tree, a tree in the paradise of Indra; अमरतरुः सुखमसौ परमो वनसं पूर्ण सकल कामस्य Bv. 1. 28. —2 = देवदारु. —3 the wish-yielding tree —द्विजः a Brāhmaṇa who lives by attending a temple or idol; or one who superintends a temple पुरं the residence of the gods or a celestial paradise —दुष्पः व्यक्तं त्वं यं द

ing tree (कल्पवृक्ष). —प्रख्य-प्रभ *a.* like an immortal. —रत्नं a crystal. —लोकः the world of the gods, heaven; ता heavenly bliss; तेषु सम्पादयते मानो गच्छन्मर-लोकतां Ms. 2. 5. —सिंहः N. of the author of *Amarakosha*; he was a Jaina and is said to have been one of the 9 gems that adorned the court of king Vikramāditya.

अमरता, —त्वं Immortality.

अमरावती Abode of the gods, residence of Indra.; ससंभ्रमं द्रुतपातितार्गला निमीलितक्षीव भियामरावती K. P. 1.

अमर्य *a.* Immortal, divine, imperishable; भवेति R. 7. 53; °सुवर्गं heaven, °ता immortality. —र्यः A god —COMP. —आपगा the celestial river, epithet of the Ganges; Vikr. 18. 104.

अमर्य *n.* Not a vital organ or part of the body. —COMP. —वेचिन् *a.* not injuring the vital parts; mild, soft.

अमर्याद *a.* 1 Exceeding due limits or bounds, transgressing every bound, disrespectful, improper; नयो-दायाममर्यादाः चित्रितिष्ठति सर्वदा Pt. 1. 142. तादृशं लयमर्यादं कर्म कर्तुं चिकीर्षसि Bām 2 Boundless, infinite. —दा Transgression of due limits or bounds, impropriety of conduct, disrespect, violation of due respect.

अमर्य *a.* Not enduring or bearing. —र्यः 1 Non-endurance, intolerance, impatience; अमर्यश्च्येन जनस्य जंतुना न जा-तहादेन न विद्विषाद् Ki. 1. 33; jealousy, jealous anger; किं तु भवतस्तत्तत्रापोल्लस्य-चमर्यः U. 5. In Rhet. अमर्य is one of the 33 minor feelings or व्यभिचारिभाव See S. D.; R. G. thus defines it: परकृतावशादितानांपराधजन्यो मौनवाक्पाकस्यादिकारणभुताक्षितवृत्तिविशेषोऽमर्यः.. 2 Anger, passion, wrath; पुत्रवधामर्येक्षितेन गांडीविन Ve. 4; सानर्यं angry, indignant; सानर्यं angrily. 3 Impetuosity, violence. —COMP. —ज *a.* arising from anger or impatience. —हासः an angry laugh, sarcastic sneer.

अमर्यण, चित्त, चित्त, चित्त *a.* 1 Impatient, intolerant, unforgiving Pt. 1. 326. 2 Angry, indignant, passionate; हृदि क्षतो गोत्रभिद्व्यमर्यणः R. 3. 53, अभिमन्युवधामर्यणिः पांडुरूपैः Ve. 4. 3 Impetuous, determined.

अमल *a.* 1 Free from dirt or impurities, pure, stainless, spotless; अमलाः स्रद्धः Pt. 2. 171 pure, sincere. 2 White, shining; कर्णावसक्तमलदत्तपत्र Ku. 7. 23; R. 6. 80. —ला 1 N. of the goddess Lakshmi. 2 The navel cord. 3 N. of a tree (Mar. आवळा). —लं 1 Purity. 2 Talo. 3 The Supreme Spirit. —COMP. —पतञ्जि *m.* (त्री) the wild goose. —रत्नं, —मणिः a crystal.

अमलान *a.* Clean spotless, pure (morally also) न त्वेवायं जने

न प जीवित Ms 2 2

अमलः 1 Disease. 2 Stupidity. 3 A fool. 4 Time.

अमा *a.* Measureless. -*ind.* 1 With, near, close to. 2 Together with, in conjunction or company with, as in अमास्य, अमावास्या q. v. -*f* 1 The day of the new moon, the day of the conjunction of the sun and moon; अमायां तु सदा सोम औषधीः प्रतिपद्यते Vyāsa. 2 The sixteenth digit of the moon. -*m.* The soul. -*Comp.* -अंतः the end of the the day of new moon. -एवं *n.* the sacred time of अमा, day of new moon.

अमांस *a.* 1 Without flesh, not containing flesh. 2 Lean, thin, weak. -*s* Not flesh, anything but flesh. -*Comp.* -ओदुनिक *a.* (की *f.*) not relating to a preparation of rice with meat.

अमार्यः A companion or follower of a king, minister; अमार्यद्वैः सवयोमिरजितः R. 3. 28

अमात्र *a.* 1 Boundless, immeasurable. 2 Not whole or entire. 3 Not elementary. -*ज्ञः* The Supreme Spirit.

अमानर्न, ना Disrespect insult; disobedience.

अमानस्ये Pain.

अमानिन् *a.* Modest, humble.

अमाह्व *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Not human, not belonging to man, supernatural, unearthly, superhuman; अकृतिरेवाहुमा-पयसमाहुवतां K. 132.

अमाहुव *a.* Not human, superhuman &c.

अमाम (मा) सी=अमावसी or अमावास्या q. v.

अमाय *a.* 1 Not cunning or sagacious, guileless, sincere. 2 Immeasurable. -*य* 1 Absence of fraud or deceit, honesty, sincerity. 2 (In Vedānta phil.) Absence of delusion or error, knowledge of the supreme truth. -*व* The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म).

अमायिक, मायिन् *a.* Guileless, honest.

अमावस्या, वास्या, वसी, वासी (also written अमावसी-मासी) The day of new moon, when the sun and moon dwell together or are in conjunction; the 15th day of the dark half of every lunar month; द्युर्वाचंद्रमसीः यः परः सविहर्षः साआवस्या Gobhila.

अमित *a.* 1 Unmeasured, boundless, unlimited, immense; नितं ददाति हि पिता नितं प्राता नितं हतः 1 अमितस्य हि दातारं भर्तारं का न पूजयेत् Rām. 2 Neglected, disregarded. 3 Unknown. 4 Unpolished. -*Comp.* -अक्षर *a.* prosaic. -आन *a.* of great lustre, of unbounded splendour. -ओजस् *a.* of unbounded energy, all-powerful, Almighty. तेजस्, द्युति *a.* of unbounded lustre or glory -विक्रम 1 of unbounded valour 2 a name of Viṣṇu

अमित्रः Not a friend, an enemy, adversary, foe, rival, opponent; स्याताममित्रौ मित्रे च सहजप्राकृतावपि Si. 2 36; तस्य मित्राण्यमित्रास्ते 101; प्रकृत्यमित्रा हि सतामसाधवः Ki 14. 21. -*Comp.* -घात, वातिन्, -हन्, हन् killing enemies. -जित् *a.* conquering one's enemies; अमित्रजिन्मित्रजि-दोर्जसा यत् N. 1. 13.

अमिथ्या *adv.* Not falsely, truly; तामुच्यते विषममिथ्या R. 14. 6.

अमिन् *a.* Sick, diseased.

अमिषं 1 An object of worldly enjoyment, luxury. 2 Honesty, absence of fraud or deceit. 3 Flesh.

अमीवा 1 Affliction, sickness, disease. 2 Distress, terror. -*व* Affliction, distress, pain, injury.

अमुक् *pron. a.* A certain person or thing, so and so (to be used when a person or thing is referred to without a name); मते अमुकमुद्रस्य यदशोपरिलेखितम् Y. 2 86-87; उभयाम्भयधितैवेतन्मया हसुक्कसुता । लिखितं हसुक्केति लेखकैरेति ततो लिखेत् 88.

अमुक् *a.* 1 Not loosened, not let go. 2 Not liberated from recurring birth and death, not having got final beatitude. -*क्त* A weapon (a knife, sword &c.) that is always grasped and not thrown. -*Comp.* -हस्त *a.* sparing, stingy (in a bad sense), frugal, economical; सदा ग्रहद्वया भाष्यं व्यथे चासुक्कहस्ता Ms. 5. 150.

अमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Non-liberation. 2 Want of freedom or liberty.

अमुत् *ind.* 1 From there, there. 2 From that place, from above, i. e. from the other world or heaven. 3 Upon this, thereupon; henceforth.

अमुत् *ind.* (opp. इह) 1 There, in that place, therein; अमुत्तासत् यवनः Dk. 127. 2 There (in what precedes or has been said), in that case. 3 There above, in the next world, in the life to come; यद्वज्जीवं च तत्तुर्गदैनानुत्तं सुखं वसेत्. 4 There; अनेनैवाभारैः सर्वे नरैरेषुव भक्षिताः Ks.

अमुत् *ind.* Thus, in that manner.

अमुज्य (gen. of अद्म्) Of such a one (in comp. only). -*Comp.* -कुल *a.* belong to the family of such a one. (-लं) a wellknown family. -पुत्रः, -त्री the son or daughter of such a one or of a good or well-known family or origin; see अमुज्यावण. अमुह्य, -ज्ञ, -क्ष, *a.* (-शी, -क्षी *f.*) Such-like, such a one, of such a form or kind.

अमूर्त *a.* Formless, incorporeal, unembodied (opp. मूर्त where Mukta. says मूर्तत्वं=अवच्छिन्नपरिमाणवत्त्वं). -*र्तः* N. of Siva. -*Comp.* -गुणः (In Vais. phil.) a quality considered to be अमूर्त or incorporeal such as अर्थ अर्थ &c

अमूर्ति *a.* Formless, shapeless -*र्ति* N of Viṣṇu -*र्तिः f* Shapelessness

अमूल, लक *a.* 1 Rootless (lit.); (fig.) without basis or support, baseless, groundless. 2 Without authority; not being in the original; नासूलं लिखते किञ्चित् Malli. 3 Without material cause, as the Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas.

अमूल्य *a.* Priceless, invaluable.

अमृणालं The root of a fragrant grass (वरिण, Mar. काळा काळा) used for screens &c.

अमृत *a.* 1 Not dead. 2 Immortal. 3 Imperishable, indestructible -*तः* 1 A God, an immortal, a deity 2 N. of Dhanvantari, physician of the gods. -*ता* 1 Spirituous liquor 2 N. of various plants. -*तं* 1 (a) Immortality. (b) Final beatitude, absolution; Ms. 12. 104; स त्रिषु चामृताय च Ak. 2 The collective body of immortals. 3 The world of immortality, Paradise, Heaven. 4 Nectar of immortality, ambrosia, beverage of the gods (opp. विष) supposed to be churned out of the ocean; देवाहुरेष्टतममुदुनिधिमन्त्रे Ki. 5. 30. विशादच्युतं ग्राह्यं Ms. 2. 239; विषमम्यमुत्त कश्चिद्भवेद्भुतं वा विषमीश्वरेच्छया R. 8. 46; oft used in combination with words like वाच्, वचनं, वाणी &c. कुमारजन्माहृतसंनिताक्षर R. 3. 16. 5 The Soma juice. 6 Antidote against poison. 7 The residue or leavings of a sacrifice (यज्ञोष); Ms. 3. 285. 8 Unsolicited alms, alms got without solicitation; मृतं स्यादाचितं नैक्ष्यम-मृतं स्यादाचितं Ms. 4. 4-5. 9 Water, अमृतभामातजीवित U. 6. 21; cf. also the formulas अमृतोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा and अमृत-विधानमसि स्वाहा repeated by Brāhmanas at the time of sipping water before the commencement and at the end of meals. 10 A drug. 11 Clarified butter; अमृतं नाम यत् संतो मंत्रजिह्वं जुह्वति Si. 2. 107. 12 Milk. 13 Food in general. 14 Boiled rice. 15 Anything sweet, anything lovely or charming. 16 Gold. 17 Quicksilver 18 Poison. 19 The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म). -*Comp.* -अंशुः -करः, -दीधितिः, -द्युतिः, -रश्मिः &c. epithets of the moon; अमृतदीधितिरेव विदर्भजे N. 4. 104 -अंशुस्, -अशनः, -आशिश *m.* 'one whose food is nectar'; a god, an immortal. -आहरणः N. of Garuḍa who once stole Amṛita. -उत्पन्ना a fly (-लं), उत्पन्नं a kind of collyrium. -कुदं a vessel containing nectar. -क्षारं sal ammoniac. -गर्भ *a.* filled with water or nectar; ambrosial. (-र्तः) 1 the individual soul. -2 the supreme soul. -तरंगिणी moonlight. -द्रव *a.* shedding nectar. (-वः) flow of nectar. -धारा 1 N. of a metre 2 flow of nectar -*प* 1 a drinker of nectar a god or deity 2 N. of Viṣṇu 3 one who

drinks wine; अमृतमद्यपानमवांछयासावधरममुं मद्युपस्तवाजिहीते Si 7. 42 (where अं has sense 1 also). -फला a bunch of grapes, vine plant, a grape (द्राक्षा). -देव्युः 1 a god or deity in general -2 a horse or the moon. -भुञ्ज् m. an immortal, a god, deity; one who tastes the sacrificial residues. -भू a. free from birth and death. -मथनं churning (of the ocean) for nectar. -रसः 1 nectar, ambrosia; काव्यामृतसत्त्वाद्: H. 1. विविधकाव्यामृतरसान् विमानः Bh. 3. 40. -2 the Supreme Spirit. -लता, लतिका a nectar-giving creeping plant. -वाक् a producing nectar-like sweet words -सार a. ambrosial. (-रः) 1 clarified butter. -सू, -सूतिः 1 the moon (distilling nectar). -2 mother of the gods. -सौदरः 'brother or nectar', the horse called उच्चैःश्रवस्. -स्रवः flow of nectar. -स्रुत a. shedding or distilling nectar; Ku. 1. 45.

अमृतकं The nectar of immortality.

अमृतता, -त्वं Immortality.

अमृतेशयः N. of Vishnu (sleeping in waters).

अमृषा ind. Not falsely, truly.

अमृष्ट a. Unrubbed. -COMP. -मृज् a. of unimpaired purity.

अमेदस्क a. Fatless, lean

अमेधस्य a. Foolish, stupid, an idiot.

अमेध्य a. 1 Not able or allowed to sacrifice. 2 Unfit for a sacrifice; नमिष्यं प्रक्षिपेद्वी Ms. 4. 53, 56; 5. 5, 132.

3 Unholy, filthy, foul, dirty, impure, Bg. 17. 10; Bh. 3. 106. -ह्य 1 Excrement, ordure; ससृक्षजेद्राजमर्गं यस्वमे-

व्यमनापदि Ms. 9. 282; 5. 126. 2 An unlucky or inauspicious omen; अमेध्यं दृष्ट्वा सूर्यसुनिश्चित Kāty. -COMP. -कुणपाशिन्

a. feeding on carrion. -युक्त, -लित a. smeared with ordure, foul, defiled, dirty.

अमेय a. 1 Immeasurable, boundless; अमेयो मितलोकस्त्वं R. 10. 18. 2 Unknowable. -COMP. -आत्मन् a. possessing an immeasurable soul, magnanimous. (-m.) N. of Vishnu.

अमोघ a. 1 Unfailing, reaching the mark; यमुष्मसौर्गं समवच बाणं Ku. 3. 66; R. 3. 53; 12. 97; कानिलक्ष्येष्वमेघैः Ms. 73 2 Unerring, infallible (words, boon &c.); अमेघाः प्रतिगृह्यतावर्ष्यमुपदमा-

शिषः R. 1. 44. 3 Not vain or useless, fruitful, productive; यदमेघमपानंतर्हं वीजमज त्वया Ku. 2. 5; so 'बलं', 'शक्ति', 'वीर्य', 'क्रोधः' &c. -वः 1 Not failing or erring. 2 N. of Vishnu. -COMP. -द्वंदः

unerring in punishment, N. of Siva. -दर्शिन, हृदि a. of unerring mind or view. -बल a. of never-failing strength or vigour. -वाच् f. words not vain or die that are sure to be fulfilled (a) one whose words are not vain -वाहित a. never disappo-

inted. -विक्रमः of never failing valour, N. of Siva.

अं 1 P. 1 To go. 2 (A.) To sound.

अंवः A father. -च 1 The eye. 2 Water. -च ind. A particle of affirmation; 'well,' 'well now.'

अंवकं 1 An eye (in अंवक). 2 A father.

अंवरं 1 Sky, atmosphere, ether; तावत्तर्जयद्वारे R. 12. 41. 2 Cloth, garment, clothing, dress; दिव्यमाल्यांबरम् Bg. 11. 11; R. 3. 9; दिगंबरः सागरांबरं मही the sea-girt earth. 3 Saffron. 4 Talc. 5 A kind of perfume (Ambergris).

-COMP. -अंतः 1 the end of a garment. -2 the horizon. -ओकस् m. dwelling in heaven, a god; (भस्मरजः) विलिख्यते मौलिमिरंजयैकसां Ku. 5. 79. -दं cotton.

-मणिः the sun. -लेखिन a. skytouching; R. 13. 26.

अंवरिणं (In some senses अंवरिणः also)

1 A frying-pan. 2 Regret, remorse. 3 War, battle. 4 One of the bells. 5 A young animal, colt. 6 The sun. 7 N. of Vishnu. 8 N. of Siva.

अंवरुः 1 The offspring of a man of the Brāhmaṇa and a woman of the Vaisya tribe; ब्राह्मणाद्वैश्यकन्यायामंवरुं नाम जायते Ms. 10. 8, Y. 1. 91. 2 An elephant-driver. 3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants. -ष्टा N. of several plants:—(a) गणिका, दृथिका (Mar. जुई) (b) पाटा (Mar. पहाडपूल); (c) बुक्कि (Mar. बुक्का); (d) another plant (Mar. अंबुडा) -ष्टा, ष्टी An Ambashtha

वो

अंवेत् 9. Voc. अंवे Ved; अंवे in later Sanskrit 1 A mother; also used as an affectionate or respectful mode of address; 'good woman,' 'good mother'; किमंवाभिः प्रेषितः, अंवानां कुर्यात्, निर्विघ्नं स्यात् कृतान्जलिस्तव यदंवे सत्यं

of Durgā, wife of Kṛishṇa. 2 Pāṇḍu's mother, a concubine of Kāśirāja. [She and her two sisters were carried off by Bhīṣma to be the wives of Vichitra-Viryā who had no issue. Amba, however, had been previously betrothed to a king of Śala and Bhīṣma sent her to him; but the latter rejected her because she had been in another man's house. So she came back to Bhīṣma and prayed him to accept her; but he could not break his vow of life-long celibacy, and being enraged she returned to the forest and practised austere penance to revenge herself on Bhīṣma. Siva favoured her and promised her the desired vengeance in another birth. Afterwards she was born as Sikhandini, daughter of Drupada, who came to be called Sikhandin and became the cause of Bhīṣma's death.]

-मा A mother

1 A mother good woman (as a e m of respect o endea ment)

2 N. of a plant (Mar. अंबुडा). 3 N. of the youngest daughter of Kāśirāja wife of Vichitra-Viryā. She became the mother of Pāṇḍu by Vyāsa who was invoked by Satyawati to beget a son to Vichitra-Viryā who had died without issue.

अंविक्ता 1 A mother, good woman, also used like अंवा as a term of respect or endearment; अतिक्रं अंविक्ते वृष्टमम विजानि Mk. 1. 2 N. of Pārvatī, wife of Siva; अक्षीर्भिरविक्तासुः गुरभाकभिरंविक्ता Ku. 6. 90. 3 N. of the middle daughter of Kāśirāja and the eldest wife of Vichitra-Viryā. Like her youngest sister she had no progeny, and Vyāsa begot on her a son named धृतराष्ट्र; see अंवा above -COMP. -पतिः, -भर्ता N. of Siva. -पुत्रः, -सुतः N. of धृतराष्ट्र.

अंविक्तेयः, -यकः N. of Ganesa, Kārttikeya or Dhṛitarāṣṭra; more correctly written अंविक्तेय q. v.

अंशु n. 1 Water; गमंशु सितंशु राहू K. P. 10. 2 The watery element of the blood (cf. imber). -COMP.

-कणः a drop of water. -कंठकः (short-nosed) alligator. -रंकरातः alligator

-कीडाः, -कुर्मः a porpoise. -कैशरः lemon-tree (खालगड्ड). -क्रिया libation of water; presentation of water to the Manes of the deceased. -ग, -चर,

-चारिन् a. moving or living in water, aquatic. -घनः hail. -चत्वरं a lake. -ज a. produced in water, aquatic (opp.

स्थलज); हृषीनि च माल्यानि स्थलजाण्यं कुजानि च Rām. (-जः) 1 the moon. -2 camphor. -3 the Śārāsa bird. -4 the conch. (-जं) 1 a lotus; इंद्रीवरेण नयनमुत्तमं कुजेन S. Til 3. -2 the thunderbolt of Indra. -जुः, आसुतः 'the lotus-born god', Brāhmā; आसुता the goddess Lakshmi. -जन्मन् n. a lotus. (-m.) 1 the moon. -2 the conch. -3 Śārāsa.

-तस्करः 'water-thief', the sun. -व a. giving or yielding water. (-वः) a cloud; नवाब्जुदानीकमुहूर्तलोचने R. 3. 53.

-धरः 1 a cloud; वदिनश्चाब्जधराश्च योनयः Ku. 4. 43; शस्त्रमुद्राब्जधरोपरोधः R. 6 44 2 talc. -धिः 1 any receptacle of waters, such as a jar; अंशुधिर्यटः Sk. -2 the ocean; क्षारं Bh. 2. 6. -ः the number four (in Math.). -निधिः 'treasure of waters', the ocean; देवाहुरिदृतमंशुनिधिर्ममथे Ki. 5. 30. -प a. drinking water. (-प) 1 the ocean. -2 Varuṇa, the regent of waters. -पातः current, flow or stream of water, cascade; गंगापातप्रतिना गृहेभ्यः Bk 1. 8. -प्रसादः, -प्रसादनं the clearing nut tree (कतक) q. v.; कलकतकवृक्षस्य यद्यर्थमुपसादकं । न नामयदण्डादेव तस्य वारि स्तीर्यते -अवं a lotus -भुज् m. 1 water bearer a cloud 2 the ocean -3 talc a produced on y n water (-ज) a conchshell -भुज्

a cloud; अनित्यचित्तमनुसृज्यं च Ki. 5. 12. -राजः 1 the ocean. -2 Varuṇa. -राशिः receptacle or store of water, the ocean; त्वयि ज्वलन्त्योर्वा इवांबुप्रासी S. 3. 3; चंद्रोदयार्थं इवांबुप्राशिः Ku. 3. 67. R. 6. 57; 9. 82. -रुहः n. 1 a lotus. -2 Śāraśā. -रुहः, -रुह, a lotus; विपुलिनां रुहा न सद्रुहः Ki. 5. 10. -रोहिणी a lotus. -वाहः 1 a cloud; तडिल्लंतमिवांबुवाहं Ki. 3. 1; भर्तुमित्रं त्रिमयविषयं विद्धि नामंबुवाहं Me. 99. -2 a lake. -3 water-bearer. -वाहिनः a. carrying or conveying water. -m.) a cloud. -वाहिनी a wooden vessel, a sort of bucket. -विहारः sporting in water. -वेतसः a kind of cane or reed growing in water. -सरणं flow or current of water. -सपिणी a leech. -सेचनी a wooden baling vessel.

अंबुमत् a. Watery, containing water. -ती N. of a river.

अंबुलुत a. Sputtered, pronounced indistinctly in shutting the lips, the sound thus remaining as it were in the mouth; uttered while emitting saliva from the mouth. -ते A sputtering noise, the growling of a bear; दधति कुहरमाजामंत्रं महकयुगलमसुरसितयुगलं स्वानमंबुलुतानि U. 2. 21; Māl. 9. 6; Mv. 5. 41.

अंश 1 A. [अंशते, अंशित] To sound. अंशसू n. 1 Water; कथमप्यंशं सामंतादिभिः प्रतीक्षते Ku. 2. 37; स्वयमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौमसा परिधिपति Si. 2. 54; अंशसाकृतं done by water P. VI. 3. 3. 2 The sky. 3 The fourth sign of the zodiac. -COMP. -ज a. aquatic. (-जः) 1 the moon. -2 the (Indian) crane of Śāraśā. (-जं) a lotus; बाले तव सुसामेजि कथमिदी-कयुद्धं S. Til. 17; so पादं, नेत्रं. -खंडे -डे a group of lotus flowers; कुसुद्वनमपाश्री श्रीमद्वेभोजखंडं Si. 1. 64. -जन्मन् m., जनिः, योनिः the lotus born God, epithet of Brahmā. -जन्मन् n. a lotus. -जन्, -धरः a cloud. -धिः, -निधिः, -राशिः 'receptacle of waters', the ocean; सद्योभोधिभ्योति महानद्या नमोपासा Si. 2. 100; यद्वेभोभिनिधिर्नृदे धेलव भवतः क्षमा 58; so अपमता निधिः; शिक्षामिराश्लिष्ट इवांमसा निधिः Si. 1. 20; वल्लभः a coral. -रुहः n. (रु), -रुहं a lotus; हेमांभोरुहसस्तातां तद्वाप्यो धाम संप्रतं Ku. 2. 44. (m.) the (Indian) crane. -सारं a pearl. -सुः smoke; cloudiness.

अंशोजिनी 1 A lotus-plant or its flowers; वननिवासविलासं Bh. 2. 18. 2 A group of lotus flowers. 3 A place abounding in lotuses.

अमय a. (री. f.) Watery, formed from water.

अम्र=आम्र q. v.

अम्ल a. Sour, acid; कटुभल्लयणादुष्णती-क्ष्णल्लविदाहिनः (आहारः) Bg. 17. 9. -म्लः 1 Sourness, acidity, one of the six kinds of tastes or q. v. 2 Vinegar 3 Wood-correl 4 The com-

mon citron tree. 5 Belch. -COMP. -अम्ल a. acidulated. -उद्गारः sour eructation. -केशरः the citron tree. -गंधि a. having a sour smell. -गोरसः sour butter-milk. -जंवीरः, -निंबकः the lime-tree. -पित्तं acidity of stomach, sour bile. -फलः the tamarind tree. (-लं) tamarind fruit. -रस a. having an acid taste. (-सः) sourness, acidity. -वृक्षः the tamarind tree. -सारः the lime tree. -हरिद्रा N. of a plant.

अम्लकः . of a plant (लकुच), a sort of bread-fruit tree.

अम्लान a. 1 Not withered or faded (flowers &c.). 2 Clean, clear, bright (face); pure, unclouded; परार्थम्यायवादिषु काणोपम्लानदर्शनः. -नः Globe-amaranth (Mar. आकोली).

अम्लानि a. Vigorous, not fading. -निः f. 1 Vigour. 2 Freshness; verdure.

अम्लानिन् a. Clear, clean. -नी A collection of globe-amaranths.

अम्लि (म्ली) का 1 Sour taste in the mouth, sour eructation. 2 The tamarind tree.

अम्लिमन् m. Sourness.

अय 1 A. (sometimes P. also, especially with उद्) (अयते, अयाचके, अयितुं, अयित) To go. -WITH अंतर to interpose, intervene; ददुरक उपस्थितरयति Mk. 2. -अय्युद् 1 to rise (as the sun, moon &c.). -2 to thrive, prosper. -उद् 1 to rise (as the sun &c.); उदयति हि शशंकः कामिनीगंडपादुः Mk. 1. 57. -2 to appear, come in sight; वृत्तं त्रीं यज्ञिगः शतशोदयतेतौ राजकाः Mb. -3 to spring, arise, originate, proceed from; तदोदयदन्वयधूनिषेयः N. 3. 92; यथाशेषम् उदयते Sat. Br. -परा (य being changed to ला) to run away, retreat, fly away.

अयः 1 Going, moving (mostly in comp., as in अस्तमय). 2 Good actions of former birth. 3 Good fortune, good luck; सुदुर्वाणिस्यान्वितः R. 4. 26. 4 A die or cube (to play with). -COMP. -अन्वित, अयवत् a. fortunate, lucky; सुलभेः सदा नयवतायवता Ki. 5. 20.

अयश्म Healthiness, freedom from disease.

अयज्ञ a. Not offering sacrifice. -ज्ञः No sacrifice, a bad sacrifice.

अयज्ञिष a. 1 Not fit for sacrifice (as माय). 2 Not fit to perform a sacrifice (as a boy not invested with the sacred thread). 3 Profane, vulgar.

अयत्न a. Not requiring any effort; पटवासता R. 4. 55. -त्यः Absence of effort or exertion; -अयत्नेन, -त्यात्, -त्यतः without effort or exertion, easily, readily.

अयथा ind. Not as it should be or as intended to be, unfitly, improperly, wrongly -COMP. अयं a. 1 not true

to the sense, unmeaning, nonsensical. -2 incongruous, unfit, false, S. 3. 2, incorrect, wrong; अनुभवो द्विविधो यथायथं यथार्थश्च T. S.; अनुभवः incorrect or untrue knowledge, wrong notion. -वृष्ट a. 1 not as wished or desired disliked. -2 not enough or sufficient. -उचित a. unfit, unworthy. -तय a. 1 not as it should be, unfit, unsuitable, unworthy; इदमयथायथं स्वामिनेष्वहितं Ve. 2. -2 vain, useless, profitless. (-थं) ind. 1 unfitly, unsuitably. -2 in vain, uselessly; तद्वच्छति अ° Ms. 3. 240. -तयं unsuitableness, incongruity; uselessness. -द्योतनं intimation or occurrence of some thing or act which is not expected. -पुर, -पूर्व a. unprecedented unparalleled. -वृत्त a. acting wrongly. -शास्त्रकारिन् a. not acting according to the Sastras, irreligious; अयथाशास्त्रं कारी च न विभागं विता प्रभुः Nārada.

अयथावत् ind. Wrongly; improperly. अयनं a. 1 Going, moving, walking, as in रामायणे. 2 A walk, path, way, road; अगस्त्यविहारादयनात् R. 16. 44. 3 A place, site, abode. 4 A way of entrance, an entrance (to an array of troops or व्यूह); अयनेषु च सवैषु यथामागन्वस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11. 5 The sun's passage, north and south of the equator. 6 (Hence) The period of duration of this passage, half year, the time from one solstice to another; see उचरायण and दक्षिणायन. 7 The equinoctial and solstitial points; दक्षिणे अयनं winter solstice; उत्तरे अयनं summer solstice. 8 Final emancipation; नान्यः पन्था विद्यतेऽयनाय Svet. Up. -COMP. -कालः the interval between the solstices. -वृत्तं the ecliptic.

अयंजित a. Unrestrained, unchecked, self-willed.

अयमित a. 1 Unrestrained, unchecked. 2 Untrimmed, undecorated (as nails &c.) Me. 92.

अयमास a. Disreputable, infamous, disgraceful; also अयशस्क in this sense. -न. (शः) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute, dishonour, scandal; अयशो महद्वायोति Ms. 8. 128; किमयशो ननु धीरमनः परं U. 3. 27; स्वाभाषलोहित्ययशः प्रवृष्टं R. 6. 41. -COMP. -कर a. (री. f.) disgraceful, ignominious.

अयशस्य a. Infamous, ignominious.

अयस् n. 1 Iron; अभितप्तयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा क्षीरिणि R. 8. 43. 2 Steel. 3 Gold. 4 A metal in general. 5 Aloe wood. -m. Fire. -COMP. -अयं, -अयकं a hammer; a pestle (for cleaning grain). -कांडः 1 an iron-arrow. -2 excellent iron. -3 a large quantity of iron. -कांतः (अयस्कान्तः) 1 a magnet load-stone

तेन लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59 स यक्ष्म

स्वात ह्वायस R. 17. 63 U. 4. 21 2 a

precious stone; ऋणिः a loadstone; अयस्कान्तमणिशलाकेव लोहधातुसंज्ञकणमाकृष्टवती M al. 1. -कारः an iron-smith, blacksmith. -कीटं rust of iron. -कुम्भः an iron vessel, boiler &c.; so ण्वन. -घनः an iron hammer; अयोधनेनाय इवामितं R. 14. 33. -चूर्णं iron filings. -जालं an iron net-work. -दंडः an iron club. -धातुः iron metal; U. 4. 21. -प्रतिमा an iron image. -मलं rust of iron; so रजः, रसः. -मुखः an arrow (iron-pointed); भस्मत्यजः कुंभमयोमुखेन R. 5. 55. -संज्ञः 1 an iron spear, 2 an iron nail, pointed iron spike, R. 12. 95. शूल 1 an iron lance. -2 a forcible means, a violent proceeding (तीक्ष्णः उपायः Sk.); (cf. आयः झलिकः also K. P. 10; अयःशूलेन अविच्छतीत्यायःशूलिकः). -हृदय *a.* ironhearted, stern, unrelenting; सहृदयोहृदयः प्रतिगर्जताम् R. 9. 9. अयस्मय or अयोमय *n.* (वी *f.*) made of iron or of any metal.

अयाचित *a.* Unasked, unsolicited (as alms, food &c.); अदत्तं स्यादयाचितं Ms 4. 5. -तं Unsolicited alms. -COMP. उपनत, उपस्थित *a.* got unasked or without solicitation; अयाचितोपास्थितमंशु केवलं Ku. 5. 22. -वृत्तिः, -व्रतं subsisting on alms got without begging or solicitation.

अयाज्य *a.* 1 (A person) for whom one must not perform sacrifices, not competent to offer sacrifices (as a Śūdra &c.) 2 (Hence), Out-cast; degraded. 3 Not fit for sacrificial offerings. -COMP. याजनं, संयाज्यं sacrificing for a person for whom one must not perform sacrifices; Ms. 3. 65, 11. 60.

अयात *a.* Not gone &c. -COMP. -याम *a.* not stale, fresh, not worn out by use; मं च यौवनं Dk. 123 fresh, blooming.

अयाथार्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Not true, unjust, improper. 2 Not real or genuine, incongruous, absurd.

अयाथार्थ्यं 1 Unfitness, incorrectness. 2 Absurdity, incongruity.

अयानं 1 Not going or moving; stopping, halt. 2 Natural disposition.

अयि *ind.* 1 As a gentle address in the sense of 'friend', 'Oh', 'ah', or simply as a vocative particle; अयि विवेकविज्ञातमभिहितं M. 1; अयि भो महर्षिपुत्र S. 7, अयि विद्वत्समदानां त्वमपि च दुःखं न जानासि Mk. 3. 32; see also Bv. 1. 5, 11, 44. 2 As a particle of entreaty or solicitation, 'I pray', 'prythee'; अयि संप्रति देहि द्वापे Ku. 4. 28; also of encouragement or persuasion; अयि संदासितमधुरं वदनं त्वमपि यदि मनाकुर्वसि Bv. 2. 150. 3 As a particle of gentle or kind inquiry (प्रश्नः); अयि जीवितनाथ जीवसि Ku. 4. 3. अयीदीपेन पक्षिणः 5 62

अयुक्त *a.* 1 not yoked or harnessed 2 Not joined, united or cected

3 Not devout or pious; inattentive, negligent. 4 Unpractised, unused, unemployed; बुद्धिः, चार. 5 Unfit, improper, unsuitable; अयुक्तोयं निर्देशः P. IV. 2. 64, Mbh. 6 Untrue, wrong. -COMP. -कृत् *a.* doing improper or wrong acts. -पदार्थः the sense of a word to be supplied, as the sense of अपि q. v. -रूप *a.* incongruous, unsuitable; अयुक्तत्वं किमतः परं वद Ku. 5. 69.

अयुग, -गल *a.* 1 Separate, single. 2 Odd, uneven. -COMP. अर्चिष् *m.* fire. -नेत्रः, -नयनः, -शरः see under अयुग. -सप्तिः having seven horses, the sun. अयुगपद् *ind.* Not all together, gradually, *seriatim*. -COMP. -ग्रहणं apprehending gradually. -सावः successive order, successiveness.

अयुग *a.* 1 Single, separate. 2 Odd, uneven (as a number). -COMP. -छद्, -पत्रः having an odd (i. e. 7) number of leaves; the सप्तर्षि tree. -नयनः, -नेत्रः, -लोचनः having odd (3) eyes, N. of Siva; Ku. 3. 51, 69. -वराणः, शरः &c. having odd (5) arrows; N. of Cupid. -बाहू, -सप्तिः having seven horses, the sun.

अयुक् *a.* Odd, uneven (opp. युज even). -COMP. -द्वयुः, -वाणः, -शरः N. of Cupid (having 5 arrows). छद्ः = सप्तर्षि; वयुःशरद्वयुच्छब्दसंययः Si. 6. 50. -पलाशः = सप्तपलाशः. -पाद् -यमकं a kind of alliteration having the same syllables (in a different sense) in the first and third pādas. -नेत्र, -लोचन, -अक्ष, शक्ति N. of Siva.

अयुत *a.* Disjoined, detached, not connected. -ते Ten thousand, a myriad. -COMP. -अध्यापकः a good teacher. -सिद्ध *a.* (in Vais. phil.) proved to be inseparable and inherent. -सिद्धिः *f.* proof that certain things or notions are inseparable and inherent.

अये *ind.* 1 As a vocative particle, or as a kind of gentle address (= अयि); अये गौरीनाथ विपुलर शंभो विनयन Bh. 3. 123. 2 An interjection showing (a) 'surprise' or 'wonder' and translated by 'oh', 'ah', अये मातलिः S. 6; (b) 'grief', 'dejection'; अये देवपादपक्षीपक्षिणोऽवस्थेयं Mu. 2 (alas!); (c) 'anger'; (d) 'flurry', 'agitation'; (e) 'recollection'; (f) 'fear'; (g) 'fatigue'.

अयोगः 1 Separation, disjunction; interval. 2 Unfitness, impropriety, incongruity. 3 An improper conjunction. 4 A widower; absent lover or husband (विधुरः). 5 A hammer (for अयोम, अयोधन). 6 Dislike.

अयोगवः (वा or वी *f.*) The son of a Śūdra man and Vaisya woman; see अयोगव.

अयोग्य *a.* 1 Unfit, unsuitable; useless

अयोग्य *a.* Unavailable ble
अयोध्या महाशरी अयोध्या प्रविभाति न B'am

—रघा The capital of solar kings, born of the line of Raghu, (the modern Oudh) situated on the river Sarayu.

अयोनि *a.* 1 Without origin or source, eternal; जगद्योनिरयोनिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9. 2 Not born from the womb; born in a manner not approved by law or religion. -निः *f.* Not the womb. -निः N. of Brahma and Siva. -COMP. -ज, -जन्मन् *a.* not born from the womb, not produced in the ordinary course of generation; तनयां अयोनिजां R. 11. 47, 48; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजम् भवतामास्ते Mv. 1. 30. ईशा, ईश्वरः N. of Siva. (-जा), -संभवा N. of Sitā, daughter of Janaka, who was born from a furrow in a field.

अयोनिपदं Absence of simultaneity. अयोगिक (की *f.*) Not etymologically derived (as a word).

अरः The spoke or radius of a wheel, (रं also); अरैः संघार्यते नाभिर्नीचौ चाराः प्रतिष्ठिताः Pt. 1. 81. -COMP. -अंतर (pl) the intervals of the spokes; V. 1. 4. -चक्रः, -चक्रकः, 1 a wheel or machine for raising water from a well (Mar. राहाट); 2 a bucket so used; कूपमासाय ईदमार्गेण सर्वस्तेवासीतः Pt. 4. -2 a deep well.

अरजश्च, अरज, अरजस्क *a.* 1 Dustless, clean, pure (fig. also). 2 Free from passion (रजः). 3 Not having the monthly courses. -*f.* (जाः) A girl before menstruation.

अरज्जु *a.* Not consisting of, or furnished with, cords. -*n.* A prison house.

अरणिः *m. f.*, -णी *f.* A piece of wood (of the Sami tree) used for kindling the sacred fire by attrition, the fire-producing wooden stick; cf. Pt. 1. 216. -णी (dual) The two pieces of wood used in kindling the sacred fire. -णिः 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 Flint.

अरण्यं (sometimes *m.* also,) wilderness, forest, desert; प्रियानासे कृत्स्नं किल जगदरण्यं हि भवति U. 6. 30; माता वत्स गृहे नास्ति भार्या चाप्रियवादिनी । अरण्यं तेन गंतव्यं शधारण्यं तथा गृहं । Chān. 44; as first member of comp. in the sense of 'wild', 'grown or produced in forest,' 'वीजं wild seed; so 'मार्जरः', 'वृषकः'. -COMP. -अरक्षः forest keeper or ranger. -अयनं, -यानं going into the forest, becoming a hermit. -ओकस्-सद् *a.* 1 dwelling in woods, being in a forest; वैकुण्ठं नन तावद्दक्षमपि जेहादरणीकसः S. 4. 5. -2 (especially) one who has left his family and become an anchorite, forest-dweller. -कंदली wild plantain. -कज्ज a wild elephant (not tamed)

a wild sparrow
(lit) moonlight & a forest (fig)

an ornament or decoration which is useless, or does not serve its purpose; just as moonlight in a forest is useless there being no human beings to view, enjoy, and appreciate it, so is decoration when not viewed and appreciated by those for whom it is intended; thus Malli. on स्त्रीणां प्रियालोक-फलो हि वेदः Ku. 7. 22 remarks: अन्यथा-रण्यचंद्रिका स्यादिति भावः. -चर (°ज्येचर also) -जीव *a. wild.* -ज *a. wild.* -धर्म: wild state or usage, wild nature; तथारण्यवर्मा-द्रियोज्ज्वल्यधर्मं नियोजितः Pt. 1. -वृषति: -राज (°द), -राज: 'lord of the woods', epithet of a lion or a tiger; so अरण्यनां पति: -वृद्धित: 'wise in a forest'; (fig.) a foolish person (who can display his learning only in a forest where no one will hear him and correct his errors). -मव *a. growing in a forest, wild.* -मक्षिका *a. gadfly.* -मानं retiring to the woods. -रक्षक: forest-keeper. -रुदितं (°ज्ये) 'weeping in a forest', a cry in the wilderness; (fig.) a vain or useless speech, or a cry with no one to heed it; hence anything done to no purpose; अरण्ये मवा रुदितं S. 2; शोकं भ्रष्टाविहीनस्य अरण्यरुदितोपमं Pt. 1. 393; तद्वलनधुनारण्यरुदितः Amara. 76. -वायस: a wild crow, raven. -वास्त: -सनाभय: retiring into woods, residence in a forest. -वासिन् *a. living in a forest, wild.* (-*m.*) a forest-dweller, an anchorite. -विलापिनं, -विलाप: (°ज्ये) 'रुदितं' above. -खर *m.* 'a wild hound', wolf. -सभा *a. forest-court.* अरण्यकं *A forest.* अरण्यानि: -नी *f.* A large forest or desert, vast wilderness.

अरव *a.* 1 Dull, languid, apathetic. 2 Dissatisfied, discontented, averse to. -तं Noncopulation. -Comp. -त्रप *a.* not ashamed of copulation (-*p.*) a dog (as copulating even in the streets without shame).

अरति *a.* 1 Dissatisfied. 2 Dull, languid. -ति: *f.* 1 Absence of pleasure or amusement, regarded as arising from the longings of love; स्वामीद्वयस्व-लामेन चेतसो गान्धर्वद्विषति: अरति: सा S. D. 2 Pain, distress. 3 Anxiety, regret, uneasiness, agitation; संयत्ते श्वरमरतिं हि सद्रिवोय: Ki. 5. 51. 4 Dissatisfaction, discontent. 5 Languor, dulness. 6 A bilious disease.

अरति: (*m.* or *f.*) 1 The elbow sometimes the fist itself. 2 A cubit of the middle length, from the elbow to the tip of the little finger, an ell; अरतिस्तु निष्कनिष्ठं ह्यष्टिना Ak.; मध्ययुलीकूप-रोमेज्ये प्रमाणाकः कर्गः । बद्धहस्तिको रतिररतिः सकतिश्चिकः ॥ Hal'ay; Ki. 18. 6. अरतििका: The elbow.

अर ind. 1 Swiftly, near, at hand, present. 2 Readily

अरमज, अरममाण *a.* 1 Not pleasing or gratifying, disagreeable. 2 Unceasing, incessant.

अररं 1 The leaf or panel of a door (कपाटे); सरमसरमणि द्रामपादुय Mv. 6. 27 (-र:; -री also); चंचुकोटिपिपाटितारसुतो यास्याम्यहं पंजरपद Bv. 1. 58. 2 covering or sheath in general. -र: An awl.

अररे ind. A vocative particle expressive of (1) great haste; (2) contempt or disdain; अररे महाराज प्रति कुतः क्षमियाः G. M.

अरविंदं 1 A lotus (it is one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see under पंचबाण); सप्तमराविंदपुराणि: S. 3. 7. It is a sun-lotus; cf. सुराशुनिर्मितमिवारविंदं Ku. 1. 32; स्थलं, चरणं, सुखं &c. 2 Also, a red or blue lotus. -द: 1 The (Indian) crane. 2 Copper. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* lotus-eyed, an epithet of Vishnu. -दलममं copper. -नाभि: -म: N. of Vishnu; हृदये मदीये देवश्रकालु ममवातरविंदनामः Bv. 4. 8. -सद् *m.* N. of Brahma.

अरविंदिनी 1 A lotus plant; प्रपीतमधुका भूमि: हृदिदेवाराविंदिनी Bk. 5. 70. 2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. 3 A place abounding in lotus flowers.

अरस *a.* 1 Sapless, tasteless, insipid. 2 Dull, flat. 3 Weak, having no strength, inefficacious.

अरसिक *a.* 1 Devoid of taste, sapless, insipid, flavourless (of a thing). 2 Void of feeling or taste, dull, inappreciative, insensible to the charms (of poetry &c.); अरसिकेषु कवित्वनिवेदनं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.

अराग, अरागिन् *a.* Cool, dispassionate; तमहमरागमकुण्ठं कुण्ठद्वैपायनं वैदे Ve. 1. 4.

अराजक *a.* Having no king, an-archial; बाराजके जनपदे Rām.; Ms. 7. 3. अराजके जीवलोकं दुर्बला बलवत्तरि: । पीक्षते च हि विवेच्य प्रयुक्तं कथ्यमिच्छा ॥ Mb.; शोच्यं राजमराजकं Chāp. 57.

अराजन् *m.* Not a king. -Comp. -भोगीन *a.* not fit for the use of a king. -स्थापित *a.* not established by a king, illegal.

अराति: 1 An enemy, foe; देश: तोयमरातिशोणितजलैर्यस्मिन्नुद्वा: दूरिता: Ve. 3. 31. 2 The number six. -Comp. -भंग: destruction of enemies.

अराल *a.* Curved, crooked; पादावरा-लं M. 2. 3. -ल: 1 A bent or crooked arm. 2 An elephant in rut. -ला An unchaste woman, harlot, courtesan. -Comp. -केशी *a.* woman with curled hair; भिन्ना गिराक्रामदलकेश्या: R. 6. 81. -पक्ष्मन् *a.* having curved eyelashes; Ku. 5. 49.

अरि: 1 An enemy, foe; विजितारिपुर-र: R. 1. 59, 61; 4. 4. 2 An enemy of mankind (said of the six feelings which disturb man's mind) कलमः क्रोध

स्तथा लोभो मदमदौ च मत्सरः; कृतारिषड्वर्गजनेन Ki. 1. 9. 3 N. of the number six (from the six enemies) 4 Any part of a carriage. 5 A wheel. -Comp. -कर्षण *a.* tamer or subduer of ene- mies. -कुलं 1 a host of enemies. -2 an enemy. -द्र: destroyer of enemies. -चितनं, -चिता schemes directed against enemies; administration of foreign affairs. -नन्दन *a.* 'an enemy's joy', affording triumph to an enemy. -मद्: the foremost or most powerful enemy; R. 14. 31. -खट्वनं, -हव, -हिसक: destroyer of enemies; R. 9. 18.

अरिद्वज *a.* Subduer of enemies, victorious, conquering. अरिक्थभाज, अरिक्थीय *a.* Not entitled to a share in the ancestral property (as an heir incapacitated by im- potence &c.).

अरिचं 1 An oar; लोलारिचैश्चरौरिचामितः Si. 12. 71. 2 A rudder, helm. अरिचं A continuous down-pour of rain. -च: A sort of disease in the anus.

अरिष्ट *a.* Unhurt; perfect, imperi- shable, safe. -ह: 1 A heron. 2 A raven, crow. 3 An enemy. 4 N. of various plants: (a) the soap-berry tree (Mar. रिश); (b) another plant (Mar. रिश). 5 Garlic. -हं 1 Bad or ill luck, evil, misfortune. 2 A portentous phenomenon foreboding mis- fortune, unlucky omen. 3 Unfavour- able symptom, especially of ap- proaching death; रोगिणो नरणं यस्माद्वक्त्रं मयि लक्ष्यते । तदक्षणमरिष्टं स्यादिति न्यायमिधीयते ॥

4 Good fortune or luck, happiness. 5 The lying-in-chamber. 6 Butter- milk. 7 Spirituous liquor; Si. 18. 77. -Comp. -रुहं the lying-in-chamber. -राति *a.* making fortunate or happy, auspicious. (-*ति: f.*) security, succe- sion of good fortune, continuous happiness; तद्वत्प्रवृत्ता निष्कारिणी काममरि- ष्टातिनाशास्महे Mv. 1. -मथन: N. of Siva or Vishnu. -शय्या *a.* lying-in- couch; अरिष्टशय्यां परितो विस्मरिण R. 3. 15. -खट्वन: -हन् *m.* killer of Ariahṣṭa, epithet of Vishnu.

अरुचि: *f.* 1 Aversion, dislike in general; क स भोगाननुपपन्नरुचि: K. 146. 2 Want of appetite, diarrhetic, disgust; सन्निपातक्षयभासकसहिष्कारचिप्रयुद् Susr. 3 Ab- sence of a satisfactory explanation. अरुचिर, अरुच्य *a.* Disagreeable, disgusting.

अरुज *a.* Free from disease, sound, healthy.

अरुज *a.* Sound, healthy. अरुण *a.* (पा., -णी *f.*) 1 Reddish brown, tawny, red, ruddy (of the colour of the morning as opposed to the darkness of night) पूर्वम् Ku. 4. 12 2 Perplexed, embe-

crassed. 3 Dumb. -**नः** 1 Red colour, the colour of the dawn or morning twilight. 2 The dawn personified as the charioteer of the sun; आविष्कारुणपुर सर एकतोर्कः S. 4. 1, 7. 4; विभावरी यक्षणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44; R. 5. 71. 3 The sun; रामेण बालारुणकोमलेन Ku. 3. 30; सप्तज्येते सरसिजेरुणांक्षुभिः R. 5. 69. -**नः** 1 Red colour. 2 Gold. 3 Saffron. -**COMP.** -**अरुजः** N. of Garuda. -**अरुजः**, अवरजः N. of Garuda, younger brother of Aruṇa. -**अरुचिम्** m. the sun. -**आरुजः** 1. son of Aruṇa, N. of Jāṭāyu. - 2 N. of Saturn, Sāvarni Manu, Karna, Sugriva, Yama and the two Asvins. (-**जा**) N. of Yamunā and Tāpti. -**ई-क्षण** a. red-eyed. -**उदयः** break of day, dawn; चतुर्ले वटिकाः प्रातरुणोदय उच्यते. -**उपलः** a ruby. -**कमलं** a red lotus. -**ज्योतिस्** m. N. of Śiva. -**विज** 'beloved of red flowers and lotuses', N. of the sun. (-**या**) 1 the sun's wife. - 2 shadow. -**लोचन** a. red-eyed. (-**नः**) a pigeon. -**सारथिः** 'having Aruṇa for his charioteer', the sun.

अरुणिता, अरुणीकृत a. Reddened, dyed red, impurpled; स्तनगणामारुणिताच्च रुद्रकात् Ku. 5. 11.

अरुणुद् a. 1 Cutting or wounding the vital parts, inflicting wounds, painful, sharp (fig. also); caustic; अरुणुदनिवादानमनिर्वाणस्य दैतिनः R. 1. 71; Ki. 14. 55. 2 Acrimonious, sour (disposition).

अरुण्धती 1 N. of the wife of Vasishṭha; अन्वाहितमर्षवत्या स्वाहयेव हविर्भुज R. 1. 56. 2 The morning star personified as the wife of Vasishṭha; one of the Pleiades. [In mythology Arundhati is represented as the wife of the sage Vasishṭha one of the 7 sages. She was one of the 9 daughters of Kardama Prajāpati by Devahūti. She is regarded as the highest pattern of conjugal excellence and wifely devotion and is so invoked by the bridegroom at nuptial ceremonies. Though a woman she was regarded with the same-even more-veneration as the Saptarshis; cf. Ku. 6. 12. She, like her husband, was the guide and controller of Raghu's line in her own department, and acted as guardian angel to Sitā after she had been abandoned by Rāma. It is said that Arundhati (the star) is not seen by persons whose end has approached: see H. 1. 76.] -**COMP.** **जानिः**, नाथः, पतिः N. of Vasishṭha, one of the seven Rishis or stars in the Ursa Major. -**दर्शनन्यायः** see under न्याय.

अरुण-ह a. Not angry, calm. **अरुच** a. 1 Not angry. 2 Shining, bright

अरुम् a Wounded sore **म्** (५) 1 The Arka tree 2 Red Khadira

-**नः** 1 A vital part. 2 A wound, sore (-**म्** also). -**COMP.** -**कर** a. causing or inflicting wounds, wounding.

अरूप a. 1 Formless, shapeless. 2 Ugly, deformed. 3 Dissimilar, unlike. -**र** 1 A bad or ugly figure. 2 The Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas and Brahma of the Vedāntins. -**COMP.** -**हार्य** a. not to be attracted or won over by beauty; अरूपहार्य मदनस्य निग्रहात् Ku. 5. 53.

अरूपक a. Without any figure or metaphor, not figurative, literal.

अरे ind. An interjection of (a) calling to inferiors; आत्मा वा अरे द्रष्टव्यः श्रोतव्यः; न वा अरे पशुः कामायास्याः पतिः प्रियां भवति Sat. Br. (said by Yājñavalkya to his wife Maitreyī); (b) of anger; अरे महाराज प्रति कुतः क्षत्रियाः U. 4; (c) of envy.

अरेपस् a. 1 Sinless, spotless. 2 Clear, pure.

अरेरे ind. An interjection of (a) calling out angrily; अरेरे दुर्गोपनप्रमुखाः कुरुक्षलेनानुग्रहः Ve. 3; अरेरे वाचाट ibid; or of (b) addressing inferiors or by way of contempt; अरेरे राधागर्भमावृत्त स्तूपसद् ibid.

अरोक a. Without splendour, obscured, dim.

अरोग a. Free from disease, healthy, sound, well; अरोगाः सर्वसिद्धयर्थं शत्रुवर्षशतायुः Susr. -**नः** Sound health; न नमः मात्रेण करोत्यरोगे H. 1. 167.

अरोगिनः, **अरोग्य** a. Healthy.

अरोचक a. (चिकित्सा) 1 Not shining or bright. 2 Causing loss of appetite. -**कः** Loss of appetite; disgust, loathing.

अर्ह 10 P. 1 To heat, or warm. 2 To praise.

अर्कः 1 A ray of light, a flash of lightning. 2 The sun; आविष्कारुणपुरः सर एकतोर्कः S. 4. 1. 3 Fire. 4 A crystal. 5 Copper. 6 Sunday. 7 The sun-plant, (Mar. रुद्र), a small tree with medicinal sap and rind; अर्कस्योपरि शिथिलं च्युतामिव नवमल्लिकाकुक्षम् S. 2. 8; यमाश्रित्य न विग्रामं क्षुधातीं गतिं सेवकाः । सोऽर्कवन् पतिस्त्याज्यः सदापुष्पफलोऽपि सन् Pt. 1. 51. 8 N. of Indra. 9 Food. (अर्क also). 10 The number 12. -**COMP.** -**अश्मन्** m. -**उपलः** the sun-stone. -**आहूः** the swallow wort. -**इन्दुसंगमः** the time of conjunction of the sun and moon (दर्शो or अमावास्या). -**कांत** sun's wife. -**चंदनः** a kind of red sandal (रक्तचंदन). -**का** epithet of Karna, Yama, and Sugriva. (-**जौ**) the two Asvins regarded as the physicians of Heaven. -**तनयः** 'a son of the sun', an epithet of Karna, Yama and Saturn; see

(-**या**) N of the rivers Yamunā and Tāpti light of the sun -**विष** -**वास** Sunday -**वचन**

-**पुत्रः** -**सुतः**, -**सुतः** N. of Saturn, Karna or Yama. -**बन्धुः**, -**बन्धवः** a lotus (the sun-lotus). -**मंडलं** the disc of the sun. -**विवाहः** marriage with the arka plant (enjoined to be performed before a man marries a third wife, who thus becomes his fourth); चतुर्थविवाहार्थं तृतीयर्कं समुद्देह Kāśyapa.

अर्गलः -**ला-ली-लं** 1 A wooden belt, pin, bar &c. (for fastening a door or the cover of a vessel), a bolt, latch, bar; पुराणलक्ष्मिभुजो हृमोज R. 18. 4, 16. 6; अनायतागले Mk. 2; तसंभ्रमद्रष्टवपाति-तर्गला निमलिताक्षीव भियाभरवती K. P. 1; oft. used figuratively in the sense of a bar, impediment, something intervening as an obstruction; ईप्सितं तद्व-ज्ञानाद्विद्धि तार्गलमात्मनः R. 1. 79 obstructed; बार्गलमेव इव प्रवृत्तः 5. 45. कंटे केवलमगलेव निहिता जीवस्य निगच्छतः K. P. 8; see अर्गल also. 2 A wave or billow.

अर्गलिका A small door-pin, small bolt.

अर्च 1 P. [अर्चति, अर्चित] To be worth, have value, to cost; परीक्षका यत्र न सति देशे नावति रत्नानि समुद्रजानि Subāsh.

अर्चः 1 Price, value; कुर्चुर्व यथापण्य Ms. 8. 398; Y. 2. 251; कुत्स्याः स्युः दुप-रीक्षकाहि मणेशे येरतः पविताः Bh. 2. 15 reduced in their true value, depreciated, so अनर्च priceless; महार्च very costly. 2 A material of worship, respectful offering or oblation to gods or venerable men; कुटजकुक्षेः कलितापार्चय तस्मै Ms. 4; (the ingredients of this offering are: -**आपः** क्षीरं दुग्धाय च दधि सर्पिः सतंडुलम् । यवः सिद्धार्थकश्चैव अष्टांगस्यैः प्रकीर्तितः ॥ see अर्च below) -**COMP.** -**अर्ह** a. worthy of a respectful offering. -**बलावलं** rate of price, proper price, fall or rise in prices; Ms. 9. 329. -**संख्यानं**, -**संस्थापनं** appraising, assizes of goods; कुर्वीत चेषां (वणिजो) प्रत्यखनवसंस्थापनं नृपः Ms. 8. 402.

अर्वाज्ञा N. of Śiva.

अर्च्य a. 1 Valuable; अनर्च्य invaluable; see s. v. 2 Venerable; तानर्च्यानर्च्यमा-दाय द्वात्रिंशद्युयौ निरिः Ku. 6. 50; Si. 1. 14. -**र्च्य** A respectful offering or oblation to a god or venerable person, अर्च्यमस्मै V. 5; दद्रुत तरवः पुर्वैरर्च्यं फलेषु मधुक्षतः U. 3. 24; अर्च्यमर्च्यमिव वादिनं नृप R. 11. 69; Ku. 1. 58, 6. 50.

अर्च 1 U. (अर्चति ते, अर्चित) 1 (a) To adore or worship; salute, welcome with respect; R. 2. 21, 1. 6, 90; 4. 84, 12. 89; Ms. 3. 93; आर्चिं द्विजातीन् परमार्थविद्वान् Bk. 1. 15, 14. 63; 17. 5. (b) To honour, i. e. decorate, adorn; U. 2. 9. 2 To praise (Ved.). -10 P. or *Caus.* To honour, adore, worship; स्वर्गोत्सामर्चितमर्चयित्वा Ku. 15. 9. -**WITH** **अभि** **समभि** to worship adore, honour **तत्र** **क्षितीं** Bk 1 24, Bg 18 46 -**य** 1 to praise, sing

praises of. -2 to honour, worship; प्रातर्चनार्थं जपार्चनं Bk. 2. 20.

अर्चक *a.* Worshipping, adoring. -कः Worshipper; रुद्रदेवद्विजार्चकः Ms. 11. 225.

अर्चन *a.* Worshipping, praising -न-नार् Worship, reverence or respect paid to deities and superiors. अर्चनीय, अर्च्य *pot. p.* To be adored or worshipped, venerable, respectable; R. 2. 10; Bk. 6. 70.

अर्चा *f.* 1 Worship, adoration. 2 An idol or image intended to be worshipped; नौर्देहिण्याधिनिर्वाः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh. अर्चिः *f.* Ray, flame (of fire or of the morning twilight); आसीदासत्तान्विष्णु-प्रदीपार्धिरिवोपति R. 12. 1; नैशस्यार्चिर्द्विजसुज इव हिमप्रपिप्लुषा V. 1. 8.

अर्चिस् *n.* (-र्चिः) 1 A ray of light, flame; प्रदीपार्धिरिवोपतिरादे R. 3. 14. 2 Light, lustre; प्रज्ञाद्विष्णु Ku. 2. 20, Rām. 4. 16. (said to be also *f.*). -म. 1 A ray of light. 2 Fire.

अर्चिसत् *a.* Flaming, brilliant, bright; V. 3. 2. -म. 1 Fire. 2 The sun.

अर्ज *1 P.* (अर्जति, अर्जित) 1 To procure, secure, gain, earn, usually in the *caus.* in this sense; पितृव्याविरोधेन यदन्त्यस्तयमर्जितं Y. 2. 118. 2 To take up; आनर्जुर्दुःखोच्चाणि Bk. 14. 74.—10 *P.* or *caus.* To procure, acquire, obtain; स्वयमर्जित, स्वार्जित self-acquired. With उप to obtain or procure.

अर्जक *a.* (-र्जिका *f.*) Procuring, acquiring; one who acquires or gets.

अर्जन Getting, acquisition; अर्थानामर्जते दुःखं Pt. 1. 163; अर्जचित्स्वाम्यारोर्जनं Day. B.

अर्जुन *a.* (न-नी *f.*) 1 White, clear, bright, of the colour of day; पिशंगनीजीह्वमर्जुनच्छावि Si. 1. 6. 2 Silvery. -नः 1 The white colour. 2 A peacock. 3 A tree (Mar. अर्जुनसदृश), with useful rind. 4 *N.* of the third Pāṇḍava who was a son of Kuntī by Indra and hence called ऐन्द्रि also. [Arjuna was so called because he was 'white' or 'pure in actions'. He was taught the use of arms by Droṇa and was his favourite pupil. By his skill in arms he won Draupadī at her Svayamvara (see Draupadī). For an involuntary transgression he went into temporary exile and during that time he learnt the science of arms from Parasurama. He married Ulupi, a Naga Princess, by whom he had a son named Iravat, and also Chitrāngadā, daughter of the king of Manipura, who bore him a son named Babhravahana. During this exile he visited Dwaraka, and with the help and advice of Krishna succeeded in marrying S. a. By her he had a son named he obtained the bow Gandiva from the god

Agni whom he assisted in burning the Khandava forest. When Dharma, his eldest brother, lost the kingdom by gambling, and the five brothers went into exile, he went to the Himalayas to propitiate the gods and to obtain from them celestial weapons for use in the contemplated war against the Kauravas. There he fought with Siva who appeared in the disguise of a Kirata; but when he discovered the true character of his adversary he worshipped him and Siva gave him the Paśupatastra. Indra, Varuṇa, Yama and Kubera also presented him with their own weapons. In the 13th year of their exile, the Pāṇḍavas entered the service of the king of Virata and he had to act the part of a eunuch, and music and dancing master. In the great war with the Kauravas Arjuna took a very distinguished part. He secured the assistance of Krishna who acted as his charioteer and related to him the Bhagavadgītā when on the first day of the battle he hesitated to bend his bow against his own kinsmen. In the course of the great struggle he slew or vanquished several redoubtable warriors on the side of the Kauravas, such as Jayadratha Bhīṣma, Karna &c. After Yudhiṣṭhira had been installed sovereign of Hastinapura, he resolved to perform the Asvamedha sacrifice, and a horse was let loose with Arjuna as its guardian. Arjuna followed it through many cities and countries and fought with many kings. At the city of Manipura he had to fight with his own son Babhravahana and was killed; but he was restored to life by a charm supplied by his wife Ulupi. He traversed, the whole of Bharatakhanda and returned to Hastinapura, loaded with spoils and tributes, and the great horse-sacrifice was then duly performed. He was afterwards called by Krishna to Dwaraka amid the intestine struggles of Yādavas and there he performed the funeral ceremonies of Vasudeva and Krishna. Soon after this the five Pāṇḍavas repaired to heaven having installed Parikṣhit—the only surviving son of Abhimanyu—on the throne of Hastinapura. Arjuna was the bravest of the Pāṇḍavas, highminded, generous, upright, handsome and the most prominent figure of all his brothers.] 5 *N.* of K'artavīrya, slain by Parasurama. See कर्तवीर्य. 6 The only son of his mother. -नी 1 A procuress, bawd. 2 A cow. 3 *N.* of a river commonly called कर्तोय. -नं Grass. -COMP. -उपसः the teak tree. -छवि *a.* white, of a white colour. -स्वजः 'white-bannered', *N.* of Hanumat.

अर्णः 1 The teak tree. 2 A letter (of the alphabet).

अर्णव The (foaming) sea, ocean (fig. also) शोक of grief so पितृ नल of men

Bh. 3. 10 -COMP. -अंतः the extremity of the ocean. -उज्ज्वलः the moon. (-नार) Lakshmi. (-नं) nectar. -पोतः -यानं a boat or ship. -मंदिरः 1 'inhabiting the ocean', *N.* of Varuṇa, regent of the waters. -2 *N.* of Vishnu.

अर्णस् *n.* Water. -COMP. -दः a cloud. -भवः conch-shell.

अर्णस्वत् *a.* Having much water. -म The ocean.

अर्हने Censure, reproach, abuse.

अर्तिः *f.* 1 Pain, sorrow, grief; शिरोर्जति head-ache. 2 The end of a bow.

अर्तिका An elder sister (in dramas).

अर्थ 10 A. [अर्थयते, अर्धित] 1 To request, beg, supplicate, ask, entreat, solicit (with two acc.); स्वामिममर्थमर्थयते Dk. 71; तमामिकम्य सर्वेभ्य वयं चार्थान्ते वमु Mb.; प्रहस्तमर्थयार्चके योक्तुं Bk. 14. 99.

2 To strive to obtain, desire, wish. -WITH अग्नि to beg, supplicate, request; इमं सारंगं प्रियाप्रवृत्तिनिमित्तमर्थयते V. 2; अवकाशं किलोदन्तारं पमयाप्यार्थितो वदौ R. 4. 58. -अभिप्र 1 to ask, request. -2 to desire. -प्र 1 to ask or pray for, beg, request; तेन भवते प्रार्थयते S. 2. -2 to desire, want, wish or long for; अहो दिव्यवयः प्रार्थितार्थेसिद्धयः S. 3; स्वर्गं प्रार्थयते Bg. 9. 20; Bk. 7. 48. R. 7. 50, 64. -3 to look for, search, be in search of; प्रार्थयन् तदा सीता Bk. 7. 48. -4 To attack, seize or fall upon; अस्मै अस्थानीकेन वनानां प्रार्थितः M. 5; दुर्जयो लवणः शाली विदूतः प्रार्थयतानिति R. 15. 5, 968. -मति to challenge (to combat), encounter, seek as an opponent; एत सीतादूहः संख्ये प्रार्थयत पचवे Bk. 6. 25. -2 to make an enemy of. -सं 1 to believe, consider, regard, think; समर्थे यत्थमं प्रियां प्रति V. 4. 39; मया न साधु समाधायितं V. 2; अनुपशुक्रनिवासानं समर्थे S. 7. -2 to corroborate, support, substantiate by proof; उक्तमेवार्थसुदाहरणेन समर्थयति. -समग्रि or संप्र to beg, request &c.

अर्थः 1 Object, purpose, end and aim; wish, desire; ज्ञातार्थी ज्ञातसंबन्धः श्रोतु श्रोता प्रवर्तते; सिद्ध परिप्रेषी Mu. 5; oft. used in this sense as the last member of compounds and translated by 'for,' intended for, 'for the sake of,' 'on account of,' 'on behalf of,' and used like an adj. to qualify nouns; संज्ञातार्थीय विषये R. 1. 34; तां देवतापिनातिथि-क्रियार्थी (येतु) 2. 16; द्विजार्थी स्वाहाः Sk., यज्ञार्थीस्मरणोपयज Bg. 3. 9. It mostly occurs in this sense as अर्थ, अर्थे or अर्थाय and has an adverbial force, किमर्थं for what purpose, why; वेलेप-लक्षणांर्थ S. 4; तदर्थानादृष्टंभोर्ध्वान्दार्थानादृ Ku. 6. 13; गवार्थं ब्राह्मणार्थं च Pt. 1. 420, मदर्थं तत्कर्मोचितः Bg. 1. 9. -मग तत्र गच्छत्यर्थाय देवता Nala 18 19 यद्गु पर्वस्य चार्थस्य 23 9 2 Cause motive, reason, ground, अनुपपन्नं यत्

त्रियार्थः R. 2. 55 means or cause. 3 Meaning, sense, signification, import; अर्थ is of 3 kinds:—वाच्य or expressed, लक्ष्य or indicated (secondary), and व्यङ्ग्य or suggested; तद्वैधौ शब्दार्थौ K. P. 1 अर्थो वाच्यश्च लक्ष्यश्च व्यङ्ग्यश्चेति त्रिधा मतः ॥ S. D. 2. 4 A thing, object, substance; अर्थो हि कस्या परकीय, एव S. 4. 21; that which can be perceived by the senses, an object of sense; इन्द्रिय^० H. 1. 146; Ku 7. 71; इन्द्रियेभ्यः परा ह्यर्था अर्थव्यञ्जने परं मतः Kath. (the objects of sense are five रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द). 5 (a) An affair, business, matter, work; शक्य प्रतिपन्नोऽयमर्थोऽग्राजाय Ve. 3; अर्थोऽयमर्थ्यतिरामायणं एव Ku. 3. 18; अर्थोऽर्थोऽर्थुवंशी Dk 67; संगीतार्थः Me. 56 business of singing, i. e. musical concert (apparat of singing); संदेशार्थः Me. 5 matters of message, i. e. messages. (b) Interest, object; स्वार्थसाधनत्वपरः Ms. 4. 196; द्रुमवैश्वर्यसाधनं R. 1. 19; दुरापेक्षार्थं 1 72; स्वार्थोपेक्षकः Ms. 7. 121; मालवितया न मे रुचिर्दर्थः M. 3 I have no interest in M. (c) Subject matter, contents (as of letters &c.); त्यागवन्तार्थं करिष्यामि Mu. I will acquaint you with the matter: तेन हि अस्य गृहीतार्थं भवामि V. 2 if so I should know its contents. 6 Wealth, riches, property, money; त्याग्य संभृतार्थानां R. 1. 7; विनर्थाः कृत्स्नश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163. 7 Attainment of riches or worldly prosperity, regarded as one of the four ends of human existence, the other three being धर्म, काम and मोक्ष; with अर्थ and कान, धर्म forms the well-known triad; cf. Ku. 5. 38; अन्वर्थकानो तस्यास्तं धर्म एव मनीषिणः R. 1. 25. 8 (a) Use, advantage, profit, good; तथाहि सर्वे तस्यासन् परार्थकफला श्रयाः R. 1. 29; यावानर्थ उदपाने सर्वतः संपुतो-क्ते Bg. 2. 46; also व्यर्थ, निरर्थक q. v. (b) Use, want, need, concern, with instr.; क्रोधः पुत्रेण जातेन Pt. 1 what is the use of a son being born; कश्च तेनार्थः Dk. 59; कीर्त्यस्तिरक्षां पुणेः Pt. 2. 33 what do brutes care for merits; Bh. 2. 48; योग्येनार्थः कस्य न स्याज्जनेन Si. 18. 66, नैव तस्य कृतेनार्थो नाकृतेनेह कश्चन Bg. 3. 18 9 Asking, begging; request, suit, petition. 10 Action, plaint (in law). 11 The actual state, fact of the matter; as in यथार्थ, अर्थतः, तत्त्वविद्. 12 Manner, kind, sort. 13 Prevention, warding off; मन्त्रकार्थो धुनः; prohibition, abolition (this meaning may also be derived from 1 above). 14 N. of Vishnu. —COMP. —अधिकारः charge of money, office of treasurer; ० रे न नियोक्तव्यौ H. 2. —अधिकारिन् m. a treasurer. —अन्तरं 1 another or different meaning. —2 another cause or motive एव Ku 3 18 —3 a new matter or cr ce new affair —4 opposite or antithe-

tical meaning, difference of meaning. —न्यासः a figure of speech in which a general proposition is adduced to support a particular instance, or a particular instance, to support a general proposition; it is an inference from particular to general and *vice versa* उक्तिरर्थान्न्यासः स्यात् सामान्यविशेषयोः । (१) हनुमान्निबन्धनतरुं दुष्करं किं महात्मना ॥ (२) गुणवद्भक्तुसंसर्गाद्याति नीचीपि गौरवं । पुष्पमालासुषमेण सूनं शिरसि धार्यते Kuval.; cf. also K. P. 10 and S. D. 709. —अन्वित a. 1 rich, wealthy. —2 significant. —अर्थिन् a. one who longs for or strives to get wealth or gain any object. —अलंकारः a figure of speech determined by and dependent on the sense, and not on sound (opp. शब्दालंकार). —आगमः 1 acquisition of wealth, income. —2 conveying of a sense. —आपत्तिः f. 1 an inference from circumstances, presumption, implication, one of the five sources of knowledge or modes of proof, according to the Mīmāṃsakas. It is an inference used to account for an apparent inconsistency; as in the familiar instance पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुङ्क्ते the apparent inconsistency between 'fatness' and 'not eating by day' is accounted for by the inference of his 'eating by night'. —2 a figure of speech (according to some rhetoricians) in which a relevant assertion suggests an inference not actually connected with the subject in hand, or *vice versa*; it corresponds to what is popularly called कैमुतिकन्याय or देवायुषन्याय; e. g. हारोर्न हरिणार्क्षीणां लुहति स्तनमंजले । सुकानामन्यथस्थिरं के वदं सरपिक्रपाः Amaru. 100; अभितदमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिणु R. 8. 43. —उत्पत्तिः f. acquisition of wealth; so 'उत्पन्नं'. —उपसोपकः an introductory scene (in dramas); अर्थोपेक्षकाः एव S. D. 308. —उपमा a simile dependent on sense and not on sound; see under उपमा. —उज्ज्वल m. the glow or warmth of wealth; अर्थोऽप्यग्नौ विरहितः दुःखः स एव Bh. 2. 40. —ओषा, —राशिः treasure, hoard of money. —कर (री f.). —कृत् a. 1 enriching. —2 useful, advantageous. —काम a. desirous of wealth. (—मौ dual), wealth and (sensual) desire or pleasure; R. 1. 25. —कृच्छ्रं 1 a difficult matter. —2 pecuniary difficulty; न ह्युद्वेदकृच्छ्रेऽपि Niti. —कृत्य doing or execution of a business; अन्त्युद्योतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38. —गौरवं depth of meaning; भारवैश्वर्यगौरवं Udb., Ki. 2. 27. —ग्राम (—ग्री f.) extravagant, wasteful, prodigal. —जात a. full of meaning. (ग) 1 a collection of things 2 a large amount of wealth, derable property —सत्य 1 the real truth, the

fact of the matter. —2 the real nature or cause of anything. —द a. 1 yielding wealth. —2 advantageous, useful. —3 liberal. —दूषणं 1 extravagance, waste. —2 unjust seizure of property or withholding what is due. —3 finding fault with the meaning. —दोषः a literary fault or blemish with regard to the sense, one of the four *doṣhas* or blemishes of literary composition, the other three being पददोष, पदार्थदोष and वाक्यदोष; for definitions &c. see K. P. 7. —निर्बन्धन a. dependent on wealth. —निश्चयः determination, decision. —पतिः 1 'the lord of riches', a king; किंचिद्दिहस्यापि पतिर्बभौ R. 2. 46, 1. 59; 9. 3; 18. 1; Pt. 1. 74. —2 an epithet of Kuṇḍa. —पर, —लुब्ध a. 1 intent on gaining wealth, covetous. —2 niggardly. —प्रकृतिः f. the leading source or occasion of the grand object in a drama; (the number of these 'sources' is five:—विजं विदुः पताका च प्रकटी कार्यमेव च । अर्थप्रकृतयः पञ्च ज्ञात्वा शेज्या यथाविधि S. D. 317). —प्रयोगः usury. —बंधः arrangement of words, composition, text; stanza, verse, S. 7. 5; ललितार्थबंधं V. 2. 14. —बुद्धि a. selfish. —बोधः indication of the (real) import. —भेदः distinction or difference of meaning; अर्थभेदेन शब्दभेदः. —भावं, —जा 1 property, wealth. —युक्त a. significant. —लाभः acquisition of wealth. —लोभः avarice. —वादः 1 declaration of any purpose. —2 affirmation, declaratory assertion, an explanatory remark; speech or assertion having a certain object; a sentence. (It usually recommends a विधि or precept by stating the good arising from its proper observance, and the evils arising from its omission, and also by adducing historical instances in its support.) —3 praise, eulogy; अर्थवाद एव । बोधं तु मे कंचित्कथय U. 1. —विकल्पः 1 deviation from truth, perversion of fact, —2 prevarication; also वैकल्य. —वृद्धिः f. accumulation of wealth. —व्ययः expenditure; ज्ञ a. conversant with money-matters. —शास्त्रं 1 the science of wealth (political economy). —2 science of polity, political science, politics; Dk. 120. इह खलु अर्थशास्त्रकाराः क्षिप्रिणो सिद्धिमुखवर्णयन्ति Mu. 3; व्यवहारिन् a politician. —3 the science of practical life. —शौचं purity or honesty in money-matters; सर्वेषां चैव शौचानामर्थशौचं परं सूते Ms. 5. 106. —संस्थानं 1 accumulation of wealth. —2 treasury. —संबन्धः connection of the sense with the word or sentence. —सारः considerable wealth; Pt. 2. 42. —सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of a desired object, success अर्थत and 1 With reference to the ing or a particular object

यच्चाथो गौरं Māl. 1. 7 depth of meaning. 2 In fact, really, truly; न नामतः केवलमर्थतोऽपि Si. 3. 56. 3 For the sake of money, gain or profit; ऐश्यादन्वित-मिश्रमयं लोकोर्थातः सेवते Mu. 1. 14. 4 By reason of.

अर्थना Request, entreaty, suit, petition; N. 5. 112.

अर्थवत् a. 1 Wealthy. 2 Significant, full of sense or meaning; अर्थवान् खलु न राजशब्दः S. 5. 3 Having meaning; अर्थवद्वातुप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. I. 2. 45. 4 Serving some purpose; successful, useful.

अर्थवत्ता Wealth, property.

अर्थो ind. (abl. of अर्थ) 1 As a matter of course, of course, in fact; सुषिकेण दंडो भक्षित इत्यनेन तत्सहचरितनयप्रभक्षण-मर्त्यादायातं भवति S. D. 10 2 According to the circumstances or state of the case; as a matter of fact. 3 That is to say, namely.

अर्थिकः 1 a crier, watchman. 2 Especially, a minstrel whose duty it is to announce (by song &c.) the different fixed periods of the day, such as the hours of rising, sleeping, eating &c.

अर्थित p. p. Requested, asked, desired. - सं Wish, desire; petition.

अर्थिता, -त्वं 1 Begging, request. 2 Wish, desire.

अर्थिन् a. 1 Seeking to gain or obtain, wishing for, desirous of, with instr. or in COMP.; कोषदंडाभ्यां Mu. 5; को वचेन मयाथीं ह्याम् Mb.; अर्थीयं Pt. 1. 4, 9. 2 Entreating or begging any one (with gen.); अर्थी वरुचिभेस्तु Ks. 3 Possessed of desires. -m. 1 One who asks, begs or solicits; a beggar, suppliant, sutor; यथाकामार्थितार्थिता R. 1. 6; 2. 64; 5. 31; 9. 27; कोथीं गतो गौरं Pt. 1. 146; कन्यारत्नमयोविजय भवतामासे वयं चार्थिनः Mv. 1. 30. 2 (In law) A plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor; स धर्मस्थसहः शब्द-विप्रत्यर्थिनां स्वयं । ददर्श संशयच्छेद्यान् व्यवहारानतं-दितः R. 17. 39. 3 A servant, follower. -COMP. -भावः state of a suppliant, begging, request; Māl. 9. 30. -सात् adv. at the disposal of beggars; विमज्ज मेरुनं यदर्थिसाकृतः N. 1. 16.

अर्थिय a. (In comp.) 1 Destined or intended for, doomed to suffer; इति यातनार्थीयं Ms. 12. 16. 2 Belonging or relating to; कर्म चैव तदर्थीयं Bg. 17. 27.

अर्थ्य a. 1 first to be asked or sought for. 2 Fit, proper. 3 Appropriate, not deviating from the sense, significant; स्तुत्यं स्तुतिभिरर्थ्याभिरुपतस्थे सर-स्वती R. 4. 6; Ku. 2. 3. 4 Rich, wealthy. 5 Wise, intelligent. -रुई Red chalk.

अर्द्ध 1 P. [अर्द्धति, आर्द्धति] 1 to afflict, torment; strike, hurt, kill; रक्षःसहस्राणि पार्श्वगदीति Bk. 12 56 see case below

2 To beg, request, ask; निर्गलितोऽङ्गुर्भं शब्दचनं गर्दति चातकोपि R. 5. 17. -Caus. (or 10 P.) 1 (a) To afflict, torment, distress; कानादित्, कोप, मय &c. (b) To strike, hurt, injure, kill; येनादित् दैत्यपुरं पिनाकी Bk. 2. 46. -WITH अति to torment excessively, fall upon or attack; अत्यादिति वालिनः पुं Bk. 15. 115. -अभि to distress, afflict, pain.

अर्द्धन a. 1 Distressing, afflicting. -सं Pain, trouble, anxiety, excitement, agitation. -नं, -ना 1 Going, moving. 2 Asking, begging. 3 Killing, hurting; giving pain.

अर्ध a. Half, forming a half. -ध, -धः 1 A half, half portion; सर्वनाशे समुत्पत्ते अर्धं त्यजति पंडितः; गतमर्धं दिवसस्य V. 2; यदर्थं विच्छिन्नं S. 1. 9. divided in half, (अर्धं may be compounded with almost every noun and adjective; as first member of compound with nouns it means 'a half of', कायः=अर्धं कायस्य; with adjectives, it has an adverbial force; इयम् half dark; with ordinal numerals 'with a half of that number'; वृत्तियं containing two and the third only half; i. e. two and a half. -COMP. -अक्षि n. side-look, wink; Mk. 8. 42. -अर्धं half the body. -अर्धः a half, the half; -अर्धश्च a. sharing a half. -अर्धः, -धं 1 half of a half, quarter; चतुर्थांशभागम् तामयोजयतामुने R. 10 56. -2 half and half. -अवभेदकः hemispheres (Mar. अर्ध-विक्ति). -अवशेष a. having only a half left. -आसनं 1 half a seat; अर्धसनं गोत्रभिदेयितव्यो R. 6. 73; समहि दिविकसं समस-मर्धसनोपवेशितस्य S. 7. (it being considered a mark of very great respect to make room for a guest &c. on the same seat with oneself); -2 greeting kindly or with great respect. -3 exemption from censure. -हृद् 1 the half or crescent moon, -2 semi-circular impression of a finger-nail, crescent shaped nail-print; N. 6. 25 -3 an arrow with a crescent-shaped head (=अर्धचंद्र below). -भौलि N. of Siva Me. 56. -उक्त a. half said or uttered; रामभद्र इति अर्थोक्तं महाराज U. 1 -उक्तिः f. a broken speech; an interrupted speech. -उदय. 1 the rising of the half moon. -2 partial rise. -आसनं a sort of posture in meditation. -ऊरुकं a short petticoat (Mar. परकर). -कृत a. half done, incomplete. -खारं, -री a kind of measure, half a Khāri. गंगा N. of the river Kāveri so 'जाह्नवी. -शुद्धः a necklace of 24 strings. -गोलः a hemisphere. -चंद्र a. crescent-shaped, (-चंद्रः) 1 the half moon, crescent moon; सार्धचंद्रं विभति यः Ku. 6. 75. -2 the semicircular marks on a peacock's tail -3 an arrow with a crescent-

shaped head; अर्धचंद्रमुखिर्गोत्रिच्छेदं कवली-मुखम् R. 12. 96. -4 a crescent-shaped nailprint. -5 the hand bent into a semicircle, as for the purpose of seizing or clutching anything; इन्द्रो द्यां to seize by the neck and turn out; दीयतामेतस्पाधचंद्रः Pt. 1. -चंद्राकार, -चंद्राकृति a. half-moon-shaped. -बोलकः a short bodice. -दिनं, -दिवस 1 half a day, mid-day. -2 a day of 12 hours. -नाराचः a crescent-shaped iron-pointed arrow. -नारीशः, -नारीश्वर a form of Siva, (half male and half female), -नार्वं half a boat. -निशा mid-night. -पंचाशत् f. twenty-five. -एण a measure containing half a pāṇa. -एष half way. (-ये) midway. -प्रहरः half a watch, one hour and a half. -भागः a half, half a share or part, तदर्थभागिनं लभस्व काशितं Ku. 5. 50; R. 7. 45. -भागिक a. sharing a half. -भाज् a. 1 sharing a half, entitled to a half. -2 a companion, sharer. -भास्करः mid-day. -माणवकः -माणवः a necklace of 12 strings (माणवक consisting of 24). -मात्रा 1 half a (short) syllable. -2 a term for a consonant. -मार्गे ind. midway; V. 1. 3. -मासः half a month, a fortnight. मासिक a. happening every fortnight. -2 lasting for a fortnight. -मुष्टि f. a half-clenched hand. -पानः half a watch. -रथः a warrior who fights on a car with another (who is not so skilled as a रथी); रणे रणेऽभिमानि च विमुक्षत्रापि हृदयते । वृणी कर्णः प्रमादी च तेन मेऽर्थयो मतः Mb. -रात्रः mid-night, अधार्धरात्रे स्तिमिप्रदीपे R. 16. 4. -विसर्गः, -विसर्जनीयः the Visarga sound before क, ख, ग, and ङ. -दीक्षणं a side-look, glance. -वृद्ध a. middle-aged. -चैना-शिकः N. of the followers of Kapāda (arguing half perishableness). -वैशंसं half or incomplete murder, Ku. 4. 31. -व्यासः the radius of a circle. -शतं fifty. -शेष a. having only a half left. -श्लोकः half a sloka or verse. -सीरिन् m. 1 a cultivator, ploughman who takes half the crop for his labour; Y. 1. 166. -2 =अर्थिक p. v. -हारः a necklace of 64 strings. -ह्रस्वः half a (short) syllable.

अर्थक a. Half; see अर्ध.

अर्थिक a. (की f.) 1 Measuring a half. 2 Entitled to half a share. -कः A half-caste man; वैश्यकन्यासमुपवृत्तो ब्राह्मणेन तु संसृजतः । अर्थिकः स तु विज्ञेयो भोज्यो विज्ञेयं संशयः Parāśara.

अर्थिन् a. Sharing or entitled to a half.

अर्पण 1 Placing or putting upon, setting upon; पादपिणानुग्रहयुतं R. 2. 35 2 Inserting placing or putting in 3 Giving offering 8

स्वेदापिण्डनिष्क्रमणे R. 2. 55. मुखपिण्डे प्रकृति-
प्रगल्भाः 13. 9; तस्करुष्व नदृशे Bg. 9. 27.
4 Restoration, delivery, giving back;
न्यास Ak. 5 Piercing, perforating;
तीक्ष्णतुण्डादिर्गोत्रा नक्षेः सर्वा ब्यदारयत् Rām.

अपिंसः The heart; flesh in the
heart.

अहं 1 P. (अहंति, आनर्ह, अविहं) 1
To go towards. 2 To kill, hurt.

अहं (हुं) दः-हं 1 A swelling, tu-
mour, (various kinds). 2 One
hundred millions. 3 N. of a moun-
tain in the west of India (Abu).
4 A serpent. 5 A cloud. 6 A long
round mass, lump of flesh. 7 A ser-
pent-like demon killed by Indra.

अर्भक a. 1 Small, minute, short.
2 Weak, lean. 3 Foolish. 4 Young,
childish. —कः 1 A boy, child;
श्रुतस्य यायादयन्तमर्भकः R. 3. 21, 25, 7.
67. 2 The young of an animal. 3
A fool, idiot.

अर्य 1 a. Excellent, best. 2 Re-
spectable. —र्यः 1 A master, lord.
2 A man of the third tribe, Vaisya.
—र्या 1 A mistress. 2 A woman of
the Vaisya tribe. —र्या The wife of
a Vaisya. —COMP. —र्यः A Vaisya of
rank.

अर्यमन् m. 1 The sun. 2 The head
of the Manes; पितृणामर्यमा चास्मि Bg.
10. 29. 3 N. of the arka plant.

अर्यणी A woman of the Vaisya
tribe.

अर्यन् m. 1 A horse; श्रद्धाकृतप्रयहमर्वातं
प्रजाः Si. 12. 31. 2 One of the ten
horses of the moon. 3 Indra. 4 A
short span (गोक्षर्पणसाय). —ती 1 A
mare. 2 A bawd, procuress.

अर्वाच् a. 1 Coming hitherward
(opp. पश्च्). 2 Turned towards,
coming to meet any one. 3 Being
on this side. 4 Being below or be-
hind (in time or place). 5 Follow-
ing, subsequent. —क् ind. 1

Hitherward, on this side. 2 From
a certain point. 3 Before (in time
or place); राक्षसैर्वाक् सलिलमयं ब्रह्मांडमधुत्
K. 125; अर्वाक् संवत्सरस्तस्मान्नि हरेत् परतो नृपः
Y. 2. 173, 113; 1. 254. 4 On the
lower side, behind, downwards (opp.
उर्ध्व). 5 Afterwards, subsequently.

6 (With loc.) Within, near; एते
चार्वाक्यवपुष्वि छिन्नद्वीपकुरायां S. 1. 15.
—COMP. —कालः posterior time. —कालिक
a. belonging to proximate time, modern;
—त modernness, posteriority
of time. —कूलं the near bank of
a river.

अर्वाचीन a. 1 Modern, recent. 2
Reverse, contrary. —न् ind. (With
abl) 1 On this side of 2 Later than

वर्षं पृथिव्या अर्वाचीनमतस्मिन् Sat Br

अर्वाच् n. Piles. —COMP. —द् a des-
troying piles. —(द्) 1 N of the

plant छुरण, so called because it is
said to cure piles.

अर्वास a. Afflicted with piles.

अर्ह 1 P. [अर्हति, अर्हति, आनर्ह, अर्हति]
(epic A. as रावणे नर्हते पूजां Rām.) 1

To deserve, merit, be worthy of
with acc. or inf.); किमिव नाद्युमानमेरे-
श्वराकर्हति S. 7. 2 To have a right to,
be entitled to; ननु गर्भः पित्र्यं रिक्त्यमर्हति
S. 6. न स्त्री स्वातन्त्र्यमर्हति Ms. 9. 3. 3 To
be fit or deserve to be done; अर्धना
मवि भवतिः कर्तुमर्हति N. 5. 112; Dk. 137.

4 To be equal to; be worth; न ते गात्रा-
प्युपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18; सर्वे ते जपयज्ञस्य कलां
नर्हति षोडशीं Ms. 2. 86. 5 To be able,
translateable by 'can'; न मे वचनमस्यथा

मवितुमर्हति S. 4. 6 To worship, honour;
see caus. below. 7 (Used with inf.
in the second pers. and sometimes
in the third) अर्ह represents a mild
form of command, advice or

courteous request, and may be trans-
lated by 'pray,' 'deign,' 'be pleased
to,' will be pleased to'; द्विषाण्यहान्यर्हति
सोऽहमर्ह R. 5. 25 pray wait &c; नर्हन्ति
मे प्रणयं विहंते 2. 58. —Caus. or 10 P.
To honour, worship; राजर्जितं मधुकं-
पाणिः Bk. 1. 17; Ms. 3. 3, 119.

अर्ह a. 1 Respectable, worthy of
respect, deserving; अर्हाचमोजयन् विप्रो
इममर्हति मापकं Ms. 8. 292. 2 Worthy
of, having a claim to, entitled to,
with acc., inf., or in comp.; वैवाहः
पैतृकं रिक्तं पतिवोत्पादितो हि सः Ms. 9. 144;
संस्कारमर्हत्वं न च लक्ष्यसे Rām.; तस्मान्नाहो
वयं हेतुं धार्तराष्ट्रान् स्वर्वाधवात् Bg. 1. 37; so

मानं, वयं, ईदं &c. 3 Becoming, proper,
fit; केवलं यानमर्हं स्यात् Pt. 3; with gen.
also, स मूयोर्हो नहीपुजां Pt. 1. 87-92. 4

Worth (in money), costing; see
below. —र्हः 1 N. of Indra. 2 N. of
Viśvānu. 3 Price (as in महार्ह); महार्ह-
स्यापरिवर्तनच्युतिः Ku. 5. 12 (महानर्हो यस्याः
Malli.). —र्ह्यं Worship, adoration.

अर्हण-णा Worship, adoration, hon-
our, treating with respect or
veneration; अर्हणामर्हते चक्रुर्देवयो नवचक्षुषि
B. 1. 55; Si. 15. 22.

अर्हत् a. Worthy, deserving, ador-
able. —m. 1 A Buddha; the highest
rank in Buddhist hierarchy. 2 A
superior divinity with the Jains;
सर्वज्ञो जितरागादिदोषैर्लोकव्यवृजितः । यथास्थिता-
धेवादी च देवोर्हत् परमेश्वरः ॥

अर्हत् a. Worthy, deserving. —तः
1 A Buddha. 2 A Buddhist men-
dicant.

अर्हती The quality of being fit to
be worshipped, veneration, adoration
औनर्हतीचक्षुष्येः Sk.

अर्हत् pot-p- 1 Worthy-respectable.

2 F t to be praised

अलङ्ग 1 U (अलङ्गिचे अलङ्गि, अलङ्गि) 1
To adorn 2 To be competent or

able. 3 To prevent, ward off,
see अलङ्ग.

अलं 1 The sting in the tail of a
scorpion. 2 Yellow orpiment,
cf. आल.

अलकः 1 A curl, lock of hair, hair
in general; ललाटिकाचन्दनधूसरालका Ku. 5.
55; अलके बालकुंदादुविद्धे Me. 65 (the
word is n. also, as appears from a
quotation of Malli.: स्वभाववक्राण्यलकानि
दासां). 2 Curls on the fore-head. 3
Saffron besmeared on the body. —का
1 A girl from eight to ten years of
age. 2 N. of the capital of Kubera,
and of the lord of the Yakshas; विभाति
यस्यां ललितालकायां मनोहरा वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv.
2. 10; गन्ध्या ते वसतिरलका नाम वल्लभराणा
Me. 7. —COMP. —अधिपः, —पतिः, —ईश्वर
'lord of Alakā', N. of Kubera,

अत्यजीवदमरालकेयरी R. 19. 15. —अंतः the
end of a curl or ringlet. —नंदा 1 N.
of the Ganges, or a river falling in-
to it. —2 a girl from eight to ten
years of age. —प्रभा N. of the
capital of Kubera. —संहतिः f. rows
of curls; Si. 6. 3.

अलकः —ककः The red resin of cer-
tain trees, red lac or sap (formerly
used by women to dye certain parts
of their body, particularly the soles
of the feet and lip); (इत्थासत्ता) चिरो-
ज्जितालककपाटिलेन Ku. 5. 34, M. 3.
5; अलककां पदवीं ततान R. 7. 7; द्विगो
हताथीः दुष्पुं निर्धं निष्पीडितालककवत्पजति
Mk. 4. 15. —COMP. —रसः red lac,
juice; अलकरसरकाभावलकरसवर्जितः । अद्यापि
चणी तस्याः पक्वकोशसमभौ Rām. —रायः
the red colour of alakā.

अलक्षण a. 1 Having no signs or
marks. 2 Undefined, undistinguished.
3 Having no good marks, inauspi-
cious, illomened; क्लेशावहा मर्तुलक्षणाहम्
R. 14. 5. —ज 1 A bad or inauspi-
cious sign. 2 That which is no
definition, a bad definition.

अलक्षित a. Unseen, unobserved,
अलक्षितास्तुल्यतो नृपेण R. 2. 27.

अलक्ष्मीः f. Evil fortune, bad luck,
poverty.

अलक्ष्य a. 1 Invisible, unknown,
unobserved. 2 Unmarked. 3 Having
no particular marks. 4 Insignificant
in appearance. 5 Having no pretence,
free from fraud. 6 Not लक्ष्य or se-
condary (as meaning). —COMP. —गति
a. moving invisibly. —जन्मता un-
known birth, obscure origin; बहुविह-
पाक्षमलक्ष्यजन्मता Ku. 5. 72. —लिंग a. dis-
guised, incognito. —वाच् a. addressing
words to no visible object; Ku. 5. 57.

अलगर्हः A water-serpent.

अलङ्ग a. (अ-लङ्गि f.) 1 Not light,
heavy lng 2 Not short, long (in
proseody) 3 Serious, solemn 4
Intense, violent, very great —COMP

अलङ्ग a. (अ-लङ्गि f.) 1 Not light,
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heavy lng 2 Not short, long (in
proseody) 3 Serious, solemn 4
Intense, violent, very great —COMP

-उपलः a rock. -प्रतिज्ञा *a.* solemnly pledged or promised.

अलंकरणं 1 Decoration, ornamenting. 2 An ornament (lit. and fig.); सज्जति तावद्वेश्यणकरं पुरुषरत्नमलंकरणं भुवः Bh. 2. 92.

अलंकरिणश्च *a.* 1 Fond of ornaments. 2 Decorating, skilled in decorating.

अलंकारः 1 Decoration, act of decorating or ornamenting. 2 An ornament (fig. also); अलंकारः स्वर्गस्य V. 1. 3 A figure of speech, of which there are three kinds:—शब्द, अर्थ, and शब्दार्थ. 4 The whole science of Rhetoric.—COMP. -शास्त्रं the science and art of rhetoric, poetics.—सुवर्णं gold used for ornaments.

अलंकारकः Ornament, decoration; Ms. 7. 220.

अलंकृतिः *f.* 1 Decoration. 2 An ornament; कर्णालंकृतिः Amaru. 13. 3 A rhetorical ornament, a figure of speech; तद्दोषो शब्दार्थौ सगुणानलंकृती पुनः कापि K. P. 1; को विद्वाद्गम्यते काव्यं शब्दार्थानलंकृती । असौ न मन्यते कस्मादगुणमनलंकृती । Chandr. 1; शालंकृतिः श्रवणकोमलदर्पणराजिः Bv. 3. 6 (where अ° has senses 2 and 3).

अलंकिया Adorning, ornamenting, decoration (fig. also).

अलंघनीय *a.* Insurmountable, inaccessible, beyond the reach of.

अलजः A kind of bird.

अलंजरः, -जुरः An earthen jar.

अलम् *ind.* 1 (*a.*) Enough, sufficient for, adequate to (with dative or inf.); तस्यालम्बा क्षुधितस्य तुष्ये R. 2. 39; अन्यथा शतशतशय कुर्वाम त्वामलं वयम् Bk. 8. 98. (b) A match for, equal to (with dat.); देव्यस्यो हरितं Sk.; अलं महो मधुय Mbb. 2 Able, competent (with inf.); अलं भोक्तुं Sk.; वरेण शक्तिं लोकानलं दयं हि तत्पः Ku. 2. 56; with loc. also; नद्यानामपि लोकानामलमासि निवारणे Ram. 3 A way with, enough of, no need of, no use of (having a prohibitive force), with instr. or gerund; अलमन्यया गृहीत्वा M. 1. 20; आलप्यालमिदं बभ्रुवन्तः शरणपादहस्तं Si. 2. 40; अलं महिपाल तव श्रेयसं R. 2. 34; Ku. 5. 82; अलमिषाद्रिः कुहुमैः S. 4 so many flowers will do. 4 (*a.*) Completely, thoroughly, अर्हस्येन शमयितुमलं वारिधारासहस्रे Me. 53; स्वमपि विततयशः स्पर्शेणः श्रीगणालम् S. 7. 34. (b) Greatly, excessively, to a high degree; दुर्वति अलम् K. 2; यो गच्छत्यलं विद्विषतः प्रति Ak. —COMP. -कर्मिण *a.* competent to do any act; skilful, clever. -कृ see under कृ. -जीविक *a.* sufficient for livelihood. -धन *a.* possessing sufficient wealth, rich; निरादिहवश्चेत्तु प्रतिशुः स्वादलंघनः Ms. 8. 162. -धूमः thick smoke, volume of smoke. -पुरुषीण *a.* fit for a man or sufficient for a man. -बल *a.* strong enough, hav-

ing sufficient power. -बुद्धिः sufficient sense. -बुष्ण *a.* able, competent; दिना-पस्मदलंभुष्णुरिज्यायि तपसः सुतः Si. 2. 9.

अलंपय *a.* Not libidinous, chaste. -तः Women's apartments.

अलंबुषः 1 Vomiting. 2 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

अलय *a.* 1 Houseless, moving about. 2 Without destruction or loss, imperishable. -यः 1 Non-destruction; permanence. 2 Birth, production.

अलर्कः 1 A mad dog or one rendered furious. 2 N. of a plant (अलर्क).

अलले *ind.* A word of no import, occurring in the dialect of the Pis'achas (mostly used in dramas).

अलबालः A basin for water at the root of a tree; see आलबाल.

अलस *a.* Not shining.

अलस *a.* 1 Inactive, without energy, lazy, indolent. 2 Tired, fatigued, languid; नम्रश्रमादलसश्चरिरे दारिके M. 5; Amaru. 4. 90; V. 3. 2; गमनमलसं Māl. 1. 17. 3 Soft, gentle. 4 Slow, dull (as in gait or motion); श्रोणीमारादलसगमना Me. 82. —COMP. -इक्षणा a woman with languishing looks.

अलसक *a.* Indolent, idle. -कः Flatulence.

अलातः-तं A fire-brand, half-burnt wood; निर्वाणालातलावचं Ku. 2. 23.

अलाडुः-दुः *f.* The bottle-gourd. -दु (n.) 1 A vessel made of gourd. 2 A fruit of the gourd which is very light and floats in water; किं हि नदीतदु अंबुनि मज्जत्यलाडुनि श्रावणः पूर्वत इति Mv. 1; Ms. 6. 54. —COMP. -कटं the dust or down (रजः) of the bottle-gourd. -पात्रं a jar made of the bottle-gourd.

अलारः A door.

अलिः 1 A black bee. 2 A scorpion. 3 A crow. 4 The (Indian) cuckoo. 5 Spirituous liquor. —COMP. -कुलः a flight or number of bees. -संकुलः full of a swarm of bees; अलिङ्कुलसंकुलकुसुमनिराकुलनवदलमालतमाले Git. 1. -संकुलः the *kubja* plant. -जिह्वा, -ह्रिका the uvula, soft palate. -मिष *a.* pleasing to the bees. (-यः) the red lotus. (-यः) the trumpet flower. -माला a flight of bees. -विरावः, -रतं song or hum of a bee. -चल्लमः—मिष q. v.

अलिकं The forehead; अलिकेन चहेमकंतिना Bv. 2. 171; Vb. 3. 6.

अलिम् *m.* 1 A scorpion. 2 A bee; मलिनिमाललिते माधवयोषिताम् Si. 6. 4. -नी 1 A swarm of bees; अरुमतालिनी शिलीध्रे Si. 6. 72; अलिनीजिष्णुः कषातं चयः Bh. 1. 5.

अलिगर्दः A kind of snake.

अलिग *a.* 1 Having no characteristic marks, having no marks. 2 Having bad marks. 3 (In gram.) Having no gender

अलिजरा A water jar, see

अलिद्वः 1 A terrace before a house-door; सुखालिद्वारेण M. 5. 2 A place (like a square) at the door.

अलिपकः 1 A cuckoo. 2 A bee. 3 A dog.

अलिमकः—अनिमक q. v.

अलिपक-चक see अनिमक.

अलीक *a.* 1 Unpleasing, disagreeable. 2 Untrue, false, pretended; अलीक-कोपकातेन K. 147; °वचन Amaru. 23, 33, 43. -कं 1 The forehead. 2 Falsehood, untruth.

अलीकिन् *a.* 1 Disagreeable, unpleasant. 2 False, deceiving.

अलुः A small water-pot.

अलुक, °समासः A compound in which the case terminations are not dropped, but retained; e. g. सरसिज, आत्मनेपद.

अले } *ind.* Unmeaning words in
अलेले } the dialect of the Pis'achas chiefly introduced in plays.

अलेपक *a.* Stainless. -कः An epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अलोक *a.* 1 That which cannot be seen, as in लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68 (न लोक्षत इत्यलोकः Malli.). 2 Having no people. 3 One who does not go to any other world after death (not having performed meritorious deeds). -कः, -कं 1 Not the world. 2 End or destruction of the world; absence of people; रक्ष सर्वानिर्माहोकात् नालोकं कर्तुमर्हति Rām. —COMP. -सानान्य *a.* extraordinary, uncommon.

अलोकनं Invisibility, disappearance.

अलोल *a.* 1 Tranquil, unagitated.

2 Firm, steady. 3 Not fickle. 4 Not thirsty, free from desire.

अलोलुप *a.* 1 Free from desire. 2 Not greedy or covetous, indifferent to sensual objects.

अलौकिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Not current in the world, uncommon, supernatural. 2 Unusual, rare. 3 Not current in the usual language, peculiar to the sacred writings, not used in classics, Vedic. 4 Theoretical; °रं rare occurrence of a word; अलौकिकत्वादनरं स्वकोपे न यानि नामानि समुल्लिख १ विलोक्य तिर्य्यगुना प्रचारस्यं प्रयत्नः पुरुषोत्तमस्य Trik.

अल्प *a.* 1 Trifling, unimportant, insignificant (opp. महत् or दूर); Ms. 11. 36. 2 Small, little, minute, scanty (opp. बहु); अल्पस्य द्वेनोर्बुद्दु हतुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47; 1. 2. 3 Mortal, of short existence, 4 Seldom, rare. -ल्पे, -ल्पेन, -ल्पात् *adv.* 1 A little. 2 For a slight reason; प्रीतिलेपेन निशते Ram. 3 Easily, without much trouble or difficulty. —COMP. -अल्प *a.* very little or minute, little by little. -असु —मरण q. v. -आकांक्षिन् *a.* desiring little, contented or satisfied with little. -आयुस् *a.* shortlived Ms. 4. 157 (-यु *m.*) 1 a young one, cub 2 a goat; -आहार

आहारिन् *a.* eating little, moderate in diet. (-रः) moderation, abstinence in food. -इतर *a.* 1 other than small, large. -2 other than few, many; as कल्पनाः many or various ideas. -ऊन *a.* slightly defective, not quite complete. -उपायः small means. -नंध *a.* having little scent or odour. (-धं) a red lotus. -चेदित *a.* inert. -छद्-छाद् *a.* scantily clad; Mk. 1. 37. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing little, shallow, superficial. -तु *a.* 1 dwarfish, short. -2 weak, thin. -दृष्टि *a.* narrow-minded, short-sighted. -धन *a.* not affluent or rich, poor; Ms. 3. 66; 11. 40. -धी *a.* weak-minded, foolish. -प्रजच् *a.* having few descendants or subjects. -प्रमाण, -प्रमाणक *a.* 1 of little weight or measure 2 of little authority, resting on little evidence. -प्रयोग *a.* of rare application or use, rarely used. -माण-असु *a.* having short breath, asthmatic. (-णः) 1 slight breathing or weak aspiration. -2 (in gram.) a name given to the unaspirated letters of the alphabet, *a. e.* the vowels, semivowels, nasals and the letters क् च द् त् प् य ज् ङ् द् ध्. -नल *a.* weak, feeble, having little strength. -बुद्धि-मति *a.* weak-minded silly, ignorant; Ms. 12. 74. -भाषिन् *a.* taciturn. -मध्यम *a.* slender waisted. -मात्रं a little, a little merely. -मूर्ति *a.* small-bodied, dwarfish. (-तिः *f.*) a small figure or object. -मूल्य *a.* of small value, cheap. -मेघच् *a.* of little understanding, ignorant, silly. -वयस् *a.* young in age, youthful. -वादिन् *a.* taciturn. -विद्य *a.* ignorant, uneducated. -विषय *a.* of limited range or capacity; क् चालविषय नतिः R. 1. 2. -शक्ति *a.* weak, feeble. -सरच् *n.* a basin, a small pond (one which is shallow or dry in hot season).

अल्पक *a.* (लिका *f.*) 1 Small, little. 2 Contemptible, mean.

अल्पेच *a.* Cooking little, stingy, niggardly. -अः A miser.

अल्पज्ञः *ind.* 1 In a low degree, slightly, a little; बहुशो वृद्धति अत्युदयिके ३, अल्पज्ञः श्राद्धे P. V. 4. 42 Com. 2 Seldom, now and then.

अल्पित *a.* 1 Diminished. 2 Lowered in estimation, disparaged; दृष्टा न चक्रेऽल्पितकल्पपादः N. 1. 15.

अल्पिष्ठ *a.* Least, smallest, very small.

अल्पीक 8 U. To make small, diminish, reduce in number.

अल्पीयस् *a.* Smaller, less; very small.

अह्ना A mother (Voc. अह्).

अव 1 P. [अवति, अवित or ऊत] 1 To protect, defend; यमवतामवति च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1; प्रवक्ष्यामिः प्रवक्ष्यामिः प्रवक्ष्यामिः प्रवक्ष्यामिः S 1 1 2 To please eat of give pleasure to विक्रमस्तो मामवति नाजिते

त्वयि R. 11. 75; न मामवति सद्दीपा रत्नहरि मेदिनी 1. 65. 3 To like, wish, desire. 4 To favour, promote. (In the Dhātupāṭha several other meanings are assigned to this root, but they are very rarely used in classical literature).

अव *ind.* (the initial अ is sometimes dropped, as in पूर्वापरितोयनिधी वगाह Ku. 1. 1) 1 (As a preposition) Away, off, away from, down. 2 (As a prefix to verbs) It expresses (a) determination; अवधू; (b) diffusion, pervasion; अवकृ; (c) disrespect; अवज्ञा; (d) littleness; व्रीहीनवहति; (e) support, resting upon; अवलम्ब; (f) purification, अवदात; (g) depreciation, discomfiture; अवहति शत्रू (परामवति); (h) commanding; अवकृ; (i) depression, bending down; अवतृ, अवगाह; (j) knowledge; अवगम्, अवइ. 3 As the first member of Tat. compounds it means अवकृष्ट; अवकौकिलः अवकृष्टः कौकिलया Sk.

अवकट *a.* 1 Downwards; backwards. 2 Opposite, contrary. —ट Contrariety, opposition.

अवकरः Dust, sweepings.

अवकर्तः A part cut off, a strip.

अवकर्तनं Cutting off, stripping &c.

अवकर्षणं 1 Putting out, extraction. 2 Expulsion.

अवकलित *a.* 1 Seen, observed. 2 Known. 3 Taken, received.

अवकाशः 1 Occasion, opportunity; तते चापद्रुतिमे वृत्ति रणधुः को भवस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5; oft. used with लृप् in the sense of 'to get an opportunity or scope for action'; लब्धावकाशोऽविलम्बमां तत्र दायो मनोमयः Ks. 1. 41. 2 (a) Place, space, room; अवकाशं किलोदन्वा-नामायाम्पर्यितो द्रो R. 4. 58; so अन्यमवकाशमवगाहे V. 4; यथावकाशं नी to take to its proper place, R. 6. 14; अस्माकमस्ति न कथंचिदिहावकाशः Pt. 4. 8; अवकाशो विवि-धोयं महानयोः समागमे Rām. (b) Footing; admission, access, entrance; (छाया) छन्दे तु वर्णतले छलभावकाशा S. 7. 32; oft. used in these senses with लृप्; लब्धावकाशो मे मनोरथः S. 1; शौकावेगदुषिते मे मनसि विवेक एव नावकाशो लभते Prab.; also with कृ or दा 'to make room for', 'admit', 'give way to'; असौ हि दत्वा तिमिरावकाशं Mk. 3. 6; तस्मादयो विदुलमतिभिर्नावकाशोऽव-सानां Pt. 1. 366; अवकाशो ह्यु to obstruct, hinder or impede; द्यनसलिलोपीडकृद्वावकाशो (निद्रा) Me. 91. 3 Interval, intermediate space or time. 4 An aperture, opening.

अवकीर्णस् *a.* Violating the vow or engagements of continence. —m. (—णी) A religious student who has committed an act of incontinence (such as sexual intercourse) against his vow of celibacy अवकीर्णी मवेदया

ब्रह्मचारी तु शोभितम् । गर्दभं पशुमात्मन् वैर्जितं स विद्युप्यति ॥ Y. 3. 280; Ms. 3. 155.

अवकुंचनं Bending, curving, contraction.

अवकुण्ठनं 1 Investing, surrounding 2 Attracting, engaging.

अवकुण्ठित *a.* 1 Invested, surrounded, 2 Attracted.

अवकुट्ट प. p. 1 Pulled down. 2 Removed. 3 Expelled, turned out or away. 4 Inferior, low, degraded, outcast (opp. उक्कट्ट or प्रकट्ट). —दः A servant who performs the lowest menial duties (such as sweeping &c.) (संनानेनशोधनविनिवृत्त); पणो देवोऽवकुट्टस्य पशुकुट्टस्य वेतनं Ms. 7. 126.

अवकुट्टिः *f.* 1 Considering as possible, possibility, probability; केव भीक्ष्यसे अवकुट्टावेव Sk. (अनवकुट्टिसंभावना).

2 Suitableness.

अवकोशित *a.* Unfruitful, barren (as a tree).

अवकोकिल *a.* Drawn or called down to by a cuckoo.

अवक्र *a.* Not crooked; (fig.) honest, upright.

अवक्रन्द *a.* Crying slowly; roaring, neighing —दः A cry.

अवक्रन्दनं Crying out, weeping aloud.

अवक्रमः Descending, descent.

अवक्रयः 1 Price. 2 Wages, hire, farm, rent. 3 Letting out to hire, leasing. 4 A tax or tribute (to be paid to the king), duty (राज्याह दयं Sk.)

अवक्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Descent. 2 Approach. अवक्रिया Omission, neglect.

अवक्रोशः 1 Discordant noise. 2 A curse. 3 Abuse, censure.

अवक्लेशः 1 Trickling, descent of moisture. 2 Ichor.

अवक्लेशनं Trickling, falling (as of dew or moisture).

अवक्रणः A discordant note.

अवक्रावः Imperfect digestion or decoction.

अवक्षयः Destruction, decay, waste, loss.

अवक्षयणं Means of extinguishing (fire &c.)

अवक्षेपः 1 Blaming, reviling 2 Objection.

अवक्षेपणं 1 Throwing down, considered as one of the five kinds of *karmān*, q. v. 2 Contempt, despising. 3 Censure, blame. 4 Overcoming, subduing. —णी Rein, bridle.

अवखण्डनं Dividing, destroying.

अवखातं A deep ditch.

अवगणनं 1 Disobedience, contempt, disregard. 2 Censure, blame. 3 Insult, mortification.

अवगण्डः A boil or pimple upon the face or cheeks.

अवगतिः *f.* 1 Knowledge, perception comprehension 2 True or

determinate knowledge; ब्रह्मव्यतिर्हि पुरुषार्थः; ब्रह्मव्यतिर्हि पुरुषार्थः S. B.

अवगमः-गमनं 1 Going near; descending. 2 Understanding, perception, knowledge.

अवगाह *p. p.* 1 Plunged into, entered into, immersed; अश्वत्थदन्तिव-गाहेति S. 7. 2 Depressed, low, deep (lit. and fig.); अश्वत्थता पुरस्तादवगाहा जयनोवादाश्चात् S. 3. 8. 3 Congealed, curdling (as blood).

अवगाहः-हनं 1 Bathing; सुमगसलिलाव-गाहा S. 1. 3; सदावगाहक्षमवारिसंभवः Rs. 1. 1. 2. Plunging, immersing (in general) entering into; परदेहावगाहनात् H. 3. 95; जलावगाहक्षणमातडाता R. 5. 47; दधानामवगा-हनाय विविधा रम्ये सरो निर्मितं S. Til. 1. 3 (fig.) Mastering, learning. 4 A place of bathing.

अवगीत *p. p.* 1 Sung in a discordant tone, sung badly. 2 Reproached, abused, censured. 3 Wicked, vile. 4 Satirized in song. —तं 1 Satire in song, derision. 2 Reproach, blame.

अवगुणः A fault, defect, demerit; अन्यदोष परावगुणं Malli. on Ki. 13. 48.

अवगुह्यते 1 The act of covering the head of women; hiding, veiling. 2 A veil (for the face); (fig. also); अवगुह्यतसर्वाता कुलजाभिसंरयति S. D.; कृत शीर्षावगुह्यतः Mu. 6. 3 A covering, mantle (in general).

अवगुह्यतवत् *a.* Covered with a veil, veiled; वैती नारी S. 5.

अवगुह्यिका 1 Veiling, covering. 2 A veil. 3 A curtain.

अवगुहित *p. p.* Veiled, covered, concealed; रजनीतिनिवारगुहिते Ku. 4. 11.

अवगुरणं-गौरणं Menacing, assaulting with intent to kill, assailing with weapons.

अवगूह्यं 1 Hiding, concealing. 2 Embracing.

अवग्रहः 1 Separation of the component parts of a compound, or of other grammatical forms. 2 The mark or interval of such a separation. 3 A hiatus, absence of sandhi (as in विक् तां च तं च मद्रं च इमां च मां च instead of चेतां च) Bh. 2. 2. 4 The mark (s) used to mark the elision of a after ए and ओ. 5 Withholding of rain, drought, failure of rain; इक्षिर्भवति शरशामनमयहविशोषिणा R. 1. 62; 10. 48; नभोननस्योर्द्विभिवग्रह इवांतरे 12. 29; द्वेव सीता तदवग्रहसतां Ku. 5. 61. 6 An obstacle, impediment. 7 A herd of elephants. 8 The forehead of an elephant. 9 Nature, original temperament. 10 Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह). 11 An imprecation, a term of abuse.

अवग्रहणं 1 An obstacle, impediment. 2 Disrespect, disregard.

1 Breaking separation. 2 Impediment. 3 A curse see अवग्रह

अवग्रहः 1 A hole in the ground, a cave, a cavern. 2 A grind-stone, stone-mill for grinding corn. 3 Stirring up, shaking.

अवग्रहणं 1 Rubbing into. 2 Rubbing off. 3 Grinding.

अवघातः 1 Striking. 2 Hurting, killing. 3 A violent or sharp blow, a stroke or blow in general; कर्णवघात-निपुणेन च तादृशमाना इरिहताः कतिरेण...भृगाः Nītipr. 2. 4 Threshing corn by bruising it with a pestle in a mortar.

अवघूर्णनं Rolling or whirling round. **अवघोषणे-णा** 1 Proclaiming. 2 A proclamation.

अवघ्राणं The act of smelling at.

अवचन *a.* Not speaking, silent, speechless; शकुंतला साध्वसादवचना तिष्ठति S. 1. —नं 1 Absence of assertion, silence, taciturnity. 2 Censure, blame, reproof; कर *a.* disobedient.

अवचनीय *a.* 1 Not to be spoken or uttered, obscene or indecent (language); वदिवचनीयेषु तदेव द्विगुणं भवेत् Ms. 8. 269. 2 Not censurable, not blamable, free from censure; लैकिरवचनीया भवति Mk. 2; ता impropriety of speech, freedom from censure; सर्वथा व्यवहर्तव्ये कुतो ह्यवचनीयता U. 1. 5.

अवच(चा)यः Gathering (such as flowers, fruits &c.); ततः प्रविशत कुसु-मावचयमभिनयसौ सख्यौ S. 4; अतिरतकुसुमाव-चायसेदात् Si. 7. 71.

अवचारणं Employing, application, mode of proceeding.

अवच्छादः-तः The pendent cloth on a chariot, an ornament (like a *chowri*) hanging from the top of a banner; पिच्छावच्छादमुत्तमावच्छादाम जगुः Si. 5. 13; दिवसकरवापरयावच्छादामरकलावः K. 26.

अवच्छर्पणं 1 Pounding, grinding, reducing to powder. 2 Sprinkling with powder; especially, throwing absorbent powders on wounds.

अवच्छादः-अवच्छाद *q. v.*

अवच्छादकः-कः A *chowri* or brush for fanning off flies.

अवच्छाद(च्छा)दः A cover, covering; कांचनावच्छादः (सर्पार) Rām.

अवच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut off. 2 Separated, divided, detached. 3 (In Logic) Separated or excluded from all other things by the properties predicated of a thing as peculiar to itself. 4 Bounded; modified, determined; दिक्कालावच्छिन्न Bh. 2. 1. 5 Particularized, distinguished, characterized, as by an attributive word.

अवच्छुरित *a.* Mixed. —तं A horse-laugh.

अवच्छेदः 1 A part. portion. 2 Boundary limit. 3 Separation. 4 Distinction distinguishing parti-
cularization, (as by attributes) 5

Determination, decision, settlement, शब्दार्थस्यावच्छेदे विशेषस्यतिहेतवः Vāk. P. 6 That property of a thing which distinguishes it from every thing else, a characteristic property. 7 Bounding, defining.

अवच्छेदक *a.* 1 Separating. 2 Determining, deciding. 3 Bound-
ing. 4 Distinguishing, particulariz-
ing. 5 Peculiar, characteristic. —कः
1 That which distinguishes. 2 A
predicate, characteristic, property.

अवजयः Defeat; victory over; येन
द्रोणावजयाय दत्तः R. 6. 62. **अवजिति** *f.*
Conquest, defeat. **अवज्ञा** Disrespect,
contempt; low opinion; disregard
(with the obj. in loc. or gen.);
आत्मव्यज्ञां शिथिलीकार R. 2. 41; ये नाम
कोचिद्विह नः प्रथयंतवज्ञां Māl. 1. 6.—**Comp.**
—उपहत *a.* treated with contempt,
humiliated. —दुःखं the agonies of
humiliation; मा जीवन् यः परावज्ञादुःखदोषि
जीवति Si. 2. 45.

अवज्ञानं Disrespect, contempt.

अवटः 1 A hole, cavity. 2 A pit,
अवटे चापि मे राम प्रक्षिप्यं कलेवरं, अवटे ये निवीयते
Rām. 3 A well. 4 Any low or depres-
sed part of the body, sinus; अवटश्चैव-
मेतानि स्थानान्तर शरीरेके Y. 3. 98. 5 A
juggler. —**Comp.** —कच्छपः a tortoise in
a hole; (fig.) one who has had no
experience, who has seen nothing of
the world.

अवटिः —टी *f.* 1 A hole. 2 A well

अवटीत *a.* Having a flat nose, flat-

nosed.

अवटुः 1 A hole in the ground. 2 A
well. 3 The back or nape of the neck.
4 The depressed part of the body. —टु
f. The raised portion of the neck
—टु *n.* A hole, a rent.

अवडीनं The flight of a bird, flying
down-wards.

अवतंसः-सं 1 A garland. 2 An ear-
ring, a ring-shaped ornament, an
ear-ornament (fig. also); गण नैरुप-
यावतंसः Ku. 1. 55; स्ववाहनक्षोभचलावतंसा
7. 38; R. 13. 49. 3 An ornament
worn on the head, crest; (fig.) any
thing that serves as an ornament,
तामरावतंस जलसंनिवेशाः Chāt. 2. 3; पुडरी-
कावतंसामिः परिज्ञाभिः Rām. पुष्पावतंसं सलिल
Susr.

अवतंसकः An ear-ornament; an
ornament in general.

अवतंसयति Den. P. To use as ear
ring, make ear-rings of; अवतंसयति
दयमानाः वन्द्याः शिरीषकुसुमानि S. 1. 4.

अवततिः *f.* Stretching, extending.

अवतप्त *p. p.* Heated, irradiated,
अवतप्तकुलस्थितं an ichneumon's stand-
ing on hot ground (metaphorically
said of the inconstancy of man)

स्वते न वत् Sk

अवतमसं 1 Slight or dim darkness
दृष्टि तम Ak. 2 Darkness (p

general); अवतमसमिधायि भास्वताम्युद्धतेन Si. 11. 57 (where Malli. says यद्यपि क्षीणेऽवतमसं तमः इत्युक्तं तथापि इह विरोधाद्विशेषतादरेण नामान्यमेव ग्राह्यं).

अवतरः Descent; N. 3. 53; Si. 1. 43.

अवतरणं 1 Descending for bathing in water &c., descending (in general), coming down. 2 An incarnation; see अवतार. 3 Crossing. 4 A holy bathing place. 5 Translating from one language into another. 6 Introduction. 7 An extract, a quotation.

अवतरणिका 1 A short prayer at the beginning of a work which, it is supposed, causes the divinity so addressed to descend from heaven. 2 Introduction, preface.

अवतरणी Preface

अवतरणं A soothing remedy.

अवताडनं 1 Crushing, trampling or treading under; नैसर्गिकीं सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धां सुखीं स्थितिं चरणैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14. 2 Striking.

अवतानः 1 Stretching. 2 The unbending of a bow. 3 A cover (in general.)

अवतारः 1 Descent; advent, setting in वसंतावतारसमये S. 1. 2 Form, manifestation; मत्स्यादिभिस्त्वतारैस्त्वतारवतावता-ह्वा Sankara. 3 Descent of a deity upon earth, incarnation in general; कौत्स्येण संप्रति नवः पुरुषावतारः U. 5. 34; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणामवतार इवांगवान् R. 10. 84. 4 An incarnation of Vishnu; विष्णुर्देन दशावताराहने क्षिणे महासंकटे Bh. 3. 95. (There are ten incarnations of Vishnu; the following verse from Git. describes them; वेदानुद्धरते जगन्निबहते-भृगोऽहं भृगुर्भूते देव्यं दारयते बलिं कलयते क्षत्रक्षयं कुर्वते । गौलस्यं जयते हलं कलयते कारुण्यमातन्वते स्नेहान्मूर्च्छयते दशाकृतिकृते कृष्णाय तुभ्यं नमः ॥ मत्स्यः कूर्मो वराहश्च नरसिंहश्च वामनः । रामो रामश्च कृष्णश्च बुद्धः कल्की च ते दश ॥ 5 Any new appearance, growth, rise; नवावतारं कनलादिबोथलम् R. 3. 36; 5. 24. 6 A landing-place. 7 A sacred bathing-place. 8 Translation. 9 A pond, tank. 10 Introduction, preface.

अवतारक a. (-रिका f.) 1 Making one's appearance. 2 Making a descent.

अवतारणं 1 Causing to descend. 2 Translation. 3 Possession by an evil spirit. 4 Worship, adoration. 5 Preface or introduction (to a work).

अवतीर्णं p. 1 Descended, alighted. 2 Bathed in. 3 Crossed, passed over; अपि नामावतीर्णोऽसि बाणनोचरं Mal. 1.

अवतीका A woman or a cow mis-carrying from accident.

अवक्ति a. One who divides or cuts off; पञ्चं dividing into five parts.

अवदश Any pungent food which excites thirst at midday

अवधाव 1 Heat 2 The hot season

अवदात a. 1 Beautiful; अवदातकानिः Dk. 107. 2 Clean, pure, spotless, polished; सर्वविद्यावदातचेताः K. 36. 3 Bright, white; रज्जिकरकलावदातं कुलं K. 233. कुदावदाताः कलहंसमालाः Bk. 2. 18. 4 Virtuous, meritorious; अन्यस्मिन् जन्मनि न कुतमवदातं कर्म K. 62. 5 Yellow. —तः White or yellow colour.

अवदानं 1 A pure or approved occupation. 2 An accomplished act. 3 A valorous or glorious act, heroic act, heroism, glorious achievement-संगीयमानविपुलावदानः Ku. 7. 48; शापद्वयः वदानतोषितात् R. 11. 21. 4 Object of a legend. 5 Cutting into pieces.

अवदारणं 1 Tearing, dividing, digging down, cutting into pieces. 2 A spade, hoe.

अवदाहः Heat; burning down.

अवदीर्णं p. 1 Divided, broken. 2 Melted, fused. 3 Bewildered.

अवदोहः 1 Milking. 2 Milk.

अवद्य a. 1 Fit to be condemned, censurable, not to be praised; न चापि काव्यं नवनिखद्य M. 1. 2. 2 Defective, faulty, blamable, disagreeable, disliked; उद्वहदन्वयां तामवद्याद्वेतः R. 7. 70; see अनवद्य also. 3 Unfit to be told. 4 Low, inferior. —द्यं 1 A fault, defect, imperfection. 2 Sin, vice. 3 Blame, censure, reproach; उद्वहदन्वयां तामवद्याद्वेतः R. 7. 70.

अवद्योतनं Light.

अवधानं 1 Attention; अवधानपरे चकार सा प्रलयांतोन्मिश्रिते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2; intentness, attentiveness; द्वावधानः शृणोति hears attentively. 2 Devotion, care, carefulness; अवधानात् carefully or attentively; शृणुत जना अवधानात् क्रिया-निर्मां कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2. v. 1.

अवधारः Accurate determination, limitation.

अवधारक a. Determining accurately.

अवधारण a. Restrictive, limiting. —णं, —णा 1 Ascertainment, determination. 2 Affirmation, emphasis. 3 Limitation (of the sense of words); यावद्वधारणे, एवावधारणे; मार्गं कारस्वैवधारणे Ak. 4 Restriction to a certain instance or instances to the exclusion of all others

अवधिः Application, attention. 2 Boundary; limit exclusive or inclusive, (in time or space); end, termination; स्मरशास्त्रावधिं सरस्वतीं Ku. 4. 43; conclusion; oft. at the end of comp., in the sense of 'ending with,' 'as far as,' 'till'; एव ते जीवितावधिः प्रवादः U. 1. 3 Period of time, time; R. 16. 52; शेषान् मासान् विश्वदिवसस्यापितस्यावधेर्वा Mc. 87. यदवधि-तवधि from or ever since-त 4 An engagement 5 appointment 6 A division district, department 7 A hole p. t.

अवधीर् 10 P. To disregard, disrespect, slight; अवधीरितुहृद्वचनस्य H. 1, to despise, repulse.

अवधीरणं Treating with disrespect.

अवधीरणा Disrespect, repulse; कुतव-त्यसि नावधीरणमपराद्धेऽपि यदा चिरं मयि R. 8. 48; M. 3. 19; अयं स ते विद्वति संगमोत्सवी विश्वं कसे भीरुं यतोवधीरणां S. 3. 14.

अवधूतं p. 1 Shaken, waved. 2 Discarded, rejected, despised; R. 19. 43. 3 Insulted, humiliated. —तः An ascetic who has renounced all worldly attachments and connections, यो विलंब्याश्रमाभ्यामपि नास्त्वयं स्थितः पुमान् । अति-रुणाश्रमी योगी अवधूतः न उच्यते ॥ or अक्षरत्वात् धरेण्यत्वात् धृतसंसारवधनात् । तत्त्वमस्यार्थसिद्धत्वाद् वधूतोऽभिधीयते ॥

अवधूतनं 1 Shaking, waving. 2 Agitation, trembling. 3 Disregarding.

अवध्य a. Inviolable, sacred, exempt from death.

अवध्वंसः 1 Abandoning, quitting. 2 Powder, dust. 3 Disrespect, censure, blame. 4 Falling off or form. 5 Sprinkling.

अवनं 1 Protection, defence; Nalod. 1. 4. 2 Gratifying, pleasing. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Delight, satisfaction.

अवनतं p. 1 Bent down, down-cast; विनयं, प्रयव. 2 Setting. 3 Bending, stooping.

अवनतिः f. 1 Bending, bowing down, stooping; अवनतिमयनेः Mu. 1. 2; Si. 9. 8. 2 Declining in the west, setting. 3 A bow, prostration. 4 Bending (as a bow); यदुपामवनतिः K (where अं also means 'stooping') 5 Modesty, humility.

अवनद्धं p. 1 Formed, made. 2 Fixed, seated; bound on, tied; fastened, put together. —द्धं A drum.

अवनस्र a. Bowed, bent; पर्याप्तपुष्पस्तव-कावन्त्रा Ku. 3. 54; पादं fallen at the feet.

अवन (ना) यः 1 Throwing down. 2 Causing to descend.

अवनाद a. Flat-nosed.

अवनामः 1 Bending or bowing, falling at the feet. 2 Causing to bend down.

अवनाहः Binding, girding, putting on.

अवनि-नी f. 1 The earth. 2 A figure. 3 A river. —Comp. —ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः, —नाथः, —पतिः, —पालः lord of the earth, king; पतिरवनिपतीनां तैन्न-काशे चतुर्भिः R. 10. 86, 11. 93. —चर a. roving over the earth, vagabond —ग्रः a mountain. —तलं the surface of the earth. —मंडलं the globe. —वह, —दा a tree.

अवनेजनं 1 Washing ablution न कुदीदुपुष्पस्य पादयो Ms 2 209 2 Water for washing foot bath 3

Springling water on the *darbha* grass at a *śrāddha* ceremony.

अवन्ति - स्त्री *f.* 1 N. of a city, the modern उज्जयिनी, one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus, to die at which is said to secure eternal happiness; cf. अयोध्या मधुरा माया काशी काशिरवन्तिका. पुरी द्वातावती चैव सतीता मोक्षदायिका: 11. The women of Avanti are said to be very skilful in all erotic arts; cf. आवन्त्य एव विपुलाः सुदृशो रत्नमणि B. R. 10. 82. 2 N. of a river. - *m.* (pl.) N. of a country identified with the modern Ma'lya, and its inhabitants; its capital being उज्जयिनी on the river सिन्धु; and there is also the temple of महाकाल in the suburbs; अवन्तिनाथोऽयमुदग्रबाहुः R. 6. 32; अतो महाकालविकेतनस्य वरचरदूरे किल चन्द्रमौलः 6. 34, 35; प्राच्यावन्तीमुदयनकथाकोविदग्रामद्वान् Me 30; अवन्तीपूजयिनी नाम नगरी K. 52. - **COMP.** - *पुरं* the city of Avanti, उज्जयिनी.

अवन्ध *a.* Not barren, fruitful, productive.

अवपतनं Alighting, descending.

अवपाक *a.* Badly or ill cooked. - **कः** Bad cooking.

अवपातन 1 Falling down; अवध्वजपातन Bb. 2. 31 falling down at the feet; (fig.) cringing. 2 Descent descending. 3 A hole, pit. 4 Particularly, a hole or pit for catching elephants; अवपातस्तु हस्त्यर्थे गते उक्ते तुपादिना Ya'dava; शेवासि निम्नवपातनमः कपीव बन्धः परुषं रास R. 16. 78.

अवपातनं Felling, knocking down, throwing down.

अवपात्रित *a.* One who has lost his caste, a person not allowed by his kindred to eat in a common vessel; see अपपात्रित.

अवपीड 1 Pressing down, pressure. 2 A kind of medicinal drug used to cause sneezing, sternutatory.

अवपीडनं 1 The act of pressing down. 2 A sternutatory. - **ना** Damage, violation.

अवबोधः 1 Waking, becoming awake (opp. स्वप्न); यो तु स्वनावबोधी तो युतानां प्रलवोदयौ Ku. 2. 8; Bg. 6. 17. 2 Knowledge, perception; स्वभवेनाम-ग्रहणाद्विषयं सति रजसात्मन्यावबोधः R. 7. 41; 5. 64; प्रतिबुद्धेऽपि वैश्यावबोधः क्रोध इत्येते S. D. 3. Discrimination, judgment. 4 Teaching, informing.

अवबोधक *a.* Indicating, showing; - **कः** 1 The sun. 2 A bard. 3 A teacher.

अवबोधनं Knowledge, perception.

अवभोगः Humbling, overcoming, defeating

1 Splendour lustre, light 2 Knowledge perception

3 Appearance, manifestation, inspiration. 4 Space, reach, compass. 5 False knowledge.

अवभासक *a.* Luminous. - **कं** The Supreme spirit.

अवभृष्ट *p. p.* Contracted, bent, crooked.

अवभृथः 1 Bathing at the end of a principal sacrifice for purification; भुवं क्रीष्णं कुंडोद्री मेथेनावभृथादपि R. 1. 84; 9. 22; 11. 31; 13. 61. 2 The water of purification. 3 A supplementary sacrifice to atone for defects in a principal and preceding one; a sacrifice in general; स्नातवत्यवभृथे तत्तत्स्वयि Si. 14. 10. - **COMP.** - **स्नानं** ablution after a sacrificial ceremony.

अवभ्रः Abduction, carrying off.

अवभ्रत *a.* Flat-nosed.

अवन *a.* 1 Sinful. 2 Contemptible, mean. 3 Base, low, inferior (opp. परम); अनलकानलकानवमां पुरी R. 9. 14, see अनवन. 4 Next, intimate. 5 Last, youngest.

अवमत *p. p.* Despised, contemned &c. - **COMP.** - **अंकुशः** a restive elephant (that disdains the hook), one in rut; अवन्तुकामोऽवमतोऽंकुशग्रहः Si. 12. 16.

अवमतिः *f.* 1 Disregard, disrespect. 2 Aversion, dislike.

अवमर्दः 1 Trampling upon. 2 Devastation, oppression.

अवमर्शः Touch, contact.

अवमर्षः 1 Consideration investigation. 2 One of the five principal parts or *sandhis* of a play; यत्र मुख्य-फलोपाय उज्जिगो नर्भतोऽधिकः 1 शपायैः संत-रायश्च सोऽन्वय इति सूत्रः S. D. 366; also written विमर्ष. 3 Attacking.

अवमर्षण 1 Intolerance, impatience. 2 Effacing, obliterating, banishing from recollection.

अवमानः Disrespect, contempt, disregard.

अवमाननं - **ना** Disrespect, contempt.

अवमानन् *a.* Contemning, despising, slighting; विद्वत्सामुपस्थितश्रेयस्वानिने S. 6; अयि आत्मयुगावमाननिने S. 3.

अवमूर्धन् *a.* With one's head hanging down. - **COMP.** - **ज्ञाय** *a.* lying with the head hanging down, such as man (opp. देव); उत्पानशया देवा अवमूर्धशया मनुष्याः

अवमोचनं Setting at liberty, letting go, loosening.

अवयवः 1 A limb (of the body); मुखवयवद्वयं तौ R. 12. 43, Amaru. 40, 46; a member (in general); कस्मिंश्चिदपि जीवति न द्वावयववयवे Mu. 1. 2 A part, portion (as of a whole). 3 A member or a component part of a logical argument or syllogism (These are five - प्रतिज्ञा हेतु उदाहरण उपपन्न and निगमन) 4 The body 5

A component, constituent, ingredient (in general); as of a compound &c. - **COMP.** - **अर्थः** the meaning of the component parts of a word.

अवयवज्ञः *a.* ind. Part by part, severally, piece-meal.

अवयवित् *a.* Having limbs, having portions or subdivisions (as a whole) - *m.* (वी) 1 A whole. 2 A syllogism, or any logical agreement.

अवर *a.* 1 (a) Younger in years), मासेनावरः मासावरः Sk. (b) Later; posterior, hinder (in time or space), यद्वरं कौशाभ्याः, यद्वरमाग्रहापण्याः Sk. 2 Following, succeeding. 3 Below, lower, inferior, less. 4 Mean, unimportant, worst, lowest (opp. उत्तम), अद्वयमवरं सूते K. P. 1; दुरेण ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाज्जनय Bg. 2. 49; श्रदधानः क्षुभा विशामददीतावरादपि Ms. 2. 238. 5 Last (opp. प्रथम); सामान्येषां प्रथमावरत्वं Ku. 7. 44. 6. Least; usually as the last member of comp. with numerals, ज्यवैः साक्षिमिर्न्यः Ms. 8. 60

अवरा परिषद् ज्ञेया 12. 112; Y. 2. 69. 7 Western. - **रं** The hind thigh of an elephant (also रं). - **COMP.** - **अर्धः** 1 the least part, the minimum. - 2 the last half. - 3 the hinder part of the body. - **अवर** *a.* lowest, most inferior of all; न हि प्रकृष्टां रेष्वांसु प्रेयस्यवरावरात् Rām. - **उक्त** *a.* named last. - **ज** *a* younger, junior. (- **जः**) 1 a younger brother. - 2 a Sūdra. (- **जा**) a younger sister; विदर्भजावरजा R. 6. 58, 84, 12. 32. - **वर्ण** *a.* belonging to a low caste or tribe. (- **वर्णः**) 1 a Sūdra - 2 the last or fourth tribe. - **वर्णक**, - **वर्णजः** a Sūdra. - **व्रतः** the sun. - **शैल** the western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set).

अवरतः ind. Behind, afterwards, hinder, posterior.

अवरतिः *f.* 1 Stopping; cessation. 2 Repose, relaxation, rest.

अवरीण *a.* Degraded, debased, despised.

अवरोहण 1 Broken, torn. 2 Diseased अवरोद्धिः *f.* 1 Obstruction, restraint.

2 Besteging. 3 Gaining.

अवरूप *a.* Ugly, deformed.

अवरोचकः Loss of appetite.

अवरोधः 1 Hindrance, obstruction.

2 Restraint; अंतः प्रापवरोध Mk. 1. 1.

3 Inner apartments or women's apartments, harem, seraglio; नित्ये-विनीतिवरोधद्वैः Ku. 7. 73; चूहेषु राज्ञः S. 5. 3, 6. 11. 4 The wives of a king taken collectively (oft. pl.), अवरोधे महत्त्वमि R. 1. 32, 4. 68, 87, 6.

48, 16. 58. 5 An enclosure, confinement 6 Siege blockade 7 A cover

ng 8 A fence, a pen 9 A watch-

man 10 Depression hollow

अवरोधक *a.* 1 Impeding. 2 Besieging. —कः A guard. —कः A barrier, fence.

अवरोधनं 1 A siege, blockade. 2 Hindering. 3 An obstacle, impediment. 4 The inner or women's apartments in a royal palace; राजादरोधनवधूखनारयतः *Si.* 5. 18.

अवरोधिका *a.* Obstructive, impeding. —कः A guard of the queen's apartments. —का A female of the inner apartments; यदुस्तुंगारिहोऽवरोधिकाः *Si.* 12. 20.

अवरोधिन् *a.* 1 Obstructing, hindering. 2 Besieging.

अवरोपणं 1 Uprooting. 2 Causing to descend. 3 Taking away, depriving; diminishing.

अवरोहः 1 Descent. 2 A creeping plant winding itself round a tree from the bottom to the top. 3 Heaven. 4 A pendent branch, as of the fig-tree (वट); अवरोहशताकीर्णं वटनासाय तस्यतुः *Rām.* 5 (In music) The descending scale of notes.

अवरोहणं 1 Alighting, descending. 2 Ascending

अवर्ण *a.* 1 Colourless. 2 Bad, low. —र्णः 1 Scandal, ill-repute, stigma, spot; सोढुं नतस्वर्णमवर्णमीशे *R.* 14. 38. 2 Blame, censure; न चावदद्भर्तुस्वर्णमार्गं 57 spoke no ill words.

अवलक्ष *a.* (also written बलक्ष) White. —क्षः The white colour.

अवलग्न *a.* Clinging or adhering to, touching. —ग्नः The waist.

अवलम्ब 1 Hanging down. 2 Hanging on, dependence on (fig. also); तनुजालावलम्बाः *Me.* 70; कुट्टपतिभवनद्वारसेवा *Bh.* 1. 67. 3 A prop, stay, support (lit. and fig.); सावलम्बगमना *R.* 19. 50 walking supported by others; संततिविच्छेदनिवलम्बना *S.* 6; देवनेत्यं दत्तहस्तावलम्बे *Ratn.* 1. 8. 4 Hence, a crutch or stick for support.

अवलम्बनं 1 A prop, support, stay; अवलम्बनाय दिनमर्तुश्च पतिभ्यतः करतहस्तमपि *Si.* 9. 6; प्रस्थायविक्रमगतरेखलम्बनार्थं *S.* 5. 3; मम पुच्छे कणवलम्बनं कृत्वोपि *H.* 1. 2 Help, assistance.

अवालिन *p. p.* 1 Proud, arrogant, haughty. 2 Anointed, smeared.

अवलीह *p. p.* 1 Eaten, chewed; दर्मैर्धीवलीहैः *S.* 1. 7. 2 Licked, lapped; touched (fig. also); नवधौवनवलीहावयवा *Dk.* 17 pervaded by youth; अन्नज्वालावलीहप्रतिबलजलधेतुसौवीरमार्गे *Ve.* 3. 5 surrounded (on all sides). 3 Devoured, destroyed.

अवलीला 1 Sport, play, mirth. 2 Disrespect, contempt.

अवलुञ्चनं 1 Cutting off, tearing or pulling out—केत्रं 2 Uprooting

अवलुठनं 1 Rolling or wallowing on the ground 2 Robbing

अवलेखः 1 Breaking, scraping or scratching off. 2 Anything scraped off.

अवलेखा 1 Rubbing. 2 Adorning the person.

अवलेपः 1 Pride, haughtiness; त्रियसंगनिष्यनवलेपमदः *Si.* 9. 51 (where अ° also means ointment); व्यक्तमानावलेपाः *Mu.* 3. 22. 2 Violence, attack, insult, outrage; किं भवतीनामसुरावलेपनापराद्धं *V.* 1; दृष्टो पवनावलेपजं धृजती बाष्पानिवाञ्जनाविलं *R.* 8. 35. 3 Smearing, anointing. 4 Ornament (शृङ्गा). 5 Union, association (संग)

अवलेपनं 1 Anointing. 2 Oil, any unctuous substance. 3 Union. 4 Pride.

अवलेहः 1 Licking, lapping. 2 An extract (as of Soma). 3 An electuary.

अवलेहिका=अवलेह (3).

अवलोकः 2 Seeing, beholding. 2 Sight.

अवलोकनं 1 Looking at, beholding, seeing; नो बहुदुरवलोकनक्षमाः *R.* 11. 60. 2 Looking over, commanding a view of; दीर्घिक(वलीकनयवाक्षगता *M.* 1.

2 Sight, eye. 4 A look, glance; योगनिद्रातावदादौः पावनैरवलोकनैः *R.* 10. 14.

5 Looking out for, inquiry.

अवलोकित *p. p.* Seen &c. —तं A look, glance.

अववरकः 1 An aperture. 2 Window; see अपवरक.

अववादः 1 Censure. 2 Trust, confidence. 3 Disregard, disrespect.

4 Support, defence on. 5 Evil report. 6 A command.

अववश्चः A splinter, chip.

अवज्ञ *a.* 1 Independent, free. 2 Not compliant or docile, disobedient, self-willed. 3 Not subject to or swayed by; अवज्ञो विषयाणां *K.* 45. 4 Not master of oneself, subject to the senses; *Ku.* 6. 95. 5 Dependent, helpless, powerless; दार्यते ह्यवज्ञः *Bg.* 3. 5; कथमवज्ञो ह्यवज्ञोविषं विद्यानि *Mk.* 10. 13.—*COMP.*—इन्द्रियविचिन् *a.* whose mind and senses are not held in subjection.

अवज्ञानः Not submitting to another's will.

अवज्ञातनं 1 Destroying, cutting or lopping off. 2 Withering, drying up.

अवशेषः Remnant, rest, remainder; वृत्तं *M.* 5 the rest of the story; in this sense usually in comp.; अवशेषं having only one half left, कथं or नानं one who survives only in narration or name, having only the name left behind; used figuratively for death; see the words *s. v.*; सावशेषमिव मद्विद्या वचनं *M.* 4 unfinished—शुद्धं मे सावशेषं वच 5 I hear me out let me finish my speech

अवशेषः Not submitting to another's will.

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अवश्य *a.* 1 Untameable, ungovernable. 2 Inevitable; अथमरणमवश्यमेव जतोः *Ve.* 4. 4. 3 Indispensable, necessary.—*COMP.*—पुत्रः a son whom it is impossible to govern or teach.

अवश्यं *ind.* 1 Necessarily, inevitably; त्वामप्यत्नं नवजलमयं मोचयिष्यत्यवश्यं *Me.* 93. 2 Certainly, at all events, by all means, surely, of course; अवश्यं वाता श्रितरमुषित्वापि विषयाः *Bh.* 3. 16; तां चावश्यं दिवसगणनातत्परमिकपर्णी (द्रव्यसि) *Me.* 10. 61; अवश्यमेव most surely; if compounded with pot. pass. the final nasal is dropped; अवश्यपाच्यं to be necessarily cooked; अवश्यकार्यं to be necessarily done.

अवश्यभाविन् *a.* Destined to take place, inevitable; अवश्यभाविनो भावा भवति महातापनि *H. Pr.* 28.

अवश्यक *a.* Necessary, inevitable, indispensable.

अवस्था Hoar-frost, a fog or mist

अवस्थापः 1 Frost, dew. 2 Hoar-frost, white dew; अवस्थापवसिक्तस्य पुंडरीकस्य चारुता *U.* 6. 29. 3 Pride.

अवश्यणं Taking anything from off the fire (opp. अधिश्रयण); अधिश्रयणावश्यणं तादित्पूर्वपरीधृतो व्यापारकलापः पाकादिशब्दाच्चः *S. D.* 2.

अवष्टब्ध *p. p.* 1 Supported; held, seized. 2 Hanging from or upon

3 Near, contiguous. 4 Obstructed, stooped. 5 Bound, tied.

अवष्टम्भः 1 Leaning, resting upon. 2 Support, prop; पश्चात्स्थानीयकृतावष्टम्भः *K.* 34; सङ्कलतावष्टम्भश्चः *Māl.* 3; तत्त्वमहं दैर्घ्यावष्टम्भं करोमि *Pt.* 1. 3 Haughtiness, pride. 4 A post, pillar. 5 Gold. 6 Commencement, beginning. 7 Stopping, staying. 8 Courage, resolute determination. 9 Paralysis, stupefaction.

अवष्टम्भनं 1 Resting upon. 2 Supporting. 3 A post, pillar.

अवष्टम्भय *a.* (यि *f.*) Golden, made of gold, or as large as a post; खोरवष्टम्भयेन पणिना *R.* 3. 53 (अ° is usually rendered in the above manner, but from the immediate context, it should more properly mean 'full of dignified boldness', 'breathing defiance').

अवसक्त *p. p.* 1 Suspended from, placed. 2 In contact with, touching.

अवसक्तिका 1 A cloth girt round the legs and knees (by a person), when sitting on his hams; also, the act of girding round this cloth, or the posture itself; शयानः त्रीदपादश्च कृत्वा चेवावसक्तिकाम् *Ms.* 4. 112. 2 (Hence) A wrapper, a girth or band in general.

अवसङ्गीनं The downward flight of birds in a body.

अवसय 1 A dwelling place, habitation 2 A village 3 A school

co ego see

अवसथः A college, school.

अवसथ *p. p.* 1 Sunk down (fig. also), drooping. 2 Ended, terminated, gone off; अवसथायां राज्ञी H. 1. 3 Lost, deprived of; R. 9. 77.

अवसरः 1 Occasion, opportunity, time; नाथवसरं दास्यामि S. 2; भवद्विप्रमवसर-प्रदानाय वचनांसि नः Si. 2. 8; विसर्जनं सत्कारः S. 7; 'वस' suited to the occasion M. 1. 2 (Hence) A fit or proper opportunity; शरीरं सेवावसरं हरेभ्यः Ku. 7. 40; अवसरमेवमास्थानं प्रकाशयितुं S. 1; see अवसर also. 3 Space, room, scope. 4 Leisure, advantageous position. 5 A year. 6 Raining. 7 Descent. 8 A consultation in private.

अवसर्गः 1 Letting off, relaxation. 2 Allowing one to follow one's inclinations. 3 Independence.

अवसर्गः A spy, a secret emissary.

अवसर्पणं Stepping or going down.

अवसादः 1 Sinking, fainting, sitting down. 2 Ruin, loss; विपदिति तावद्व-सादकरी Ki. 18. 23, 6. 41. 3 End, termination. 4 Want of energy, exhaustion, fatigue. 5 (In law) Badness of a cause, defeat, losing (a cause).

अवसादक *a.* 1 Causing to sink, faint, or fall. 2 Causing dejection or fatigue.

अवसादनं 1 Decline, loss. 2 Oppression. 3 Finishing.

अवसानं 1 Stopping. 2 Conclusion, termination, end; दोहावसाने पुनरेव दोन्त्री R. 2. 23; तच्छिष्याभ्यनननिवेदितावसानां 1. 95. 3 Death, decease; Ve. 5. 38; शूलपुराणवसाने संपदः परहृषतिष्ठति S. 6. 4 Boundary, limit 5 (In gram.) The last part of a world or period (opp. आदि). 6 A pause. 7 A place (स्थान); resting place, residence.

अवसायः 1 Conclusion, end, termination. 2 Remainder. 3 Completion. 4 Determination, resolution, decision.

अवसित *p. p.* 1 Finished, ended, completed; क्षयव्यवसिति क्रियाविधौ R. 11. 37; अवसितश्च पशुसौ Dk. 91 it is all over with the brute; वचस्यवसिति तस्मिन्सर्ज निरमावधुः Ku. 2. 53. 2 Known, understood. 3 Resolved, determined, ascertained. 4 Stored, gathered (as grain). 5 Tied, fastened, bound.

अवसेकः Sprinkling, bedewing; देशः को नु जलावसेकशिथिलः Mk. 3. 12.

अवसेचनं 1 Sprinkling. 2 Water used for sprinkling; पदं Ms. 4. 151. 3 Bleeding.

अवस्कंदः, -दनं 1 Attacking, attack, assault. 2 Descending. 3 A camp.

अवस्कंदित *a.* Attacking, assaulting; outraging.

अवस्करः 1 Ordure, excrement. 2 The privities (ब्रह्मदेश). 3 Dirt, sweepings (in general)

Spreading out

अवस्तात् *ind.* 1 Below, from below, downwards. 2 Under.

अवस्तारः 1 A curtain. 2 A covering; a screen or wall of cloth round a tent. 3 A mat.

अवस्तु *n.* 1 A worthless thing or matter; अवस्तुनिर्बन्धे कथं भुक्ते Ku. 5. 66. 2 Unreality (of matter), insubstantiality; वस्तुन्यवस्तवार्थोऽज्ञानं.

अवस्था 1 State, condition, situation; स्वामिने महत्त्वस्था वर्तते Pt. 1 a critical state; तुल्यावस्थाः स्वयः कृतः R. 12. 80; तां तामवस्थां प्रतिपद्यमानं 13. 5; ईदृशीमवस्थां प्रपद्यते S. 5; Ku. 2. 6; oft. in comp.; तदवस्थाः Pt. 5 reduced to that state.

2 Position, circumstance. 3 Period, stage (of life &c.); जीवनं; वयोवस्थां तस्याः शृणुत N'al. 9. 29. 4 Form, appearance. 5 Degree, proportion. 6 Stability, fixity, as in अवस्थ q. v. 7 Appearance in a court of law.

-Comp. -अंतरं another or altered state. -चतुष्टयं the four periods or states of human life; i. e. बाल्यं (childhood); कौमार्यं (youth); यौवनं (manhood); and वार्धक्यं (old age). -त्रयं the three states; i. e. जाग्रति (waking), स्वप्न (dreaming), and सुषुप्ति (sound sleep). -द्वयं the two states of life, i. e. सुखं and दुःखं (happiness and misery).

अवस्थानं 1 Standing, residing, dwelling. 2 Situation, position. 3 Residence, abode, place. 4 Period of staying.

अवस्थायिन् *a.* Staying, residing.

अवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remained, stayed; &c. एवमवस्थिते K. 158 under these circumstances. 2 Firm of purpose, steady. 3 Resting with, dependent on.

अवस्थितिः *f.* 1 Abiding, dwelling. 2 Residence, abode.

अवस्थ्यदनं Trickling, oozing.

अवसंसर्जनं Dropping or falling down; a fall.

अवहतः *f.* Beating, threshing.

अवहनं 1 Threshing, beating off rice; अवहनपायोत्सृजलं Mbh. 2 The lungs; वपा वसावहनं Y. 3. 94 (अवहनं=कुक्कुटः Mit.).

अवहरणं 1 Taking away, removing. 2 Throwing away. 3 Stealing, plundering. 4 Re-delivery. 5 Temporary suspension of hostilities, truce.

अवहस्तः The back of the hand.

अवहानिः *f.* Loss.

अवहारः 1 A thief. 2 A shark. 3 Temporary cessation of hostilities, truce. 4 Summoning, inviting. 5 Apostacy. 6 Re-delivery, redeeming.

अवहारकः A shark.

अवहार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be taken away or removed. 2 Finable, punishable. 3 Recoverable redeemable

A wall

अवहासः 1 Smiling, a smile. 2 A jest, joke, ridicule; यथावहासायमसहृ तसि Bg. 11. 42.

अव (व) हिस्था-त्वं 1 Dissimulation in general. 2 Dissimulation or concealment of an internal feeling, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (व्यभिचारिभाव); मयगीरवलजादेर्हिषायाकास्यकिं बहिस्था S. D.; or according to R. G. शीडादिना निमित्तेन हर्षयितुमावर्णा गोपनाय जनिता भावविशेषोऽवहिस्थः; for ex. see Ku. 6. 84, or Bv. 2. 80.

अवहेलः -ला Disrespect, contempt, disregard; अवहेलां कुटजं मधुकरं ना गा Bv. 1. 6.

अवहेलनं-ना Disregard.

अवाह् *ind.* 1 Downwards. 2 Southern, southward. -Comp. -ज्ञानं disrespect. -भव *a.* southern. -मुख *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 looking downwards; अवाह-मुखस्योपरि पुष्पवृष्टिः R. 2. 60; 15. 78. -2 headlong. -शिरस *a.* having the head hung downwards; स सुदो नरकं याति काल-लूनवाक्शिराः Ms. 3. 249, 8. 94.

अवाक्ष *a.* A gurdian, keeper.

अवाग्र *a.* Stooping; bowed.

अवाक् *a.* Speechless, dumb. -*n.* Brahma.

अवाक् or अवाङ् *a.* 1 Turned downwards, stooping; कुर्वन्मित्र्यतिभरेण नमानवाक्ः Si. 6. 79. 2 Being or situated below, lower than (with abl.). 3 Headlong. 4 Southern. -*m.* *n.* Brahma. -ची 1 The south. 2 The lower region.

अवाचीन *a.* 1 Downward, headlong. 2 Southern. 3 Descended.

अवाच्य *a.* 1 Not proper to be addressed; अवाच्यो दीक्षितो नाम्ना मवीयानपि गो भवेत् Ms. 2. 128. 2 Improper to be uttered; vile, bad; अवाच्यं वदतो जिह्वा कथं न पतिता तव Ram; Bg. 2. 36. 3 Not distinctly expressed, not expressible in words. -Comp. -देशः 'the unspeakable place,' the vulva.

अवांचित *a.* Bent, low.

अवातः Breathing, inhaling.

अवातर *a.* 1 Situated or standing between; see compounds. 2 Included, involved. 3 Subordinate, secondary. 4 Not closely connected, extraneous, extra. -Comp. -दिश्व -दिशा an intermediate quarter (such as the आग्नेयी, देशाजी, वैश्वी and वायवी). -देशः a place situated between (two others), an intermediate region.

अवातिः *f.* Obtaining, getting; तपः किलेदं तदवातिपादनं Ku. 5. 64.

अवाप्य *pot. p.* Attainable.

अवारः -रं 1 The near bank of a river. 2 This side. -Comp. -पारः the ocean. -पारीण *a.* 1 belonging to the ocean. -2 crossing a river.

अवारीण *a.* Crossing a river. अवावहः The son of a woman by any man (of the same caste) other than her first husband द्वितीयेन तु प

विना स्वर्णयां प्रजायते । अवावन् इति ख्यातः
सुवर्णयां स जायते ॥

अवावन् *m.* A thief; stealing away.
अवासन् *a.* Unclothed, naked. —*m.*
N. of Buddha.

अवास्तव *a.* (बी. f.) 1 Unreal. 2
Unfounded, irrational.

अविः 1 A sheep; (*f.* also in this
sense); जीनकासुं कश्चातीन् Ms. 11. 139,
3. 6. 2 The sun. 3 A mountain. 4
Air, wind. 5 A woollen blanket,
(of the skin of mice). 6 A blanket,
shawl in general. 7 A wall, enclosure.
8 A rat. —*विः f.* 1 An ewe. 2 A
woman in her courses. —*COMP.* —*कटः*
A flock of sheep. —*कटोरणः* a kind of
tribute (consisting of sheep). —*दुग्धं*,
दूस्, —*मरीसं*, —*सोढं* the milk of an ewe.
—*पटः* sheep's skin, a woollen cloth.
—*पादः* a shepherd —*स्थलं* sheep-place;
N. of a town; अवस्थलं वृक्षस्थलं मार्कंडी
वाराणसं Mb.

अविकः A sheep. —*का* An ewe. —*कं*
A diamond.

अविता An ewe, a sheep.

अविकल्थ *a.* Not boasting or
vaunting.

अविकल्थन *a.* One who does not
boast, not vaunting; विद्वत्सोऽविकल्थना
भवति Mu. 3.

अविकल *a.* 1 Unimpaired, entire,
perfect, whole, all; तानीन्द्रियाण्यविकलानि
Bh. 2. 40; °लं फलं Ms. 24, 34; °शरच्चन्द्रनभुरः
Māl. 2. 11 full, full-orbed, 2 Regular,
orderly; consistent, not discordant;
कलमविकलतालं गायकैर्बोद्धेताः Si. 11. 10.

अविकल्प *a.* Unchangeable. —*ल्पः*
1 Absence of doubt. 2 Absence of
option or alternative. 3 Positive act
or precept. —*ल्पे ind.* Without doubt,
unhesitatingly.

अविकार *a.* Immutable. —*रः* Im-
mutability.

अविकृतिः *f.* 1 Absence of change.
2 (In Sān. phil.) The inanimate
principle called प्रकृति, regarded as
the material cause of the universe;
सूत्रप्रकृतिरविकृतिः Sān. K.

अविक्रम *a.* Powerless, feeble. —*मः*
Cowardice.

अविक्रिय *a.* Unchangeable, immut-
able. —*यं* Brahma.

अविक्षत *a.* Unimpaired, whole,
entire; विक्रेतुः प्रतिदये तत्तस्मिन्नेवाह्वाक्षयविक्षतम्
Smṛiti.

अविग्रह *a.* Bodiless, incorporeal;
epithet of the Supreme Being. —*हः*
(In gram.) A compound the sense
of which cannot be expressed by
its constituent parts separately
(निष्पन्नास).

अविघात *a.* Unimpeded, unobstruc-
ted; गतिः *a.* unobstructed in one's
course.

अविघ्न *a.* Unobstructed —*न्न* Freedom
from obstacle or impediment, welfare

(this word is usually neuter, though
विघ्न is *m.*); साध्याय्यहमविघ्नमस्तु ते R 11 19;
अविघ्नमस्तु ते स्थयाः पितेव बुद्धिः पुत्रिणां 1. 91.

अविचरन् *a.* Void of judgment, ill-
judging. —*रः* Absence of judgment,
indiscretion.

अविचारित *a.* Ill-judged, not well
thought out or considered. —*COMP.*

—*निर्णयः* a prejudice, prejudiced
opinion.

अविचारिन् *a.* 1 Inconsiderate, in-
discreet. 2 Prompt.

अविज्ञातु *a.* Not knowing. —*m.* (तः)
The Supreme Being (परमेश्वर).

अविज्ञान *a.* A direct flight of birds.

अवितथ *a.* 1 Not false, true; तदवि-
तथनवादीयेनमस्त्वं प्रियेति Si. 11. 33; अवितथा
वितथा सखि मा गिरः 6. 18. 2 Realised,
not fruitless. —*थं* Truth; अवितथमाह
त्रिषंवा S. 3, P. is right, what P. says
is right. —*थं ind.* Not falsely, ac-
cording to truth; Ms. 2. 144.

अवित्यजः —*जं* Quicksilver.

अविदूर *a.* Not distant, near, con-
tiguous. —*रं* Proximity. —*रं ind.*
Near to, not far from; so अविदूरेण,
अविदूरात्, —*दूरतः*, —*दूरे*.

अविद्य *a.* Not educated, foolish,
unwise. —*द्या* 1 Ignorance, folly, want
of learning. 2 Spiritual ignorance.
3 Illusion, illusion personified or
Māyā (a term frequently occurring
in Vedānta; by means of this illusion
one perceives the universe, which
does not really exist, as inherent in
Brahma which alone really exists).

अविद्यानय *a.* Caused by ignorance
or illusion.

अविधवा Not a widow, a married
woman whose husband is still living;
भर्तुर्निधं प्रियमविधवे विद्धि भास्कुवाहं Me. 99.

अविधा *ind.* An interjection mean-
ing 'help, help' used in calling for
help in danger.

अविधेय *a.* Unmanageable, adverse;
विधेरविधेयतां Mu. 4. 2.

अविनय *a.* Immodest, ill-behaved,
ill-mannered. —*यः* 1 Want of good
manners or modesty. 2 Rude be-
haviour, rudeness, immodest or rude
act; अपमानचरत्वादिनयं सुखाय तपस्विकन्यायः S.
1. 25; indecorum, impropriety of
conduct. 3 Incivility, disrespect. 4
Offence, crime, fault. 5 Pride, arro-
gance, insolence; अविनयमनयः विष्णो
Sankara.

अविनाभावः 1 Non-separation. 2
Inherent or essential character, in-
separable connection. 3 Connection
(in general); अविनाभावोऽयं संबंधमात्रं न तु
नोतीयकत्वं K. P. 2.

अविनीत *a.* 1 Immodest, illbred. 2
Insolent, rude.

अविभक्त *a.* 1 Undivided, unparti-
tioned joint, (as property of a famu-
ly or co heirs) 2 Not broken entire

अविभाग *a.* Unpartitioned, undivid-
ed. —*नः* 1 Not dividing. 2 Undivided
inheritance.

अविभाज्य *a.* Indivisible. —*ज्यं* 1
Indivisibility. 2 Not being liable to
be partitioned; (said of certain arti-
cles which are not to be divided at
the time of partition); *e. g.* वृक्ष
पात्रमलंकारं कृतान्तमुदकं त्रियः । योगक्षेमं प्रचार च
न विभाज्यं प्रचक्षते Ms. 9. 219. 2 indi-
visibility, unfitness for partition.

अविरत *a.* Not desisting or ceasing
from (with abl); uninterrupted,
continual, perpetual; अविरतोऽस्मिन्नुत्कण्ठितेन
Me. 102; Prov. संदोषविरतोद्योगः सर्वं
विजयी भवेत् 'slow and steady wins the
race.' —*ते ind.* Eternally, continually,
अविरतं परकार्यकृतां सतां Bv. 1. 113.

अविरति *a.* Incessant. —*तिः f.* 1 Con-
tinuity, uninterruptedness. 2 Incon-
tinence.

अविरल *a.* 1 Thick, dense; अविराता
U. 6. sharp-driving shower. 2 Con-
tiguous. 3 Coarse; gross, substantial.
4 Uninterrupted, continuous. —*लं ind.*
1 Closely; अविरलमालिगितुं पवनः S. 3. 7.
2 Uninterruptedly, constantly.

अविरोधः Consistency, compatibi-
lity; सामान्यास्तु परार्थस्युद्यमयुतः स्वार्थाविरोधेन ये
Bh. 2. 74 consistently with their
own interest.

अविलंब *a.* Prompt. —*नः* Absence of
delay, promptitude. —*वं*, अविलंबेन *ind.*
Without delay, quickly.

अविलंबित *a.* Without delay, quick,
expeditions, prompt. —*तं ind.* Quickly,
without delay.

अविला An ewe.

अविशक्त *a.* 1 Not intended or
aimed at; आतरः इत्यत्र एकशेषग्रहणमविशक्तिः.
2 Not to be said or spoken.

अविशिक *a.* 1 Uninvestigated, not
properly thought out. 2 Indiscri-
minate, confounded. 3 Public.

अविवेक *a.* Wanting in judgment,
thoughtless. —*कः* 1 Want of dis-
crimination or judgment, imprudence,
अविवेकः परमापदां पथे Ki. 2. 30. 2
Hastiness, rashness.

अविशंक *a.* Having no fear or
doubt, fearless. —*का* Absence of
doubt or fear, confidence. —*कं*,
—*अविशंकेन ind.* Without doubt, or
hesitation.

अविशंकित *a.* 1 Unapprehensive,
fearless. 2 Without doubt, confiding,
सुप्रवाक्यास्त्वं यद्वास्त्यजध्वमविशंकिताः K. P.

अविशेष *a.* Without any difference,
alike, similar —*षः*, —*वं* 1 Absence
of difference, similarity. 2 Identity,
sameness. —*COMP.* —*ज्ञ* *a.* not knowing
the difference (in things), undiscrimi-
nating.

अविष *a.* Not poisonous. —*षः* 1 An
2 A king —*वी* 1 A river 2
The earth 3 Heaven

अविषय *a.* Unperceived, invisible. —*यः* 1 Absence, disappearance; खे-रविषय किं न प्रदीपय प्रकाशय H. 2. 79. 2 Not an object of (anything), not within the reach of, beyond, transcending; न कश्चिद्दीप्ततामविषयो नाम S. 4; सकलवचनानामविषयः Māl. 1. 30 beyond the reach (power) of words. 3 Disregard of the objects of sense. अवी A woman in her courses.

अवीचि *a.* Waveless. —*क्षिः* N. of a particular bell.

अवीर *a.* 1 Unmanly, cowardly. 2 Having no son (as a woman). —*रा* A woman who has neither sons nor husband; अजातपुत्रा विषया साञ्जीरा परिकीर्तिता (opp. वीरा which is thus defined; पतिपुत्रवती नारी वीरा प्रोक्ता मनीषिभिः); अनर्चितं वृथा मांसमक्षिरायाश्च रोषितः Ms. 4. 213.

अवृत्ति *a.* 1 Not existing, not being in. 2 Having no livelihood. —*क्षिः* *f.* 1 Absence of subsistence or means of livelihood, inadequate support; अद्विकीर्तिता हि स्त्री प्रवृत्त्यै स्थितिमस्त्वपि Ms. 9 74; 10. 101; आदृष्टीताममेवास्माददृष्टावेक-सृजिकं 4. 223. 2 Absence of wages; ^{त्वं} nonexistence.

अवृथा *ind.* Not in vain, successfully. —*COMP.* —*अर्थ* *a.* successful.

अवृष्टि *a.* Not pouring down rain (as a cloud). —*क्षिः* *f.* Want of rain, drought.

अवेक्षक *a.* Inspecting, supervising; a superintendent.

अवेक्षणं 1 Looking towards or at, seeing. 2 Guarding, taking care of, attending to, supervision, inspection; वर्णाश्रमवेक्षणजागरूकः R. 14. 85. 3 Attention, care, observation. 4 Regarding, considering; see अन्वेक्षणं.

अवेक्षणीय *pot. p.* To be looked to or respected, to be looked upon or considered; तपस्विसामान्यनवेक्षणीया R. 14. 67.

अवेक्षा 1 Seeing, looking at. 2 Attention, care, regard.

अवेद्य *a.* 1 Unknowable, secret. 2 Unattainable. —*व्यः* A calf.

अवेद्य *a.* 1 Having no boundary or limit, unlimited. 2 Untimely. —*लः* Concealment of knowledge. —*ला* Unfavourable time.

अवेद्य *a.* (धी *f.*) 1 Irregular not conformable to law or rule; अवेद्यं पचमं कुर्वन् राज्ञो वंदेन क्षुण्यति. 2 Not sanctioned by the Śāstras.

अवेमत्यं Unanimity.

अवोक्षणं Sprinkling with the hand slightly bent; उच्चानेनैव हस्तेन ओक्षणं परिकी-र्तितं ॥ न्यपतमशुक्षणं ओक्तं तिरश्चावेक्षणं स्मृतं ॥

अवोदः Sprinkling, moistening.

अव्यक्त *a.* 1 Indistinct, not manifest or apparent, inarticulate; ^{वर्ण} indistinct accents S 7 17 2 Invisible, imperceptible 3 Undetermined अ-
Bg 2 25 8 20 4

Undeveloped, uncreated. 5 (In alg.) Unknown (as a quantity or number)

—*क्तः* 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 N. of Siva. 3 Cupid. 4 Primary matter which has not yet entered into real existence. 5 A fool. —*क्तं* (In Vedānta phil.) 1 Brahma. 2 Spiritual ignorance. 3 (In Śān. phil.) The primary germ of nature (सर्वकारण), the primordial element or productive principle from which all the phenomena of the material world are developed; बुद्धेरिव-व्यक्तमुदाहरति R. 13. 60; महतः परमव्यक्तम-व्यक्तस्तुल्यः परः Kāth. 4 The soul. —*क्तं ind.* Imperceptibly, indistinctly. —*COMP.* —*अद्युक्ता* imitating inarticulate or unmeaning sounds. —*आदि* *a.* whose beginning is inscrutable.

—*क्रिया* an algebraic calculation. —*पद* *a.* inarticulate. —*मूलप्रभवः* the tree of mundane existence (in Śān. phil.). —*राग* *a.* dark-red, ruddy. (—*गः*) the colour of the dawn; अव्यक्तरागस्वरूपः Ak. —*राज्ञः* an unknown number or quantity (in algebra). —*लक्षणः*, —*व्यक्तः* epithets of Siva. —*वर्त्मन्*, —*सार्ग* *a.* whose ways are mysterious or inscrutable. —*वाच* *a.* speaking indistinctly. —*सास्यं* an equation of unknown quantities.

अव्यग्र *a.* 1 Not agitated or ruffled, steady, cool. 2 Not engaged or occupied (in business).

अव्यग्न *a.* Not mutilated or defective, well made, sound, perfect.

अव्यञ्जन *a.* 1 Having no distinctive or characteristic marks or signs (as of the sex); न कस्या. 2 Indistinct. —*तः* An animal without horns, though of an age to have them.

अव्यथ *a.* Free from pain. —*थः* A snake.

अव्यथिषः 1 The Sun. 2 The ocean. —*थी* 1 The earth. 2 Midnight; night.

अव्यभि (भी) चारः 1 Non-separation; अन्योन्यस्वाभ्यामपि चारो भवेदामरणादिकः Ms. 9. 101. 2 Constancy, fidelity.

अव्यभिचारि *a.* 1 Not opposed or adverse, favourable; Ku. 6. 86. 2 Not subject to exceptions, true in all cases, without any instance to the contrary; यदुच्यते पार्ष्णिपति-रूपमित्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 39; रत्नोप-पातिनोऽर्था इति यदुच्यते तदव्यभिचारि वचः S. 6. 3 Virtuous, moral, chaste. 4 Steady, permanent, faithful.

अव्यय *a.* 1 (a) Not liable to change, imperishable, immutable; वेदाविभाषिनं नित्यं य एनमजमव्ययं Bg. 2. 21; विनाशमव्ययस्यास्य न कश्चित्कर्तुमर्हति 17. (b) Eternal, everlasting; अमर्यं ब्राह्मव्ययं Bg. 15. 1; अकीर्तिं कथयिष्यति तेऽव्ययां 2. 34. 2 Unexpended, unwasted. 3 Economical 4 Giving imperishable fruit —*यः* 1 N. of Vishnu 2 N. of Siva —*यः* 1 Brahma 2 (In gram)

An indeclinable particle &c.; सदृशं त्रिषु लिङ्गेषु सर्वाङ्गं च विभक्तिषु । नचनेषु च सर्वेषु यङ्गं व्यति तदव्ययम् ॥ —*COMP.* —*आत्मन्* *a.* of an imperishable or eternal nature (—*त्मा*) the soul or spirit. —*वर्गः* the class of indeclinable words.

अव्ययीभावः 1 N. of one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit, an adverbial or indeclinable compound (formed of an indeclinable, i. e. a preposition or an adverb, and a noun); अपिहरि, सन्तुषं &c. 2 Absence of expenditure (owing to poverty); द्वेदो द्विद्वयपि चादौ भद्रहे नित्यमव्ययी भावः । तद्व्ययं कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुविधिः ॥ Udb. (which, by the bye, gives the names of compounds in Sanskrit) 3 Imperishableness.

अव्यलीक *a.* 1 Not false, true 2 Agreeable, having no disagreeable feelings (त्रिय); इत्थं मिः त्रियतमा इव सोऽव्यलीकाः बुधाश्च सततमनस्य तदा व्यलीकाः Si. 5 1

अव्यवधान *a.* 1 Close, immediate, direct. 2 Open. 3 Not covered, bare 4 Careless, inattentive. —*नं* Carelessness.

अव्यवस्थ *a.* 1 Not fixed, moving, unstable; स्थलारविद्विजयमव्यवस्थां Ku. 1. 33. 2 Unsettled, indiscriminate, irregular. —*स्था* 1 Irregularity, deviation from established rule. 2 An incorrect opinion given on a point of religious or civil law.

अव्यवस्थित *a.* 1 Not conformable to law or practice. 2 Ill-regulated, fickle, unstable; अव्यवस्थितः सत्यं प्रसादयति मयंकरः Niti 9. 3 Not in due order, unmethodical.

अव्यवहार्य *a.* 1 Not entitled to eat, drink, or commune in general with people of the same caste, excommunicated. 2 Not to be made the subject of litigation.

अव्यवहित *a.* Immediate, direct.

अव्याकृत *a.* 1 Not developed, not manifest; तद्वदेदं तद्व्याकृतमासीत्, इदं नामरूपा-भ्यामव्याकृतं S. B. 2 Elementary. —*तं* (In Vedānta phil.) 1 An elementary substance from which all things were created (considered identical with Brahma). 2 (In Śān. phil.) The prime germ of nature (प्रधान).

अव्याजः—*जं* 1 Absence of guile or fraud, honesty. 2 Simplicity, artlessness; oft. in comp. with सुंदर, मनोहर &c. in the sense of 'artlessly', 'naturally'; इदं किलाव्याजमनोहरं वयः S. 1. 18.

अव्यापक *a.* 1 Not comprehensive. 2 Not spread over or pervading the whole; special.

अव्यापार *a.* Having no work, unemployed —*यः* 1 Cessation from work 2 A business not practised or under stood 3 Not one's own business अव्यापारेण व्यापारं कृत्वा to meddle with affairs

not one's own (which do not concern one).

अव्याप्ति. *f.* 1 Inadequate extent or pervasion of a proposition. 2 Non-inclusion or exclusion of a part of the thing defined, one of the three faults of a definition; लक्ष्यैकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनमव्याप्तिः.

अव्याप्य *a.* Not extending to the whole circumstances, not pervading the whole extent; वह्निर्बुध्न्याव्याप्यः. —COMP. —वृत्तिः *f.* (In Vais. phil.) a category of limited application, partial inherence with regard to time or space, as pleasure, pain &c.; अव्याप्यवृत्तिः क्षणिकी विशेषयुग इत्येते Bhāṣā P. 27.

अव्याहत *a.* Not broken or interrupted, unobstructed; obeyed; मर्तुमव्याहतात् R. 19. 57.

अव्युत्पन्न *a.* 1 Not proficient, inexperienced, not practised, ignorant; अव्युत्पन्नौ बालमावः K. 196. 2 Having no proper or regular derivation (as a word). —*सः* A person not versed in the grammar, idiom &c. of a language, a smattering or superficial linguist.

अव्रत *a.* Not observing (the prescribed) religious rites or obligations; अव्रतानामव्रतार्णां जातिमात्रेण पञ्जीविनाम्। सहस्रशः समेतानां परिपञ्चं न विद्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 114; 3. 170.

अश् I. 5 A. [अश्नुते, अशित-अट] 1 To pervade, fill completely, penetrate; स्वप्रायेणैवैरिव चानशोऽब्देः Bk. 2. 30; Kt. 12. 21. 2 To reach, go or come to, arrive at, attain to; सर्वमानस्यमश्नुते Y 1. 260. 3 To get, obtain, enjoy, experience; अश्नुकटैः पापयुगेरिवैव फलमश्नुते H 1. 83; R. 9. 9; न वेदफलमश्नुते Ms. 1. 109. फलं दृशोरनशिरि महिष्यः N. 6. 43. —WITH उप to obtain, enjoy, acquire; न च लोकमुपानुते Mb.; किंवाकलमुपानुते Ms. 6. 82. —वि to fill completely, pervade, occupy; प्रतापस्तस्य मनोश्च युगपद् व्यानशो दिशः R 4. 15; Bk. 9. 4, 14. 96. II. 9 P. (अश्नाति, अशित) 1 To eat, to consume; निवेद्य युवेऽश्रीयात् Ms. 2. 51; अश्नीमहि वयं भिक्षां Bh. 3. 117. 2 To taste, enjoy; यद्वति यदश्नाति तदेव धनितो वनं H. 1. 164-65; अश्नन्ति दिव्यान् दिवि देवभोगार् Bg. 9. 60; प्रत्यक्षं फलमश्नन्ति कर्मणा Mb. —*Caus.* (आशयति) To feed, give to eat, cause to eat or drink (with acc. of person); आशयचासुते देवार् Sk. —WITH प्र 1 to eat, drink; न प्राश्नीतोऽवकमपि Mb. —2 to eat, devour; प्राश्नन्नश्च मुरानिषं Bk. 17. 3, 1. 13, 15. 29. —स् 1 to eat; नक्तं चांक्षं समश्नीयात् Ms. 6. 19, 11. 219. —2 taste, experience, enjoy; यथा फलं समश्नाति Mb. अशकुनः—न An inauspicious or bad omen.

अशक्ति *f.* 1 Weakness powerlessness 2 Inability incapacity अशेष वा म R. 10 32

अशक्य *a.* Impossible, impracticable. अशंक, अशंकित *a.* 1 Fearless, undaunted; प्रविशत्यशंकः H. 1. 81. 2 Secure, having no doubt.

अशनं 1 Pervasion, penetration. 2 The act of eating, feeding. 3 Tasting, enjoying. 4 Food; अशनं वाक्च मरुत्कल्पितं व्यालानां Bh. 3. 10; oft. at the end of adjective comp. in the sense of 'eating', 'one whose food is' &c.; फलमुलाशनं, हुताशनं, पवनाशनं &c.

अशाना Desire to eat, hunger. अशानाया Hunger; च्युताशानायः फलवद्विभ्रवा Bk. 3. 40; अशानाश्चानाया निवर्तते पानातिपासा Sat. Br.

अशानापित, अशानायुक *a.* Hungry. अशनिः *m. f.* 1 Indra's thunderbolt; शक्रस्य महाशनिश्चञ्ज R. 3. 56. 2 Flash of lightning; अनुवर्तनमशानितः Sk.; अशनिः कल्पित एव वेधसा R. 8. 47; अशनेत्युक्तस्य चोभयोर्यशिनश्चावुधवश्र योनयः Ku. 4. 43. 3 A missile. 4 The tip of a missile. —निः *m.* 1 Indra. 2 Fire. 3 Fire produced from lightning.

अशब्द *a.* Not expressed in words; किमर्थमशब्दं रुचते K. 60 inaudibly. —ब्दं 1 The 'inexpressible,' i. e. Brahman. 2 (In Sān. phil.) प्रज्ञा or primary germ of nature; ईश्वरेणां शब्दं S. R.

अशरण *a.* Helpless, forlorn, destitute of refuge; बलवदशरणोऽसि S. 6; 80 अशरण्य.

अशरीर *a.* Bodiless, incorporeal. —रः 1 The Supreme Being, Brahma. 2 Cupid, the god of love. 3 An ascetic who has renounced all worldly connections.

अशरीरिन् *a.* Incorporeal, unearthly, heavenly; usually with words like वाणी, वाक् &c.

अशाख *a.* Not conformable to sacred authority, heterodox. —COMP. —विहित, सिद्ध *a.* not sanctioned or enjoined by scriptures.

अशास्त्रीय *a.* Unscriptural; illegal, immoral.

अशित *p. p.* 1 Eaten, satisfied. 2 Enjoyed.

अशितगवीन Formerly grazed by cattle; see अशितगवीन.

अशित्रः 1 A thief. 2 An oblation of rice.

अशिरः 1 The fire. 2 The sun. 3 Wind. 4 A demon. —रं A diamond.

अशिरस् *a.* Headless. —*m.* A body without head; a trunk.

अशिव *a.* 1 Inauspicious, causing or threatening mischief; अशिव दिशि क्षीतायां शिवस्तुव भगवहाः (रुद्रः) Rām. 2 Unlucky, unfortunate. —वं 1 Ill-luck, misfortune. 2 Mischief. —COMP. —आचारः 1 improper behaviour, rudeness of conduct. —2 conduct opposed to every (sacred) authority

अशिक्ष *a.* 1 Ill bred rude 2 Unrefined barbarous, unworthy 3

Atheistical, profane. 4 Not sanctioned by any recognized authority. 5 Not prescribed in any work of authority.

अशीत *a.* Not cold, hot. —COMP. —करः, —रश्मिः &c. the sun.

अशीतिः *f.* Eighty (used in the singular and fem. gender whatever be the noun it qualifies).

अशीर्षक *a.* —अशिरस् q. v.

अशुचि *a.* 1 Not clean, dirty, foul, impure; शोऽशुचिः संवेकर्महुः in mourning. 2 Black. —चिः *f.* 1 Impurity. 2 Degradation.

अशुद्ध *a.* 1 Impure. 2 Incorrect, wrong.

अशुद्धि *a.* 1 Impure, foul. 2 Wicked. —चिः *f.* Impurity, foulness.

अशुभ *a.* 1 Inauspicious. 2 Impure, foul (opp. शुभ). 3 Unlucky, unfortunate. —भं 1 Inauspiciousness. 2 Sin. 3 Misfortune, calamity; नाथे कुतस्त्वय्यशुभं प्रजातां R. 5. 13. —COMP. —उदयः an inauspicious omen.

अशून्य *a.* 1 Not empty or vacant 2 Not unattended to, fulfilled, executed; स्वनिवोगमशून्यं कुरु (occurring frequently in dramas) execute or go about your business.

अशुत *a.* Uncooked, raw, unripe.

अशेष *a.* Without remainder, whole, entire, complete, perfect; अशेषशेषकीनेष नाभमश्नामि केवलं Udb.; क्रतोरशेषेण फलेन युज्यता R. 3 65, 48. —अः Non-remainder. —अं, अशेषेण, अशेषतः *ind.* Wholly, entirely, completely; तथाविचस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82; येन भूताम्यशेषेण द्रष्टृमस्यात्मन्यथी मयि Bg. 4. 35, 10. 16; Ms. 1. 59.

अशोक *a.* Without sorrow; not feeling or causing sorrow. —कः N. of a tree having red flowers; (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth flowers when struck by ladies with the foot decked with jingling anklets; cf. अश्रुत सयः कुहमाच्यशोकः...पदेन नपिष्वत हर्दरीणां संपर्कमाशिशित-दुरुरेण Ku. 3. 26; Me. 78; R. 8. 62; M. 3. 12, 16. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 N. of a celebrated king of the Maurya dynasty. —कं 1 The blossom of the Asoka tree (forming one of the five arrows of Cupid). 2 Quick-silver. —COMP. —अरिः the कदम्ब tree. —अष्टमी the eighth day in the first half of Chaitra. —तरुः, —वृक्षः the Asoka tree. —विराजः, —वं N. of a festival or व्रत which lasts for three nights. —वनिका a grove of Asoka trees; न्याय see under न्याय.

अशोच्य *a.* Not to be lamented or deplored; अशोच्यान्त्वशोचस्त्वं प्रज्ञावादीश्च मापसे Bg. 2. 11.

अशौचं 1 Impurity, dirtiness, foulness Pt 1 195 2 Defilement caused either by child birth (called जन्म

शोक) or by the death of some relation (called मृतसौच): अश्वत्थसुपासीर-शाच वायैः सह Ms. 11. 184.

अभ्या Hungry.
अभ्यातिविता Invitation to eat and drink, a feast where people are called to eat and drink; अभ्यातिवित्यंती प्रभृता स्मरकर्मणि Bk. 5. 92.

अभ्रमकः (pl.) 1 N. of a country in the south. 2 The inhabitants of the country.

अभ्रम् *m.* 1 A stone; वायव्यक्षेत्रीयाभ्र-निर्घोषात्तात्पर्यं R. 4. 77. 2 Flint. 3 A cloud. 4 A thunderbolt. —Comp.—उत्थं bitumen. —कुड, —कुडक *a.* breaking anything on stones. (—हः, —हकः) a class of devotees; a वायव्यस्थ; Y. 3. 49; Ms 6. 17. —गर्भः, —गर्भजः, —जं, योनिः an emerald. —जः, —जं 1 red-chalk. —2 iron —जतु *n.*, —जतुकं bitumen. —जातिः an emerald named पद्मा. —दारुणः an axe or crow for breaking stones. —रुणं bitumen. —भालं a mortar of stone or iron. —सार *a.* like iron or stone. (—रः, —रं) 1 iron. —2 sapphire.

अभ्रमंत 1 A fire-place. 2 A field, plain. 3 Death.

अभ्रमंतकः —कं A fire-place. —कः N. of a plant from the fibres of which a Brāhmaṇa's girdle may be made.

अभ्रमरी (In medicine) A disease called *stone* (in the bladder), gravel.

अभ्रः A corner, mostly at the end of comp. —अं 1 A tear. 2 Blood (usually written अन्न q. v.). —Comp. —पः a blood-drinker, a fiend, cannibal.

अभ्रवण *a.* Deaf, having no ears. —णः A snake.

अभ्राद्ध *a.* Not performing the Śrāddha ceremony. —द्धः Non-performance of a Śrāddha q. v. —Comp. —भोजिन् *a.* one who has vowed not to eat during the performance of a Śrāddha ceremony.

आभ्रात *a.* 1 Unwearied, untired. 2 Incessant, continual. —तं *ind.* Incessantly, continually.

अभ्रिः —भ्री *f.* 1 A corner, angle (of a room, house &c.) (changed to अन्न at the end of comp. with चतुर, त्रि, षट् and a few other words; see चतुर). 2 The sharp side or edge (of a weapon &c.); वृत्तस्य हतः कुलिशं कुलिशाश्रीव लभ्यते Ku. 2. 30. 3 The sharp side of anything.

अभ्रीकल *a.* 1 Having no splendour, without beauty, pale; Si. 15. 96. 2 Unlucky, not prosperous.

अश्रु *n.* A tear; एषात् श्रुमौ सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. —Comp. —उपहत *a.* affected by tears, covered with tears. —कला a tear-drop. —परिपूर्ण *a.* filled with tears अश्रु having eyes filled with tears —परिप्लुत *a.* suffused with tears bathed in tears —प्रवाहः a flow of tears,

shedding tears. —पूर्ण *a.* filled with tears; आकुल troubled and filled with tears; Rg. 2. 1. —सुख *a.* suffused with tears, (suddenly) bursting into tears. —लोचन, —नेत्र *a.* with tears in the eyes, with tearful eyes.

अश्रुत *a.* 1 Unheard, inaudible 2 Foolish, uneducated.

अश्रुत *a.* Not sanctioned by the Vedas.

अश्रेयस् *a.* 1 Not better, inferior. —*n.* (स्) Mischievous, unhappiness.

अश्लील *a.* 1 Unpleasant, ugly. 2 Vulgar, obscene, coarse; अश्लीलप्रायान् कलकलान् Dk. 49; परिवाद Y. 1. 33. 3 Abusive. —लं 1 Rustic or coarse language, low abuse. 2 (In Rhet.) A fault of composition; using such words as produce in the mind of the hearer a feeling of shame, disgust, or inauspiciousness; *s. g.* in सत्यं वृत्तमयस्य, सुखा कुटुम्बलिताननेन वृत्ती वायुं स्थिता तत्र सा and मृदुवचनविभिन्नो मखियाया विनाशात् the words सत्य, वायु, and विनाश are अश्लील, and produce respectively a sense of shame, disgust, and inauspiciousness, सत्य suggesting the sense of लिंग (male organ of generation), वायु, of the अपान wind (that escaping at the anus), and विनाश, of मृत्यु (death).

अश्लेषा 1 The 9th Nakshatra or lunar mansion containing five stars. 2 Disunion, disjunction. —Comp. —जः, —भवः, —धुः N. of Ketu, *i. e.* the descending node.

अश्वः 1 A horse. 2 A symbolical expression for the number 'seven'. 3 A race of men (horse-like in strength); काष्ठतुल्यवपुर्धृष्टो मिथ्याचारश्च निर्भयः । द्वादशाश्वमेदश्च ददितस्तु ह्यो मतः ॥ —श्वो (du.) A horse and a mare. —Comp. —अजनी a whip, —अधिक *a.* strong in cavalry, superior in horses —अध्वक्षः commander of cavalry. —अनीकं cavalry. —अरिः a buffalo. —आश्ववेदः veterinary science. —आरोह *a.* riding or mounted on a horse. (—हः) 1 a horseman, rider. —2 a ride. —उरस *a.* broad-chested like a horse. —कर्णः, —कर्णकः 1 a kind of tree. —2 the ear of a horse. —कुटी a stable for horses. —कुशल, —कोविद् *a.* skilled in managing houses. —खरजः mule. —खुरः a horse's hoof. —गोष्ठं a stable. —वासः a pasture for horses. —चलनशाला a riding-house. —चिकित्सकः, —वैद्यः a farrier, a veterinary surgeon. —चिकित्सा farriery, veterinary science. —जघनः a kind of centaur. —दूतः a riding messenger. —नायः one who has the charge of a drove of grazing horses; a horse-herd —निर्भक्षिकः a groom a horse fastener —पः a groom —पालः —रक्षः a horse-groom —वैद्यः a groom मा lightning. महिविका

the natural enmity between a horse and a buffalo. —सुख *a.* having the head or face of a horse. (—खः) a horse-faced creature; a Kinnara or celestial chorister. (—खी) a Kinnara woman; सिद्धिं मेदां गतिमश्नुष्यः Ku. 1. 11 —मेघः horse-sacrifice; यथाश्वमेवः कहुपाद् सर्वपापापनोदनः Ms. 11. 261. —मेधिक, —मेधीय *a.* fit for a horse-sacrifice, or relating to it. (—कः, —यः) a horse fit for the *Asvamedha* sacrifice —युज्ज *a.* having horses yoked to it (as a carriage). (—फः) 1 N. of a constellation, the head of Aries. —2 the first lunar mansion. —3 the month of Āsvina. —रक्षः the keeper or rider of a horse, a groom. —रथः a carriage drawn by horses. (—था) N. of a river near गंधमादन. —रत्नं, —राजः the best or lord of horses; *i. e.* उच्चैःश्रवम् —लाला a kind of snake. —वक्त्रं = अश्वमुख q. v.; a Kinnara or Gandharva —वडवं a stud of horses and mares —वहः a horseman —वारः, —वारकः a horseman, groom. —वाहः, —वाहकः a horseman. —विद् *a.* 1 skilled in taming or managing horses. —2. procuring horses. (—मः) 1 a jockey. —2 an epithet of Nala. —वृषः a stallion. —वैद्यः a farrier. —शाला a stable. —शान a colt, foal. —शास्त्रं a manual or textbook of veterinary science. —शृगालिका the natural enmity between a horse and a jackal. —साधुः —सादिन् *m.* a horseman, a rider, a horse-soldier R. 7. 47. —सारथ्यं coachmanship, charioteership, management of horses and chariots; सूतानामथसारथ्यं Ms. 10 47. —स्थान *a.* born in a stable. (—तं) a stable or stall for horses. —हारकः a horse-stealer. —हृदयं 1 the desire or intention of a horse. —2 horsemanship

अश्वक *a.* Horselike. —कः 1 A small horse; horse. 2 A hack, a bad horse. 3 A horse (in general).

अश्वकिनी The first Nakshatra or lunar mansion (अश्विनी).

अश्वतरः (री *f.*) A mule.

अश्वत्थः The holy fig-tree; उर्ध्वमूलोऽ वाक्शाख एषोऽश्वत्थः सनातनः Kath., Bg. 15. 1.

अश्वत्थामन् *m.* [cf. Mb. अश्वत्थेवाय यस्त्वाम नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् ॥ अश्वत्थामेव बालोऽ तस्मात्त्वान्मा भविष्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated Brāhmaṇa warrior and general on the side of the Kaurava kings, son of Droṇa and Kṛipā. [He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brāhmaṇic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karṇa about the nomination of a general to succeed Droṇa clearly brings out the chief features of his character.] See Vc. 3rd act. He is one of the 7 *Chakravartins* ever living]

अश्वस्तन, -स्तनिक *a.* 1 Not of to-morrow, of to-day 2 One makes no provision for the morrow; Ms. 4. 7.
अश्विक *a.* Drawn or carried by horses.

अश्विन् *m.* A cavalier, a horse-tamer.
अश्वी (du.) The two physicians of the gods who are represented as the twin sons of the sun by a nymph in the form of a mare.

अश्विनी 1 The first of the 27 Nakshatras or lunar mansions (consisting of three stars). 2 A nymph considered in later times as the mother of the Asvins, the wife of the sun, who concealed herself in the form of a mare. —COMP. —कुमारौ, -दुहौ, -सुहौ the twin sons of Asvini, the sun's wife.

अश्वीय *a.* Belonging or relating to a horse, agreeable to horses. —च A number of horses, cavalry: Si. 18. 5.
अषष्टक्षणीय *a.* Not seen by six eyes, known or determined by two persons only. —उ A secret.

अषाढः The month. Ashāḍha (usually written अषाढ q. v.)

अष्टक *a.* Consisting of 8 parts, eight-fold. —कः 1 One who studies or is acquainted with the eight books of Pāṇini's grammar. —का 1 A collection of three days (7th, 8th, 9th) beginning from the seventh day after the full moon. 2 The 8th day of three months on which the Manes are to be propitiated. 3 A Śrāddha ceremony to be performed on the above days. —कं 1 A whole consisting of 8 parts. 2 The 8 chapters of Pāṇini's Sūtras. 3 A division of the R̥gveda (it being divided into 8 Ashtakas or 10 Maṇḍalas). 4 Any group of eight; as वानराष्टकं, ताराष्टकं, रंगाष्टकं &c. 5 The number eight. —COMP. —अंगः, —नं a kind of board or cloth for playing with dice on (having eight divisions).

अष्टन् *num. a.* (nom. acc. अष्ट-ष्टौ) Eight. It often occurs in comp. as अष्ट with numerals and some other nouns; as अष्टादशन्, अष्टाविंशतिः, अष्टापद &c. —COMP. —अंग *a.* consisting of eight parts or members. (—नं) 1 the eight parts of the body with which a very low obeisance is performed; पातः, —प्रमाणः, साष्टांगनमस्कारः a respectful obeisance made by the prostration of the eight limbs of the body; (जाह्नव्यं च तथा पदभ्यां पाणिभ्यामृषसा धिया । शिरसा वचसा हृदया श्रणोऽङ्ग इति: ॥). —2 the 8 parts of Yoga or concentration. —3 materials of worship taken collectively °अर्घ्यं an offering of eight articles °रूपं a sort of medical incense removing fever °मैयुज sexual enjoyment of 8 kinds the eight

stages in the progress of a love-suit; स्मरणं कर्तितं केचित् प्रेक्षणं पञ्चमावर्णं । संकलनोऽथ-वसायश्च क्रियानिष्पत्तिश्च ॥. —अध्यायी *N.* of Pāṇini's grammatical work consisting of 8 Adhyāyas or chapters. —अष्टं an octagon. —अष्टिय *a.* octangular. —अष्ट (त्र) *a.* lasting for 8 days. —कर्णः *a.* eight-eared, an epithet of Brahmā. —कर्मन् *m.*, गतिकः a king who has 8 duties to perform; (they are:—आदाने च विसर्गे च तथा प्रेषनिषेधयोः । पंचमे चार्थवचने व्यवहारस्य चक्षणे ॥ दंडशुद्धयोः सदा रक्तस्तेनाष्टगतिको नृपः ।. —कृत्वस् *ind.* eight times. —कोणः an octagon. —गव a flock of 8 cows —गुण *a.* eight-fold; द्वाचोष्टगुणमयम् Ms. 8. 400. (—ण) the eight qualities which a Brāhmaṇ should possess; द्वा सर्ववृत्तेषु, क्षातिः, अन-सूया, शौचं, अनायासः, मंगलं, अकार्पण्यं, असूहा चेति ॥ Gautama. —आश्रय *a.* endowed with these eight qualities. —ष्ट (ष्टा) चत्वारिंशत् *a.* forty-eight. —तय *a.* eight-fold. —त्रिंशत् (—ष्टा) *a.* thirty-eight. —त्रिकं the number 24. —दलं 1 a lotus having eight petals. —2. an octagon. —दशन् (°ष्टा) see below. —दिश *f.* the eight cardinal points; पूर्वदिशी दक्षिणा च नैऋती पश्चिमा तथा । वायवी चोत्तरेशानी दिशा अष्टाविनाः स्मृताः ॥. °करिण्यः the eight female elephants living in the eight points. °पालाः the eight regents of the cardinal points; इन्द्रो बहिः पितृवतिः (यमः) नैऋतो वरुणो मरुत् (वायुः) कुबेर ईशः पृथिवीः पूर्वदिशं दिशं क्रमात् ॥ Ak. °गजाः the eight elephants guarding the 8 quarters; रेवतः पुंडरीको वामनः कुमुदोऽञ्जनः । पुष्यदंशः सार्वभौमः सुप्रतीकश्च दिग्गजाः ॥ Ak. —घातुः the eight metals taken collectively; स्वर्णं रूप्यं च ताम्रं च रंगं यशुदमेव च । शक्तिं लौहं रसश्चेति धातवोऽष्टौ प्रकीर्तिताः ॥. —पद्, —द्व (°ष्ट or °ष्टा) *a.* eight-footed. पद्मः (°ष्टा) 1 a spider. —2 a fabulous animal called Sarabha. —3 a pin or bolt. —4 the mountain Kailas (—दः, —द्व) 1 gold; आवर्जिताष्टा-पदकुंप्रतयेः Ku. 7. 10; Si. 3. 28. —2 a kind of chequered cloth or a board for drafts, dice-board (Mar. पट). —पत्रं a sheet of gold. —संगलः a horse with a white face, tail, mane, breast and hoofs. (—लं) a collection of eight lucky things; according to some they are:—धनराजो वृषो नागः कलशो व्यजनं तथा । वैजयंती तथा मेरी दीप इत्यष्टमंगलम् ॥; according to others लोकैर्दत्तस्मिन्मंगलान्यष्टौ ब्राह्मणो नौहु-ताज्ञानः । हिरण्यं सर्पिर्वादिष्य आपो राजा तथाष्टमंगलः. —सानं one kuḍava. —मासिक *a.* occurring once in 8 months. —सूतिः the 'eight-formed', an epithet of Siva; the 8 forms being the 5 elements (earth, water, fire, air and ether), the sun and moon, and the sacrificing priest; cf. S 1 1—या ऋति सप्तपथा वहति विधिद्वितं या हविर्वा च होषी वेदे काल विषय अतिविषययुगा या स्थिता ध्याय विषय यामाहुः

यथा प्राणिनः प्राणवतः । प्रत्यक्षामिः प्रपन्नस्तनुमिरवतु वस्तामिराभिरिष्टः ॥; or, briefly expressed, the names in Sanskrit (in the above order) are:— जलं वहिस्तथा यद्वा स्याच्चंद्रनदी तथा । आकाशं वायुरग्नी सूर्योऽष्टौ पिनाकिनः ॥. °धरः 'having 8 forms', Siva. —रत्नं the eight jewels taken collectively. —रसाः the 8 sentiments in dramas &c.; शुंगराहास्यकरुणरौद्रवीरभयानका । वीभत्साद्भुतसंज्ञौ चेत्यष्टौ नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः ॥ K. P. 4 (to which is sometimes added a 9th Rasa called शान्तः निर्वेदस्थायिभावोस्ति शान्तोपि नवमो रसः *ibid*); °आश्रय *a.* embodying or representing the eight sentiments; V. 2. 18. —विष्ट *a.* eight-fold, of eight kinds. —विंशतिः *f.* (°ष्टा) the number twenty-eight. —श्रवणः, —श्रवस् *N.* of Brahma (having 8 ears or four heads).

अष्टतय *a.* Having eight parts or limbs. —यं An aggregate of eight
अष्टया *ind.* 1 Eight-fold, eight times. 2 In 8 parts or sections; भिक्षा प्राकृतिरष्टया Bg. 7. 4; भिक्षोऽष्टया विप्रसत्तार वशः R. 16. 3.

अष्टम *a.* (नी *f.*) Eighth. —मः The eighth part. —मी The eighth day in a lunar half month. —COMP. —अष्टाः an 8th part. —कालिक *a.* one who omits seven meal times (*i. e.* full three days and the morning of the fourth) and partakes only of the 8th; Ms. 6. 19.

अष्टमक *a.* The eighth; चोऽष्टमकं हरेत् Y. 2. 244.

अष्टमिका A weight of four Tolas.

अष्टादशन् *a.* Eighteen. —COMP. —उपपुराणं a secondary or minor Purāṇa; अष्टान्युपपुराणानि सुनिमिः कथितानि तु । आद्यं सनत्कुमारोक्तं भारसिंहमतः परं । तृतीयं नारदं प्रोक्तं कुमारण तु मातृवितं । चतुर्थं शिवचरमोक्तं साक्षात्दीक्षामावितं । दुर्वाससोक्तमाध्वर्यं नारदोक्तमतः परं । कापिलं मानवं चैव तथैवाज्ञसंज्ञितं । ब्रह्मांडं वारुणं चाथ कालिकाह्वयेन च । मातेश्वरं तथा शंखं सौरं सर्वार्थं तथैव । पराशरौक्तं प्रवरं तथा भागवतद्वयं । इदमष्टादशं प्रोक्तं पुराणं कीर्मसंज्ञितं । चतुर्थी संस्थितं पुण्यं संहितानां प्रमेदतः ॥ Hemādri. —पुराणं the eighteen Purāṇas: ब्राह्मं पादं वैष्णवं च शैवं भागवतं तथा । तथान्यारदयि च मार्कंडेयं च सप्तमं ॥ अथैवमष्टकं प्रोक्तं भाविष्यकवमं तथा । दशमं ब्रह्मवैवर्तं लिङ्गिकादशं तथा ॥ बाराहं द्वादशं प्रोक्तं स्कान्दे चाथ त्रयोदशं । चतुर्दशं वामनं च कीर्मं पंचदशं तथा ॥ मात्स्यं च गारुडं चैव ब्राह्मंडाष्टादशं तथा ॥. —विद्या the eighteen kinds of learning or lores; अंगानि वेदाश्चत्वारो नीमांसा न्यायविस्तरः । धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणं च विद्या होताश्च-तुदश ॥ आनुवंशिकं धनुर्वेदो गान्धर्वश्चेति ते त्रयः । अर्थ-शास्त्रं चतुर्थं तु विद्या सप्तादशैव तु ॥. —विवादपद the eighteen subjects of litigation (causes of dispute); see Ms. 8. 4-7.

अष्टिः *f.* 1 A die for playing. 2 The number sixteen. 3 Seed. 4 Kernel.

अष्टीला 1 A globular or round body
2 A round pebble or stone 3 Kernel
4 Seed corn

असत् I. 2 P. [अस्ति, आसीत्, अस्तु, स्यात्; defective in non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from the root $\sqrt{\text{अस}}$] 1 To be, live, exist (showing mere existence); नासदासीनो सदासीन् Rv. 10. 129. 1; न त्वेवाहं जातु नासं Bg. 2. 12, आसीद्वाजा नलो नाम Nala. 1. 1. 2 To be (used as a copula or verb of incomplete predication, being followed by a noun or adjective or adverb, or some other equivalent); धार्मिके सति राजनि Ms. 11. 11; आचार्ये संस्थिते सति 5. 80 3 To belong to, be in the possession of (expressed in English by *have*), with gen. of possessor; यन्मास्ति हस्व तत् Pt. 4. 76; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा 5. 70. 4 To fall to the share of; तस्य द्रव्यं फलं नास्ति Ms. 3. 139. 5 To arise, occur; आसीद्धं मन मनसि K. 142. 6 To become. 7 To lead or tend to, turn out or prove to be (with dat.); स स्यात्: दिशमन्त्रियोगहल्लभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1. 8 To suffice (with dat.); सा तेषां पावनाय स्यात् Ms. 11. 86; अन्यैर्दृष्टाः परिक्षीयमानं शाक्यं वा स्याद्वचनाय वा स्यात् Jagan-nātha. 9 To stay, reside, dwell, live; शा पितः कासि हे ह्यु Bk. 6. 11. 10 To be in a particular relation, to be affected (with loc.); किं तु खलु यथा वयमस्मान्मिम्यमस्मान् प्रति स्यात् S. 1. अस्तु well, let it be; वयमस्तु, तयास्तु so be it, amen. The form आस joined to roots in forming their periphrastic perfect is sometimes separated from the root and used by itself; तं पातयां प्रथममास पयात् पञ्चात् R. 9. 61, 16. 86. —WITH अस्ति to be over, excel, surpass. —अभि to belong to, to fall to one's share; यन्मास्तिव्यात् Sk. —आविस् to arise, spring up, be visible; आचार्यं विजयि मामन्धमाविरासीत् M'al. 1. 26. —आद्भुस् to appear, spring up; प्रादुरासीत्सोमोदः Ms. 1. 6; R. 11. 15. —व्यस्ति (Atm. व्यतिह, व्यतिसे व्यतिस्ते) to excel, surpass, be above or superior to, outweigh; अन्यं व्यतिस्ते तु ममापि कर्म Bk. 2. 35. —II 4 P (अस्यति, अस्त) 1 To throw, cast, hurl, discharge, shoot (with loc. of the mark); तस्मिन्नास्थदिशिकाच्छं R. 12. 23, Bk. 15. 91. 2 To throw or take away, let go, leave, give up; as in अस्तमान, अस्तशोक, अस्तकोप; see अस्त. —WITH अस्ति to shoot beyond or at, overpower (with arrows); अत्यस्त having shot beyond, having surpassed or excelled; joined in acc. Tat. comp. —अधि 1 to place upon another, add to. —2 to attribute the nature of one thing to another; बाह्यवर्मानात्मन्यव्यस्यति S. B. —अप 1 to fling or throw away, cast off, leave, abandon, discard, reject; किमिस्त्वापामरणादि योवने Ku. 5. 44; सारं ततो माह्वमापस्य कलु Pt. 1; Si. 1 55 Ve 3 4 द्वादीनां का S D rejected refuted

—2 to drive away, disperse. —अभि 1 to practise, exercise; अम्यस्तीव व्रतमासिवात् R. 13. 67; M'al. 9. 32. —2 to perform repeatedly, repeat; वृत्तुलं रोमं धमन्यस्यत् S. 2. 6; Ku. 2. 50. —3 to study, recite, read; वेदमेव सदाभ्यस्येत् Ms. 2. 156, 4. 147. —उद् 1 to raise or throw up, erect; पुच्छमुदस्यति Sk. —2 to turn away from. —3 to expel, turn out. —उपनि 1 to place or put near, deposit. —2 to state, hint, suggest, propose; किमिदं उपमस्यत् S. 3. सदुपमस्यति कृत्यवत्सं यः Ki. 2. 3. —3 to prove. —4 to entrust or commit to the care of. —5 to describe in detail. —नि 1 to set or put down, place, throw down; शिखरिणुं पदं न्यस्य Me. 13; दृष्टिदत्तं न्यसेत्वाद् Ms. 6. 46. —2 to lay or throw aside, abandon, give up, resign, relinquish; स न्यस्तविह्वामपि राजलक्ष्मी R. 2. 7; न्यस्तशस्त्रस्य Ve. 3. 18; so प्राणान् न्यस्यति. —3 to put in, place within, place or put down upon anything (with loc.); शिरस्याजा न्यस्ता Amaru. 82. चित्रन्यस्त committed to a picture V. 1. 4. स्तनन्यस्तोद्धारि S. 3. 9 applied; अयोग्ये न मद्विषी न्यस्यति मारुतस्य Bk. 1. 22; Me. 59. —4 To entrust, consign, commit to the care of; अहमपि तव भूतो न्यस्तराजः V. 5. 17; प्रातरि न्यस्य मां Bk. 5. 82. —5 to give to, confer or bestow upon; रामे श्रीन्यस्तानामि R. 12. 2. —6 to state, bring forward, adduce; अर्थात् न्यस्यति Malli. on Si. 1. 17. —निष् 1 to cast out, throw or drive away, give up, quit, drive or send back; निरस्तगर्भीयमपास्तपुत्रकं Si. 1. 55, 9. 63. —2 to destroy, ward off, defeat, annihilate, dispel; अह्नाय तावदरुणेन तनो निरस्त R. 5. 71; रक्षांसि वेदीं परितो निरास्त्य Bk. 1. 12, 2. 36. —3 to turn out, expel, banish; गृहाभिरस्ता न तेन वेदेहसुता मनस्तः R. 14. 84. —4 to throw out, discharge (as arrows). —5 to reject, repudiate (as opinions) —6 to eclipse, obscure, throw into the back-ground; Bk. 1. 3. —परा 1 to leave, give up, quit, abandon; परस्तव ह्वा मुवाचिवसति Ki. 5. 27. —2 to expel. —3 to reject, repudiate, refute; इति यदुक्तं तदपि परास्तं S. D. 1. —परि 1 to throw or cast round, spread round, diffuse. —2 to spread over, surround; ताम्रौघपरिस्तम्भः सितस्य Ku. 1. 44. —3 to turn round; पर्यस्तविलोचनेन Ku. 3. 68. —4 to shed, to throw down (as tears); R. 10. 76; Ms. 11. 183. —5 to overturn, upset. —6 to throw about; R. 13. 13, 5. 49. —परिनि to spread, stretch. —पुद् 1 to reject, exclude. —2 to prohibit, object to. —प्र 1 to throw, hurl or fling forth. —वि 1 to toss about, scatter, cast or throw asunder; dispel, destroy; Bk. 8. 116, 9. 31. —2 to divide into parts, separate, arrange स्वयं वेदान् व्यस्यत् Pt. 4 50 विद्यास वेदान् तस्माद् व्यास इति

स्यतः Mb.; R. 10. 85. —3 to take separately or singly; तदस्ति किं व्यस्तमपि त्रिलोचने Ku. 5. 72 even one. —4 to throw over, upset. —5 to expel, remove. —विनि 1 to put down, deposit, place; विन्यस्यंतीं सुवि गणना देहलीवृक्षपुष्पैः Me. 88; Bk. 3. 3. —2 to fix in or on, direct towards; रामे विन्यस्तमानसाः Ram. —3 to deliver or make over, commit to the care of, entrust; कुतविन्यस्तपत्नीदः Y. 3. 45. —4 to arrange, dispose. —विपरी 1 to overturn, reverse, invert. —2 to change, alter; U. 1. —3 to take wrongly, misunderstand; प्रतीकारो व्यापेः सुखमिति विपर्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92. —4 to undergo change (intrans.). —सं 1 to join or bring together, unite, combine; Ms. 3. 85, 7. 57. —2 to join in a compound, compound. —3 to take collectively or jointly; समस्तैरथवा पृथक् Ms. 7. 198 jointly or severally. —संनि 1 to place or put down, deposit. —2 to lay down or aside, give up, abandon, quit; संन्यस्तशस्त्रः R. 2. 59; संन्यस्ताभरणं गात्रं Me. 93; Ku. 7. 67. —3 to make or deliver over, entrust, commit to the care of; Bg. 3. 30. 4 (used intrans.) to resign the world, to discard all worldly ties and attachments and become an anchorite, संदुष्य क्षणमयुरं तद्विहलं वन्यस्तु संन्यस्यति Bh. 3. 132. —III 1 U. (असति-ते, अस्ति) 1 To go. 2 To take or receive, seize. 3 To shine. (The examples usually cited to illustrate this sense are निष्प्रभश्च प्रभुरास भूयतां R. 11. 81, तेनास लोकः पितृमात्रं विनेवा 14. 23; हावप्य उत्पाद्य इवास यज्ञः Ku. 1. 35. But the sense of दिदीपे or 'shone' is far-fetched, though Vāmana is disposed to take it. It seems preferable to regard आस in these instances as equivalent to बभूव, either taking it as Śākāṭyāna does, as an indeclinable तिङ्प्रतिप्रतिरूपकमव्ययं, or considering it, as Vallabha does, as an ungrammatical form used against the rules of grammar, प्राणादिकः प्रयोगः; see Malli on Ku. 1. 35.)

असंयत a. 1 Unrestrained, not under control. 2 Not tied, as in असंयतोऽपि मोक्षार्थी.

असंयमः Absence of control or restraint, especially of the senses

असंन्यवहित a. Immediate, without any interval (of time or space).

असंशय a. Free from doubt, certain. —चं ind. Without doubt, undoubtedly, certainly; असंशयं क्षणपरिहृक्षमा S. 1. 22.

असंश्रव a. Out of hearing, inaudible; असंश्रवे out of the hearing of; Ms. 2. 203.

असंसुक्ष्म a. 1 Not mixed with, not connected. 2 Not living in common, not reunited after partition of property (as an her r)

असंस्कृत *a.* 1 Unpolished, not refined or cleansed &c. 2 Not decorated or adorned. 3 One over whom no purificatory rite (any one of the *samskāras*) has been performed.—*तः* An ungrammatical form (अपवादः).

असंस्तुत *a.* 1 Unknown, unacquainted, not familiar; असंस्तुत इव परित्यक्तो बाणो जनः K. 173; Ki. 3. 2 Unusual, strange. 3 Not in harmony or agreement with; धावति पद्मादसंस्तुते चेतः S 1. 34.

असंस्थानं 1 Absence of cohesion. 2 Disorder, confusion. 3 Want, destitution.

असंस्थित *a.* 1 Not arranged, irregular. 2 Not collected.

असंस्थितिः *f.* Disorder, confusion.

असंहत *a.* Not joined or united, scattered.—*तः* The *Purush* or soul (in *Sân. phil.*).

असङ्कृत *ind.* Not once, repeatedly, often and often; असङ्कटैकरथेन तपस्विना R. 9. 23; Mo. 92, 93.—*COMP.*—सनाधिः repeated meditation.—गर्भवासः repeated birth.

असक्त *a.* 1 Not excessively attached, not feeling interested in, indifferent (to); असक्तः हृत्तमन्वभूत R. 1. 21. 2 Not entangled; S. 2. 12. 3 Not attached to worldly feelings and connections.—*क्तं ind.* 1 Without being excessively attached or addicted to. 2 Incessantly, ceaselessly.

असक्थ *a.* Thighless.

असखिः An enemy, adversary.

असगोत्र *a.* Not belonging to the same *Gotra* or family.

असंकुल *a.* Not crowded, open, clear, broad (as a road &c.).—*लः* A broad road.

असंख्य *a.* Beyond calculation, countless, innumerable; Ms. 1. 80; 12. 15; ता-त्वं infinity.

असंख्यात *a.* Countless, innumerable.

असंख्येय *a.* Innumerable.—*यः* An epithet of *Siva*.

असंग *a.* 1 Not attached, free from worldly ties. 2 Not hindered or obstructed, not blunted. 3 Not united, solitary, unassailed.—*गः* 1 Non-attachment; Ms. 6. 75. 2 *Purusha* or soul (in *Sân. phil.*).

असंगत *a.* 1 Ununited, unaccompanied with. 2 Improbable, inconsistent. 3 Rude, ill-mannered, unpolished.

असंगतिः *f.* 1 Not associating with. 2 Incongruity, improbability. 3 (In *Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which a cause and the effect are represented as locally different or separated (in which there is an apparent violation of the relation between cause and effect)

असंगम *a.* Not united.—*गः* 1 Separation, disunion. 2 Incongruity.

असंगित् *a.* 1 Not united or associated. 2 Not attached to the world.

असंज्ञ *a.* Insensible.—*ज्ञा* Disunion, disagreement, discord.

असत् *a.* 1 Not being or existing; असति खदि Ku. 4. 12; Ms. 9. 154. 2 Non-existent, unreal; आत्मनो ब्रह्मणा ज्ञेयमसत्तं कः करिष्यति. 3 Bad (opp. सत्); सदसद्व्याकिहेतवः R. 1. 10. 4 Wicked, vile, evil; as विचार. 5 Not manifest, 6 Wrong, improper, false, untrue; इति यदुक्तं तदसत् (oft. occurring in controversial works).—*m.* (न) Indra.—*n.* (त्) 1 Non-existence, non-entity. 2 Untruth, falsehood.

—*स्ती* An unchaste woman; असती भवति सलज्जा Pt. 1. 418.—*COMP.*—अध्येतु *m.* a *Brāhmaṇa* who reads heterodox works, one who neglects his own *Sākhā* and studies another; also called शास्त्रारंडः; स्वशास्त्रं यः परित्यज्य अन्यत्र कुर्वते श्रमं । शास्त्रारंडः स विज्ञेयो दर्शयेत् क्रियासु च ॥.—आगतः 1 a heterodox *Sāstra* or doctrine. —2 acquisition (of wealth) by unfair or foul means.—3 a foul means itself.—आचार *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (—*रः*) an evil practice.—कर्मन्, —क्रिया 1 a bad deed.—2 bad treatment.—कल्पना 1 an untrue action.—2 fabrication of falsehood.—ग्र (या) हः 1 a bad trick.—2 a bad opinion, prejudice.—3 childish desire.—वेष्टितं harm, injury; प्राणिष्वसत्वेष्टितं S. 5. 6.—हृष्ट *a.* evil-eyed.

—पथः 1 a bad road (lit.).—2 evil practices or doctrines; नाशो ह्येत सतामसत्ययुष्मानासुः समानां ज्ञानं Bv. 4. 36.—परिग्रहः acceptance of a bad road.—प्रतिग्रहः 1 present of bad things.—2 receiving unfit presents (such as तिल) or from improper persons.—भावः 1 non-existence, absence.—2 a bad or wicked opinion.—3 an evil disposition.—वृत्तिः, व्यवहार *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (—*सिः f.*) 1 a low or degrading occupation.—2 wickedness.—शास्त्रं 1 wrong doctrine.—2 a heterodox doctrine.—संसर्गः bad company.—हेतुः a bad or fallacious *hetu*; see हेत्वाभास.

असतापी Wickedness.

असत्ता 1 Non-existence. 2 Untruth.

3 Wickedness, badness.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. 2 Having no animal.—*त्वं* 1 Non-existence. 2 Unreality, untruth.

असत्य *a.* 1 Untrue, false. 2 Imaginary, unreal.—*त्यः* A liar.—*त्वं* Falsehood, lying, untruth.—*COMP.*—वादिन् *a.* speaking falsely liar.—संघ *a.* not true to one's promise, false perfidious, treacherous वे जने सङ्गी पदं कथिता S 4

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. 2 Having no animal.—*त्वं* 1 Non-existence. 2 Unreality, untruth.

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असदृश *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Dissimilar, unlike. 2 Unfit, improper, incongruous; संयोगविरहित K. 12 unworthy; मातः किमप्यसदृशं विकृतं वचस्ते Ve. 5. 3.

असद्यत् *ind.* Not immediately, after delay.

असत् *n.* Blood (used only in the declension of असत् after acc. pl.)

असत्तं Throwing, discharging, casting; as in इष्यन्त a bow.—*नः* N. of a tree (पीतसाल); निरसत्तैरसत्तैरिदृशार्थता Si. 6. 47.

असंदिग्ध *a.* 1 Not doubtful, distinct, clear. 2 Confident, unsuspected.

—*यं ind.* Certainly, undoubtedly

असंधि *a.* 1 Not joined together (as words). 2 Not bound or restrained, at liberty.—*धिः* Absence of *Sandhi* or euphony.

असंनद्ध 1 a. Unarmed 2 Pretending to knowledge, concealed (पक्षितमन्य).

असंनिकर्षः 1 Non-perception of objects, not bringing them to the mind. 2 Remoteness.

असंनिवृत्तिः *f.* Non-return; असंनिवृत्तै तदतीतमेव S. 6. 9 gone never to return, R. 8. 49.

असंपिंड *a.* Not connected by offerings of rice-balls; or, not connected by blood-relationship.

असम्य *a.* Unfit for an assembly, vulgar, low, obscene, indecent (words &c.).

असम *a.* 1 Uneven, odd (as a number). 2 Unequal (in space, number or dignity); असमैः समीपमान Pt. 1. 74. 3 Unequalled, matchless, unsurpassed.—*COMP.*—इषुः, —बाणः, —सायकः 'having an odd number of arrows', epithets of *Cupid* who has five arrows.—नयन, —नेत्र, —लोचन *a.* 'having an odd number of eyes', epithets of *Siva*, who has three eyes.

असमंजस *a.* 1 Indistinct, unintelligible; स्वलक्ष्मंजसमुपजलितं ते U. 4. 4; Mā. 10. 2. 2 Unbecoming, improper; यद्यपि न कापि हानिर्दक्षामन्यस्य रासमे चरति । असमंजसमिति मत्वा तथापि तप्लायते चैतः ॥ Udb. 3 Absurd, nonsensical, foolish.

असमवायि *a.* Not intimate or inherent, accidental, separable.—*COMP.*—कारणं (In logic) an accidental cause, not inherent and intimate relation; गुणकर्मभावविज्ञेयनयाप्यसमवायित्वं Bhāṣā. P.; यथा तनुयोगः पटस्य.

असमस्त *a.* 1 Incomplete; partial, not whole. 2 (In gram.) Not joined in a compound, not compounded. 3 Separate, detached, unconnected (opp. व्यस्त).—*स्तं* An uncompounded word (the sentence showing the dissolution of a compound).

a. 1 Not completed or finished oft incomplete R 8 76, Ku 4 19 2 Not fully acquired

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असमीक्ष्य *ind.* Not having (properly) considered. —*COMP.* —*कारिन्* *a.* acting inconsiderately, imprudent, not circumspect.

असंपत्ति *a.* Poor, miserable. —*सि:* *f.* 1 Ill-luck. 2 Non-accomplishment, failure.

असंपूर्ण *a.* 1 Not complete, unfinished. 2 Not whole or entire. 3 Not full, partial, as the moon; चंद्रमसंपूर्ण-मङ्गलमिदानीं *Mu.* 1. 6.

असंबद्ध *a.* 1 Unconnected, incoherent. 2 Nonsensical, absurd, unmeaning; आ (प) लापिन् talking nonsense; असंबद्धः खल्वसि *Mk.* 9 absurd fellow. 3 Improper, wrong; *Ms.* 12. 6. —*द्वं* An absurd sentence, unmeaning or non-sensical speech; *e. g.* शवज्जीवमहं मैत्री when uttered by some one. see अबद्ध also.

असंबन्ध *a.* Unconnected, not relating or belonging to. —*य:* Non-connection, absence of any relation or connection; बद्धा साध्यवदन्यस्मिन्नसंबन्ध उद्गाहृतः *Bhāṣā P.* 68.

असंवाद्य *a.* 1 Not narrow, spacious. 2 Not crowded with people, lonely, solitary. 3 Open, accessible.

असंभव *a.* Improbable, unlikely. —*य:* 1 Non-existence. 2 Improbability, impossibility.

असंभव्य, असंभविन् *a.* 1 Impossible. 2 Incomprehensible.

असंभावना 1 Difficulty or impossibility of comprehending. 2 Improbability.

असंशुत *a.* 1 Not brought about by artificial means, not artificial, natural; असंशुतं मंडनमंगच्छेः *Ku.* 1. 31. 2 Not properly nourished.

असंमत *a.* 1 Disapproved, not allowed or permitted, not consented to. 2 Disliked; averse. 3 Dissentient, differing from. —*त:* An enemy; यत्तु दोषैरसंमतान् *K. P.* 7. —*COMP.* —*आदायिन्* *a.* taking without the consent of the possessor, such as a thief.

असंसतिः *f.* 1 Dissent, disagreement. 2 Disapproval; dislike.

असंसोहः 1 Absence of infatuation. 2 Steadiness, composure, coolness. 3 Real knowledge, true insight (into a thing).

असम्यक् *a.* (मीची *f.*) 1 Bad, improper, incorrect. 2 Imperfect, incomplete.

असल 1 Iron. 2 A Mantra used in discharging a missile. 3 Arms.

असवर्ण *a.* Of a different caste or tribe; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् *S.* 1.

असह्य *a.* 1 Not enduring; intolerant, impatient. 2 Unable to bear, support, or endure: *oft.* with *gen.* of object-
का मरल *Mu* 4 13

असहन *a.* Not enduring, intolerant, envious. —*न:* An enemy. —*न्* Intolerance, impatience; परशुणासहनः—असह्य.

असहनीय } Unbearable, insufferable.
असहितन्य } *a.* ble, intolerable; अस्तु-
असह्य } रीदं भगवन्नृणामेवमेवेहि मे *R.* 1. 71; 18. 25; *Ku.* 4. 1.

असाहाय *a.* 1 Friendless, lonely, solitary. 2 Without companions or assistants; *Ms.* 7. 30, 55; सा, —त्वं loneliness, solitude.

असाक्षात् *ind.* 1 Not before the eyes, invisibly, imperceptibly 2 Indirectly.

असाक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Having no witness, unattested, unwitnessed; असाक्षिकेषु स्वयंयुक्तियो विवदमानयोः *Ms.* 8. 109.

असाक्षिन् *a.* 1 Not an eye-witness. 2 One whose evidence is not admissible (in law). 3 One who is disqualified to attest a legal document.

असाधनीय, असाध्य *a.* 1 Not to be accomplished or completed. 2 Not capable of being proved. 3 Incurable, (as a disease or patient); असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्रति काले गदो यथा *Si.* 2. 84.

असाधारण *a.* 1 Not common, peculiar, special, specific. 2 (In logic) Existing neither in सपक्ष or विपक्ष as a *hetu*; यस्तुभयस्याद् व्यावृत्तः स त्वसाधारणो मतः 3 Not to be claimed by any one else, exclusively belonging to one (as wealth &c.). —*ण:* A fallacy or हेत्वाभास in Logic; one of the three kinds of अवैकान्तिक *q. v.*

असाधु *a.* 1 Not good, bad, distasteful, unpleasant; अतोहंसि क्षुत्तमसाधु साधु वा *Ki.* 1. 4. 2 Wicked. 3 Ill-behaved (with *loc.*); असाधुर्मातरि *Sk.* 4 Corrupt, not properly formed or *Sanskrit* (as a word).

असामयिक *a.* (की *f.*) Inopportune, unseasonable; *Ki.* 2. 40.

असामान्य *a.* 1 Not common, peculiar; *li.* 15. 39. 2 Extra-ordinary. —*न्यः* A peculiar or special property.

असंगत *a.* Unfit, unbecoming, improper. —*तं* *ind.* Improperly, unfitly; *oft.* used with an adjectival force —असंगतः विषयश्चोपि संबन्धं स्वयं हेतुमत्सांगतं *Ku.* 2. 55; संगत्यासंगतं वक्तुमुक्ते सुललापिना *Si.* 2. 71; *R.* 8. 60.

असार *a.* 1 Sapless, insipid. 2 (a) Without essence, useless; (b) worthless, without strength, stuff or value, deprived of its essence; असारं ससारं परिशुषितरत्नं त्रिशुवनं *Māl.* 5. 30; *U.* 1; असारं खलु ससारं सारमेतन्नृपयं *Dharm.* 12, 13. 3 Vain, unprofitable. 4 Weak, feeble, infirm; बहूनामयसारणां संहतिः कायैसाविका (समवायो हि दुर्जयः) *Pt.* 1. 331; *Si.* 2. 50. —*रः*, —*रै* 1 Unessential or unimportant portion. 2 N. of a tree (परं 3). 3 Aloe wood.

असारता 1 Saplessness 2 Worthlessness 3 Unsubstantial nature

transitory state; विगिमां देहधुतामसारता *R.* 8. 51.

असाहसं Absence of violence, gentleness.

असिः 1 A sword. 2 A knife used for killing animals. —*सि* *ind.* Thou, cf. असि. —*COMP.* —*गंहः* a small pillow for the cheeks. —*जीविन्* *a.* one who earns his livelihood by means of swords, a soldier fighting for wages —*दंष्ट्रः*, —*दंष्ट्रकः* the marine monster *makara* or crocodile. —*दतः* a crocodile. —*धारा* the edge of a sword; सुगज इव दंतैर्भद्रैस्त्यासिधरैः *R.* 10. 86, 41. —*धाराव्रतं* 1 (according to some) the vow of standing on the edge of a sword; (according to others) the vow of keeping constant company with a young wife and yet steadily resisting the temptation of sexual intercourse with her; यत्रैकज्ञान-स्थायि प्रमदा नोपभुज्यते । असिधाराव्रतं नाम वदति मुनिर्दुर्गवाः ॥ or युवा युवत्या सार्धं यन्मृग्यभर्तृवदाचरेत् । अंतर्निवृत्तसंगः स्यादसिधाराव्रतं हि तत् *Y'a-dava*. —2 (hence *fig.*) any hopelessly difficult task; सतां केनोद्दिष्टं विषयमसिधाराव्रतमिदं *Bh.* 2. 28, 64. —*धावः* —*धावकः* an armourer, furbisher. —*धेयुः* —*धेयुका* a knife; *Vikr.* 4. 69. —*पत्र* *a.* having sword-shaped leaves; *R.* 14. 48. —(त्र) 1 the sugar-cane. —2 a kind of tree which grows in the lower world. —(त्रं) 1 the blade of a sword. —2 a sheath. —वनं a hell where the trees have leaves as sharp as swords. —*पत्रकः* a sugar-cane. —*पुच्छः*, —*पुच्छकः* the Gangetic porpoise. —*पुत्रिका*, —*पुत्री* a knife. —*मेघः* the fetid *Khudira* —*हस्त्य* fighting with knives or swords —*हेतिः* a swordsman

असिर्क The part of the face between the underlip and the chin.

असिकनी 1 A young maid-servant of the harem. 2 N. of a river in the Punjab.

असिक्रिका A young womanservant

असित *a.* Not white, black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; असिता मोहरजनी *Sānti.* 3. 4; *Y.* 3. 166; लोचना, नदना &c. —*तः* 1 The dark or blue colour

2 The dark fortnight of a lunar month. 3 N. of the planet Saturn 4 A black snake. —*तर* 1 The Indigo plant. 2 A girl attending upon the harem (whose hair is not whitened by age); see असिकनी. 3 The river Yamunā. —*COMP.* —*अंजुजं*, —*उत्पलं* the blue lotus. —*अचिस्* *m.* fire. —*अहमन्*, *m.* —*उत्पलः* a dark-blue stone. —*केशा* a woman having black hair. —*केशात* *a.* having black looks of hair. —*गिरि*, —*नगः* 'the blue mountain'; N. of a mountain. —*श्रीव* *a.* having a black neck —(व) fire नयन *a* black-eyed *Mc* 112 —*पक्ष* the dark fort-

night. -फलं the sweet coconut. -सुगः the black antelope.

असिद्ध *a.* 1 Not accomplished. 2 Imperfect, incomplete. 3 Unproved. 4 Unripe, raw. 5 Not derivable by inference. -**द्वः** A fallacious *hetu*; one of the five principal divisions of हेतुभास or fallacies. It is of three kinds:-(1) आश्रयासिद्ध where the existence of any such locality (आश्रय) as that where the property is said to reside, is not established; (2) स्वभासिद्ध where the nature (स्वरूप) alleged does not really reside in the subject (पक्ष); and (3) व्याप्यतासिद्ध where the alleged invariableness of concomitancy is not real.

असिद्धि *f.* 1 Imperfect accomplishment, failure. 2 Want of ripeness. 3 Non-accomplishment (in Yoga phil.). 4 (In logic) Conclusion not warranted by the premises.

असि *n.* 1 A beam, a ray. 2 An arrow, a bolt.

असु 1 Breath, life, spiritual life. 2 Life of departed spirits. 3 (pl.) The five vital breaths or life-winds in the body; असुभिः स्थासु यज्ञश्चिषतः Ki. 2. 19. -*n.* (हु) Grief. -**COMP.** -**धारण**-णा sustenance of life, life, existence. -**भंग**: 1 destruction or loss of life; मलिनमसुभोगेष्वुक्ते Bh. 2. 28. -2 danger or fear about life. -**सुत** *m.* a living being, a creature. -**सम** *a.* as dear as life. (-**सः**) a husband, lover.

असुमत् *a.* Living, breathing. -*m.* 1 A living being; Si. 4. 29. 2 Life. **असुख** *a.* 1 Unhappy, sorrowful. 2 Not easy (to obtain), difficult. -**ख** Sorrow, pain. -**COMP.** -**अवह** *a.* pained with grief. -**असिद्ध** *a.* causing great pain. -**उदय** *a.* causing or ending in unhappiness; Ms. 11. 10. -**जीविका** an unhappy life.

असुखिन् *a.* Unhappy, sorrowful.

असुत *a.* Childless.

असुर 1 An evil spirit, a demon; the Rām, thus accounts for the name: -सुरप्रतिग्रहद्विषाः हरा इत्यभिधिश्रुताः । अत्रतिग्रहणारस्या दैत्याश्चासुरस्तथा ॥ 2 A general name for the enemies of gods, Daityas and Dānavas. 3 A ghost. 4 The sun. 5 An elephant. 6 An epithet of Rāhu. 7 A cloud. -**रा** 1 Night. 2 A zodiacal sign. 3 A prostitute. -**री** A female demon, wife of an Asura. -**COMP.** -**अधिप**:-**राज**:-**जः** 1 the lord of the Asuras. -2 an epithet of Bali, grandson of Prabhāda. -**आचार्य**:-**गुरु** 1 N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, Sukrāchārya. -2 the planet Venus -**आङ्ग** bell metal -**क्षयण** -**क्षिति** *a.* destroying the Asuras -**हिर** *m.* an enemy of the

a god. -**माया** demoniacal magic. -**रिपु**:-**हन्** 'destroyer of Asuras', an epithet of Vishṇu. -**हन्** *m.* 1 one who destroys the Asuras, an epithet of Agni, Indra &c. -2 N. of Vishṇu.

असुर्य *a.* Demoniacal.

असुरसा N. of a plant; a variety of तुलसी.

असुलभ *a.* Not easily attainable, difficult to secure; V. 2. 9.

असुक्ष्म An arrow; स सासिः ससुक्ष्मः सासो येवायेयाययायः Ki. 15. 5.

असुहृद् *m.* An enemy; Si. 2. 117.

असुक्षण Disrespect.

असुत, **असुतिक** *a.* One who has not brought forth, barren.

असृति *f.* 1 Non-production, barrenness. 2 Obstruction, removal.

असृयति Den. P. 1 To envy, to be jealous of; कयं चित्रगो भर्ता मया असृयितः M. 4. 2 To detract from; be displeased with, scorn, be discontented with or angry with (with dat. of person or thing); असृयति सच्चिदोपदेशाय K. 108; असृयति नमो प्रकृतयः V. 4; Bg. 3. 31.

असूयक *a.* 1 Envious, detracting, calumnious. 2 Discontented, displeased. -**कः** A detractor, an envious man; Ms. 2. 114; Sānti. 3. 7; Y. 1. 28.

असूयन 1 Detraction, calumny. 2 Envy, jealousy.

असूया 1 Envy, intolerance, jealousy; कुपद्वेषादसूयार्थात् यं प्रति कोपः P. I. 4. 37; ससूयं enviously. 2 Calumny, detraction; असूया परसूयेषु दोषा-विष्करणे Sk.; R. 4. 23. 3 Anger, indignation; वसूयस्यकुटिलं ददर्श R. 6. 82.

असूयः 1 Envious, jealous. 2 Displeased.

असूर्य *a.* Sunless.

असूर्यपदय *a.* Not seeing even the sun; said of the wives of a king who, being shut up in the harem, have no opportunity of seeing the sun; असूर्यपत्न्या राजद्वारः Sk. -**इया** A chaste and loyal wife.

असूज *n.* 1 Blood. 2 The planet Mars. 3 Saffron. -**COMP.** -**कर**: lymph. -**वरा** the skin. -**धारा** 1 a stream of blood. -2 the skin. -**पः**, **पा**: 'a blood-drinker', a Rākshasa. -**पात**: the falling of blood. -**वहा** a blood-vessel. -**पुल** -**विमोक्षण** bleeding. -**आ** (सा) -**वः** bleeding.

असेचन:-**नक** *a.* That on which one cannot look enough, charming, lovely.

असौहृद् *a.* 1 Devoid of beauty, or loveliness, not in good trim; शरीर-सौहृद् Māl. 1. 17. 2 Ugly, deformed. -**वं** Worthlessness, absence of merit. 2 Deformity, ugliness.

असह्य *a.* 1 Unhaken firm, permanent. 2 Unhurt. 3 Undeviating. careful R. 5. 20

अस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown, cast, given up, left; असमेये यत्स्वास्तोऽभिमानः V. 6. 2 Finished. 3 Despatched. -**COMP.** -**करुण** *a.* merciless. -**धी** *a.* foolish. -**व्यस्त** *a.* scattered here and there, confused, disordered. -**संख्य** *a.* innumerable.

अस्तः 1 Setting or western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set); अधिरेहमस्तमिरिमन्-पतत् Si. 9. 1; विद्वन्वयस्तनिमग्रसूर्य R. 16. 11; S. 4. 1. 2 Sunset. 3 Setting in general; (fig.) fall, decline; see below. -**अस्तं गम्**:-**या**:-**ह**:-**या** (a) To set, decline in the western horizon; गतोऽस्तमर्कः the sun has set. (b) To cease, vanish, be removed, disappear, be at an end; विश्वदिग्गः कस्याप्योऽस्तं गता Pt. 1. 146; वृत्तिरस्तमिता R. 8. 66. (c) To die; अथ वास्तमिता स्वमात्मना R. 8. 51, 12. 11. -**COMP.** -**अचलः**:-**अद्रिः**:-**गिरि**:-**पर्वतः** the setting or western mountain. -**अवलम्बनं** the resting of a heavenly body on the western part of the horizon, being about to set -**उदयौ** (dual) rising and setting, rise and fall; अस्तोदयावदिदमप्रविभक्तकालं Mn. 3. 17. -**न** *a.* set, become invisible (as a planet of star). -**गमनं** 1 setting, disappearance. -2 death, sunset of life; Māl. 9.

अस्तमनं Setting (of the sun).

अस्तमयः 1 Setting (of the sun), कयोऽस्मालास्तमयं विवस्वतः Ki. 5. 35; (opp. उदय). 2 Destruction, end, decline, loss. 3 Fall, subjugation; उदयमस्तमये च रघुवहात R. 9. 9. 4 Obscuring, eclipsing; प्रमाप्रोहास्तमयं रजोसि R. 6. 33. 5 Conjunction (of a planet) with the sun.

अस्ति *ind.* 1 Being, existent, present, as in अस्तिक्षीर, 'काय'. 2 Often used at the commencement of a tale or narrative in the sense of 'so it is,' 'there,' or merely as an expletive; अस्ति सिंहः प्रतिवसति स Pt. 4. -**COMP.** -**कायः** a category or predicament (with the Jains). -**क्षीर** *a.* having milk. -**वास्ति** *ind.* doubtful, partly true and partly not.

अस्तित्वं Existence.

अस्तेयं Not stealing.

अस्त्यानं Reproach, blame.

अस्त्रं 1 A missile; a weapon in general; त्रयकुलमस्त्रमितो वृथा स्वात् R. 2. 34. प्रयाहतास्रो निशिप्रमावात् 2. 41, 3. 58. अदिक्षतास्रं पितुरेव R. 3. 31 the science of missiles. 2 An arrow; sword. 3 A bow. -**COMP.** -**अ** (आ) **गारं** an arsenal, armoury. -**आघातः** a wound, a cut. -**कंदकः** an arrow. -**कारः**:-**कारकः**:-**कारि** a maker of weapons. -**चिकित्सकः** a surgeon. -**जीव** surgery. -**जीव** *m.* -**वारिन्** *m.* a soldier protecting the warding of

a weapon. -मंत्रः a Mantra to be repeated in discharging or withdrawing a missile. -मार्जः-जर्कः a furbisher. -युद्धं fighting with weapons. -लाघवं dexterity in wielding or throwing missiles. -विदुः a. skilled in the science of arms. -विद्या, -शास्त्रं, -वेदः the art or science of throwing missiles, science of arms. -वृष्टिः f. a shower of missiles. -शिखा military exercise.

अखिर *a.* Fighting with a missile weapon, an archer.

अस्त्री 1 Not a woman. 2 (In gram.) The masculine and neuter genders.

अस्थान *a.* Very deep. -नं 1 A bad or wrong place. 2 An improper place or object or occasion

अस्थाने *ind.* Unseasonably, out of place, inopportunately, in a wrong place, on an unworthy object; उमयोरप्यस्थाने प्रयत्नः Mu. 2; अस्थाने महानर्थोत्सर्गे क्रियते Mu. 3.

अस्थाय *a.* 1 Movable, moving, not fixed, 2 (In law) Personal, as property, money, cattle &c. (—जंगम).

अस्थि *n.* 1 A bone (changed to अस्थ at the end of certain compounds; cf. अन्त्य, प्रस्थास्य). 2 The kernel or stone of a fruit; न कार्पासास्थि न तुषान् Ms. 4. 78.

-COMP. -कुतः, -तेजसः, *m.* -संभवः, -सारः, -कोहः marrow. -जः 1 marrow. -2 thunderbolt. -तुहः a bird. -धन्वन् *m.*

N. Siva. -पंजरः 'a cage of bones', a skeleton. -मक्षेपः throwing the bones of the dead into the Ganges or any holy waters. -भक्षः, -भुक् an eater of bones, a dog. -भंगः fracture of the bones. -माला 1 a string or wreath of bones. 2 a row of bones.

-मालिन् *m.* N. of Siva. -शेष *a.* reduced to a skeleton. -संचयः 1 collecting the bones or their ashes after burning a corpse. -2 a heap of bones. -संधिः a joint, an articulation.

-समर्पणं throwing the bones of the dead body into the Ganges or holy waters. -स्थूलः 'having the bones for its pillars', the body.

अस्थितिः *f.* 1 Want of firmness or fixity (fig. also.). 2 Want of good manners or decorum.

अस्थिर *a.* Not stable or firm, unsteady, fickle.

अस्पृशं Non-contact, avoiding the contact (of anything); प्रक्षालनाद्विपश्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरं; cf. 'Prevention is better than cure'.

अस्पृष्ट *a.* 1 Not clear, not clearly visible. 2 Indistinct, not clearly understood, doubtful; अस्पृष्टबहल्लिगानि वेदादिवाक्यानि S. B.

अस्पृश *a.* 1 Not to be touched. 2 Impure, unholly

अस्पृश *a.* Indistinct, obscure -र An in speech COMP -कलं

indistinct fruit or result. -वाच् *a.* lisping, speaking indistinctly.

अस्मद् *pron.* A pronominal base from which several cases of the 1st personal pronoun are derived; it is also abl. pl. of the word.—*m.* The individual soul, the embodied soul. —COMP. -विधः, -अस्मादृश *a.* similar or like us.

अस्मदीय *a.* Our, ours; यदस्मदीयं न हि तत्परेषां Pt. 2. 105; Bg. 12. 26.

अस्मर्त *a.* 1 Not within memory, immemorial. 2 Illegal, not according to the Aryan institutes of Law. 3 Not belonging to the *Smarta* sect.

अस्मृतिः *f.* Want of memory, forgetfulness.

अस्मि *ind.* (Strictly 1st. pers. sing. Pres. of अस् to be) Used in the sense of 'I'; अहं आसंहतेरस्मि जगत्सु जातः Ki. 3. 6; अन्यत्र दूरं कुसुमाचार्यं कुर्वन् भवासि करोमि सख्यः K. P. 3.

अस्मिता Egotism.

अस्त्र 1 A corner, an angle. 2 Hair of the head. -जं 1 Tear. 2 Blood.

-COMP. -कण्टः an arrow. -जं flesh. -पः 1 'a blood-drinker', a Rākshasa or goblin. -पः a leech. -मातृका chyle, chyme.

अस्व *a.* 1 Indigent, poor. 2 Not one's own.

अस्वतंत्र *a.* 1 Dependent, subject, not one's own master; अस्वतंत्रा स्त्री पुरुष-प्रधाना Vasishṭha. 2 Docile.

अस्वप्न *a.* Sleepless, wakeful. -मः A god, deity.

अस्वर 1 A low tone. 2 A consonant. -रं *ind.* Not aloud, in a low tone.

अस्वर्ग्य *a.* Not securing or leading to heaven; अस्वर्ग्यं लोकविद्विष्टं धर्ममप्याचरेत् तु Y. 1. 156.

अस्वाध्यायः 1 One who has not yet commenced his studies, not being invested with the sacred thread. 2 Interruption of studies (as on अष्टमी, eclipses &c.).

अस्वस्थ *a.* 1 Not well, indisposed; बलवत् अस्वस्था S. 3 seriously indisposed.

अस्वान्विद् *a.* Having no right to anything, not being master of it. —COMP. -विक्रयः a sale without ownership.

अह 1 A. or 10 U. —अहं q. v.

अह *ind.* A particle implying. (a) praise; (b) separation; (c) resolution; (d) rejecting; (e) sending; (f) deviation from custom.

अहंयु *a.* Proud, haughty, selfish; Bk. 1. 20.

अहत *a.* 1 Not hurt or struck. 2 Unwashed, new. -नं An unwashed or new cloth; cf. अप्रहृत.

अहर् (Nom अहः अह्नी अहनी अहानि अह्ना अहोर्वा &c.) 1 A day (including day and night अपाहानि Ms 5 84 2

Day-time; सव्यापारमहनि न तथा पीडयन्म द्विदिवः Me. 88; यद्वा कुरुते पापं by day (At the end of comp. अहर् is changed to अहः, -हं or to अहः. Note. At the beginning of comp. it assumes the forms अहर् or अहः; अहर्भूतिः or अहर्भूतिः &c. &c.). —COMP. -आगमः (अहर् the approach of day. -आदिः dawn -करः the sun. -गणः (हर् १०) 1 a series of sacrificial days. -2 a month. -दिनं *ind.* daily, every day, day by day -निशं *ind.* day and night. -पतिः the sun. -वायवः the sun. -मणिः the sun. -मुखं commencement of the day, morning, dawn. -रात्रः -त्रं a day and night; विशल्कला मुहूर्तः स्यादहोरात्रं तु त्वत् Ms. 1. 64, 65. -शेषः, -र्षं evening.

अहम् *pron.* (Nom. Sing. of अस्मद्) I. —COMP. -अघिका a contest for superiority, rivalry. —अहमहमिका 1 emulation, competition, assertion of superiority; अहमहमिकया प्रणामलालसाना K 14. -2 egotism. -3 military vaunting

-कारः 1 egotism, sense of self, self-love considered as an अविय or spiritual ignorance in Vedānta phil., Bg. 2. 71, 7. 4; Ms. 1. 14. -2 pride, self-conceit, haughtiness. -3 (in Sān. phil.) the third of the eight producers or elements of creation, i. e. the conceit or conception of individuality. -कारिन् *a.* proud, self-conceited. -कृतिः *f.* egotism, pride.

-पूर्व *a.* desirous of being first. -पूर्विका-मशमिका 1 the running forward of soldiers with emulation; (hence) emulation, competition, जवाद्गुर्विक्रया यियाहमिः Ki. 14. 32. -2 bragging, vaunting. -मदं self-conceit, high opinion of one's own superiority

-भावः 1 pride, egotism; Bv. 4. 10 -2 -मतिः q. v. मतिः *f.* 1 self-love or self-illusion regarded as spiritual ignorance (in Vedānta phil.). -2 conceit, pride, egotism.

अहर्णीय, अहर्ण्य *a.* 1 Not to be stolen, removed, or taken away; अहर्ण्यं ब्राह्मणद्वयं राज्ञां नित्यमिति स्थितिः Ms 9. 189. 2 Devoted, loyal. 3 Firm, unflinching, inexorable; Ku. 5. 8

-र्षः A mountain.

अहल्य *a.* Unploughed. —ह्या N. of the wife of Gautama. [According to the *Ramayana* she was the first woman created by Brahma, who gave her to Gautama. She was seduced by Indra who assumed the form of her husband and so deceived her, or, according to another version, she knew the god and was flattered by the great God's con-

descension. There is another story which states that Indra secured the assistance of the moon who assumed the form of a cock crowed at midnight. This roused Gautama to his devotion, and Indra went in and took

his place. Gautama, when he knew of her seduction, expelled her from his hermitage and cursed her to be a stone and become invisible till she should be touched by the feet of Dasarathi Rama which would restore her to her former shape. Rama afterwards delivered her from her wretched state, and she was reconciled to her husband. Ahalya is one of the five very chaste and pure women whose names every one is recommended to repeat in the morning; अहल्या द्रौपदी सीता तारा मंदोदरी तथा । पंचकन्याः स्मरन्स्वयं महापातकशानिनीः ॥ -Comp. -आरः Indra. -चन्दनः the sage Satānanda, son of Ahalyā.

अहह *ind.* A particle or interjection implying (a) sorrow or regret: ('alas,' 'ah'); अहह कष्टमण्डितविधेः Bh. 2. 92, 3. 21; अहह ज्ञानाश्रितिनष्टः Mu. 2. (b) Wonder or surprise; अहह महतां निस्तीनानश्चरित्रिभूतयः Bh. 2. 35, 36. (c) Pity; Bv. 4. 39. (d) Calling. (e) Fatigue.

अहिः 1 A serpent, snake; अहयः यविषाः सर्वे निर्विषा दुहुनाः सृताः Ks. 14. 84. 2 The sun. 3 The planet Rāhu. 4 The demon Vritra. 5 A cheat, rogue. 6 A cloud. -Comp. -कितः air, wind. -कोपः the slough of a snake. -छत्रकं a mushroom. -जित् m. 1. N. of Krishna (the slayer of the serpent Kāliya). -2 N. of Indra. -तुंडिकः a snake-catcher, conjurer, juggler. -द्विष्, -दुह, -मार, -रिपु, विद्विष्, m. 1. N. of Garuda. -2 an ichneumon. -3 a peacock. -4 Indra. -5 Krishna; Ki 4. 27; Si. 1. 41. -नकुलं snakes and ichneumons. -नकुलिका the natural antipathy between a serpent and an ichneumon. -निर्मोकः, slough of a snake. -पतिः 1. 'the lord of

snakes,' Vāsuki. -2 any large serpent. -पुत्रकः a kind of boat (serpent-shaped). -फेनः, नं opium. -भयं 1 the fear of a lurking snake. -2 apprehension of treachery, of danger arising from one's own allies. -भुज् m. 1. N. of Garuda. -2 a peacock. -3 an ichneumon. -भुत् m. Siva.

अहिंस 1 Harmlessness, abstaining from killing or giving pain to others in thought, word, or deed; as अहिंसा परमे धर्मः; Bg. 10. 5; Ms. 10. 63, 5. 44; 6. 75. 2 Security.

अहिंस a. Harmless, innocent; Ms. 4. 246.

अहिकः A blind snake.

अहित a. 1 Not placed, put, or fixed. 2 Unfit, improper; Ms. 3. 20. 3 Hurtful, injurious. 4 Disadvantageous. 5 Inimical, hostile. -तः An enemy; अहितानिहोद्धतस्त्रयस्त्रिभुकेतुभिः R. 4. 28, 9. 17, 11. 68. -तं Damage.

अहिम a. Not cold, hot. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, -तेजस्, -द्युतिः, -रश्मिः the sun.

अहीन a. 1 Unimpaired, whole, entire. 2 Not inferior, great; अहीनबाहुविजयः राजा R. 18. 14. 3 Not deprived of, possessed of; Ms. 2. 183. 4 Not outcast or vile. -नः A sacrifice lasting for several days (-नं also). -Comp. -वादिन् m. a witness unfit for or incapable of giving evidence.

अहीनः A cowherd.

अहुत a. Not sacrificed or offered (as an oblation); Ms. 12. 68. -तः Religious meditation, prayer, and the study of the Vedas (considered as one of the five great Yajnas and necessary duties); Ms. 3. 73, 74.

अहे *ind.* A particle implying (a) Reproach. (b) Regret. (c) Separation. अहेतु a. Causeless, spontaneous, अहेतुः पक्षपातो यः U. 5. 17.

अहे (हे) तुक a. Groundless, causeless, without any motive; Bg. 18. 22.

अहो *ind.* 1 A particle showing (a) Surprise or wonder often agreeable (ah, how great or wonderful); अहो कभी स्वर्गं पश्यति S. 2. 2; अहो मधुरमांसं दूरीयं S. 1. अहो बहुला-बलिका M. 1 Oh, it is B.; अहो रूपमहो वीर्यमहो सत्त्वमहो युतिः Rām. (how wonderful his form &c.). (b) Painful surprise; अहो ते विगतेतत्त्वत् K. 146. 2 Sorrow or regret in general; ('alas,' 'ah'); अहो दुष्प्रत्यय संशयनाकडाः पिडभाजः S. 6; विविरेहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. 3 Praise ('bravo,' 'well done'); अहो देवदत्तः पचति शोभनं Sk. 4 Reproach ('lie,' 'shame'). 5 Calling out or addressing. 6 Envy or jealousy. 7 Enjoyment, satisfaction. 8 Fatigue. 9 Sometimes merely as an expletive, अहो तु खलु (ओः) generally indicates surprise, often agreeable (आश्चर्य), अहो तु खल्वीदृशीनवस्थां प्रपञ्चोऽस्मि S. 5; अहो तु खलु मेऽस्तद्वत्स्वाकतालीयं नाम Māl. 5. अहो बत shows (a) compassion, pity, regret; अहो बत महत्पापं कर्तुं व्यवसिता वयं Bg. 1. 44; (b) satisfaction or admiration (संतोष); अहो बतसि सुहृणीयदीपिः Ku. 3. 20 (Mallī here takes अहो बत in the sense of संबोधन); (c) addressing, calling; (d) fatigue. -Comp. -पुत्रविश्वरूपः आहोपुत्रविश्वरूपः q. v.

अह्नाय *ind.* Instantly, speedily, at once; अह्नाय सा नियमजं कृमयस्सर्ज Ku. 5. 86; अह्नाय तावद्वर्णनं तमो निरस्तं R. 5. 71, Ki. 16. 16.

अहीक a. Shameless, impudent. -क. A Buddhist mendicant.

आ.

आ The second letter of the Alphabet.

आ 1 Used as a particle, or interjection showing (a) assent; 'yes'. (b) Compassion 'Ah'. (c) Pain or regret (usually written आह् or आः q. v.), 'alas'. (d) Recollection 'Ah', 'Oh'; आ पर्व किलासीत् U. 6. (e) Sometimes used as an expletive; आ पर्व मन्त्रे. 2 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) (a) it expresses the senses of near, near to, towards, from all sides, all around (see the several verbs). (b) With verbs of motion, taking, carrying &c. it shows the reverse of the action: as गम् to go. आगम् to come दा to give दादा to take 3 (As a separable preposition with abl)

it shows either (a) the limit inceptive (अभिषिद्धि), from, over since, away from, out of, off, from among; आमु-ल्लार् श्रेतुमिच्छामि S. 1; आ जन्मनः S. 5. 25. (b) Or, it expresses the limit exclusive or conclusive (मयादि), till, until, upto, as far as, unto; आ परि-तोषाद्विदुषां S. 1. 2; कैलासात् Me. 11 upto or as far as Kailāsa. (c) In both these senses आ frequently enters into compound, forming either Aryanī-bhāva comp. or compound adjectives; आबालं (or आबालम्) हरिभक्तिः. Sometimes the compound so formed stands as the first member of other compounds; सोऽहमाजन्मदुःखानामफलोदयक-मया R. 1 3 S. 6 17 4 With

adjectives (or sometimes with nouns) आ has a diminutive force; आपादुर little white, whitish; आलक्ष्य S. 7. 17 आकंपः gentle shaking; so आनील, आरक्तः आ=आच् q. v.

आः 1=आच् q. v. 2 N. of Lakshmi (आ).

आकम्प्यन् Boasting, swaggering. आकंपः 1 Shaking a little. 2 Shaking, trembling.

आकंपन Trembling motion, shaking आकंपित, आकम्प a. Shaking, trembling; moved, agitated.

आकरः 1 A mine; नजिराकरोद्भवः R. 3. 18; आकरे पद्मरागाग्री जम्ब काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; (fig.) a mine or rich source of anything माद्यो दुष्टमाकर V. 1. 9 अक्षेयधनः Bh. 2. 92. 2 A collec on

group; पदाकरं दिक्करो दिक्चिकरोति Bh. 2. 65; Ku. 2. 29. 3 Best, excellent.

आकरिक A person appointed (by the king) to superintend a mine.

आकरिन् *a.* 1 Produced in a mine, mineral. 2 Of good breed; द्रव्यमाकरिभिः करिभिः कृते: Ki. 5. 7.

आकर्णन Hearing, listening.

आकर्षः 1 Attracting or drawing towards oneself. 2 Drawing away from, withdrawing. 3 Drawing (a bow). 4 Attraction, fascination. 5 Playing with dice. 6 A die or dice. 7 A board for a game with dice. 8 An organ of sense. 9 A touch-stone.

आकर्षक *a.* Attracting, attractive. —कः A magnet, a loadstone.

आकर्षण 1 Pulling, drawing, attracting. 2 Seduction. —णी A curved stick for pulling down fruits, flowers &c. (Standing on elevated places).

आकर्षिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Magnetic, Attractive.

आकर्षित्व *a.* Attractive (as a smell at a distance).

आकलन 1 Laying hold of, seizing; मेखलाकलन K. 183; confinement. 2 Counting, reckoning. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Inquiry. 5 Comprehending, understanding.

आकल्पः 1 An ornament, decoration; आकल्पसारो रूपाजीवाजनः Dk. 63; R. 17. 22, 18. 52. 2 Dress (in general). 3 Sickness, disease.

आकल्पकः 1 Remembering with regret, missing. 2 Fainting. 3 Joy or delight. 4 Darkness. 5 A knot or joint.

आकषः A touch-stone.

आकषिक *a.* Testing, touching.

आकरिमक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Accidental, unforeseen, unexpected; sudden. 2 Causeless, groundless; नन्दद्वानिष्टौ जगद्वैचित्र्यमाकरिमकं स्थातु S. B.

आकांक्षा 1 Desire, wish; भक्त° Susr., Amaru 41. 2 (In gram. &c.) The presence of a word necessary to complete the sense, one of the three elements necessary to convey a complete sense or thought (the other two being शेष्यता and आसक्ति); आकांक्षा प्रतीतिर्यद्वैरसानविरहः S. D. 2 the absence of the completion of a sense. 3 Looking at or towards. 4 Purpose, intention. 5 Inquiry. 6 The significance of a word.

आकाशः 1 The fire on the funeral pile. 2 A funeral pile.

आकारः 1 Form, shape, figure; द्विज° of two forms or sorts. 2 Aspect, appearance, mien, countenance; आकारसदृशः R. 1. 15, 16. 7. 3 (Particularly) expression of the face, as giving a clue to one's inward thoughts or mental disposition; दंसं संवृत्तमन्त्रं गृह्यकतेभिदस्य च R. 1. 20: भवानपि संवृत्तकारमासां

V. 2. 4 Hint, sign, token. —COMP. —श्रुतिः *f.*, —गोपनं, —गृहणं dissimulation, suppressing all outward manifestation of the internal feelings.

आका (क) रण, —णा 1 Invitation, calling मन्दाकारणाय Dk. 175. 2 A challenge.

आकालः The right time.

आकालिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Momentary, transitory; Ms. 4. 103. 2 Unseasonable, premature, untimely; आकालिकीं वीक्ष्य मनुप्रवृत्तिम् Ku. 3. 34; Mk. 5. 1. —की Lightning.

आकाशः —शे 1 The sky; आकाशमवासरस्वती Ku. 4. 39; °ग, °चारिन् &c. 2 Ether (considered as the fifth element). 3 The subtle and ethereal fluid pervading the whole universe; one of the 9 *dravyas* or substances recognized by the Vaisheshikas. It is the substratum of the quality 'sound'; शब्दद्रव्यमाकाशं cf. also श्रुतिविषयद्रव्यं वा स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं S. 1. 1; अश्वत्थनः शब्दद्रव्यं गुणतः पदं (acil. आकाशं) विभावेन विग्राहमानः R. 13. 1. 4 Free space or vacuity. 5 Space, place in general; सर्ववैवनाकाशं पृथिवीं Mb. भवनाकाशमजायतां दुर्गाणि: Bv. 2. 165. 6 Brahma (as identical with ether); आकाशस्तद्विगात् Br. Sūt.; यावानयनाकाशस्तथावचमन्तर्हृदयाकाशः Ch. Up. 7 Light, clearness. आकाशे in the sense of 'in the air' is used in dramas as a stage direction when a character on the stage asks questions to some one not on the stage, and listens to an imaginary speech supposed to be a reply, which is usually introduced by the words किं ब्रवीषि, किं कथयसि &c.; दूरस्थामाचमं यत्स्याद्दर्शनीयमिवेदं । परीक्षांतरितं वाक्यं तदाकाशे निगद्यते ॥ Bharata; cf. आकाशमाश्रितं below; (आकाशे) शिष्येभ्यः कश्चिच्छरीरादुत्थितं मृणालवर्ति च नलिनीपत्राणि नीयते । (श्रुतिमभिनीय) किं ब्रवीषि &c. S. 3. —COMP.

—ईशः 1. an epithet of Indra. 2 (in law) any helpless person (such as a child, a woman, a pauper) who has no other possession than the air. —कक्षा horizon. —कल्पः Brahma. —यः a bird. (—गा) the heavenly Ganges. —गंगा the celestial Ganges; नदस्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोतस्सुहासदिग्गजे R. 1. 78. —चमसः the moon. —जलनिम्न *m.* a casement, an embrasure. —दीपः, —प्रदीपः 1 a lamp lighted in honour of Lakshmi or Vishnu and raised on a pole in the air at the Divāli festival in the month of Kārtika. 2 a beacon-light, a lantern on a pole. —भाषितं 1 speaking off the stage, a supposed speech to which a reply is made as if it had been actually spoken and heard; किं ब्रवीषीति यवाद्ये चित्ता पात्रं प्रयुज्यते: श्रुत्वा तु कर्मभार्यं तस्यावाकाशमाश्रितं S. D. 425. 2 a sound or voice in the air —मन्त्रं

the celestial sphere. —यानं 1 a heavenly car, a balloon. 2 moving or travelling through the sky. —रक्षिन् *m.* a watchman on the outer battlements of a castle. —वचनं = भाषितं *q. v.* —वर्त्मन् *m.* 1 the firmament. 2 the atmosphere, air. वाणी—a voice from heaven, an incorporeal speech (अक्षरीरिणो वाणी) —सलीलं rain; dew. —स्फटिकः hail (करका).

आकिंचन, आकिंचन्यं Poverty, want of any possession.

आकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered or spread over. 2 Filled or overspread with, crowded, full of, abounding in; जनकीर्णं मन्ये हुतवहपरीते गृहमिव S. 5. 10; आकीर्ण-सर्षपलीनासृष्टजङ्गमरौहिणिः R. 1. 50.

आकुंचनं 1 Bending, contraction, compression. 2 Contraction regarded as one of the 5 *karmans* *q. v.* 3 Collecting, heaping. 4 Curving.

आकुल *a.* 1 Full of, filled with (in general); प्रचलद्गुर्मीनाकुलः (समुद्रं) Bh. 2. 4; बाणाकुला वाच Nala. 4. 18; आलापकुल-हलाकुलतरे श्रेष्ठे Amaru. 81. 2 Overcome, affected or afflicted, smit; हर्ष°, शोक°, विस्मय°, क्षेह° &c. 3 Busily or intently engaged or absorbed in. 4 Confounded, agitated, distracted; अभिचैत्रं प्रसिद्धा-हरासीकार्यद्वयाकुलः Si. 2. 1; perplexed, at a loss what to do, undetermined; 'आकुल very much agitated. 5 Dish-evelled, disordered (as hair). 6 Incoherent, contradictory. —लं An inhabited place.

आकुलित *a.* 1 Distressed, confounded, agitated; मार्गाचलव्यतिकराकुलितेव किंयुः Ku. 5. 86. 2 Entangled. 3 Obscured, blinded; धूमं दृष्टेः S. 4. 4 Overcome or affected; शोक°, विषासा° &c.

आकूणित *a.* Contracted a little; मदनशरशाल्यवेदनाकूणितविभागेन K. 166. 81.

आकूतं 1 Meaning, intention, purpose; इतीरिताकूतमसीलवाजिनं Ki. 14. 26. 2 A feeling, state of heart, emotion; चूडामंडलवेचनं तरलवस्थाकूतजो वेपथुः U. 5. 36; मावाकूत Amaru. 4; Māl. 9. 11; साकूतं feelingly, meaningly (oft. occurring in plays as a stage-direction). 3 Wonder or curiosity. 4 Wish, desire.

आकृतिः *f.* 1 Form, figure, shape (of anything); गोवर्धनस्याकृतिरुज्ज्वलारि Si. 3. 4. 2 Bodily form, body; किमिव हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकृतीनां S. 1. 20; विदूताकृति Ms. 11. 53; so शेर°. 3 Appearance; oft. a good or noble appearance, good form; न ह्याकृतिः हसद्दृशो विजहाति हर्ष Mk. 9. 16; यवाकृतिस्तत्र दृग्मा वसंति Subhāsh. 4 Specimen, character. 5 Tribe, species. —COMP. —गणः a list of words belonging to a certain grammatical rule which does not give every word belonging to that rule, but only specimens, a list of specimens (frequently occurring in the Gaṇapāṭha) e g अर्श आदिभ्यः

सुरादिगण, चाविगण &c. - छत्रा the plant *Achyranthes Aspera*.

आकृष्टिः *f.* 1 Attraction (in general). 2 Attraction, gravitation (in astr.); आकृष्टिशक्तिश्च मही तथा यन् स्वस्थं यत् स्वामिभुजं स्वशक्त्या । आकृष्टं तत्पततीव भाति स्म समतात् क पतत्यिव ले ॥ Golādh. 1. 3 Drawing or bending of a bow; ज्या° *Amaru*. 1.

आकोकर *a.* Half-shut, half-closed (eyes); निमीलदृक्करोल्लोचक्षुषा *Ki*. 8. 53; *Mu*. 3. 21; दृष्टिरिकरा किञ्चित्कुटापाणि प्रसरिता । नीलितायुधालोके ताराव्यावर्तनोच्चरा ॥
आकोकरः The sign Capricornus; (a word of Greek origin).

आकूटः 1 Weeping, crying out. 2 Calling out to, invoking. 3 Sound, a cry. 4 A friend, defender. 5 A brother. 6 A fierce or violent combat, battle. 7 A place of crying. 8 A king who prevents an ally from aiding another; a king whose kingdom lies next but one; *Ms*. 7. 207 (see *Kull*. thereon).

आकूटनं 1 Lamentation, cry of lamentation. 2 Calling out.

आकूटिक *a.* One who runs to a place where cries (of distress) are heard.

आकूटित *p. p.* 1 Roaring, crying or weeping bitterly. 2 Invoked. -त्तं A cry, roar.

आक्रमः-मणं 1 Coming near, approaching. 2 Falling upon, attacking; an attack. 3 Seizing, covering, occupying. 4 Overcoming; obtaining. 5 Spreading or going over, surpassing. 6 Overloading.

आक्रांत *p. p.* 1 Seized, taken possession of, defeated, overcome; आक्रांतविमानमार्ग *R*. 13. 37 reaching upto; full of, occupied, covered; छुद्यते तेन आक्रांतं नमलायतनं महत् *R*. 17. 29; बलिभिर्छुद्यन्नाक्रांतं *Bh*. 3. 14; so मन्त्र, °मय, °शोक, °&c. *B. T.* Loaded (as with a burden). 3 Surpassed, eclipsed, superseded; *R*. 10. 38; *M*. 3. 5. 4 Obtained, possessed.

आक्रांतिः *f.* 1 Placing upon, occupying; stepping or treading upon; आक्रांतिमार्गद्विपादी *Ku*. 2. 11. 2 Overcoming; pressing upon, loading. 3 Ascending; surpassing. 4 Might, valour, force.

आक्रामकः An invader.

आक्रीडः-हं 1 Play, sport, pleasure. 2 A pleasure-grove, pleasure-garden आक्रीडपर्वतास्तेन कविताः खेपु वेदमयु *Ku*. 2. 43; कमन्याक्रीडमासाय तत्र विश्वश्रमिषु *Dk*. 12.

आकूष *p. p.* 1 Scolded, censured, abused, calumniated &c.; *Si*. 12. 27. 2 Sounded, vociferated. 3 Cursed. -हं 1 Calling out. 2 A harsh cry or sound, an abusive speech नार्णयुषिका सई आकूषे कोचरभवे *Kāty*

आक्रोशः-शनं 1 Calling or crying out, loud cry or sound. 2 Censure, blame, reviling; abuse *Y*. 2. 302. 3 A curse, imprecation. 4 An oath.

आक्रेवः Moistening, wetting, sprinkling.

आक्षय्यतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Effected or completed by gambling.

आक्षयणं 1 Fasting, purifying by fasting, abstinence.

आक्षपादिकः 1 A judge at playing with dice, superintendent of a gambling house. 2 A judge.

आक्षपाद् *a.* (दी *f.*) Taught by *Akshapāda* or *Gautam*. -दः A follower of the *Nyāya* system of philosophy, a logician.

आक्षारः A charge or calumny, accusation (of adultery).

आक्षारणं, -ण Calumny, accusation (especially of adultery).

आक्षारित *p. p.* 1 Calumniated. 2 Guilty, criminal.

आक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 One who plays at dice. 2 Won by gambling. 3 Relating to dice or gambling; आक्षिक कणं *Ms*. 8. 159 incurred in gambling.

-कं 1 Money gained by gambling. 2 Gambling debt.

आक्षितिका A particular air or song sung by a character while approaching the stage; *V*. 4.

आक्षीव *a.* 1 Some-what drunk. 2 Drunk, intoxicated.

आक्षेपः 1 Throwing off, tossing, pulling off, snatching away; अक्षुकाक्षेप-विलज्जितानां *Ku*. 1. 14; withdrawing. 2 Reviling, censure, blame, abuse, defiant censure; °ब्रजं देवता *U*. 5. 29; विरुद्धमाक्षेपवृत्तिविक्षिप्तं *Ki*. 14. 25. 3

Distraction, allurements; विश्वाक्षेपपर्यस्त-बुद्धेः *Bh*. 3. 47, 23. 4 Applying, laying on, putting in or into (as a colour); गोरोचनाक्षेपनितामैरैः *Ku*. 7. 17. 5 Hinting at, taking to oneself or assuming (as the meaning of another word); स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः *K. P.* 2. 6 An inference.

7 A deposit. 8 An objection or doubt. 9 (In *Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which something really intended to be said is apparently suppressed or denied to convey a particular meaning; see *K. P.* 10, *S. D.* 714. and *Akshepapraharana* in *R. G.*

आक्षेपकः 1 A thrower. 2 A detractor, calumniator, accuser. 3 A hunter.

आक्षेपणं Throwing, tossing.

आक्षोदः-ह A walnut; see अक्षोद.

आक्षोदं Hunting (for अक्षोदं).

आखः, आखनः A spade, hoe.

आखंडलः *Indra*; आखंडलः कामनिदं बभूवे *Ku*. 3. 11; तमीशः कामरूपाणामखण्डलविक्रमम् *R*. 4. 83; *Me*. 15.

आखानिक 1 A digger miner 2 A mouse or a 3 A bog 4 A thief 5 A spade

आखरः 1 A spade. 2 A digger miner.

आखातः तं A natural pond or pool of water, bay.

आखानः-1 Digging all around. 2 spade. 3 A digger.

आखुः 1 A mouse, rat, mole; अक्षु वाञ्छति शान्त्यो गणपतेराखुं क्षुयार्तः कणी *Pt*. 1. 159. 2 A thief. 3 A hog. 4 spade. 5 A miser; विभवे सति नेवाति न ददाति जुहोति न तन्महाराखुं. -*Comp.* -उत्करः a mole-hill -उत्थ *a.* produced from a mouse.

-(उत्थ) the rising or appearance of rats, a swarm of rats. -गः, -पञः, -रथः, -वाहनः epithets of *Ganesa* (whose vehicle is a rat). -चातः a *Sūdra* or a man of low caste and profession; (lit.) rat-catcher or killer. -पाषाणः a loadstone. -खुजः, -खुजः a cat.

आखेटकः Hunting, chase. -*Comp.* -शीर्षकं 1 a smooth floor or ground. -2 a mine, cavern.

आखेटक *a.* Hunting. -कः A hunter -कं Hunting.

आखेदिकः 1 A hunter. 2 A hound.

आखोटः The walnut tree.

आख्या 1 A name, appellation; किं वा शङ्कतलेखस्य मातुराख्या *S*. 7. 7. 33; पञ्चाहु-माख्यां वृद्धवी जगाम *Ku*. 1. 26; तदाख्यायां सुविषये *R*. 15. 101; often at the end of compounds meaning 'named' or 'called'; अथ किमाख्यास्य राजर्षेः सा धर्मपत्नी *S*. 7; रघुवंशाख्यं काव्यं &c.

आख्यात *p. p.* 1 Said, told, declared 2 Counted, recited. 3 Made known. 4 Inflected or conjugated. -त्तं A verb; भावप्रधानमाख्याते *Nir.*; धात्वर्थेन विशिष्टस्य विधेयत्वेन बौधे । समर्थः स्वार्थयत्नस्य शब्दो वाख्यातमुच्यते ॥

आख्यातिः *f.* 1 Telling, communication, publication. 2 Fame. 3 A name.

आख्यानं 1 Speaking, declaration, making known, communication. 2 Allusion to some old tale; आख्यानं पूर्वदृष्टीकः *S. D.*; (e. g. देशः सोऽयमरातिशो-यितजलैर्यस्मिन्महद्भ्यः श्रुतिः *Ve*. 3. 31). 3 A tale, story; especially, a legendary story, legend; अप्सराः पुराणवर्षे चक्रम इत्याख्यामिदं आचक्षते *Mā*. 2; *Ms*. 3. 232. 4 A reply; प्रश्नाख्यानयोः *P. VIII*. 2. 105. 5 A differentiating property.

आख्यानकं A tale, a short legendary narrative, an episode; आख्यानकाख्या-विक्रितिशानपुराणकर्णेनेन *K*. 7.

आख्यायक *a.* Telling, informing. -कः 1 A messenger, courier; आख्यायकस्य श्रुतसुदृष्टिः *Bk*. 2. 44. 2 A herald

आख्यायिका A species of prose composition, a connected story or narrative; आख्यायिका कथावत् स्वात कवेर्वै शास्त्रितेन । अस्यामन्यकवीनां च वृत्तं नयं क्वचि क्वचित् । कथांशानां व्यवच्छेद आधास इति बध्यते आ

छद्मा येन केनचित् अन्याप माध्यम्युत्तरं *S D* 568

Writers on Rhetoric usually divide prose composition into कथा and आख्यायिका, and make a distinction between them; thus they regard Bāṇa's कथा as an आख्यायिका and कादंबरी as a कथा; according to Dandin, however, (Kāv. 1. 28) there is no distinction between the two; तत्कथायाख्यायिकेत्येका जातिः संज्ञाद्वयाकिता ।

आख्यायिन् *a.* One who tells, informs, or communicates; रहस्याख्यायिक स्वचरि सुदु कर्णातिकचरः S. 1. 24.

आख्येय *pot. p.* Fit to be communicated or told; शब्दो fit to be told in words, a verbal message; Me. 103.

आगतिः *f.* 1 Arrival, coming; लोक-स्यास्यगतगीत Rām.; इति निश्चितविवृतमागतयः Si. 9. 43. 2 Acquisition. 3 Return. 4 Origin.

आगतु *a.* 1 Coming, arriving. 2 Stray. 3 Coming from the outside; external (as a cause &c.). 4 Adventitious, incidental, casual. -**ज**: A newcomer, stranger, guest. -**Comp.** -**ज** *a.* arising accidentally or casually.

आगतुक *a.* (का, की *f.*) 1 Coming of one's own accord, arriving uninvited; आगतुका वधः Dhūrtas. 2 Stray (as an animal); Y. 2. 163. 3 Incidental, accidental; adventitious; इत्यागतुका विकाशः Aśval. 4 Interpolated, spurious (as a reading); अत्र गणपदेवमा-दुनामित्यागतुकः पाठः Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. -**क**: 1 An intruder, interloper. 2 A stranger, guest, new-comer.

आगतः 1 Coming, arrival, appearance; लतायां पूर्वलतायां प्रवृत्तस्यागतः कृतः U. 5. 20; अथकाद व्यक्तयः सर्वाः प्रमावत्यहारागमे रात्र्यागमे प्रलीयते Bg. 8. 18; R. 14. 80; Pt. 3. 48. 2 Acquisition; एषोऽस्या सुदया आगतः Mu. 1; S. 6; विद्याममनिराचं V. 5. 3 Birth, origin, source; आगमापयिनीधनि-त्यास्तांस्तितिसुख भारत Bg. 2. 14. 4 Addition, acquisition (of wealth); अर्थो, धनं &c. 5 Flow, course, current (of water); रक्तं, फणं. 6 A voucher or written testimony; see अनागत. 7 Knowledge; शिष्यप्रदेश्यागमाः Bh. 2. 15; प्रज्ञा सद्व्यागमः आगमेः सद्व्यागमः R. 1. 15. 8 Income, revenue. 9 Lawful acquisition of anything; आगमेपि बलं नैव युक्तिः स्तोकापि यत्र नो Y. 2. 27. 10 Increase of property. 11 A traditional doctrine or precept, a sacred writing or scripture, Sāstra; अनुमानेन न चागतः क्षतः Ki. 2. 28; परिशुद्ध आगतः 33. 12 The study of Sāstras, sacred knowledge or learning. 13 Science, a system of philosophy; बहुवाच्यामनैर्भिः पंथाः सिद्धि-हन्तवः R. 10. 26. 14 The Vedas, the sacred scripture; न्यायनिर्णीतसारख्यालिपेक्ष-निवाये Ki. 11. 39. 15 The last of the four kinds of proof, recognized by the Nyāyīkas (also called सन्द- or the Vedas being so

regarded.) 16 An affix or suffix. 17 The addition or insertion of a letter. 18 An augment; इहगमः. 19 Theory (opp. प्रयोग). -**Comp.** -**नीत** *a.* studied, read, examined. -**वृद्ध** *a.* advanced in knowledge, a very learned man; प्रतीप इत्यागमवृद्धस्यै R. 6. 41. -**वेदिन्** *a.* 1 knowing the Vedas. -2 learned in Sāstras. -**सापेक्ष** *a.* supported by a voucher.

आगमन् 1 Coming, approaching, arrival; R. 12. 24. 2 Return. 3 Acquisition. 4 Approaching a woman for sexual inter-course.

आगमिन्, **आगामिन्** *a.* 1 Coming, future. 2 Impending, arriving.

आगम् *n.* 1 Fault, offence, transgression; सहिष्ये शतमागमिं सुनोस्त इति यस्त्वया Si. 2. 108; द्वौ विपु सम मतौ समगमौ R. 11. 74; कृतागः Mu. 3. 11. 2 Sin. -**Comp.** -**कृत्** *a.* committing an offence, offender, criminal; अभ्यर्णनागकृतमसृशद्भिः R. 2. 32.

आगमती The south.

आगम्य *a.* Southern.

आगाध Very deep or unfathomable (fig. also).

आगामिक *a. f.* (की) 1 Relating to the future time; मतिरगामिका ज्ञेया बुद्धिसत्कालदर्शिनी Haima. 2 Impending, arriving.

आगातुक *a.* 1 Coming, arriving. 2 Future.

आगार A house, dwelling. -**Comp.** -**दाह**: setting a house on fire. -**दाहिन्** *a.* an incendiary. -**धूम**: smoke coming out from a house.

आसुर *f.* Assent, agreement, promise.

आशु (शू) **रण** A secret suggestion.

आशु (*f.*) An agreement, promise.

आशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to fire, belonging to the sacrificial fire.

आग्नीध्र 1 The place where the sacrificial or sacred fire is kindled.

-**ध्र**: The priest who kindles the sacred fire.

आग्नेय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Belonging to Agni; fiery. 2 Offered or consecrated to Agni. -**य**: 1 An epithet of Skanda or Kārtikeya. -**यी** 1 N. of अग्न्यायी the wife of Agni. 2 The south-east quarter (presided over by Agni).

-**य**: The lunar mansion called Krittikā. 2 Gold. 3 Blood. 4 Ghee. 5 A missile presided over by Agni.

आग्रभोजनिक: A Brāhmaṇa always entitled to occupy the foremost seat at a dinner.

आग्रयण: The first Soma libation at the Agnishtoma sacrifice. -**ण**: An oblation consisting of first fruits at the end of the rainy season.

आग्रह: 1 Seizing taking 2 Attack 3 Determination strong attachment

persistence; चलेति काकस्य पदार्पणग्रहः Naishadha; also Malli. on Ku. 5. 7 4 Favour, patronage.

आग्रहायण: N. of the month of मार्गशीर्ष. -**णी** 1 The full moon day of मार्गशीर्ष. 2 N. of a constellation called मृगशिरह.

आग्रहायण (णि) कः The month of मार्गशीर्ष.

आग्रहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) One who appropriates to himself an अग्रहार (endowments of land conferred upon Brāhmaṇas).

आघट्टना 1 Moving, shaking, striking against; रणद्विराघट्टनया नभस्वतः Si. 1. 10. 2 Friction, contact.

आघर्ष, **घर्षण** Rubbing, friction, striking against; गंडस्थलाघर्षगलम्भदोदकद्रवप्रसक्त-धानिलायिनाल्लयः Si. 12. 64.

आघातः Boundary, limit.

आघातः 1 Striking, killing. 2 A blow, stroke, wound; तीव्राघातप्रतिहतवक्त्रं बलैकदंतः S. 1. 33; अभ्यस्यति तटाघातं Ku. 2. 50. 3 Misfortune, calamity. 4 Slaughter-house; आघातं तीयमानस्य H. 4. 67.

आचारः 1 Sprinkling (in general) 2 Especially, sprinkling clarified butter upon the fire at certain sacrifices. 3 Ghee, clarified butter.

आघूर्णनं 1 Rolling. 2 Tossing about, whirling round, swimming.

आचोष: Calling out, invocation.

आचोषण-णा A proclamation, public announcement; एवमाचोषणायां कृतव्या Pt. 5.

आघ्राणं 1 Smelling. 2 Satisfaction, satiety.

आंगारं A multitude of firebrands.

आंगिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Bodily, corporeal. 2 Gesticulated, expressed by bodily actions; आंगिकोऽभिनयः, see अभिनय. -**क**: A player on a tabor or drum.

आंगिरसः N. of Brihaspati, son of Angiras.

आचक्षुस् *m.* A learned man.

आचमः Rinsing the mouth, sipping. **आचमनं** Rinsing the mouth, sipping water before religious ceremonies, before and after meals &c. from the palm of the hand; दद्यादाचमनं तव Y. 1. 242.

आचमनकं A spitting pot (Mar विकट्वापी).

आचयः 1 Collecting, gathering. 2 A collection.

आचरणं 1 Practising, doing, following, observing; यज्ञं, वेगलं &c. 2 Conduct, behaviour; अशीतिबोधचरणप्रचारैः N. 1. 4 example (opp. precept) 3 Usage practice 4 An 'institute'

आचांस *a.* 1 One who has r used his mouth, or sipped water 2 Fit for sipping

आचामः 1 Sipping water, rinsing the mouth. 2 The water or foam of boiled water (Mar. पेज.)

आचारः 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of action or of conducting oneself. 2 A custom, usage, practice, नृसिन्द्वेय आचारः परंपर्यक्रमगतः Ms. 2. 18 3 An established usage, customary law, (opp. व्यवहार in law); oft. as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'customary', 'usual', 'according to form', 'as a formality'; see 'धूम', 'लाज' below. 4 A form, formality; आचार इत्यवहितेन मया गृहीता S. 5. 3; Mv. 3. 26. 5 Usual formality; आचारं प्रति-पद्यस्व S. 4. -COMP. -दीपः a lamp waved about a person as a formality and token of auspiciousness. -धूमग्रहणं inhaling smoke as a customary rite (as of the sacrificial ceremony); R. 7. 27; Ku. 7. 82. -पूत a. purified by customary observances, R. 2. 13. -भेदः difference in the customary law. -भ्रष्ट-पतित a. apostate, fallen from established usages or rules of conduct. -लाज (m. pl.) fried grain customarily showered upon a king or other important personage as a mark of respect; R. 2. 10. -वेदी 'altar of religious customs,' N. of Aryāvarta, the sacred region of the Aryas.

आचारिक a. Conformable to rule or practice, authorized.

आचार्यः 1 A teacher or preceptor (in general). 2 A spiritual guide or preceptor, holy teacher (one who invests a boy with the sacred thread, instructs him in the Vedas &c.); उपनीय तु यः शिष्यं वेदमध्यापयेत् द्विजः । सकलं स ह्यस्य च तमाचार्यं प्रवक्षते Ms. 2. 140; see अचार्यक also. 3 One who propounds a particular doctrine. 4 (When affixed to proper names) Learned, venerable (somewhat like the English Dr.). -या A female preceptor, a spiritual preceptress. -COMP. -उपासनं waiting upon or serving the spiritual preceptor. -मिश्र a. venerable, honourable.

आचार्यक 1 Instruction, tuition, teaching (lessons &c.); लंकास्त्रीणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यकं श्रीः R. 12. 78; आचार्यकं विजयि मामथमाविशसीत् Māl. 1. 26. 2 The proficiency of a spiritual teacher. आचार्यनी The wife of an आचार्य or holy preceptor: शत्रुघ्नमहत्स्वाय न पुनर्द्रष्टुमर्हते । त्र्यम्बकं देवमाचार्यमाचार्यानी च पार्वती Mv. 3. 6.

आचित p. p. 1 Filled, loaded with, covered with; कचाचितौ विष्वन्निद्रागजौ गजौ Kt. 1. 36: आचितनक्षत्रा दीः &c. 2 Tied, strung woven अर्धचित R 7 10 (व 1 for अर्धचित) Ku 7 61 3 Co ected accumulated

heaped. -सः 1 A cart-load. 2 (n. also) A measure of 10 Bhāras or cart-loads (80,000 Tolas).

आचूषण 1 Suction, sucking up. 2 Sucking out. (In medic.) Application of cupping-glasses to the skin.

आच्छादः Cloth, clothes. आच्छादनं 1 Covering, concealing. 2 A covering, sheath. 3 Cloth, clothes; मृषणाच्छादनाग्निः Y. 1. 82. 4 The wooden frame of a roof.

आच्छुरित a. 1 Mixed, blended with. 2 Scratched; irritated. -त्ते 1 Making a noise with the finger-nails by rubbing them on one another (नक्षत्राच्च). 2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छुरितकं 1 A scratch with a finger-nail. 2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छेदः-दनं 1 Cutting off, excision. 2 Cutting a little.

आच्छोदनं Cracking the fingers. आच्छोदनं Hunting, chase.

आजकं A flock of goats. आजगवं The bow of Siva.

आजननं High birth or origin, famous or well-known origin.

आजानः Birth, origin. -ने Birth-place.

आजानेय a. (नी f.) 1 Of good breed (as a horse). 2 Fearless, undaunted. -यः A well-bred horse; शक्तिर्निर्मिच्छद्वाः स्वलेतेपि वदं पदे । आजानंति यतः संज्ञामाजानेयस्ततः स्यूतः ॥ Sabdak.

आजिः 1 A battle, fight, combat; ते तु यार्त एवाजौ तवान् स ददशे पैः R. 12. 45. 2 A fighting or running match. 3 Battle-field; राजाण्यजौ नयनसलिलं चापि तुर्यं सुमेच V. 3. 9.

आजीवः वनं 1 Livelihood, subsistence, maintenance; भवत्याजीवनं तस्मात् Pt. 1. 48; cf. words like रूपाजीव, अजाजीव, राजाजीव &c. 2 Profession, the means of maintaining oneself. -वः A Jaina beggar.

आजीविका Profession, means of subsistence.

आजुर f. -आजू f. 1 Working without wages. 2 A servant working without wages. 3 Doomed residence in hell.

आज्ञतिः f. An order, command.

आज्ञा 1 An order, command; तथेति शेषानिव भर्तृज्ञा Ku. 3. 22. 2 Permission, allowance. -COMP. -अनुज्ञ, अनुज्ञामिन्, अनुयायिन्, -अनुवर्तिन्, अनुसरिन्, -संपादक, -वह a. obedient, submissive.

-कर, -कारिन् a. obeying or executing orders, obedient. (-रः) a servant.

-करणं, -पालनं obedience, execution of commands. -पत्रं an edict, written order. -प्रतिघातः, -भंगः disobedience, insubordination; नाज्ञभंगं सहते नृवर वृष- तापनीना Mu 3 22

1 Ordering commanding 2 Making known

आज्यं 1 Clarified butter, ghee, आज्यमुद्युहमेन S. 1 (it is often distinguished from वृत्त; सर्पिर्विहीनमाज्यं स्याद् धनीयुतं वत्तं भवेत्). -COMP. -पात्रं, स्थाली a vessel or dish to hold clarified butter. -सुज् m. 1 an epithet of Agni -2 a god, deity.

आञ्चनं Partial extraction of thorns, arrows, and the like from the body.

आञ्च 1. P. (आञ्चति, आञ्चति) 1 To lengthen, extend. 2 To regulate, set (as a bone or leg).

आञ्चनं Setting (a bone or leg).

आञ्जनं 1 Ointment especially for the eyes 2 Fat. -नः N. of Māruti or Hanumat; दाशरथिर्बलेरिवाञ्जननीलनलपरि- गतशतैः K. 58.

आञ्जनी Ointment especially for the eyes. -COMP. -कारी a woman who anoints or prepares ointments.

आञ्जनेयः N. of Māruti.

आदाविकः 1 A forester; a woodman. 2 A pioneer.

आदिः 1 A kind of bird (क्षरति) (also written अदि).

आदीकनं The leaping motion of a calf.

आदीकरः A bull.

आदीपः 1 Pride, self-conceit, arrogance; सादीपे proudly, in a stately or majestic manner, frequently used as a stage direction. 2 Swelling, spreading, expanding, puffing; Prov. फटादीपो भयकरः; Si. 3. 74.

आडंबरः 1 Pride, arrogance 2 Show; means, external appendage, विचिन्तितारसिंहरूपाडंबरं K. 5; निर्गुणः शोभते नैव विपुलाडंबरोपि ना Bv. 1. 115. 3 The sounding of a trumpet as a sign of attack. 4 Commencement. 5 Fury, anger, passion. 6 Happiness, pleasure. 7 The roaring of clouds and of elephants. 8 A drum used in a battle. 9 The din or uproar of the battle.

आडंबरिन् a. Arrogant, proud.

आढकः, कं A measure of grain, the 4th of a Drona; अमृतिभेदे कुचिः कुच-योद्धी तु पुष्कलं । पुष्कलानि च चत्वारि आढकं परिकीर्तितः ॥

आढ्य a. 1 Rich, wealthy; आढ्योऽभि- जनवानसि कोऽप्येति सहस्रो मया Bg. 16. 15; Pt. 5. 8. 2 (a) Rich in, abounding in, possessing abundantly, with instr. or as the last member of comp., सत्यं Pt. 3. 9 very truthful; वंशसपत्न्या- द्याढ्याय Dk. 18 (b) Mixed with, watered with; गंधाढ्य; लज्ज उच्चमगंधाढ्याः Mb. 3 Abundant, copious. -COMP. -चर a. (री f.) once opulent.

आढ्यकरण a. (नी f.) Enriching.

-गं The means of enriching, wealth

आढ्योऽभिषिष्ट, -भाषुक a. Becoming rich or eminent.

a Low inferior vile -कः Sexual enjoyment in a particular position आपणकं स्यात्तान् दपयो

daughter was 50

1² 78; cf. नगात्मजा &c. 2 the reasoning faculty, understanding.—जयः victory over oneself, self-denial or abnegation.—ज्ञः, -विद् *m.* a sage, one who knows himself.—ज्ञानं 1 self-knowledge of the soul or the supreme spirit. 3 true wisdom.—तत्त्वं the true nature of the soul or the supreme spirit.—त्यागः 1 self-sacrifice. 2 self-destruction, suicide.—त्यागिन् *m.* 1 a suicide; आत्मत्यागिनो नाक्षोचोदभाजनाः Y. 3. 6. 2 a heretic.—व्याणं 1 self-preservation. 2 a body-guard.—दर्शः a mirror; प्रसादमात्म्यमिवारदर्शः R. 7. 69.—दर्शनं 1 seeing oneself. 2 spiritual knowledge, true wisdom.—दोहिन् *a.* 1 self-tormenting 2 a suicide.—नित्य *a.* being constantly in the heart, greatly endeared to oneself.—निन्दन् self-reproach.—निवेदन offering oneself (as a living sacrifice to the deity).—निष्ठ *a.* one who constantly seeks for spiritual knowledge.—प्रभ *a.* self-illuminated.—प्रभवः=जः *q. v.* प्रशंसा self-praise.—बधुः, -बांधवः one's own kinsman; आत्मबाहुः स्वबुः पुत्रा आत्मपितुः स्वबुः सुताः । आत्ममातुल्यबुधश्च विज्ञेया आत्मबांधवाः Sabdak., *i. e.* mother's sister's son, father's sister's son, and mother's brother's son.—बोधः 1 spiritual knowledge. 2 knowledge of self.—भूः, -भोनिः 1 N of Brāhmā; वचस्पवसिते तस्मिन् ससर्ज निरमात्मः Ku. 2. 53. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 N. of Siva; S. 7. 35. 4 Cupid, god of love. 5 a son. (—भूः *f.*) 1 a daughter. 2 talent, understanding.—मात्रा a portion of the Supreme spirit.—मानिन् *a.* 1 self-respecting, respectable. 2 proud.—याजिन् *a.* sacrificing for oneself or himself. (—*m.*) a learned man who studies his own nature and that of the soul (of others) to secure eternal felicity, one who looks upon all beings as self; सर्वभूतेषु चात्मानं सर्वभूतानि चात्मानि । सम पश्यतात्मनो राज्ञी स्वाराज्यमभयिगच्छति Ms. 12. 91. योनिः=भू (—*m.*) *q. v.*; Ku. 3. 70. रक्षा self-protection.—लाभः birth, production, origin; वैरात्मलाभस्त्वया लब्धः Mu. 3. 1, . 23; Ki. 3. 32, 17. 19.—बन्धक *a.* self-deceiver.—बन्धना self-delusion; self-deception.—वधः, -वध्या, -हत्या suicide.—वश *a.* depending on one's own will. (—ज्ञः) 1 self-control, self-government. 2 one's control, subjection; ज्ञं नी, वशीकृतुं to reduce to subjection, win over.—वश्य *a.* having control over self, self-possessed, self-restrained.—विद् *m.* a wise man, sage; as in तपति शोकमात्मवेत्.—विद्या knowledge of the soul, spiritual knowledge.—वीरः 1 a son 2 a wife's brother 3 a jester (in dramas)—वृत्ति *a.* dwell ing in At or son (—सि *f.*) 1

state of the heart. 2 action as regards oneself, one's own state or circumstances; विस्तारयन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्तौ R. 2. 33.—शक्तिः *f.* one's own power or ability, inherent power or effort; देवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 to the best of one's power.—श्लाघा, -स्तुतिः *f.* self-praise, boasting, bragging.—संयमः self-restraint.—संभवः, -समुद्भवः 1 a son; चकार नाम्ना रघुमात्मसंभव R. 3. 21, 11. 57, 17. 8. 2 Cupid, the god of love. 3 epithet of Brāhmā, Vishnu, or Siva. (—ना) 1 a daughter. 2 understanding.—संपन्न *a.* 1 self-possessed. 2 talented, intelligent.—हन्=धातिन् *q. v.*—हन्नं, -हत्या suicide.—हित *a.* beneficial to oneself. (—तं) one's own good or welfare.

आत्मना *ind.* (instr. of आत्मन्) Used reflexively; अयं चात्मानं त्वमात्मना R. 8. 51. thou thyself. It is oft. compounded with ordinal numerals; *e. g.* द्वितीयः second including himself, *i. e.* himself and one more.

आत्मनीन *a.* 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own; कस्यैव आत्मनीनः M. 4. 2 Beneficial to oneself; आत्मनीनमुपनिषति Ki. 13. 69.—नः 1 A son. 2 A wife's brother. 3 A jester (in dramas).

आत्मनेपद् 1 A voice for oneself, one of the two voices in which roots are conjugated in Sanskrit. 2 The terminations of this voice.

आत्मभरि *a.* Selfish, greedy (one who feeds his own self); आत्मभरिस्त्वं पिशितेनैवायं Bk. 2. 33; H. 8. 128.

आत्मवत् *a.* 1 Self-possessed. 2 Composed, prudent, wise; किमिवावसादकरमात्मवता Ki. 6. 19.

आत्मवत्ता Self-possession, self-control, wisdom; प्रकृतिष्वात्मजमात्मवत्तया R. 8. 10, 84.

आत्मसात् *ind.* In one's own possession, one's own; mostly in combination with कृ or भू; दुस्तिरापि कर्तुमात्मसात् R. 8. 2.

आत्यंतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Continual, uninterrupted, endless, permanent, everlasting; स आत्यंतिको भविष्यति Mu. 4; विष्णुश्रुतहतकस्यात्यंतिकश्रेयसे 2. 15; Bg. 6. 21. 2 Excessive, abundant, superlative. 3 Supreme, absolute; आत्यंतिकी स्वल्पनिवृत्तिः Mit.

आत्ययिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Destructive, disastrous. 2 Painful, unpropitious, ill-omened. 3 Pressing, urgent, emergent.

आत्रेय *a.* (यी *f.*) Belonging to, descended or sprung from, Atri.—यः A descendant of Atri.—यी 1 A female descendant of Atri. 2 The wife of Atri. 3 A woman in her courses (रजस्वला).

आत्रेयिका A woman in her courses
आयर्षण *a.* (णी *f.*) Originating from, relating to be owing to the

Atharvaveda or the Atharvans.—ण 1 A Brāhmaṇa knowing or studying the Atharvaveda. 2 A priest whose ritual is comprised in the Atharvaveda. 3 The Atharvaveda itself. 4 A house-priest.

आथर्वणिकः A Brāhmaṇa who has studied the Atharvaveda.

आदंशः 1 A bite, a wound caused by biting. 2 A tooth.

आदरः 1 Respect, reverence, honour; निर्माणेन हि तदादरलालनीयं Māl. 9. 49; न जातहादेन न विद्विषादरः Ki. 1. 33; Ku. 6. 20. 2 Attention, care, close application; Ku. 6. 91. 3 Eagerness, desire, regard; श्रुत्यान्तरायमादरः Ku. 6. 13; यत्किंचनकारितायामादरः K. 120. 4 Effort, endeavour; गृहयन्त्रताकाश्रीरयमादर-निर्मिता Ku. 6. 41. 5 Commencement, beginning. 6 Love, attachment.

आदर्यं Notice, respect.

आदर्शः 1 A mirror, a looking-glass; आत्मनामालोक्य च शोभमानमादर्शविदे स्तिमिताय-ताक्षी Ku. 7. 22. 2 The original manuscript from which a copy is taken, (fig.) a pattern, model, type; आदर्शः शिक्षितानां Mk. 1. 48; आदर्शः सर्वशास्त्राणां K. 5; so गुणानां &c. 3 A copy of a work. 4 A commentary, gloss.

आदर्शकः A mirror.

आदर्शिनं 1 Showing, displaying. 2 A mirror.

आदहनं 1 Burning. 2 Injuring, killing. 3 Reviling; despising. 4 A cemetery.

आदानं 1 Taking, accepting, seizing; कृशाङ्कुरादानपरिस्ताण्डलिः Ku. 5. 11, आदानं हि विस्मयं सतां वारिचुत्तमिव R. 4. 86. 2 Warning, getting. 3 A symptom (of a disease).

आदापिन् *a.* Taking, receiving &c.

आदि *a.* 1 First, primary, primitive, निदानं त्वादिकारणं; Ak. 2 Chief, first, principal, pre-eminent; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; see below. 3 First in time.—दिः 1 Beginning, commencement (opp. अंत); अप एव ससर्जदी तादृ कीजमवाकृजत् Ms. 1. 8; Bg. 3. 41; जगदादिनादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9; oft. at the end of comp. and translated by 'beginning with,' 'et cetera' 'and others,' 'and so on' (of the same nature or kind), 'such like'; इन्द्रादयो देवाः the gods Indra and others (इन्द्रादियेषां ते); स्वादयो धावन्तः, इन्द्रादयो, or words beginning with इ, are called roots; oft. used by Pāṇini to denote classes or groups of grammatical words; अदादि, दिवादि, स्वादि &c. 2 First part or portion. 3 Prime cause.—Comp.—अंत *a.* having beginning and end. (—तं) beginning and end. वत् finite.—उदात्त *a.* having the acute ——— on the first syllable—कर—कर्तुं—कर्तृ the creator and ep. thet of Brāhmā Bg. 11. 37—कवि

'the first poet', an epithet of Brahmā; and of Vālmiki; the former is so called because he first produced and promulgated the Vedas; and the latter, because he was the first to show to others 'the path of poets'; when he beheld one of a pair of Kraunch birds being killed by a fowler, he cursed the wretch, and his grief unconsciously took the form of a verse (श्लोकः); he was subsequently told by Brahmā to compose the life of Rāma, and he thus gave to the world the first poem in Sanskrit, the Rāmāyana. -**कांडं** the first book of the Rāmāyana. -**कारणं** the first or primary cause (of the universe), which, according to the Vedāntins, is Brahmā; while, according to the Naiyāyikas and particularly the Vaiśeṣikas, atoms are the first or material cause of the universe, and not God. -**काव्यं** the first poem, *i. e.* the Rāmāyana; see आदिकवि. -**देवः** 1 the first or Supreme God; दुष्पुत्रं ज्ञातं दिव्यं आदि-देवमजं विष्णुं Bg. 10, 12, 18, 38. 2 Nārāyana or Viṣṇu. 3 Siva. 4 the sun. -**दैत्यः** an epithet of Hiranyakasipu. -**पर्वन्** *n. N.* of the first book of the Mahābhārata. -**पु(पू)रुषः** 1 the first or primeval being, the lord of the creation. 2 Viṣṇu, Kṛishṇa, or Nārāyana; ते च प्राचुरदन्वंतं बुद्धे च दिगुरुषः R. 10 6; तमस्यैवमद्विक्वादिपुरुषः St. 1. 14. -**बलं** generative power; first vigour. -**भव, -भूत** *a.* produced at first. -**अ-त** 1 'the first-born', primeval being, an epithet of Brahmā. 2 also *N.* of Viṣṇu; सप्तलाक्षादिभिरुतं पुत्रा R. 13 8. 3 an elder brother. -**मूलं** first foundation, primeval cause. -**वराहः** 'the first boar', an epithet of Viṣṇu, alluding to his third or boar incarnation. -**शक्तिः** *f.* 1 the power of माया or illusion. 2 an epithet of Durgā. -**सर्गः** the first creation.

आदितः, **आदौ** *ind.* From the first or beginning, at first; तदेनादितो हतं U. 5. 20.

आदितेयः 1 A son of Aditi. 2 A god, divinity in general.

आदित्यः 1 A son of Aditi; a god, divinity in general. 2 *N.* of 12 divinities (suns) taken collectively; आदित्यानामहं विष्णुः Bg. 10, 21; Ku. 2. 24. (These 12 suns are supposed to shine only at the destruction of the universe; cf. Vē. 3. 6; दग्धं विश्वं दहन-किरणैर्दिता द्वादशार्काः). 3 The sun. 4 A name of Viṣṇu in his fifth or dwarf-incarnation. **Comp.** -**चक्रं** the disc or orb of the sun -**पुत्रः** the son of the sun *N.* of Sugriva Yama Bātara and Karpā

आदि (दी) नवः, -**न्** 1 Misfortune, distress. 2 Fault; see अनादीनव.

आदिम *a.* First, primitive, original.

आदीनव See आदितव.

आदीपनं 1 Setting on fire. 2 Exciting; embellishing. 3 Whitening the walls, floor &c. on festive occasions.

आहृत *p. p.* 1 Honoured, respected. 2 (Used actively) (a) Zealous, diligent; attentive, careful. (b) Respectful.

आदिवनं 1 Gambling. 2 A die used in gambling. 3 A board for gambling; place for playing.

आदेशः 1 An order, command; शत्रुसदृशमादाय Rām.; आदेशं देशकालजः प्रतिज्ञाह R. 1. 92; राजद्विष्टदेशकृतः Y. 2. 304 doing acts forbidden by the king. 2 Advice, instruction, precept, rule. 3 Account, information, indication. 4 A prediction; विप्रश्निकादेशवचनानि K. 64. 5 (In gram.) A substitute; पातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुप्रति संन्यवे-शयन् R. 12. 58.

आदेशिन् *a.* 1 Ordering, commanding. 2 Exciting, instigating; R. 4. 68. -*m.* 1 A commander. 2 An astrologer.

आद्य *a.* 1 First, primitive. 2 Being at the head, pre-eminent, foremost; आसन्मिहीक्षितामाद्यः प्रणवश्छंदसांमिव R. 1. 11. 3 (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on; see आदि. -**द्या** 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 The first day (तिथि) of a month. -**द्यं** 1 The beginning. 2 Grain, food. -**Comp.** -**कविः** 'the first poet,' an epithet of Brahmā or Vālmiki; see आदिकवि. -**बीजं** the primary or material cause of the universe, which, according to the Sāṅkhyas, is प्रधान or the inanimate principle.

आद्यन् *a.* Shamelessly voracious, gluttonous, hungry; Ki. 11. 5.

आद्योतः Light, brilliance.

आद्यमनः 1 A deposit, pledge; एको ह्यग्नीश सर्वत्र दानावमनविक्रये Kāty.; योगाद्यमन-विक्रीतं योगदानप्राप्तयिह Ms. 8 165. 2 Fraudulent puffing of goods at a sale.

आद्यमर्ष्य The state of being indebted.

आद्यमर्षिक *a.* Unjust, unrighteous.

आद्यर्षः 1 Contempt. 2 Injuring forcibly.

आद्यर्षणं 1 Conviction of crime or error; sentence. 2 Refutation. 3 Injuring, annoying.

आद्यर्षित *p. p.* 1 Injured. 2 Refuted in argument. 3 sentenced; convicted

1 a ng pntng upon
2 Tak ng assum ng eoe v ng re
covering 3 Keep ng the sacred fi e

(अभ्याधान); पुनर्दक्षिणां कुर्यात् पुनराधानमव-
च Ms. 5. 168. 4 Doing, executing,
performing. 5 Infusing, putting in,
imparting; घृणां विशेषाधानहेतुः सिद्धो वस्तु-
धर्मः S. D. 2; प्रजाणां दिनयाधानाद्रक्षणाद्रणोदधि
R. 1. 24. 6 Engendering, producing.
कौतुकाधानहेतुः Me. 3; रमोपादानक्षणपरिचयात् 9.
7 A pledge, deposit; Y. 2. 238, 247.

आधानिकः A ceremony performed after cohabitation to cause or favour conception.

आधारः 1 Support, prop, stay 2 (Hence) Power of sustaining, aid, patronage, assistance; त्वमेव चातकावार Bb. 2. 50. 3 A receptacle, reservoir, तिष्ठत्याप इवाधारे Pt. 1. 67; चराचराणां भूतानां कुक्षिराधारो गतः Ku. 6. 67; Ku. 3. 48, S. 1. 14. 4 A basin round the foot of a tree; आधारबंधमसुरैः प्रदत्तः R. 5. 6. 5 A dike, dam, embankment. 6 A canal. 7 The sense of the locative case, location; आधारोऽपि करणं.

आधिः 1 Mental pain or anguish, agony, anxiety, (opp. व्याधि which is bodily pain); न तेषामापदः संनि नावयो व्याधयस्तथा Mb.; मनोगतमाधिहेतुः S. 3. 11, R. 8. 27, 9. 54; Bh. 3. 105; Rv. 4. 11. 2 A bane, curse, misery; याव्येव युधिष्णिपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्यावयः S. 4. 17, Mv. 6. 28. 3 A pledge, deposit, pawn, mortgage; Y. 2. 23; Ms. 8. 143. 4 A place, residence. 5 Location, site. 6 A man solicitous for the maintenance of his family. **Comp.** -**ज्ञ** *a.* suffering pain. -**भोगः** the use or enjoyment of a deposit (as of a horse, cow &c. when pledged) -**स्तेनः** one who uses a deposit without the owner's consent.

आधिकारणिकः A judge; Mk. 9.

आधिकारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Supreme, superior. 2 Official.

आधिक्यं 1 Excess, abundance, preponderance. 2 Superiority, supremacy.

आधिदैविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to अधिदेव or tutelary deity (as a Mantra); Ms. 6. 83. 2 Caused by fate (as pain &c.); according to Susruta pain is of three kinds; आध्यात्मिक, आधिभौतिक or आधिदैविक.

आधिपत्यं 1 Supremacy, power, sovereignty; राज्यं सुरापामपि चाधिपत्यं (अजय) Bg. 2. 8. 2 The duties of a king; पांडोः पुत्रं प्रकुरुजाधिपत्ये Mb.

आधिभौतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Caused by animals (as pain). 2 Relating to beings. 3 Elementary, material.

आधिराज्यं Royalty, sovereignty, supreme sway; वनौ भुवः कुमारत्वादाधिराज्य-मवाप सः R. 17. 30.

आधिवदनिर्क Property, gifts &c. made to a first wife upon marry ng a second यव न्तिती पूर्वप्रिये शरि तीर्षिकं फल दत्तं Y. 2. 143 148 a so

आधुनिक *a.* (की *f.*) New, modern, of recent origin.

आधोरणः The rider or driver of an elephant; अधोरणानां गजसन्निवृत्ते R. 7. 46, 5 48, 18. 39.

आधमानं 1 Blowing, inflation; (fig.) growth. 2 Boasting. 3 A bellows. 4 Swelling of the belly, body &c., dropsy.

आध्यात्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to the Supreme Spirit. 2 Spiritual, holy. 3 Relating to self. 4 Caused by the mind (pain, sorrow &c.); see आधिदैविक.

आध्यात्मिक 1 Anxiety. 2 Pensive or sorrowful recollection. 3 Meditating.

आध्यापकः A teacher, a spiritual preceptor.

आध्यात्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by *adhyāsa*, *i. e.* by attributing the nature and properties of one thing to another (in Vedānta phil.).

आध्वनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Being on a journey, wayfaring; कान्तरिण्ये विभ्रानो जनस्याध्वनिकस्य वै Mb.

आध्वर्यव *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the *adhvaryu* (q. v.), or to the Yajur-veda. —नं 1 Service at a sacrifice. 2 Particularly, the office of an Adhvaryu priest.

आनः 1 Inhalation. 2 Breathing, blowing.

आनकः 1 A large military drum (beaten at one end); पणवानकगोमुखाः सहस्रैवाभ्यहन्त Bg. 1. 13. 2 The thunder-cloud. —COMP. —दुन्दुभिः epithet of Vasudeva, father of Krishna. (—भिः, —भी *f.*) a large drum or *dhola*, kettledrum (beaten at one end).

आनतिः *f.* 1 Bending, bowing, stooping (fig. also); दुग्धान्नमिवानति श्रेष्ठे Ki. 13. 16; चरणानतिभ्यतिकरे Amaru. 44. 22. 2 A bow or salutation. 3 Homage, reverence.

आनद्ध *a.* 1 Bound, tied. 2 Costive (as stomach). —द्रुः 1 A drum in general. 2 Dressing, putting on clothes &c.

आननं 1 The mouth, face; R. 3. 3; नृपस्य कान्ते पिबतः हुताननं 17. 2 A large division of a work, chapter, book &c. (e. g. the two *ānana*s of Rāsa-gāṅgādhara).

आनन्तर्यं 1 Immediate succession. 2 Immediate proximity.

आनन्तर्यं 1 Infinity, endlessness (in time, space or number); आनन्तर्यायामि-चाराय K. P. 2. 2 Boundlessness. 3 Immortality, eternity. 4 An upper world, heaven, future happiness; यस्तु निर्यं कृतमतिर्वर्धमानमिष्यते । अशोकमानः कस्यापि सीधुवान्तर्यमद्वये Mb

आनन्द 1 Happiness joy delight, pl. ० अ नन्द नमो विद्वांसि विभेति कदाचन 2 God, Supreme spirit (नम) (said to

be *n.* also in this sense). 3 N. of Siva. —COMP. —काननं, —नं N. of Kāsi. —पदः a bridal garment. —पूर्ण *a.* full of bliss. (—नः) the Supreme spirit. —प्रसवः semen.

आनन्द्यु *a.* Happy, joyful. —युः Happiness, joy, pleasure.

आनन्दन *a.* Pleasing, delighting. —नं 1 Delighting, making happy. 2 Paying respects to. 3 Courteous treatment of a friend or a guest at meeting and parting, courtesy, civility.

आनन्दमय *a.* Blissful, made up or consisting of happiness. —यः The Supreme spirit. °कोपः the innermost wrapper or vesture of the body.

आनन्दिः 1 Joy, happiness. 2 Curiosity.

आनन्दित *a.* 1 Happy, delighted. 2 Pleasing.

आनन्दिः 1 A stage, theatre, a dancing-hall. 2 War, battle. 3 N. of a country (also called Saurāṣṭra).

आनर्थक्यं 1 Uselessness, unprofitableness; श्रुतानर्थक्यमिति चित् Kāty; आनारस्य क्रियार्थत्वादानर्थक्यमनर्थक्यां Jaimini S. 2 Unfitness.

आनायः A net.

आनायिन् *m.* A fisherman, fisher; आनायिभिस्तानपकुष्ठनको R. 16. 55, 75.

आनाय्य *a.* To be brought near. —य्यः Consecrated fire taken from गार्हपत्य (also called दक्षिणाग्नि).

आनाहः 1 Binding. 2 Constipation. 3 Length (especially of cloth).

आनिल *a.* (की *f.*) Proceeding from or produced by wind. —लः, —आनिलिः N. of Hanumat or Bhīma.

आनील *a.* Darkish, slightly blue. —लः A black horse.

आनुकूलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Favourable, comfortable.

आनुकूल्यं 1 Favourableness, suitability; यत्रानुकूल्यं देवलोचिर्नगस्तत्र वर्धते Y. 1. 74. 2 Kindness; favour.

आनुगत्यं Acquaintance, familiarity. आनुगुण्यं Favourableness, suitability, congruity.

आनुयायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Rural, rustic. आनुनासिक्यं Nasality.

आनुपदिक *a.* (की *f.*) Following, pursuing, tracking; studying.

आनुपूर्वी, —न्वे-वी 1 Order, succession, series; Ms. 2. 41. 2 (In law). The regular order of the castes; षडानुपूर्व्यो विप्रस्य क्षत्रस्य चतुरोऽवरान् Ms. 3. 23.

आनुपूर्वे-न्वे-ण *ind.* One after another, in due order.

आनुमानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a conclusion. 2 Derived from an inferential —कः The Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas

वेर Br Sāt

A follower attendant

आनुरक्तिः *f.* Passion, affection.

आनुलोमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Regular, orderly. 2 Favourable.

आनुलोम्यं 1 Natural or direct order, proper arrangement; आनुलोम्येन सहूत जाल्या ज्ञेयास्त एव ते Ms. 10. 5, 13. 2 Regular series or succession. 3 Favourableness.

आनुनेयः A neighbour who lives next to the next-door neighbour, प्रातिविद्यानुनेयौ च कल्याणे विनातिद्विजे Ms. 8 392; (on which Kull. says:—निरन्तर-हवासी प्रातिविद्यः, तदन्तरग्रहवास्यानुनेयः). The word is also found to be written as अनुनेय.

आनुषंगिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Connected with, concomitant. 2 Implied. 3 Inevitable, necessary. 4 Of secondary importance, secondary; अनुमि स्थान्नु वशश्चिचिचतः ननु लक्ष्मीः कलनानुमिर Ki. 2. 19; अन्यतस्यानुषंगिकत्वेऽन्वाचयः Sk see अनुवाचय. 5 Attached to, fond of 6 Relative, proportionate. 7 (In gram.) Elliptical.

आनूप *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Watery, marshy, wet. 2 Produced in a marshy place —पः Any animal frequenting marshy or watery places (as a buffalo).

आनुष्यं Acquittance of debt or obligation; see अनुष्यता.

आनुज्ञास-स्य *a.* Mild, kind; merciful. —सः, —स्ये 1 Mildness. 2 Kindness; Ms. 1. 101, 8. 411. 3 Compassion, pity, mercy.

आनैपुण्यं, —ण्यं Clumsiness, stupidity.

आन्त *a.* (ती *f.*) Final, terminal. —न्तं *ind.* Completely, to the end.

आन्तर *a.* 1 Internal, secret, hidden, U. 6. 12; Māl. 1. 24. 2 Inmost inward. —न्तं Inmost nature.

आन्तरि (री) श *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Atmospheric, heavenly, celestial. 2 Produced in the atmosphere. —श्च The firmament, the intermediate region between the earth and sky.

आन्तर्गणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Included (as in a class, troop &c.).

आन्तर्गहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Being or produced inside a house.

आन्तिका An elder sister.

आन्दोल 10 P. [—दोलयति, दोलित] 1 To swing, rock or move to and fro. 2 To shake, tremble.

आन्दोलः 1 Swinging, a swing. 2 Trembling.

आन्दोलनं 1 Swinging. 2 Moving to and fro, shaking; rocking; किंवा रामादि-दंष्ट्रदंष्ट्रा द्राक्चामांदोलनात् Udb. 3 Trembling.

आंधसः The scum of boiled rice.

आंधसिकः A cook.

आंध्यं Blindness.

आंध्र *a.* Belonging to Andhra (as 1) —न (p) The Telugu country modern Telangana see अंध्र

आन्वायिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Of a good family, well-born, of noble birth. 2 Orderly.

आन्वाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Daily, occurring or to be performed every day; पाके चान्वाहिकी Ms. 3. 67.

आन्वीक्षिकी 1 Logic, logical philosophy. 2 Metaphysics (आत्मविद्या q. v.) आन्वीक्षिक्यात्मविद्या स्वादिक्षणासुखदुःखयोः । क्षमापस्वता तत्त्वं हर्षशोकौ चतुस्तयति ॥ Kām. 2. 11; आन्वीक्षिकीअवकाश Māl. 1; Ms. 7. 43.

आप् 5. P. (आप्तेति, आप) 1 To obtain, attain, get; पुनर्मेवैषं पिते चक्रवर्ति-नमाप्नुहि S. 1. 12; अनुयोगिन तिलानि तिलेभ्यो नाप्नुमहेति H. Pr. 30; शतं क्रतुनामपविश्रमाप च R. 3. 38; so कलं, कीर्ति, कुलं &c. 2 To reach, go to; overtake, meet; Bk. 6. 59. 3 To pervade, occupy. 4 To under-go; suffer, meet with; द्रिष्टत-माप्स्यति भवार् R. 9. 69. -WITH-अनुप 1 to get, obtain. 2 to reach, go to, overtake; गगनदीनमुप्रातः Mb. 3 to arrive, come to. -अन 1 to get, obtain, secure; पुनं स्वमपि सत्राजं सेव हूमयथाह्वि S. 4. 6; R. 3. 33; अवातातं दानां Māl. 2. 12. 2 to reach, overtake. -परि (used generally in *p. p.*) 1 to be competent; यत्किं चिकित्सेतां वरुं भोज्यामिरक्षितं Bg. 1. 10; Ms. 11. 7. 2 to be able, 3 to be full; as in पर्याप्तकलः, or पर्याप्तवक्षिणः, 4 to save, defend, preserve; इमां परीप्सुर्दुर्जतिः M. 5. 11. 5 to make an end of, finish. -न 1 to get, obtain. 2 to go to, reach; यथा महाहृदं प्राप्य क्षिप्रं लोष्टं विन-इष्टि Ms. 11. 284; R. 1. 48, Bk. 15. 106; so आश्रमं, नदीं, वनं &c. 3 to meet, overtake; Bk. 5. 96; see प्राप्त. -वि to fill completely, pervade; श्रुतिविषयगुणा वा स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं S. 1. 1; so V. 1. 1; Bg. 10. 16; R. 18. 40; Bk. 7. 56. -सं 1 to get, obtain. 2 to finish, complete (in *caus.* also); यावन्तीषां समाप्येत् यज्ञाः पर्याप्तदक्षिणः R. 17. 17, 24; समाप्य संधं च विधि 2. 23.

आपकर *a.* (री *f.*) Offensive, unfriendly, mischievous.

आपक *a.* Crude, half-baked. -क A cake, bread.

आपगा A river, stream; केनायमानं पति-मापमानो Si. 3. 72.

आपगेयः A son of the river, an epithet of Bhīshma or Krishna.

आपणः A market, a shop.

आपणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to traffic, market &c.; mercantile. 2 Got from the market. -कः A shop-keeper, merchant, dealer.

आपतनं 1 Approaching, coming, assailing &c. 2 happening, occurrence. 3 Obtaining. 4 Knowledge; कश्चित् प्राकल्पिकादर्थप्राकल्पिकस्यार्थस्वापतनं S. D 10 5 Natural sequence necessarily following

आपतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Accidental, unforeseen, sent from heaven. -कः A hawk, falcon.

आपत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning or changing into. 2 Obtaining, procuring, getting. 3 Misfortune, calamity. 4 (In phil.) An undesirable conclusion or occurrence (अनिष्टसंग).

आपद् *f.* A calamity, misfortune, danger; देशीनां मानुषीणां च प्रतिहर्ता व्यमापद् R. 1. 60; अविवेकः परमापद् पद्म Ki. 2. 30, 14; प्रापो गच्छति च भान्य-रहितस्त्वेव गन्तव्यः Bh. 2. 90. -COMP. -कालः days of adversity, time of distress, -गत, -ग्रस्त-प्राप्त *a.* 1 fallen into misfortune. 2 unfortunate, distressed. -धर्मः a practice, profession, or course of procedure, not usually proper for a caste, but allowable in times of extreme distress or calamity.

आपद्मा *f.* Misfortune, calamity.

आपनिकः 1 An emerald, sapphire, 2 A Kirata or barbarian.

आपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained, जीविकापन्नः 2 Gone or reduced to, fallen into; कदा दशमापन्नोपि Bh. 2. 29; so दुःखः. Afflicted, distressed, being in difficulty; आपन्नामयत्तुश्चेद् दीक्षिताः खलु दीक्षाः S. 2. 16; Me. 53. -COMP. -सत्त्वा pregnant, quick or big with child; a pregnant woman; सममापन्नसत्त्वास्ता रेवुरा-पद्मद्विषः R. 10. 59.

आपमित्यक *a.* Received by barter or exchange. -कं Property or anything obtained by barter or for a consideration.

आपराह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) Being in the afternoon.

आपस् *n.* 1 Water; आपोभिर्मूर्जितं कृत्वा. 2 Sin.

आपातः 1 Rushing or falling upon, attack, descending, alighting; तद्वापात-मशामासि Ku. 2. 45; गृह्णापातविक्षिप्त्येवनादा-ल्लवधनः R. 12. 76. 2 Causing to descend or fall; falling down. 3 (a) The present or current moment, the instant; आपातस्या विषयाः पर्यंतपरितापिनः Ki. 11. 12; आपातवृत्ते भोगे निमग्नाः किं न कुर्वते S. D.; Bv. 1. 115; Māl. 5. (b) (Hence) First sight or appearance; see आपाततः. 4 Happening; appearance.

आपाततः *ind.* At the first sight or attack, instantly.

आपादः 1 Attainment, obtaining. 2 Reward, remuneration.

आपादने 1 Causing to arrive at, bringing about; tending to; द्रव्यस्य संख्यांतरापदाने Sk.

आपानं, -नक्तं 1 A drinking party, banquet; Mk. 8; आपाने पाकलिता वैदेना-मिषमादिषा Mb 2 A tavern, quor-ahop ताडनीनां दक्षिण उचितपापनमय R 4 42 Ku G 42

आपातिः A louse.

आपीडः 1 Giving pain, hurting. 2 Squeezing, compressing. 3 A cha-plet, garland in general; चूडापीडकपाल संकुलगलनंदाकिनीवारयः Māl. 1. 2. 4 (Hence fig.) A crest-jewel; तस्मिन्नु-लापीडनिभि विपदि R. 15. 29; Māl. 1, 6, 7.

आपीन *p. p.* Stout, fat, strong. -न A well; आपीनोऽसुः Sk. -नं An udder, teat; आपीनमारोहहवनप्रवलात् R. 2. 18.

आपूपिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 A good maker of अपूप (cakes). 2 Accus-tomed to eat cakes. -कः A baker, confectioner. -कं A multitude of cakes.

आपूप्यः Flour.

आपूरः 1 Flow, current, quantity स्वेदापूरुषुवृत्तिसरितां व्याप गन्धस्थलानि Si. 7 74. 2 Filling, making full.

आपूरणं Filling, making full; गतं कृतं Pt. 1.

आपूर्य A kind of metal (per-haps tin.)

आपूरच्छा 1 Conversation. 2 Bidding farewell. 3 Curiosity.

आपोषानः *N.* of a kind of prayer or formula repeated before and after eating (the formulas being respec-tively अमुतेपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा and अन्ना-पियानमसि स्वाहा); Y. 1. 31, 106. -न The act of making an उपस्तरण (seat) and अपिधान (covering) for the food eaten.

आप्त *p. p.* 1 Got, obtained, gained, कामः, आपः &c. 2 Reached, over-taken. 3 Trustworthy, reliable, cre-dible (as news &c.). 4 Trusty, confidential, faithful (person); R. 3. 12; 5. 39. 5 Intimate, acquainted 6 Reasonable, sensible -सः 1 A trustworthy, reliable, or fit person, credible person or source; आप्तः यदार्थ-वक्ता T. S. 2 A relative, friend; त्रि-हास्त्वसुराहानो यथाश्च चनदायुजः R. 12. 52, कथमातकमौचं नवतारः M. 5. -सं 1 A quo-tient. 2 (In Math.) Equation of a degree. -COMP. -काम *a.* 1 one who has obtained his desire. 2 one who has renounced all worldly desires and attachments. (-नः) supreme soul. -गर्भा a pregnant woman. -वचन the words of a credible or trust-worthy person; R. 11. 42, 15. 48 -वाच्य *a.* worthy of belief, one whose words are credible and authoritative, परातिसंशानमधीयते वैविधेति ते संतु किलाववाच S. 5 25. (-*f.*) 1 the advice of a friend or credible person. 2 the Vedas or Sruti; a word of authority (said to apply to Smritis, Itihāsas and Purāṇas also, which are con-sidered as authoritative evidence) आप्तं वाच्यं त्वा प्रति दा कथा R 10 28 स्मृति 1 the Vedas 2 Smritis &c

आसि: *f.* 1 Getting, obtaining, gain, acquisition. 2 Reaching, meeting with. 3 Fitness, aptitude, propriety. 4 Completion, fulfilment.

आप् *a.* 1 Watery. 2 Obtainable. आप्याय *p. p.* 1 Fat, stout, robust, strong. 2 Pleased, satisfied. —नं 1 Love. 2 Growth, increase.

आप्यायनं —ना 1 The act of making full or fat. 2 Satisfaction, satiety; द्रवस्याप्यायना भवति Pt. 1. 3 Advancing, promoting. 4 Corpulency. 5 A strengthening medicine.

आप्यच्छन् 1 Bidding adieu, taking leave at the time of departure. 2 Welcoming, hailing.

आप्यदीन *a.* Reaching to the feet (as dress).

आप्यवः, —सुवनं 1 Bathing, immersing. 2 Sprinkling with water (on all sides). —COMP. —अतिन् or आप्युतवतिन् *m.* a householder who has passed through the first order (ब्रह्मचर्य) and is admitted into the second (गृहस्थ), an initiated house-holder; cf. स्नातक.

आप्यवः 1 Bathing. 2 Sprinkling 3 A flood, an inundation.

आप्यकं Optum.

आप्यक *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied. 2 Fixed; R. 1. 40. 3 Formed, made; आबद्धमेवला तापसपरिवृत् K. 49 sitting in a circle. 4 Obtained. 5 Hindered. —द्धं (द्धः also). 1 Binding, joining. 2 A yoke. 3 Ornament. 4 Affection.

आवंधः, —धनं 1 A tie or bond (fig. also); त्रेधावंधविरचित Ratn. 3. 18; Amaru, 38. 2 The tie of a yoke. 3 Ornament, decoration. 4 Affection.

आवहः 1 Tearing or pulling out. 2 Killing.

आवाधः 1 Affliction, injury, trouble, molestation, damage; न प्राणवायुनाचरेत् Ms. 4. 54, 51. —धः 1 Pain, distress. 2 Mental agony or anguish.

आवृत्त—आवृत्त q. v.

आवोधनं 1 Knowledge, understanding. 2 Instructing, informing.

आवृद्ध *a.* (वृद्धी *f.*) Belonging to, or produced from, a cloud.

आवृद्धि *a.* (की *f.*) Annual, yearly, आवृद्धि: कर: Ms. 7. 129, 3. 1.

आभरणं 1 An ornament, decoration (fig. also); किमिदं वास्यभरणानि दीयते धृते स्वया वाङ्मयौभि वल्कलं Ku. 5. 44; प्रशमनं पराक्रम: Ki. 2. 32. 2 The act of nourishing.

आभा 1 Light, splendour, lustre; दीपाभां शलभा दधा Pt. 4. 2 Colour, appearance, beauty; प्रशान्तिव हृदयं Ms. 12. 27. 3 Likeness, resemblance; oft. at the end of comp. in these two senses; यमदूताभं Pt. 1. 58; मरुत्तखानं R 2 10 4 A reflected image. s a ow reflect on

आभाषकः A popular saying, proverb.

आभाषः 1 Addressing. 2 An introduction, preface.

आभाषणं 1 Addressing, speaking to (संवाचन). 2 Conversation; संवचनाभाषणद्वेनाहु: R. 2. 58.

आभासः 1 Splendour, light, lustre. 2 A reflection; तवाजानं धिया नदयेदामासातु वटः स्फुरेत् Vedānta. 3 (a) Resemblance, likeness; oft. at the end of comp.; नमश्च रुचिरमासं Rām. &c. (b) Semblance, phantom; तत्सादृश्याभासं Māl. 2 looks like wantonness. 4 Any unreal or fallacious appearance (as in हत्याभास). 5 A fallacy, semblance of a reason; see हत्याभास. 6 An intention, purpose.

आभासु (स्व) *r. a.* Splendid, bright. —*r.* A collective name of 64 demigods.

आभिचारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Magical. 2 Imprecatory, maledictory. —कं A spell or incantation, magic.

आभिजन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to birth (अभिजन), patronymic (as a name); तां पार्थिव्याभिजित्तेन नाम्ना Ku. 1. 26. —नं Nobility or loftiness of birth.

आभिजात्यं 1 Nobility of birth; Ratn. 3. 18. 2 Rank. 3 Learning. 4 Beauty.

आभिधा 1 A sound, word. 2 A name; mentioning; see अभिधा.

आभिधानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Contained in a dictionary. —कः A lexicographer.

आभिमुख्यं 1 Direction towards; ख्यं याति गृहो to meet or encounter. 2 Being in front of; or face to face; निताभिमुख्यं पुनः Ratn. 1. 2. 3 Favourableness.

आभिरूपक, आभिरूप्यं Beauty.

आभिवेचनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the inauguration of a king आभिवेचनिकं यत् रामायणमुपलक्षितं Rām.; Mv. 4.

आभिवारिक *a.* (की *f.*) To be offered as a present. —कं A present.

आभीष्टं Continued repetition; बहुलमाभीष्टं P. III. 2. 81.

आभीरः 1 A cowherd; आभीरवान्नयन-हृत्मानसाय दत्तं मनो यवपते तदिदं गृहाण Udb. 2 (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants. —रि 1 A cowherd's wife. 2 A woman of the Abhira tribe. —COMP. —पक्षिः, —ह्री *f.*, —पक्षिका a station or abode of herds-men, a village inhabited by cowherds.

आभील *a.* Fearful, terrible. —लं Injury, physical pain.

आभुज *a.* A little curved or bent.

आभोगः 1 Circuit, circumference, expanse, extension, precincts; environs; अकथितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायमानो-मस्तमेवमस्तेति S. 1; गगनाभोगः the expanse of heaven 2 Magnitude of

extent; गंडाभोगान् Me. 92 from the broad cheek. 3 Effort. 4 The expanded hood of a cobra (used by Varuṇa as his umbrella). 5 Enjoyment, satiety; विश्रामभोगेण नेत्रादर Santilakshana.

आन्तर *a.* (री *f.*) Interior, inner, inward.

आन्तरहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) Eatable (as food &c.).

आन्तरात्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Resulting from practice. 2 Practising, repeating. 3 Being near, neighbouring, adjoining (आन्तरात्मिक)

आन्तर्यामिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Tending to good, granting prosperity; अनान्तर्यामिकं यमणकृद्भवं Mk. 8. 2 High, exalted, important. —कं A Śrāddha or offering to ancestors; an occasion of rejoicing.

आम् *ind.* An interjection of (a) assent, acceptance, 'oh', 'yes'; अ कुर्मः M. 1; (b) recollection; आ ज्ञातम् S. 3, Oh, I see it now; (c) determination, 'surely', 'verily'; आ चिरम्य खलु प्रतिबुद्धोऽसि; (d) reply.

आम *a.* 1 Raw, uncooked, undressed (opp. पक्व); आमसः Ms. 4. 223. 2 Unripe, immature. 3 Unbaked (as jar). 4 Undigested —नः 1 Disease, sickness. 2 Indigestion; constipation. 3 Grain freed from chaff (आम also). —COMP. —आशयः 'receptacle of undigested food,' the upper part of the belly, stomach. —कुम्भः a jar of unbaked clay; H. 4. 66. —गन्धि *n* smelling of raw meat or of a burning corpse —ज्वरः a kind of fever; cf. स्वयमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौऽभसा परिचिन्तति Si. 2. 54. —त्वक् *a.* of tender skin. —पाचं an unannealed vessel; विनाशं व्रजति क्षिप्र-मामपाचनिर्वाभासि Ms. 3. 179. —रक्तं dysentery. —रसः imperfect chyme. —वातः constipation. —जूलः pain of indigestion, colic.

आमंजु *a.* Lovely, charming.

आमंजः The castor-oil plant.

आम (मा) *n* रयं Pain, sorrow.

आमन्त्रणं 1 Addressing, calling, calling out to. 2 Bidding adieu, taking leave of. 3 Greeting. 4 Invitation; अभिचामन्त्रणाद्वेति Y 1. 112 5 Permission. 6 Conversation, अन्यो-न्यामन्त्रणं यस्याज्जनाते तज्जनातिकं S. D. 6 7 The vocative case.

आमंज *a.* Having a slightly deep tone, rumbling: आमंज्वाणां फलमचिरं लप्यसे गर्जितानां Me. 34. —जः A slightly deep tone, rumbling.

आमयः 1 Disease, sickness, distemper; दर्पामयः Mv. 4. 22; आनयस्तु रति-रामसंभद्रः R. 19. 48; Si. 2. 10 2 Damage, hurt.

आमयाचिन् *a.* Sick, dyspeptic, affected with indigestion

आमरणांत, -तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Lasting till death, lasting for life; आमरणांतः प्रणयाः कीपास्तुष्टमयुः H. 1. 118; अन्वो-नस्यान्वभीचारो भवेदामरणांतिकः Ms. 9. 101.
आमर्दः 1 Crushing. 2 Rough handling.

आमर्शः 1 Touching, rubbing. 2 Counsel, advice.
आमर्षः-र्षणं Anger, wrath, impa-
tience; see अमर्ष.

आमलकः -की The tree, Emblic Myrobalan (Mar. आमळा). -फं Fruit of the Emblic Myrobalan; वृषपमलकान्न-
दाडिनानं Bv. 2. 8.

आमन्त्र्यः A minister, counsellor;
see अमन्त्र्य.

आमानस्ये Pain, sorrow.

आमिक्षा Curd of milk and whey, a mixture of boiled and coagulated milk.

आमिषं 1 Flesh; उपानयत् पिंडमिवामिषस्य R. 2. 59. 2 (Hence fig.) A prey, victim, object of enjoyment; (उत्थं) श्वान्वेषणदृष्ट्या द्विषामाभिषतां यवी R. 12. 11 fell a prey &c.; Dk. 164. 3 Food, bait. 4 A bribe. 5 Desire, lust. 6 Enjoyment; pleasing or lovely object.

आनीलनं Shutting or closing of the eyes.

आनुक्तिः *f.* Wearing, putting on (clothes, armour &c.).

आनुखं 1 Commencement. 2 (In dramas) A prologue, prelude (प्रस्तावना); (every Sanskrit play is introduced by आनुख). It is thus defined in S. D. नदी विदूषको वापि पारिषादिक एव वा । स्ववर्णनं सहितः संलापं यत्र कुर्वते ॥ विवेकीकृत्यैः स्वकार्योक्तिः प्रस्तुतादिभिर्भिर्भिः ॥ आनुखं तत्तु विज्ञेयं नाम्ना प्रस्ता-
वनादि सा ॥ 287. -खं *ind.* To the face.

आनुखिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the next or other world; आनुखिकं श्रेयः Susr.; वैवालोच्य गतिपरीक्षे चिरादाधुमिकीर्या-
तनाः S. D.

आनुष्यायण *a.* or -णः (जी *f.*) Well-born, a son or descendant of such a one; *i. e.* of an illustrious person or family; आनुष्यायणो वेत्तमसि Sat. Br.; तद्वाधुष्यायणस्य तवभवतः दुग्धहितनाशो भद्रगोपालस्य वीरः Māl. 1; Mv. 1.

आमोचनं 1 Loozing, liberating. 2 Emitting, shedding, discharging. 3 Putting or tying on.

आमोदनं Crushing; Māl. 3.

आमोदः 1 Joy, pleasure, delight. 2 Fragrance (diffusive), perfume; आमोदमुपजिव्रती स्वनिःश्वासादुकारिणं R. 1. 43; आमोदं कुसुममयं स्रवेन बध्ने सुदृषं न हि कुसुमानि क्षयन्ति Subhāsh.; Si. 2. 20; Me. 31.

आमोदन *a.* Delighting, pleasing. -नं 1 Delighting, rejoicing. 2 Making fragrant.

आनोदिन् *a.* 1 Happy. 2 Fragrant Bh. 1. 35.

आनोच Theft, robbing

आनोपिन् *m.* A thief.

आज्ञात *p. p.* 1 Considered, regarded, said to be; समो हि विदितराज्ञौ वत्स्यतावामयः स (ज्ञातः) च Si. 2. 10. 2 Studied, repeated. 3 Remembered. 4 Handed down traditionally. -तं Study.

आज्ञानं 1 Recitation or study of the sacred texts or Vedas. 2 Men-
tion; repetition in general.

आम्नायः 1 (a) Sacred tradition. (b) Hence, the Veda, Vedas taken collectively (including Brāhmapas, Upanishads and Aranyakas also); अथोती चतुर्विधयेषु Dk. 120; आम्नायवचनं सत्यानिवयं लोकसंयहः । आम्नायेभ्यः पुनर्वेदाः प्रवृत्ताः सर्वतोमुखः ॥ Mb. 2 Traditional usage, family or national customs. 3 Received doctrine. 4 Advice or instruction.

आम्बिक्यः An epithet of (a) Dhritarāshtra; (b) Kārtikeya.

आम्बिसि *a.* (की *f.*) Aquatic. -कः A fish.

आम्रः The mango-tree. -म्बं The fruit of the mango-tree. -Comp. -कूटः the name of a mountain. साडु-
माताकूटः Me. 17. -पेशी a portion of dried mango-fruit. -वणं a grove of mango-trees; सोहमात्रवणं छिन्वा Rām.

आम्नातः The hog-plum. -तं The fruit of this tree.

आम्नातकः 1 The hog-plum. 2 In-
spissated mango juice (Mar. सट)

आम्नेहनं Tautology; repetition of words or sounds.

आम्नेहितं 1 Repetition of sound or word. 2 (In gram.) Reduplication; the second word in reduplication.

आम्लः, -म्ला The tamarind tree. -म्लं Sourness, acidity.

आम्लि (म्ली) का 1 The tamarind tree. 2 Acidity of stomach.

आयः 1 Arrival, approach. 2 Gain-
ing or acquisition of money, acquiring (opp. व्यय). 3 Income, reve-
nue, receipt; ग्रामेषु स्वामिनाहो भाग आयः Sk.; Y. 1. 322, 326; Mk. 2. 6; Ms. 8. 419; आयाधिकं व्ययं करोति he lives beyond his means. 4 Gain, profit. 5 The guard of the women's apart-
ments. -Comp. -व्ययौ (dual) income and expenditure.

आयःशूलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Active, diligent, indefatigable. -कः A man who, in order to gain an object, uses forcible instead of gentle means (तीक्ष्णोपायेन योजयिच्छेत्स आयःशूलिको जनः); cf. K. P. 10; अयःशूलेन अन्विच्छति (soil. अर्थान्) इत्यायःशूलिकः.

आयत्त *p. p.* 1 Long; शतनक्षत्रं (योजनं) आयत्त Mb. 2 Diffuse, prolix. 3 Big, large, great. 4 Drawn, attracted. 5 Curbed-restrained -त्तः An oblong (in geometry) -Comp. अयत्त *a*

(की *f.*), -ईक्षण, -नेत्र, -लोचन *a* (a woman) with large eyes. -अपंग *a.* having long-cornered eyes. -आ-
यतिः *f.* long continuance, remote futurity; Si. 14. 5. -इष्टा a plantain tree. -लेख *a.* long-curved; Ku. 1. 47. -स्तुः *m.* a panegyrist, bard.

आयतनं 1 Place, abode, house, resting-place; (fig. also); शूलायतना Mu. 7 hangmen; सेहस्रदिकायतनं जगाम Ku. 7. 5 was centred in her; R. 3. 36; सर्वोदयानामनेकैकमयेषामायतनं K. 103; (hence) a receptacle, home. 2 The place of the sacred fire, altar. 3 A sanctuary, sacred place; as in देवायतनं महायतनं &c. 4 The site of a house.

आयतिः *f.* 1 Length, extension. 2 Future time, the future; भंग K. 44 (length also); धृषी तव अयायतायतिः Si. 14. 5; अयत्तप्रापुतेतमायतिः Ki. 2. 14. 3 Future consequence or result; आयति सर्वकार्याणां तदाद्यं च विचारयेत् Ms. 7. 173. Ki. 1. 15, 2. 43. 4 Majesty, dignity. 5 Stretching the hand, ac-
cepting, obtaining. 6 Work (कर्मन्); यथा मित्रं प्रवं लब्ध्वा कुशलमप्यायतिहानं Ms. 7; 208 (कर्मज्ञानं Kull.). 7 Restraint (of mind).

आयत्त *p. p.* 1 Dependent on, rest-
ing with (with loc. or in comp.). देवायत्तं कुले जन्म महायत्तं तु पौरुषं Ve. 3. 33; मागवायचनतःपरं S. 4. 16. 2 Docile; tractable.

आयत्तिः *f.* 1 Dependence, sub-
jection. 2 Affection. 3 Strength, power. 4 Boundary, limit. 5 An expedient, remedy. 6 Majesty, dig-
nity. 7 Steadiness of conduct.

आयथातथ्यं Unfitness, unsuita-
bility, impropriety; Si. 2. 56.

आयसनं 1 Length, extension. 2
Restraint, curbing. 3 Stretching (as a bow).

आयच्छकः Impatience, longing.

आयस *a.* (सी *f.*) Made of iron, iron, metallic; आयसं दुडमेव वा Ms. 8. 315; सखि मा जल्प तवायसी रस्त्रा Bv. 2. 59.

-सी A coat of mail, an armour for the body. -सं 1 Iron; शूदं बुद्धिनिवृत्तानं हेमधृतमिवायसं Ku. 6. 55; स चक्षुषं परस्माच्च-
द्वयकांत इवायसं R. 17. 63. 2 Anything made of iron. 3 A weapon.

आयस्त *p. p.* 1 Pained, distressed. 2 Hurt. 3 Vexed; angry. 4 Shar-
pened.

आयानं 1 Coming, arrival. 2
Natural temperament, disposition.

आयामः 1 Length; तिर्यगायामशोभी Me. 57. 2 Expansion, extension; Ki. 7. 6. 3 Stretching, extending. 4 Restr-
aint, control, stopping; प्राणायामपरवर्णना Rg. 4. 26; प्राणायामः परं तपः Ms. 2. 83.

Extended long V 1 4
Sh 12 65

आयासः 1 Effort, exertion, trouble, difficulty, labour; बहुलायास Bg. 18. 24; cf अतायास also. 2 Fatigue, weariness; श्रेष्ठमुलानि दुःस्थानि देवजानि भवानि च । शौरहर्षौ तथायासः सर्वं लोहात् प्रवर्धते ॥ Mb.

आयासिन् *a.* 1 Exhausted, fatigued. 2 Making exertion, striving; मनस्तु तद्भाषदशनायासि S. 2. 1. v. 1.

आयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Appointed, charged with (with gen. or loc.); Bk. 8. 115. 2 United; obtained. -**क्तः** A minister, an agent or deputy.

आयुधः -**धं** A weapon, shield &c.; it is of three kinds (1) प्रहरण *e. g.* a sword; (2) हस्तयुक्त *e. g.* a disc; (3) यन्त्रयुक्त *e. g.* an arrow; न मे त्वदन्तेन विसीदमायुधं R. 3. 63. -**COMP.** -**(अ)** आगारं an armoury, arsenal; अहमप्यनुवागारं प्रविश्यायुधसहायो भवानि Ve. 1; Ms. 9. 280. -**जीविन्** *a.* living by one's weapon. (-*m.*) a warrior, soldier.

आयुधिक *a.* Relating to arms. -**कः** A soldier, warrior.

आयुधिन, आयुधीय *a.* Bearing or using weapons. -*m.* (घी), -**धीयः** A warrior.

आयुष्मन् *a.* 1 Alive, living. 2 Long lived. (Generally used in dramas by elderly persons in addressing a nobly-born person; *e. g.* a charioteer addresses a prince as आयुष्मन्. A Brāhmaṇa is also so addressed in saluting; cf. Ms. 4. 125; आयुष्मन् भव सौम्येति वाच्यो विशेषमिवादेन.

आयुष्य *a.* Promoting long life, vital, preservative of life; इदं यशस्यमायुष्यमिदं निःश्रेयसं परं Ms. 1. 106, 3. 106. -**व्य** Vital power.

आयुस् *n.* 1 Life, duration of life; र्विर्नायुः R. 9. 62; तक्षकण्यापि दृष्टस आयुर्मर्माणि रक्षति H. 2. 16; शतायुषं पुनः Ait. Br. 2 Vital power. 3 Food. (In comp. the final *स्* of this word is changed to *र्* before hard consonants, and to *र* before soft ones). -**COMP.** -**कर** *a.* (री *f.*) promoting long life. -**काम** *a.* wishing for long life or health. -**द्रव्यं** 1 a medicament. 2 ghee. -**बुद्धिः** *f.* long life, longevity. -**वेद्यः** the science of health or medicine. -**वेदहृत्** -**वेदिक**, -**वेदिन्** *a.* belonging to medicine. (-*m.*) a physician. -**शेषः** 1 remainder of life; शेषतया Pt. 1. 2 end or decline of life. -**स्तीमः** (आयुष्टीमः) a sacrifice performed to obtain long life.

आये *ind.* An interjection of calling, expressive of affection.

आयोगः 1 Appointment. 2 Action, performance of an act. 3 Offering flowers, perfumes &c. 4 A shore or bank.

आयोगव The son of a Śūdra by a Vaisya wife (his busness being car-pentry cf Ms. 10 48) -**नी** A woman of his tribe

आयोजनं 1 Joining. 2 Seizing, taking. 3 Effort, exertion.

आयोधनं 1 A battle, fight, war; आयोधने कृष्णगतिं सहायं R. 6. 42; आयोधनाग्रसरतां त्वदि वीर योते 5. 71. 2 Battle-field. **आर.**, -**रं** 1 Brass. 2 Oxide of iron. 3 An angle, corner. -**रः** 1 The planet Mars. 2 The planet Saturn. -**रा** 1 A shoemaker's awl. 2 A knife, probe. -**COMP.** -**कूटः**, -**रं** brass; U. 5. 14.

आरक्ष *a.* Preserved. -**क्षः**, -**क्षा** 1 Protection, preservation, guard; आरक्षे मध्ये स्थितान् Rām.; Sānti. 3. 5; Ms. 3. 204. 2 The junction of the frontal sinuses of an elephant (कुम्भसंघि) 3 An army.

आरक्ष (क्षि) *कः* 1 A watchman, sentinel. 2 A village or police magistrate.

आरटः An actor.

आरणिः An eddy, whirlpool.

आरण्य *a.* (*प्या*, -*प्यी* *f.*) Wild, forest-born.

आरण्यक *a.* Relating to or produced in a forest, wild, forest-born. -**कः** A forester, an inhabitant of the woods; तपः पट्टभागमक्षयं ददत्यारण्यका हि नः S. 2. 13. -**कं** An Aranyaka; it is one of a class of religious and philosophical writings (connected with the Brāhmaṇas) which are either composed in a forest, or must be studied there; अरण्येऽध्ययमानत्वात् आरण्यकं Bri. Art. Up.; अरण्येऽध्ययनादेव आरण्यकमुदाहृतं.

आरति; *f.* 1 Cessation. 2 Waving lights before an image (Mar. आरती). **आरतानलं** Gruel made from the fermentation of boiled rice.

आरब्धे *f.* Beginning, commencement.

आरम्भः An enterprising or courageous man. -**भः**, -**दी** Boldness, confidence -**दी** 1 A branch of the dramatic art, see S. D. 420 *et. seq.* 2 A kind of literary style (वृत्ति). 3 A particular style of dancing.

आरंभः 1 Beginning, commencement; उपायः plan of commencement; नृत्यारंभे हर पद्मपतिराद्रवामाजिनेच्छां Me. 99. 2 An introduction. 3 An act, undertaking, deed, work; आरंभेः सद्धारनः R. 1. 15; R. 7. 31; Bg. 12. 16 4 Haste; speed. 5 Effort, exertion; Bg. 14. 12. 6 Scene, action, चित्रार्थितारंभ इवावतरथे R. 2. 31. 7 Killing, slaughter.

आरभणं 1 Taking hold of, seizing. 2 The place of, seizing, a handle.

आर (रा) *कः* 1 Sound. 2 A cry, howling.

आरस्यं Insipidity, tastelessness.

आरा See under आर.

आरात् *adv.* 1 Near the vicinity of (*wt* *abl* or by *taef*) वर्तमान R. 10 5 3 2 Far

from; with acc. also in both these senses; Si. 3. 31; to a distant place, distant. 3 Far, from a distance, U. 2. 24.

आरातिः An enemy.

आरातीय *a.* 1 Near, proximate 2 Remote.

आरात्रिकं 1 Waving a light (or the vessel containing it) at night before an idol (Mar. आरती औंकारणें); सर्वेषु चांगेषु च समचारान् आरात्रिकं भक्तजनस्तु कुर्यात् 2 The light so waved; शिरसि निहित-भारं पञ्चमारात्रिकस्य भ्रमयति मधि द्युस्ते कृपाद्रिः रुद्राक्षः Sankara.

आराधनं 1 Pleasing, satisfaction, entertainment; येनाराधनाय U. 1; यदि वा जानकीमपि आराधनाय लोकानां मुच्यते नास्ति मे व्यथा 1. 12. 2 Serving, worshipping, adoration, propitiation (as of a deity); आराधनायास्य सखीसमेताम् Ku. 1 58; Bg. 7. 22 3 A means of pleasing, इदं तु ते भक्तिर्नरं ततमाराधनं ययुः Ku. 6. 73 4 Honouring, respecting; U. 4. 17. 5 Cooking. 6 Accomplishment, undertaking, attainment. -**ना** Service. -**नी** Worship, adoration, propitiation (of a deity).

आराधयितु *a.* An adorer, humble servant, worshipper.

आरामः 1 Delight, pleasure; इन्द्रियारामः Bg. 3. 16; आस्मारामः Ve. 1. 31, इकाराम Y. 3. 58. 2 A garden, grove, प्रियारामा हि वेदेष्टासीत् U. 2; आरामादिभित्तिर्विक-विकलः Bv. 1. 31.

आरामिकः A gardener.

आरालिकः A cook.

आरः 1 A hog. 2 A crab.

आरु *a.* Of a tawny colour.

आरूढ *p. p.* Mounted, ascended, seated on; आरूढो वृक्षो भवता Sk.; oft used actively; आरूढमद्रीन् R. 6. 77.

आरूढिः *f.* Ascent, rise, elevation (lit. and fig.); अत्यारूढिर्भवति महताम-च्यव्रंशविष्टा S. 4 v. 1.

आरेकः 1 Emptying. 2 Contraction. **आरेचित** *a.* Contracted (eyebrows &c.).

आरोग्यं Good health.

आरोपः 1 Attributing the nature or properties of one thing to another, वस्तुन्यवस्वारोपोऽस्वारोपः Vedānta S.; imputation; दोषारोपो ह्येष्वपि Ak. 2 Considering (as in सारोपा लक्षणा). 3 Superimposition. 4 Imposing (as a burden), burdening or charging with.

आरोपणं 1 Placing or fixing in or upon, putting; आरक्षितारोपणमन्वभूता R. 7. 28; Ku. 7. 88; (fig.) establishing, installing; अधिकारारोपणं Nu. 3. 2 Planting. 3 The stringing of a bow.

आरोहः 1 One who mounts, a rider as न अपारोहः स्वदनारोहः 2 Ascent rising riding 3 An elevated place, elevation, height 4 Haughtiness pride 5 A

mountain; a heap. 6 A woman's waist; the buttocks; सा यमा न वराहोऽयं Udb.; आराहिलिविदुहलितवद्वे: Si. 8. 8. 7 Length. 8 A kind of measure. 9 A mine.

आरोहणः A rider, driver.

आरोहणं 1 the act of rising, ascending, mounting, आरोहणार्थं नवशैवेन कामस्य सोपानमिव प्रवृत्तं Ku. 1. 39. 2 Riding (on a horse &c.). 3 A staircase, ladder.

आर्कः A son of अर्क, epithet of (1) Yama, (2) the planet Saturn, (3) Karna, (4) Sugriva, (5) वैवस्वतम्.

आर्क्ष a. (की. f.) Stellar, regulated by stars or pertaining to them.

आर्क्ष A kind of yellow bee.

आर्क्ष Wild honey.

आर्क्ष 2. (वी. f.) Devout, worshipping, pious.

आर्क्षिक a. (की. f.) Relating to the Rigveda, or explaining it — क्त An epithet of the Sāma-Veda.

आर्क्ष 1 Straightness. 2 Straight-forwardness, rectitude of conduct, uprightness, honesty, sincerity, open-heartedness; अहिंसं क्षातिराजं Bg. 13. 7; क्षेप्तमार्जवस्य K. 45. 3 Simplicity, humility.

आर्क्षुजिः The son of Arjuna, आर्क्षिभ्यु.

आर्क्ष a. 1 Afflicted with, struck by, suffering from, usually in comp., कानार्त, क्षुपार्त, तृपार्त. &c. 2 Sick, diseased; आर्क्षस्य रक्षोपक्षं R. 1. 28; Ms. 4. 236. 3 Distressed, afflicted, struck by calamity, oppressed, unhappy; आर्क्षत्राण्यत्र वः शस्त्रं न प्रवृत्तमनामसि S. 1. 11; R. 2. 28, 8. 81, 12. 10, 32.—Comp. —नादः, —वनिः, —स्वरः a cry of distress. वंक्षुः, —साधुः a friend of the distressed.

आर्क्ष a. (वा. वी. f.) 1 Conforming or relating to the season; seasonal: अमिद्वयं विप्रतिमार्तवी R. 8. 36; Ku. 4. 68; vernal; R. 9. 28, 2 Menstrual. —वः A section or the year. —वी A mare. —वं 1 The menstrual discharge (of women); नोपयच्छेत्समसौअपि क्षियमात्तवक्ष्ये Ms. 4. 40, 8. 48, 2 Certain days after menstrual discharge favourable to conception. 3 A flower.

आर्क्षेयसी A woman during her courses

आर्क्षिः f. 1 Distress, affliction, suffering, pain, injury (bodily or mental); आर्क्षि न पश्यसि पुत्रवधस्तदर्थं V. 2. 16; आप-क्षातिप्रशमनकलाः संपदो ह्युचमानां Me. 53. 2 Mental agony, anguish: उक्कटार्क्षि Amaru. 39. 3 Sickness, disease. 4 the end of a bow. 5 Ruin, destruction.

आर्क्षिजीन a. (नी. f.) Fit for the office of a sacrificial priest (ऋत्विज्).

आर्क्षिज्यः The office of a priest, his rank

आर्क्ष a. (वी. f.) 1 Resting to a thing or object 2 Resting to depen-

dent on, sense (opp. शब्द); आर्क्षी उपमा &c.

आर्क्षिक a. (की. f.) 1 Significant. 2 Wise. 3 Rich. 4 Substantial, real.

आर्क्ष a. 1 Wet, moist, damp: तर्फी-मार्क्षं नवनमल्लैः Me. 86, 48. 2 Not dry, green, juicy. 3 Fresh, new; कामीचार्क्षी-पराधः Amaru. 2; कौतमाध्वोपराधं M. 3. 12. 4 Soft, tender, oft. used with words like स्नेह, दया, करुणा in the sense of 'flowing with,' 'moved,' 'melted'; स्नेहार्क्षं हृदयं a heart wet or melted with pity.

—र्क्ष N. of a constellation or the sixth lunar mansion so called (consisting of one star)—Comp. —काष्ठं green wood. —पृष्ठ a. watered, refreshed; आर्क्षपृष्ठः क्रियंतां वाजिनः S. 1. —शाकं fresh ginger.

आर्क्षिक Ginger in its undried state, wet ginger.

आर्क्षयति Den. P. To wet, moisten; Bh. 2. 51.

आर्क्ष a. (Only used at the beginning of comp.) Half. —Comp.

—धातुक a. (की. f.) (In gram.) applicable to half the root or to the shorter form of the verbal base. (—कं) a name given to those terminations and affixes which belong to the six non-conjugational or general tenses (opp. सर्वधातुक). —मासिक a. (की. f.) lasting for half a month.

आर्क्षिक a. (की. f.) Sharing a half, relating to a half. —कः One who ploughs the land for half the crop; one born of a Vaisya woman, and brought up by a Brāhmaṇa; see the quotation under अर्धक.

आर्क्ष a. 1 Aryan; or worthy of an Arya. 2 Worthy, respectable, honourable, noble, high; यद्वैयमस्यानामिहादि मेननः S. 1. 22; oft. used in theatrical language as an honorific adjective and a respectful mode of address; आर्क्षं revered or honoured Sir; अर्धं revered or honoured lady. The following rules are laid down for the use of आर्क्ष in addressing persons:—(1) वाच्यो नदीहृत्तराचार्यनाम्ना परस्परं. (2) वयस्सेतुर्धर्मैर्विच्यो नक्षैर्येति चायजः. (3) (पुत्र-व्यो) अमात्य औपेति चैतरेः. (4) स्वेच्छया नामभिर्विद्वेक्षि औपेति चैतरेः. S. D. 431. 3 Noble, fine, excellent. —र्क्षः 1 N. of the Hindu and Iranian people, as distinguished from अनार्य, दस्यु and दास. 2 A man who is faithful to the religion and laws of his country; कर्तव्यमचरन् कार्यनकर्तव्यमनाचरन्. तिष्ठति प्रकृताचरे स वा आर्क्ष इति स्मृतः. 3 N. of the first three castes (as opp. to क्षत्र). 4 A respectable or honourable man, esteemed person. 5 A man of noble birth 6 A man of noble character 7 A master owner 8 A preceptor 9 A friend 10 A

Vaisya. 11 A father-in-law (as in अर्धपुत्र). 12 A Buddha. —र्क्षी 1 N. of pārvatī. 2 A mother-in-law. 3 A respectable woman. 4 N. of a metre, see Appendix. —Comp. —आवर्क्षः 'abode of the noble or excellent (Aryas)'; particularly, N. of the tract extending from the eastern to the western ocean, and bounded on the north and south by the Himālaya and Vindhya respectively; cf. Ms. 2. 22; आसमुद्रात् वै पर्वतात्समुद्राच्च पश्चिमात्. तयोरेवांतरं गिर्योः (हिमवाद्द्विभ्योः) आर्क्षवर्क्षं विदुर्वाचः; also 10. 34. —सुर्क्ष a. 1 to be respected by the noble. 2 a friend of the noble, readily accessible to honourable men; तमार्क्षसुर्क्षं नि-गृहीतवैदुः R. 2. 33. 3 respectable, right. —देशः a country inhabited by the Aryas. —पुत्रः 1 son of an honourable man. 2 the son of a spiritual preceptor. 3 honorific designation of the son of the elder brother; of a husband by his wife; or of a prince by his general &c. 4 the son of the father-in-law, i. e. a husband (occurring in every drama; mostly in the vocative case in the last two senses).

—प्राय a. 1 inhabited by the Aryas. 2 abounding with respectable people. —निश्च a. respectable, worthy, distinguished. (—अः) a gentleman, a man of consequence; (pl.) worthy or respectable men; an assembly of honourable men; आर्क्षनिश्चान् विज्ञापयामि V. 1. 2 your reverence or honour (a respectful address); नन्वार्क्षनिश्चे प्रथमेव आर्क्षं S. 1. —दिग्निम् m. an impostor. —वृत्त a. virtuous, good; R. 14. 55. —वेश a. well-clothed, having a respectable dress. —सत्त्वं a noble or sublime truth. —हृद्य a. liked by the noble.

आर्क्षकः 1 An honourable or respectable man. 2 A grandfather.

आर्क्षका, आर्क्षिका A respectable woman.

आर्क्ष a. (नी. f.) 1 Used by a Rishi only, relating or belonging to sages, archaic, Vedic (opp. लौकिक or classical); आर्क्षः प्रशेनाः; संहृष्टो शाकल्यस्येतावनार्क्षः Sk. 2 Sacred, holy; superhuman. —र्क्ष A form of marriage derived from the Rishis; one of the eight forms of marriage in which the father of the bride receives one or two pairs of cows from the bride-groom; आदा रार्क्षस्तु गोद्वयम् Y. 1. 59; Ms. 9. 196; for the names of the 8 forms see उद्ग्राह —र्क्ष The holy text, the Vedas.

आर्क्षेयः A steer sufficiently grown to be used or let loose

आर्क्षेय a. (वी. f.) 1 Relating to a Rishi 2 Worthy venerable respecta-

आर्हत *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the Jaina doctrines. —तः A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. —तः The doctrines of the Jains.

आर्हती-स्य Fitness.

आलः-ल 1 Spawn. 2 Yellow arsenic.

आलगर्भः A water cobra.

आलभनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing.

2 Touching. 3 Killing.

आलंबः 1 Depending on or from.

2 That on which one rests or leans, prop, stay, इह हि पततां नस्त्वालंबो न चापि निवर्तते Sānti. 3. 2. 3 Support, protection; तवालंबादं स्फुरदलभुर्वण सहसा Jag. 4 Receptacle.

आलंबनं 1 Depending on or from.

2 Support, prop, stay; Ki. 2. 13; supporting; Me. 4. 3 Receptacle, abode. 4 Reason, cause. 5 (In Rhet.) That on which a sentiment, as it were, hangs, a person or thing with reference to which a sentiment arises, the natural and necessary connection of a sentiment with the cause which excites it. The causes (विभाव) giving rise to a *Rasa* are classified as two:— आलंबन and उद्दीपन; *e. g.* in the Bibhatsa sentiment stinking flesh &c. is the आलंबन of the *Rasa*, and the attendant circumstances which enhance the feeling of loathing the worms &c. in the flesh are its उद्दीपनानि (exciters); for the other *Rasas* see S. D. 210. 238.

आलंबित्वं *a.* 1 Hanging from, resting or leaning upon. 2 Supporting, maintaining, upholding. 3 Wearing.

आलभः, अभनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing, touching. 2 Tearing off. 3 Killing (especially an animal at a sacrifice); अशालेन, गवालंभ.

आलयः, -चं 1 An abode, a house, a dwelling; न हि दुष्टात्मनामर्थं निवसंत्वालेयं चिरं Rām.; सर्वोऽज्जनस्थानकुटालयात् Rām. who lived or dwelt in Janasthāna. 2 A receptacle; seat, or place; हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1.; so देवालयं, विशालयं &c.

आलर्क *a.* Relating to or caused by a mad dog; आलर्कं विषमिषि सर्वतः प्रसृतं U 1. 40.

आलवण्यं 1 Insipidity, tastelessness. 2 Ugliness.

आलवाले A basin or trench for water (round the root of a tree); हूणे निदुक्ता S. 1; विश्वासाय विहगनामालवाला-भुषयिना R. 1. 51.

आलस *a.* (की *f.*) Idle, lazy, slothful.

आलस्य *a.* Idle, slothful, apathetic. —स्य Idleness, sloth, want of energy;

शमस्य सम Sams
आलस्य want of energy is regarded as one of the 33 subodinate feelings

(व्याभिचारिभाव); for example:— न तथा सु-पवत्यं न तथा भार्यते सखीं। जुगते सुहृदसिवा वाळा गर्भभराळा S. D. 183.

आलातं A fire-brand.

आलानं 1 The post to which an elephant is tied; tying post, also the rope that ties him; अरुतुद्विवालात्मनिर्वा-णस्य दंतिनः R. 1. 71, 4. 69, 81; आलाने गृह्यते हस्ती Mk. 1. 50. 2 A fetter, tie. 3 A chain, rope. 4 Tying, binding.

आलानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Serving as a post to which an elephant is tied; आलानिकं स्थापुनिव द्विपदः R. 14. 38.

आलापः 1 Talking, speech, conver- sation; अये दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकानालाप इव श्रवते S. 1. 2 Narration, mention.

आलापनं Speaking to, conversation.

आलाडुः (डू) *f.* A pumpkin gourd; see अलाडु.

आलावतं A fan made of cloth.

आलि *a.* 1 Useless, idle. 2 Honest.

-लिः 1 A scorpion. 2 A bee. -लिः, -ली *f.* 1 A female companion or friend (of a woman); निवार्यतामलि किमन्यं वदुः Ku. 5. 83, 7. 68. Amaru.

23. 2 A row, range, continuous line; (cf. आवलि); तेषां तन्मिस्त्रालीव रंजे मुनिपरं- परा Ku. 6. 49; श्यालि Amaru. 82. 3 A line, streak. 4 A bridge. 5 A dike.

आलिग्नं Embracing, clasping, an embrace; (स प्राप) आलिग्नानिर्वृति R. 12. 65.

आलिग्न *a.* Embracing &. —*m.* (-नी), आलिन्यः A small drum shaped like a barley-corn (वव).

आलिजरः A large earthen water jar.

आलिङ्गः, -द्वकः 1 A terrace before a house. 2 A raised place for sleep- ing upon; see अलिङ्ग.

आलिपनं Whitening the walls, floor &c. on festive occasions; cf. आदीपन.

आलीढं A particular attitude in shooting, the right knee being ad- vanced and the left leg retracted अलिङ्गालीढविशेषशोभिना R. 3. 52; see Malli. on Ku. 3. 70.

आलुः 1 An owl. 2 Ebony; black ebony. —लुः *f.* A pitcher. —लु (*n.*) A raft, float.

आलुचनं Rending, tearing to pieces.

आलखनं 1 Writing. 2 Painting. 3 Scratching. —नी A brush, pencil.

आलेख्यं A painting, picture; इति संमिगे धाणीविलस्यालेख्यदेवताः Si. 2. 67; R. 3. 15. 2 A writing. —*Comp.* -लेखा outline, a painting. -शेष *a.* having nothing left but a painting, *i. e.* deceased, dead; आलेख्यशेषस्य पितुः R. 14. 15.

आलेपः, -पनं 1 Anointing, smearing 2 Liniment.

आलोका —कन 1 See ng behold ng 2 ght, aspect, appearance यालोके छम S 1 9 Ku 7 29 46 हसं V

4. 24. 3 Range of sight; आलोके ते निपतति दूरा ता शलियाकुला वा Me. 85; P. 7. 5; Ku. 2. 45. 4 Light, lustre, splendour; निरालोके लोकं Māl. 5. 30. 9. 37. 5 Panegyric; especially, a word of praise uttered by a bard (such as नव, आलोक्य); यवाडुर्गिरितालां R. 17. 27, 2. 9; K. 14.

आलोचक *a.* Seeing, beholding —कं The faculty of vision; the cause of sight.

आलोचनं -ना 1 Seeing, perceiving, survey, view. 2 Considering, reflecting.

आलोडनं -ना 1 Stirring, shaking, agitating 2 Mixing.

आलोल *a.* 1 Slightly trembling, rolling (as eyes). 2 Shaken, agitated; Amaru. 3; Me. 61.

आवनेयः 'Son of the earth', an epithet of the planet Mars.

आवंत्य *a.* Coming from or belong- ing to Avanti. —स्यः 1 A prince or an inhabitant of Avanti. 2 The off- spring of a degraded Brāhmaṇa; see Ms. 10. 21.

आवपनं 1 The act of sowing, thro- wing, scattering. 2 Sowing seed 3 Shaving. 4 A vessel, jar, ewer.

आवरकं A cover, veil.

आवरणं 1 Covering, concealing, obscuring; स्वर्गे तपस्वावरणाय दृष्टेः क्लेश लोकास्य कथं तस्मिन् R. 5. 13, 10. 46, 19. 16. 2 Shutting, enclosing. 3 A cover- ing. 4 Obstruction. 5 An enclosure, fence, surrounding wall; R. 16 7, Ki. 5. 25. 6 A cloth or garment. 7 A shield. —*Comp.* -शक्तिः mental ignor- ance (which veils the real nature of things.)

आवर्तः 1 Turning round, revolving 2 A whirlpool, an eddy; द्रुप तनावर्तमयो जनानि R. 6. 52; दक्षिणावर्तनाथः Me. 28; आवर्तः संशयानां Pt. 1. 191; 3 Delibera- tion, revolving (in the mind) 4 A lock of hair curling backwards, especially on a horse. 5 A crowded place (where many men live closely together). 6 A kind of jewel.

आवर्तकः 1 N. of a form of cloud personified; जातं वंशे भुवनविद्धिते पुष्करपवन- कानं Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50. 2 A whirlpool. 3 Revolution. 4 A curl of hair.

आवर्तनं 1 Turning round, revolu- tion. 2 Circular motion, gyration. 3 Melting together, fusion, (said of metals). 4 Repeating. —नः Vishnu. —नी A crucible.

आवलिः, —ली *f.* 1 A line, row, range; अरावली V. 1. 4; so अलक°, दव°, हार°, रल° &c. 2 A series, continuous line.

a Slightly turned

a (की *f.*) Inevitable, n ry शेष वस्यवस्यसी Bhāṣā P

२२, —क १ Necessity; inevitable act or duty. २ An inevitable conclusion. आवसति: f. Night (the time during which one rests); midnight.

आवसथ: १ A dwelling, dwelling-place, house, habitation; निवसन्नाथस्य गुराद्वि: R. ८. १४. २ A resting place, asylum. ३ A dwelling for pupils and ascetics.

आवसथ्य a. Being in a house. —थ्य: The sacred fire kept in the house, one of the five fires used in sacrifices; see पंचाग्नि. —थ्य: —थ्य A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. —थ्य A house.

आवसित a. १ Finished, or completed. २ Decided, determined, settled. —तं Ripe corn (when thrashed).

आवह a. (As last member of comp.) Producing, leading or tending to, bringing on; केशावहा भर्तृलक्षणां R. १४. ५, ४० दुःखं, मयं.

आवाप: १ Sowing seed. २ Scattering, throwing in general. ३ A basin for water round the root of a tree (आलवाल). ४ A vessel, jar for corn. ५ A kind of drink. ६ A bracelet (आवापकः) ७ Uneven ground.

आवापकः A bracelet.

आवापनं A loom.

आवाल A basin for water round the root of a tree; cf. आलवाल.

आवासः १ A house, habitation. २ A place of refuge, abode; आवासवृक्षोन्मुखवर्हिषानि R. २. १७.

आवाहनं १ Sending for, inviting, calling. २ Invoking a deity (to be present) (opp. विसर्जन). ३ Offering oblations to fire; Y. १. २५१.

आविक a. (की f.) १ Relating to a sheep; अविकं क्षीरं Ms. ५. ८, २. ४१. २ Woollen. —क A woollen cloth.

आविग्र a. Distressed, troubled.

आचिद्र p. p. १ Pierced, bored. २ Curved, crooked. ३ Thrown with force; put in motion.

आविर्भावः १ Manifestation, presence, appearance. २ An incarnation.

आचिल a. १ Turbid, foul, dirty; पचाच्छिद्रः फलस्यैव निकषेणाचिलं पयः M. २. ८; तस्याचिलान्तरिः परिक्षिद्रिहेनोः R. १३. ३६. २ Impure, spoiled; (fig. also); तदीयैश्चरितैः कु. ५. ३७. ३ Darkcoloured, darkish. ४ Dim, obscure; आचिलां दृग्-लेखा R. ८. ४२.

आचिलयति Den. P. To stain, blot,

आविष्करणं, आविष्कारः Manifestation, making apparent or visible; अग्रा गण्डे द्वौवाविष्करणं Ak.

आविष्ट p. p. १ Entered. २ Possessed (by an evil spirit). ३ Possessed of, full of, overpowered or overcome मयं क्षेत्रं ४ Engrossed or occupied in, intent on.

आविस् ind. A particle meaning 'before the eyes', 'openly', 'evidently' (usually prefixed to the roots अस्, ह् and क्); आचार्यकं विजयि मान्धमाविरासति Māl. १. २६; (वाति) आविष्कृताङ्गणपुरस्तर एकतोर्कः S. ४. १; तेषामा-विष्कृद् ब्रह्मा Ku. २. २; R. ९. ५५.

आवीत The sacrificial cord worn in any particular position.

आवुकः A father (in theatrical language).

आवुचः A sister's husband; brother-in-law; U. १; S. ६.

आवृत् f. १ Turning towards or round; entering. २ Order, succession; method, manner. अन्यैवावृता कार्यं पिडनिर्व-रणं वृत्ते: Ms. ३. २४८; Y. ३. २. ३ Turn of a path, course, direction. ४ A purificatory rite; Ms २. ६६.

आवृत् p. p. १ Turned round, whirled; returned. २ Repeated; द्विरावृत्ता दश द्विदशः Sk. ३ Learnt (by heart) studied.

आवृत्तिः f. १ Turning towards; return, coming back; तपोनां वृत्तिपथं R. २. १८; Bg. १. २३. २ Reversion; retreat. ३ Revolving, going round. ४ Recurrence to the same point or place (of the sun); उदयवृत्तिर्धनं नारदः R. ८. ३३. ५ Repetition of birth and death, worldly existence; अनावृत्तिर्नन्द Ku. ६. ७७. ६ Repetition in general; an edition (modern use). ७ Repeated reading, study; आवृत्तिः सर्वशास्त्राणां बोधादपि गरीयसी Udb.

आवृष्टिः f. Raining, a shower of rain.

आवेगः Uneasiness; anxiety, excitement, agitation, flurry; अलमवेगेन S. ३; Amar. ८३. २ Hurry, haste; S. ४. ३ Agitation, regarded as one of the ३३ subordinate feelings.

आवेदनं १ Communicating, reporting. २ Representation. ३ Stating a complaint (in law). ४ A plaint.

आवेशः १ Entering into, entrance. २ Taking possession of, influence, exercise; स्वयं influence of pride R. ५. १९. ३ Intentness, devotedness to an object. ४ Pride, arrogance. ५ Flurry, agitation; anger, passion. ६ Demoniacal possession. ७ Apoplectic or epileptic giddiness.

आवेशनं १ Entering, entrance. २ Demoniacal possession. ३ Passion, anger, fury. ४ A manufactory, workshop; Ms. ९. २६५. ५ A house.

आवेशिक a. (की f.) १ Peculiar, one's own. २ Inherent. —कः A guest, visitor.

आवेशकः A wall, fence, an enclosure.

आवेशनं १ Wrapping round tying bunding २ A wrapper an envelope ३ A wall fence, enclosure

आश a. One who eats, eater (mostly as the last member of comp), e. g. हुताश, अश्रयाश &c. &c. —इः Eating (as in अतराश).

आशंसनं १ Expecting, wishing इडाशंसनमाशीः Sk. २ Telling, declaring

आशंसा १ Desire, wish, hope; निवृत्त विजयाशंसां चापि सीतां च लक्ष्मणे R. १२. ४४, Bk. १९. ५. २ Speech, declaration ३ Imagination; आशंसापरिकल्पितास्यैव भव-त्यानन्दसाधो लयः Māl. ५. ७.

आशंसु a. Desirous, hopeful.

आशंका १ Fear, apprehension; नृपा-शंका हरिणशिशवो संदमं चरन्ति S. १. १६; आशंक्या भुक्तं Bh. ३. ५. २ Doubt, uncertainty; इत्याशंकायामाह Gadādhara ३ Distrust, suspicion.

आशंकित p. p. १ Feared, dreaded &c. —तं १ Fear. २ Doubt, uncertainty.

आशयः १ A bed-chamber, resting-place, asylum. २ A place of residence, abode, seat, retreat; वायुर्यानिवाशयान् Bg. १५. ८; अश्वक् U. १. ४५. ३ Receptacle, reservoir; विषमेषु विगाहते नय कृततथिः पयसाविवाशयः Ki. २. ३; cf. also words like जलाशय, आमाशय, रक्ताशय &c. ४ The stomach. ५ Meaning, intention, purport, gist; इत्याशयः; एव कवेराशयः (oft. used by commentators, see अमिश्रय). ६ The seat of feelings, mind, heart; अहमात्मा इडाकेश सर्वभूता-शयस्थितः Bg. १०. २०; Mv. २. ३७. ७ Prosperity. ८ A barn. ९ Will or pleasure. १० Fate, fortune. ११ A kind of pit (made for catching animals), आस्ते परमसंततो वृत्ते सिंह इवाशयं Mb.—Comp

—आशः fire.

आशरः १ Fire. २ A demon, goblin (रक्षु). ३ Wind.

आशरं १ Speed, quickness. २ Distilled spirit more usually written आसव, q. v.

आशा १ (a) Hope, expectation, prospect; तामाशां च ह्युद्विषां R. १२. ९६; आशा हि परमं दुःखं निराश्रयं परमं दुःखं Subhāsh, तमाशो मोक्षो Bh. ३. ६; so भयं, हतं. (b) Wish, desire. २ False hope or expectation. ३ Space, region, quarter of the compass, direction; अगस्त्याचरितामा शासनाशास्यज्यो यशौ R. ४. ४४; Ki ७. ९ —Comp. —आम्बित, —जनन a. hopeful, inspiring hope. —गजः a guardian elephant of a quarter of the compass; see अश्वदिग्गज. —तनुः a thread of hope, slender hope; Māl. ४. ३, ९. २६. —पाल a guardian or regent of the regions or quarters; see अश्वदिग्पाल. —पिशाचिका phantom of hope. —बंधः १ the tie or bond of hope, confidence, trust, expectation; दुर्विपि विरहदुःखनाशाबंधः साहयति S. ४. १५; Me. १०. २ consolation. ३ spider's web मया disappointment —हान a despairing despondent

See अ (आ) शार

आशास्य *pot. p.* 1 To be obtained by a boon. 2 To be wished for, desirable; R. 4. 44. —स्व 1 A thing to be wished for, wish, desire; M. 5. 20 2 A blessing, benediction; आशास्यन्त्यत् पुनरुक्तवृत्त R. 5. 34.

आशित *a.* Tinkling; Ku 3. 26. आशित *a.* 1 Eaten, given to eat. 2 Satisfied by eating. —तं Eating. आशितंगवीन *a.* Formerly grazed by cattle.

आशितभय *a.* Satiating, satisfying (as food). —चं 1 Food, victuals. 2 Satisfaction, satiety (*m.* also); तैलैर्न्याशितं नृवं Bk. 4. 11.

आशिर *a.* Voracious. —रः 1 Fire. 2 The sun. 3 A demon.

आशिस् *f.* (आशिः, आशीर्वा &c.) 1 A blessing, benediction. (It is thus defined:—वास्तव्याय च मान्येन कानिष्ठस्याभिधीयते । इष्टावधारके वाक्यमाशीः सा परिकीर्तिता ॥) आशिस् is sometimes distinguished from वर, the former being taken to be merely an expression of one's good wishes which may or may not be realized; while वर is a boon which is more permanent in character and surer of fulfilment; cf. वर. स्वल्पेन नाशीः S. 4; आशिषो गुरुजनवितीर्णं वरतामापद्यते K. 291; अनेनाः प्रतिशुद्धतावर्थाद्युपदमाशिषः R. 1. 44; जवाशीः Ku. 7. 47. 2 A prayer, wish, desire; R. 5. 76; Bg. 4. 21. 3 A serpent's fang (cf. आशीर्षिण). *Comp* —वाद्वाः, —वचनं (आशीर्वादः &c.) a blessing, benediction, expression of a prayer or wish; आशीर्षचनसंयुक्तां नित्यं यस्माद् प्रकुर्वते S. D. 6, Ms. 2. 33. —विषः (आशीर्षिणः) a snake.

आशी 1 A serpent's fang. 2 A kind of venom. 3 A blessing, benediction. —*Comp.* —विष 1 a snake; गुरुतद्वाशी-विषभीमवृत्तिः R. 3. 57. 2 a particular kind of snake; कर्णोशीविषमोगिनि प्रशमिति Ve 6. 1.

आशु *a.* Fast, quick. —शुः—शु *n.* Rice (ripening quickly in the rainy season). —शु *ind.* Fast, quickly, immediately, directly; वत्सं मनोस्यशुच्य Me. 39, 22. —*Comp.* —कारिन्, —कृन् a doing anything quickly, smart, active. —कोपिन् *a.* irascible, irritable —न *a.* swift, quick. (—नः) 1 the wind. 2 the sun. 3 an arrow; एषावना-स्पादितपूर्वनाशुनः R. 3. 54, 11, 82, 12. 91. —तोष *a.* easily appeased or pleased. (—वः) an epithet of Siva. —त्रीहिः rice ripening in the rainy season.

आशुशुक्षणिः 1 Wind, air. 2 Fire; मन्वृत्तानि हवीषि प्रतिशुद्धास्येतत्प्रीत्याशुशुक्षणिः K 44.

आशेकुचिन् *m.* A mountain.

आशोषणं The act of drying.

आशौचं Impurity, see अशौचं; दशाहं श्रममाशौचं ब्राह्मणस्य विधीयते Ms 5 59 61 62 Y 3 18

आश्चर्य *a.* Marvellous, wonderful, extraordinary, astonishing, strange; आश्चर्यं गगं द्रोहोऽज्येन Sk.; तदनु वदतुः दुग्माश्चर्यमेवाः R. 16 87; आश्चर्यदर्शनो मनुज्वलाकः S. 7. —श्चै 1 A wonder, miracle, marvel; किमाश्चर्यं क्षारदेशे प्राणदा वन्द्यतिका Udb.; कर्माश्चर्याणि U. 1 wonderful deeds; Bg. 11. 6, 2. 29. 2 Surprise, wonder, astonishment. 3 (Used as an exclamation) A wonder, (how strange or curious); आश्चर्यं परिशिष्टितोऽपरिमेयं यज्ञातक-स्तृण्णया Chât. 2. 4.

आश्चो-श्चो-तनं 1 Aspersions, sprinkling. 2 Applying ghee &c. to the eyelids.

आश्रय *a.* (शी *f.*) Made of stone, stony.

आश्रमन (नी *f.*) Stony; made of stones. —नः 1 Anything made of stone. 2 N. of Aruṇa, the charioteer of the sun.

आश्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Made of stone. 2 Carrying or bearing stones.

आश्रयण *p. p.* 1 Congealed, consolidated; Ki. 16. 10. 2 Partially dried; पञ्चाश्रयणकर्मणः R. 4. 24 Ku. 7. 9; dried by fumigation (as hair): R. 17. 22.

आश्रे Tear.

आश्रपणं The act of cooking or boiling.

आश्रमः, —सं 1 A hermitage, hut, cell, dwelling or abode of ascetics. 2 A stage, order, or period of the (religious) life of a Brāhmaṇa. (These are four:—ब्रह्मचर्यं, गार्हस्थ्यं, वानप्रस्थ, and संन्यास; Kshatriyas (and Vaisyas also) can enter upon the first three Asramas; cf. S. 7. 20; V. 5; according to some authorities they can enter the fourth also; cf. स क्लिष्टाश्रमसंन्यासाश्रितः R. 8. 14); पूर्वश्रमः Ku. 5. 50. 3 A college, school. 4 A wood or thicket (where ascetics practise penance). —*Comp.* —गुरुः the head of a religious order, a preceptor, principal. —धर्मः 1 the special duties of each order or life. 2 the duties of one leading a hermit's life; य इत्यानाश्रमधर्मं निवृत्ते S. 1. —पदं, —मङ्गलं, —स्थानं a hermitage (including the surrounding grounds), a penance forest or grove (तपोवनं); शतंमिदमाश्रमपदं S. 1. 16. —अष्ट *a.* fallen from any religious order, apostate. —वासिन्, —आलयः, —सद् *m.* an ascetic, hermit.

आश्रमिक, आश्रमिन् *a.* Belonging to one of the four orders or periods of religious life.

आश्रयः 1 A resting place, seat substratum; सौहृदादश्रयमाश्रयानिर्वा U. I. 45 v. 1. 2 That on which anything depends or rests. 3 Recipient, receptacle; तनश्च दूष्यसहस्रं तेजस R 3 58 4 (a) A place of refuge, any am

मर्ता वै ह्याश्रयः त्रिणि Vet.; तद्वदनाश्रयेऽश्रुत्ते-नेव स्थानकानां करोति Mu 2 (b) A dwelling, house. 5 Having recourse or resort to, resort; oft. in comp. 6 Dependence on; oft. in comp. 7 Patron, supporter; विनाश्रयं न तिष्ठति पंडिता बलिता लता Udb. 8 A prop, support; R. 9. 60 9 A quiver; वाणनाश्रयमुखात् समुद्भूतं R. 11 26. 10 Authority, sanction, warrant 11 Connection, relation, association 12 Seeking shelter or protection with another (= तत्राय), one of the six *gunas*, q. v. —*Comp.* —असिद्धः, —दि *f.* a kind of fallacy, one of the three sub-divisions of असिद्ध. —आशः, —शुज् *a.* consuming every thing with which it comes in contact (—शः, —क) fire दुर्घनः क्रियते दूर्ध्वः श्रीमन्नारमविदुर्द्वे । किं नाम सल्लसर्गः कुरुते नाश्रयाश्रय ॥ Udb. —लिंग an adjective (a word which must agree in gender with the word which it qualifies or refers to).

आश्रयणं 1 Betaking oneself to, taking refuge with. 2 Accepting choosing. 3 Refuge, asylum.

आश्रयिन् *a.* 1 Resting with, dependent on. 2 Related to, concerning; V. 3. 10.

आश्रव *a.* Obedient, compliant, मित्रजननाश्रवः R. 19. 49, N. 3. 84. —व 1 A stream, river. 2 A promise, engagement. 3 A fault, transgression, see आलव also

आश्रिः *f.* The edge of a sword.

आश्रित *p. p.* (Used actively) (with an acc.) 1 Resorting to, कुपणाश्रितः=कृपणाश्रितः Sk. 2 Dwelling in, inhabiting, stationing oneself at or on. 3 Using, employing. 4 Following, practising, observing; Ku 6. 6; Bk. 7. 42. 5 Dependent on 6 (Passively used) Resorted to, inhabited &c. —तः A dependent, servant, follower; अस्मदाश्रितानां H I प्रहृष्टां प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाश्रितेभ्यः Ku. 3. 1.

आश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Heard. 2 Promised, agreed; accepted. —तं Calling so as to make one listen.

आश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing 2 Accepting.

आश्लेषः 1 Embracing, clasping, an embrace; आश्लेषलोहपद्मस्तनकाकिंद्यसाक्षिणी St. 2. 17; Amaru. 15, 72, 94; कदाश्लेषणदिनि जने Me. 3, 106. 2 Contact, intimate connection; relation. —प N. of the 9th asterism.

आश्व *a.* (शी *f.*) Belonging to or coming from a horse. —श्व A number of horses.

आश्वस्थ *a.* (शी *f.*) Relating to or made of the holy fig-tree. —स्थ The fruit of the holy fig-tree.

आश्वयुज *a.* (जी *f.*) Belonging to the month Āśvina. —जः The month Āśvina. Ms 6 15 —जी The day of the full moon in Āśvina

आश्वलायनः A farrier, groom.

आश्वासः 1 Taking or recovering breath, breathing freely, recovery. 2 Consolation, cheering up. 3 An assurance of safety or protection. 4 Cessation. 5 A chapter or section of a book.

आश्वासनं Encouraging, cheering up, consolation; तद्वद्वितीयं हृदयाश्वासनं S. 7.

आश्विकः A cavalier.

आश्विनः N. of a month (in which the moon is near the constellation Asvini).

आश्विनयो (du.) 1 The two Asvins (physicians of gods). 2 N. of Nakula and Sahadeva, the last two of the five Pāṇḍava princes.

आश्विनः (ची.) Made or traversed by a horse (as a journey &c.); नोऽप्यः Sk.

आषाढः 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to June and July); आषाढस्य प्रथमदिवसे Me. 2; इति विष्णुः सदा षाढे कार्मिके प्रतिषीद्यते V. P. 2 A staff of the Pālāsa wood carried by an ascetic; अथाजिनाषाढपरः प्रमत्तनाक Ku. 6. 80. —द्वा The 20th and the 21st lunar mansions, usually called पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा —ही The day of full moon in the month of Ashāḍha.

आश्रमः The 8th part.

1 आश्रु, (a) ind. An interjection implying (a) Recollection; आः उपनयु भवान् भूषणं V. 2. (b) Anger; आः कथमयापि राक्षसासः U. 1; आः पापे लिख लिख Māl. 8. (c) Pain; आः जीतं K. P. 10. (d) Angry contradiction (अपारकाण); आः कथं मापि स्थिते Mu. 1; आः दुष्टासंगलपाक Ve. 1. (e) Sorrow, regret; विद्यानातरनाः प्रदर्श्य नृपक्षं मिश्रामि लिखपाः Udb.

2 आस 2 A. (आस्ते, आसिते) 1 To sit, lie, roat; एतदासनमास्तां V. 5; आस्यतामिति चोक्तः सवासनीतामिच्छं ह्योः Ms. 2. 193. 2 To live, dwell; तावद्वर्षाग्यसते दैवलके Mb.; यनासे रोचते तत्रायमास्तां K. 196; कुरुतासे Sk. 3 To sit quietly, take no hostile measures, remain idle; आसीने स्वास्थ्यापयति ह्ययम् Si. 2. 57. 4 To be, exist. 5 To be contained in; जगति यस्यां सविकाशमासत Si. 1. 23. 6 To abide, remain, continue or be in any state; oft. used with present participles to denote a continuous or uninterrupted action; विदारयन्मर्जशास्ते Pt. 1 kept on tearing up and bellowing. 7 To lead to, result in (with dat.) आस्तां सानसतुष्टये वृद्धिनां पीतिनोऽवेव वः H. 1. 212. 8 To let go, lay or put aside; आस्तां तावत् let it aside, let it go. —Caus. To cause to sit, seat, fix; आसवत्सालं पृथ्वी Sk. WITE अधि to lie down; settle upon, occupy, enter into (with acc. of place) निर्दिष्टां कुलप

विना स एषंशालामध्यास R. 1. 95, 2. 17, 4. 74, 6. 10; भगवत्या प्राक्षिकपदमध्यासितव्यं M. 1. —असु 1 to be seated near or round. 2 to serve, wait upon; सतीत्यामन्वास्यते S. 3; अन्वासितमरुद्व्या R. 1. 56. 3 to sit down after one; तां अन्वास्य R. 2. 24. —उद् to be indifferent or unconcerned, be careless or apathetic, be passive or inactive; तस्मिन्निष्ठुदासते भरताः Māl. 1; विद्याय वैरं सामर्थ्यं नरोसी य उदासते Si. 2. 72; Bg. 9. 9; Mu. 1. —उप 1 to wait upon, serve, worship; अंबासुपास्य सद्यो Asvad. 13; उद्यानपालसामान्यस्तवस्तसुपासते Ku. 2. 36. 2 to approach, go to or towards; उपासांचक्रिरे द्रष्टुं वेदगर्भदक्षिणः Bk. 5. 107, 7. 89. 3 to take part in, perform (as a sacred rite). 4 to pass (as time); उपास्य रात्रिशेषं तु Rām 5 to undergo, suffer; अलं ते पाण्डुराणां मरत्या क्लेशमुपासितुं Mb.; Ms. 11. 184. 6 to resort to; employ, use; उक्षणेपास्यते यस्य कृते S. D. 2. 7. to practise archery. 8 to expect, wait for.—पुष्प 1 to attend upon, worship, attend respectfully; पुष्पपास्यते उक्ष्मा R. 10. 62; Ku. 2. 38; Ms. 7. 37. 2 to go to (for protection), seek shelter or patronage with; अशक्ता एव सर्वत्र रैर्द्र पुष्पपासते Pt. 1. 241. 3 to enclose, surround. 4 to share in, partake of. 5 to resort to, frequent. —सं 1 to sit down; प्रत्युवाच सभासीने वसिष्ठं Rām. 2 to sit round or together. —सुषुप 1 to wait or attend upon, worship, serve; समुपास्यत पुत्रमैग्या सुषुपेयविकृतोद्विगः अत्रि R. 8. 14. 2 to perform; ते वयः संध्यां समुपासत Rām.

आसः 1 A seat. 2 A bow (—सं also) स सासिः साहसः सासः Ki. 15. 5.

आसक्तः p. p. 1 Strongly attached to, intent on, devoted or addicted to, (usually with loc. or in comp.) 2 Fixed on, resting on; शिखरासक्तनैयाः Ku. 8. 40. 3 Continuous, perpetual, eternal.—COMP.—चित्त, —चेतस्, —मनस् a. having the mind fixed on any object.

आसाक्तिः f. 1 Attachment, devotion, fondness; आलेशाचारित्यासक्तिः K. 120. 2 intentness, application.

आसंगः 1 Attachment, devotion (to any object) ह्यसंगलुब्धः K. 173. 2 Contact, adherence, clinging; (एकजं) सौख्यलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; 3. 46. 3 Association, connection, union; स्वस्त्वा कर्त्तव्यलासंगं Bg. 4. 20; so कंतासंग &c. 4 Fixing, fastening to.

आसंगिनी A whirlwind.

आसंजनं 1 Fastening to, fixing, putting on the body. 2 Getting entangled, clinging; व्रततिवलयसंजनात् S. 1. 33 v. 1. 3 Attachment, devotion 4 Contact proximity.

आसक्तिः f. 1 Meeting, junction. 2 Intimate union close contact. किमपि किमपि मद् म इत् U 1. 77 3

Gain, profit, acquirement. 4 (In Logic) Proximity, relation between two or more proximate terms and the sense conveyed by them, कारणं सन्नियान तु पदस्यासक्तिरुच्यते Bhāṣhā P. 83.

आसन् n. Mouth (a word optionally substituted for आस्य in all cases after acc. dual).

आसने 1 Sitting down. 2 A seat, place, stool; स वासनेवासनसंनिवृष्टं Ku. 3 2; आसने ह्युत् to leave one's seat, rise R. 3. 11. 3 A particular posture or mode of sitting; cf. पद्म, °वीर, ° 4 Sitting down or halting. 5 Any peculiar mode of sexual enjoyment 6 Maintaining a post against an enemy (opp. शत्रु), one of the six modes of foreign policy; which are:—संनिर्गो विग्रहो वानमासनं द्वेयमाश्रयः Ak.; Ms. 7. 160 Y. 1. 346. 7. The front part of an elephant's body, withers. —ना A seat, stool, stay. —नी 1 Stay, sitting. 2 A small seat or stool. 3 A shop, stall.—COMP.—वधधीर a. resolute to sit down, firm in one's seat; निषेदुषीमासनं वधधीरः R. 2. 6.

आसदी A small couch or oblong chair.

आसन्नः p. p. 1 Approached, near (in time, place or number); आसन्नं विशाः nearly or about 20. 2 Impending, imminent; आसन्नपतने कूले S. B.—COMP.—कालः 1 the hour of death. 2 one whose death is near. —परिचारकः, —चारिका personal attendant, body-guard.

आसंवाधः a. Blocked up, obstructed, confined (on all sides); आसंवाधा भविष्यति पंथानः शरद्वृष्टिः Rām.

आसवः 1 Distillation. 2 Decoction 3 Any spirituous liquor; अनासवाख्यं कर्णं मदस्य Ku. 1. 31; द्राक्षा° &c.

आसादनं 1 Obtaining, attaining. 2 Attacking.

आसारः 1 A hard or sharp-driving shower (of anything); आसारसिक्तः क्षितिवाष्पयोगात् R. 13. 29; Me. 17, पुष्पासरीः 43; so तुहिन°, रुचिर° &c.; धारा सारिर्द्विर्वृष्टः H. 3 it rained in torrents 2 Surrounding an enemy. 3 Attack, incursion. 4 The army of an ally or king. 5 Provision, food: Pt. 3-41.

आसिकः A swordsman.

आसिधारः N. of a particular vow, अमृत्यतीव्रं व्रतमासिधारः R. 13. 67; for explanation see असिधारा under असि.

आसृतिः f. 1 Distillation. 2 Decoction.

आसुरः a. (री f.) (opp. देव) 1 Belonging to Asuras. 2 Belonging to evil spirits; आसुरी माया, आसुरी रात्रि &c. 3 Infernal, demoniacal; आसुरं भावमाश्रितः Bg. 7. 15 (for a full exposition of what constitutes आसुर conduct see Bg 16 7 24) —र 1 A

demon. 2 One of the eight forms of marriage, in which the bridegroom purchases the bride from her father or other paternal kinsmen; (see उद्वाह); आसुते द्विगिणादानात् Y. 1. 61; Ms 3. 31. -री 1 Surgery. 2 A female demon; संभ्रादासुतेभिः Ve. 1. 3.

आसृजित *a.* 1 Forming or wearing a garland. 2 Interwoven.

आसेकः Wetting, watering, pouring in.

आसेचनं Pouring into, wetting, sprinkling.

आसेधः Arrest, custody, legal restraint; it is of four kinds:—स्थानासेधः कालकृतः प्रधासात् कर्मणस्तथा Nārada.

आसेवा, -वनं 1 Zealous practice, assiduous performance of any action. 2 Frequency, repetition; P. VII. 3. 102; आसेवनं पौनःपुन्यं Sk.

आस्कंदः, -दनं 1 attack, assault; out-raging; पञ्चमिता ° प्रत्ययस्य Ve. 2. 2 Ascending, mounting; stepping over. 3 Reproach, abuse. 4 The walk of a horse. 5 Battle, war.

आस्कंदितं, -तकं The walk of a horse, galloping at full speed.

आस्कंदित्वा *a.* Jumping upon, assailing, attacking; R. 17. 52.

आस्तरः 1 A covering, coverlet. 2 A carpet, bed, mat; Sānti. 2. 20. 3 Spreading (clothes &c.).

आस्तरणं 1 Spreading, strewing. 2 A bed, layer; कुसुमं ° a bed of flowers; Ku. 4. 35; तमालपत्रास्तरणासुरं R. 6. 64. 3 A cushion, quilt, bedclothes. 4 A carpet. 5 An elephant's housings, painted cloth (thrown on his back).

आस्तरः Spreading, strewing, scattering. -COMP. -पंक्तिः N. of a metre; see. App.

आस्तिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 One who believes in God and another world. 2 A believer in sacred tradition. 3 Pious, faithful, believing; आस्तिकः श्रद्धयान्त्र Y. 1. 268.

आस्तिकता, -त्वं, आस्तिक्यं 1 Belief in God and another world. 2 Piety, faith, belief; Bg. 18. 42; आस्तिक्यं श्रद्धयान्ता परमार्थज्ञानमर्थेषु Sankara.

आस्तीकः N. of an old saint, son of Jaratkāru; (at whose intercession King Janamejaya spared the Nāga Takshaka from the destruction to which he had doomed the serpent race).

आस्था 1 Regard, care, respect, consideration, care for (with loc.); मयैवास्थापराहसुखः R. 10. 43; मध्यस्था न ते चेत् Bh. 3. 30; see अवास्था also. 2 Assent, promise. 3 Prop, support, stay. 4 Hope, confidence. 5 An effort. 6 State, condition. 7 An assembly.

आस्थानं 1 A place site. 2 Ground base 3 An assembly 4 Care regard

see आस्था. 5 A hall of audience. 6 Recreation-ground (विश्रामस्थानं) -नी An assembly-room. -COMP. -सुहं, -निकेतनं, -संडपः an assembly-room.

आस्थित *p. p.* (Used actively) Dwelling, abiding; resorting to, using, practising, betaking oneself to &c.

आस्पदं 1 A place, site, seat, room; तस्यास्पदं श्रीधुवराजसंज्ञितं R. 3. 36; द्यावास्पदं सुतपतेर्विशेषः Ku. 3. 43. 5. 10, 48, 69. 2 (Fig.) An abode, subject, receptacle कश्चिन्नाः कास्पदस्यास्पदं Bv. 1. 2. 3 Rank, position, station. 4 Dignity, authority, office. 5 Business, affair. 6 Prop, support

आस्पदं Throbbing, trembling. आस्पदार्थः Emulation, rivalry.

आस्फालः 1 Striking, rubbing, causing to move gently. 2 Flapping. 3 Particularly, the flapping motion of an elephant's ears.

आस्फालनं 1 Rubbing, striking or pressing against, stirring (as water &c.); flapping; अनवरतयत्तुज्यास्फालन-कुर्यात् S. 2. 4; आनां जलास्फालनतराणां R. 16. 62, 3. 55, 6. 73; Amaru. 54; हेरावतं कर्कशेन हस्तेन Ku. 3. 22. 2 Pride, arrogance.

आस्फोटः 1 The Arka plant. 2 The sound made by striking on the arms (Mar. छट्ट टोकणं). -डा The नवमल्लिका plant, wild variety of jasmine.

आस्फोटनं 1 Flapping. 2 Trembling. 3 Blowing, expanding. 4 Contracting, closing. 5 Slapping or clapping the arms, or the sound produced by it.

आस्नाक *a.* (की. *f.*), आस्माकीन *a.* Our, ours; आस्माकवृत्तिसाधिकात् Si. 2. 63, 8. 50.

आस्यं 1 The mouth, jaws; आस्यकुक्षौ, विवृतास्यः. 2 Face; आस्यकमलं. 3 A part of the mouth used in pronouncing letters. 4 Mouth, opening; त्रपास्यं, अंकास्यं &c. -COMP. -आस्यः spittle, saliva. -पत्रं a lotus. -लांगलः 1 a dog. 2 boar. -लोमन् *n.* beard.

आस्यंदनं Flowing, oozing.

आस्यंधय *a.* Kissing.

आस्या=आसना *q. v.*

आस्रं Blood. -COMP. -पः 'blood-drinker', a demon.

आस्रवः 1 Pain, affliction, distress. 2 Flowing, running. 3 Discharge, emission. 4 Fault, transgression. 5 The foam on boiling rice.

आस्रावः 1 A wound. 2 Flow, discharge. 3 Spittle. 4 Pain, affliction.

आस्वादः 1 Tasting, eating; दृष्टाकुरास्वादकषायकंदः Ku. 3. 32; H. 1. 152. 2 Relish; ज्ञातास्वादे विवृतजघनं को विहातुं समर्थः Me. 41; वृक्षास्वादाश्च H. 4. 76. 3 Enjoying, experiencing. 'वत् *a.* delicious in flavour, palatable: अस्वान्वद्भिः कषलेसुमाना R 2 5

आस्वादनं Tasting, eating.

आह *ind.* 1 An interjection showing (a) reproof; (b) severity; (c) command; (d) casting, sending. 2 An irregular verbal form of the 3rd pers. sing. Pres. of a defective verb meaning 'to say,' or 'to speak' (supposed by 'Indian grammarians to be derived from अ and by European scholars from अह; the only forms of the root existing in the language are:—आथ, आहयुः, आह, आहूतः and आहुः).

आहत *p. p.* 1 Struck, beaten (as a drum &c.). 2 Trodden; पादाहतं द्रु-स्थाय ध्रुवनमश्रोहति Si. 2. 46. 3 Injured, killed. 4 Multiplied (in Math.). 5 Rolled (as dice). 6 Uttered falsely -तः A drum. -तं 1 A new cloth or garment. 2 A nonsensical or meaningless speech, an assertion of impossibility; e. g. एष कथ्यानुते याति Subhāsh -COMP. -लक्षण *a.* = आहितलक्षण *q. v.*

आहतिः *f.* 1 Killing. 2 A blow, hit; striking, beating. 2 A stick.

आहर *a.* (At the end of comp.) Bringing, fetching, taking, सनिष्ठुदा फलाहरेः R. 1. 49. -तः 1 Taking, seizing. 2 Accomplishing, performing. 3 Offering a sacrifice.

आहरणं 1 Fetching, bringing (near) सनिदाहरणाय प्रस्थिता वयं S. 1. 2 Seizing, taking. 3 Removing, extracting. 4 Performing, accomplishing (as a sacrifice). 5 A dowry or present given to a bride (in the time of her marriage); सत्त्वादुस्मादहणीकृतश्रीः R 7 82.

आहवः 1 Battle, war, fight; एवंविदाहवचेष्टितेन R. 7. 67; हयया स्वजनमाहवे Bg 1 31. 2 Challenge, provoking, calling, 'कात्या desire of fighting. 3 A sacrifice; तत्र नामवदसी महाहवे Si. 14. 44.

आहवनं 1 A sacrifice; द्रष्टुमाहवनमयजननात् Si. 14. 38. 2 An oblation.

आहवनीय *pot. p.* To be offered as an oblation. -यः A consecrated fire taken from the house-holder's perpetual fire, one of the three fires (i. e. the eastern) burning at a sacrifice see अग्निज्ञेता under अग्नि.

आहारः 1 taking, fetching, or bringing near. 2 Taking food. 3 Food; दृष्टिकरोत् Pt. 1. took his dinner. -COMP. -पाकः digestion (of food). -विरहः want of food, starvation. -संभवः the juice of the body, chyle

आहार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be taken or seized. 2 To be fetched or brought near. 3 Artificial, adventitious, external; आहार्योवाभारहितैरमावेः Ek. 2. 14, न स्यादाहार्यमपेक्षते ह्यं Ki. 4. 23; also Malli. on Ku. 7-20. 4 Purposed intended as for nance the denti

fication or आरोप of उपमान or उपमेय in रूप of which the speaker is fully cognisant. 5 Conveyed or effected by decoration or ornamentation, one of the 4 kinds of अभिनय q. v.

आहावः 1 A trough near a well for watering cattle. 2 War, battle. 3 Invoking, calling. 4 Fire.

आहिङ्गिकः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Nishāda father and Vaidehi mother; आहिङ्गिको निषादेन वैदेहिना जायते Ms. 10. 37.

आहित p. p. 1 Placed, set, deposited. 2 Felt, entertained. 3 Performed, done, —COMP. —अग्निः a Brāhmana who consecrates the sacred fire, —अंक a. marked, spotted. —लक्षण a. bearing a characteristic epithet; ककुत्स्थ-इत्यादितलक्षणोऽश्व R. 6. 71 (according to Malli. = noted for good qualities).

आहिहङ्गिकः A juggler, a snake-catcher, conjurer; अहं सत्त्वाहिहङ्गिको जीर्ण-विषो नाम Mu. 2.

आहुतिः f. 1 Offering an oblation to a deity, any solemn rite accompanied with oblations; होतुरहुतिसायनं R. 1. 82. 2 An oblation offered to a deity.

आहुतिः f. Calling, invoking.

आह्वय a. Pertaining to a serpent; Pt. 1. 111.

आहो ind. An interjection expressing (a) Doubt or alternative (or), and usually standing as a correlative of किं; किं वेदान्तं वतं निषेवितव्यं... आहो निवर्त्यति समं हरिणांगनामिः S. 1. 27; इतरागी भवान्याहो परस्वीरार्पांशुलः S. 5. 26. (b) Interrogation. —COMP. —पुरुषिका 1 great self-conceit or pride; आहोपुरुषिका वर्षायां स्यात्संभावनात्मनि Ak.; आहोपुरुषिकां पद्मं नमः सद्रत्नक्रांतिभिः Bk. 5. 27. 2 military vaunting, boasting. 3 vaunting of one's own prowess; निजमुज्ज्वलाहोपुरुषिकां Bv. 1. 84. —स्वित् ind. a particle implying doubt, 'or perhaps,' or 'may it be' &c., (corr. of किं); आहोस्वित्सर्वो मनापचारितोर्विद्वंभितो वरिचान् S. 5. 9; किं द्विजः पचति आहोस्वित् मच्छति Sk.

आह्वे A series of days, many days.

आह्निक a. (की f.) Daily, diurnal, performed every day or on a day; आह्निकः स्वाध्यायः daily course of study. —क 1 Any religious rite or duty which is to be performed every day at a fixed hour; anything to be performed daily, such as taking meals,

bathing &c.; कृताह्निकः संबुतः V. 4. 2 Daily food. 3 Daily work or occupation.

आह्लादः Delight, joy; साह्लादं वचन Pt. 4.

आह्लादनं Gladdening, delighting

आह्व a. Who or what calls, a caller. —ह्व 1 Calling, calling out. 2 A name, appellation, oft. at the end of comp.; अष्टाह्वः, शताह्वः &c.

आह्वयः 1 A name, appellation (as last member of comp.); काव्यं रामायणा ह्वयं Rām. 2 A law-suit arising from a dispute about games with animals, as cock-fighting &c.; (one of the 18 titles of law); पण्यवृत्तपक्षिमेवादियाधन आह्वयः Rāghavānanda on Ms. 8. 7

आह्वयनं Name, appellation.

आह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. 2 A call, invitation, summons, (in general); सद्देवानां प्रकुर्वति Pt. 3. 47. 3 A legal summons (from court or govt to appear before a tribunal). 4 Invocation of a deity; Ms. 9. 126. 5 A challenge. 6 A name, appellation.

आह्वयः 1 A summons. 2 A name

आह्वयकः A messenger, courier आह्वयकान् भूमिपतेरयोद्यां Bk. 2. 43.

इ.

इः N. of Kāmadeva. —ind. An interjection of (1) anger; (2) calling; (3) compassion; (4) reproach; (5) wonder.

इ 1. 2 P. (इति, इत्) 1 To go, go to or towards, come to or near; इति शक्तिं गुन-रेति शक्तिं R. 8. 56. 2 To arrive at, reach, attain to, go to; निहृदिः क्षयमेति Mk 1. 14 goes to ruin, is ruined. 30 वयं, इत्युक्ते, इत्युक्ते &c. —II. 1 U. —अय q v. —III. 4. A. 1 To come, appear, 2 To run, wander. 3 To go quickly or repeatedly. With अति 1 to go over or beyond, cross; pass over; अवादति हिमवानयोऽसौ Ki. 14. 54; स्यात्तथैते नयनविषयं यावदस्येति मातुः Me. 34 passes out of sight. 2 to excel, surpass, outstrip; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हर्षिश्च वैते वाजिनः S. 1, निशान्तयः कविमतीत्य सत्यं Ku. 7. 15; Si; 2 23. 3 to pass by, leave behind; omit, neglect; S. 6. 16; R. 15. 37. 4 to pass, elapse (as time); अत्येति रजनी या तु Rām.; अतीते दशपञ्चे; see अतीत. —अधि 1 (P.) to remember, think of, remember with regret (with gen.); रामस्य दयमानोसावध्यति तव लक्ष्मणः Bk. 8. 119, 18. 38; Ki 11. 74. 2 (अधीते, always Atm. in this sense) to learn, study, read through; उपान्या-वप्यति Bk सोऽप्यीह वेदान् Bk. 2 (Caus

अव्यापयति; desid. अधिजिगामसे). —अनु 1 to follow, go after; प्रयतां प्रातरन्वेतु R. 1. 90. 2 to succeed. 3 to follow, (in grammar or construction) 4 to obey, conform to; imitate. —अन्वा to go after, follow —अन्तर 1 to go between, intervene. 2 to hinder, obstruct. 3 to hide, conceal, screen; see अन्तरि. —अप 1 to go away, depart, withdraw, retire; ओहि begone, avaunt. 2 to be deprived of, be free from; see अपेत. 3 to die, perish. —अभि 1 to go to, approach; draw near; अस्मान-तुनितोऽभ्येति Bk. 7. 84. 2 to follow, serve. 3 to get, meet with, undergo (said of good or bad things). —अभिप 1 to go to; intend, mean, aim at; कर्मणा यमभिप्रेति स संप्रदानं P. 1. 4. 22. —अभ्या to approach, —अभ्युद् 1 to rise, go up. 2 (fig.) to thrive, prosper. —अभ्युप 1 to go near, approach, arrive; न्यतीतकालरत्नमभ्युपेतः R. 5. 14, 16. 22. 2 to go to a particular state, attain to; सत्यं न तद्यच्छलमभ्युपेति H. 3. 61. 3 to undertake, to agree, accept, promise (to do a thing); मंदायते न खलुमुद्दाम-भ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38. 4 to admit, own, grant, 5 to obey, submit to. —अव 1 to know, learn, be aware of; अवेक्षि मां किमवमृष्टे R 2 35 Ku 3 13 4 9

—आ to come, draw near. —उद् 1 to rise; (as a star &c.); (fig. also) come or go up; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः पल्ल S. 7. 30; उदेति सविता ताम्रः &c. 2 to arise, spring, be produced. 3 to thrive, prosper. —उप 1 to approach, draw near; go to; योगी परं स्थानमुपैति चाय Bg. 8. 28. 2 to go to or pass in to, attain to, reach (a state); उपैति सत्त्वं परिणामरस्यतां. Ki. 4. 22. 3 to befall —निर् 1 to depart, go or set out. —परा 1 to go or run away, flee, retreat, यः परैति स जीवति Pt. 5. 88. 'he who runs away saves his life'; cf. 'to run for one's life'. 2 to reach, attain to; Ki 1. 39. 3 to depart from this world, die, see परेत. —परि 1 to go round, circumambulate; चरणन्यासं भक्तिमन्त्रः परिषाः Me 55, Ms. 2. 48. 2 to surround, encompass; इत्यवहपरितं गृहमिव S. 5. 10; विश्वद्विभिः परितोऽभिर्महोदधिः R. 12. 61; so कोपपरित 3 to go to, think of (objects &c.). 4 to change, transform oneself. —प्र 1 to go out of, depart from; वीरः प्रेयासाहोकादप्रयातः भवति Ken. 2 (hence) to depart life, die; प्रेत्य after death, नच तत्त्वस्य नो इह Bg. 17. 28; Ms. 2. 9, 26 —प्रति 1 to go back to, return; प्रतीयाव हरोः सकाशं R 6 85 Bk 3 19 2 to believe trust क प्रत्येति वैषयमेति U 4

3 to learn, understand, know; प्रतीयेते वातुचिह्नितं फलैः Ki. 1. 20; Si. 1. 69. 4 to be well-known or celebrated; सोयं वट इयम इति प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. 5 to be pleased or satisfied; R. 3. 12, 16. 21. (—Caus. प्रत्याययति) to convince, inspire confidence बलवत् द्यमानं प्रत्याययतीति मे हृदयं S. 5. 31; ततः स्वचारिण्यमुदित्य प्रत्याययतु मेथिली R. 15 73. —प्रत्युद् to go forth to meet or receive; सपर्याया प्रत्युदियाय पार्वती Ku 5. 31. —वि 1 to go away, depart; तस्यामहं त्वचि च संप्रति वीतचित्तः S. 4. 12; 80 वीतभय, वीतक्रोध. 2 to undergo change; सदशं त्रिषु किंशु यत्नं व्येति तद्व्ययं Sk. 3 to spend; see व्यय. —विपरि to change (usually for the worse); see विपरित. —व्यति 1 to go out of, swerve from, transgress; रेवामात्रमपि क्षुण्णाद् मनोवर्त्मनः परम् । न व्यतीक्षुः प्रजास्तस्य नियंतुर्नसिद्धतयः ॥ R. 1. 17. 2 to pass, elapse (as time); यत्न व्यतीक्षुक्षुण्णानि तस्य दिनानि R. 2. 25; व्यतीति काले &c. 3 to pass beyond, leave behind; R. 6. 67. —व्यप 1 to depart or deviate from, be free from; व्यपेत-नदमसरः Y. 1. 267; स्तृथाचारव्यपेतेन मार्गेण 2. 5 2 to go away, separate, part asunder; समेत्य च व्यपेयातां H. 4. 69; Ms. 9. 142, 11. 97. —सं to come together or meet, —समनु to accompany, follow. —समव 1 to assemble, come together; समवेता युयुसवः Bg. 1. 1, 2 to be related or connected, see समवाच. —समा to come together or meet; समस्य च व्यपेयातां H. 4. 69. —समुद् to be heaped together or collected; अयं समुदितः सर्वो गुणानां गणः Ratn. 1. 6. —समुप to get, obtain. —संप्रति to decide, settle, determine, judge; किं तत्तथं वक्ष्यपल्लवसंज्ञा विकल्पयंतोपि न संप्रतीयुः Bk. 11 10.

इक्षवः Sugar-cane.
इक्षुः Sugar-cane. —COMP. —कांडः —द्व N. of two different species of sugar-cane (कांड and पुंजवृण). —कुडकः a gatherer of sugar-cane. —दा N. of a river. —पाकः molasses. —भक्षिका a meal of sugar and molasses. —मती, —मालिनी, —मालवी N. of a river. —मेहः diabetes. —चक्रं a sugar-mill. —रसः 1 the juice of sugar-cane. 2 molasses. —वण a sugarcane wood. —वाटिका, —वाटी a garden of sugar-canes. —विकारः sugar; molasses. —सरः molasses.

इक्षुकः Sugar-cane; see इक्षु.
इक्षुकीया A place abounding in sugar-cane.

इक्षुरः Sugar-cane.
इक्ष्वाकुः 1 N. of the celebrated ancestor of the solar kings who ruled in Ayodhyā; (he was the first of the the solar kings, and was a son of Manu Vaisnavata) इक्ष्वाकुवंशोद्भिमतः प्रजातां U 1 44 2 A descendant of Ikshvāku गलितप्रवसामि हि कुलं R 3 70

इक्ष् 1. P. (एवति, इवति) To go, move; usually with अ, to move, shake; Māl 6.

इंग 1 U. (इंगति-त्, इंगित्) 1 To move shake, be agitated; यथा दीपो विगतस्थो नेते Bg. 6. 19, 14. 23. 2 To go, move.

इंग अ. 1 Movable. 2 Wonderful, surprising. —नः 1 A hint or sign. 2 An indication of a sentiment by gesture.

इंगनं 1 Moving, shaking 2 Knowledge; see इंग.

इंगितं 1 Palpitation, shaking. 2 Internal thought, intention, purpose; आकाशविदिभिः K. 7; Pt. 1. 43; अष्टसद्भाव-मितांगितज्ञा Ku. 5. 62; R. 1. 20; Si. 9. 69. 3 A hint, sign, gesture; Pt. 1. 44. 4 Particularly, the gesture or motion of the various limbs of the body indicating one's intentions; gesture suited to betray internal feelings; आकाशविदिभिर्गत्या ... युष्मन्नेतर्गतं मनः Ms. 8. 26. —COMP. —कोविद्, —ज्ञ a. skilled in the interpretation of internal sentiments by external gestures, understanding signs.

इण्डः—वी N. of a medicinal tree (Mar. हिंगणवैट); इण्डोपादः सोमं U. 1. 14. —दं The nut of the tree.

इच्छा 1 Wish, desire, will; इच्छया at will. 2 (In Math.) A question or problem. 3 (In gram.) The form of the desiderative. —COMP. —दानं fulfilment of a wish. —निवृत्तिः f. suppression of desires; indifference to worldly desires. —फलं the solution of a question or problem. —रतं desired sports; Me. 89. —वसुः N. of Kuberā. —संपद् f. fulfilment of one's wishes.

इज्यः 1 A teacher. 2 An epithet of बृहस्पति, the teacher of the gods.

इज्या 1 A sacrifice; जगत्काशं तदशेष-मिज्या R. 3. 48, 1. 68, 15. 2. 2 A gift, donation. 3 An image. 4 A bawd or procuress. 5 A cow. —COMP. —शीलः a constant sacrificer.

इदचरः A bull or steer allowed to go at liberty.

इडा-ला 1 The earth. 2 Speech. 3 Food. 4 A Cow. 5 N. of a goddess, daughter of Manu. (She was the wife of Budha and mother of Purūras).

इडिका The earth.

इतर pron. a. (—रा f., —रत् n.) 1 Another, the other (of two), the remaining one of the two; इतरो दृष्टे स्वकर्मा R. 8. 20 v. 1. 2 The rest or others (pl.) 3 Other than, different from (with abl.); इतरतापज्ञानं यथे-च्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb.; इतरो रावणदेव रावणापुत्रो यति Bk 8 106 4 Opposite of a other used by itself as an adj. or at the end of comp
च Rām Mb

80 इक्षिणं left; वामं right &c. 5 Low, mean, vulgar, ordinary; इतर इव परिक्रुय ज्ञानं सम्बन्धेन जडीकृतः K. 154. —COMP. —इतर pron. a. mutual, respective, reciprocal; आश्रयः mutual dependence, inter-connection. योग 1 mutual connection or union; Si. 10 24. 2 a variety of the Dvandva compound (opp. समाहारद्वंद्व) where each member of the compound is viewed separately.

इतरतः, इतरत्र ind. Otherwise than, different from, elsewhere; see अन्यत्र अन्यत्र.

इतरथा ind. 1 In another manner, in a contrary manner. 2 Perversely 3 On the other hand.

इतरेद्युः ind. On another day; the other day.

इतस् ind. 1 Hence, from here or hence. 2 From this person, from me इतः स देव्यः प्राप्तीनेन एवाहंति क्षयं Ku. 2. 55 3 In this direction, towards me, here, इतो निर्घोदिति विषुद्वमिः Ku. 3. 2; प्रयुक्तम-प्यत्रमिता इथा स्यात् R. 2. 34; इत इतो देव this way, this way, my lord (in dramas). 4 From this world. 5 From this time; इतः—इतः on the one hand—on the other hand; or, in one place—in another place, here-there.

इति ind. 1 This particle is most generally used to report the very words spoken or supposed to be spoken by some one, as represented by the quotation marks in English. The speech reported may be (1) a single word used merely to express what the form of the word is, when it is used as it is (शब्दस्वरूपयोक्त), राम रामेति रामेति कृज्जंतं नक्षुराक्षरं Rām.; अत एव गदित्याह Bhartri; (2) or a substantive, which must be put in the nominative case when its meaning is to be indicated (प्रातिपदिकार्थयोक्त) चण्डिकावतिशयवार्ति गुरा... क्रमादुहं नारद इत्य-वाचि सः Si. 1. 3; अविति चैनामनयेति R. 14 40; दिलीप इति राजकुः R. 1. 12; (3) or a whole sentence when इति is merely used at the end of that sentence, (वाक्यार्थयोक्त); शास्त्रसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति शीर्षाकिणक इति S. 1. 13. 2 Besides this general sense इति has the following senses:—(a) Cause, as expressed by 'because', 'since', 'on the ground that', in English; वैदेहिः कोस्मीति पृच्छामि U. 1; पुराणमिषेव न साधु सर्वं M. 1 2; oft. with किं q. v. (b) Motive or purpose; R. 1. 37. (c) Thus, to mark the conclusion (opp. अथ); इति ययमोक्तः thus (or here ends) the first Act. (d) So, thus, in this manner इत्युक्तेन परित्यज्य दोष्मन् K. 11-80 (e) Of the nature or description गौरव पुरुषो हसीति आति (f) As follows to the following effect रामाणि

ग्रामो हरिस्तुवाच R. 13. 1. (g) As for, in the capacity of, as regards (showing capacity or relation); विवेति स एव; अन्वयः इति विह; शीघ्रमिति वृत्तं निवृत्तमिति चितनीयं भवेत् S. 3. (A) Illustration (usually with आदि); इदुरिदुरि श्रीमान्-त्वादी तदन्वयः Chandr.; गीः सुकृश्लो द्विथ श्वादी K. P. 2. (i) A quotation or an opinion accepted; इति पाणिनि; इत्या-विशलिः; इत्यनरः; विश्वः &c. (j) Manifestation. -Comp. -अर्थः sum and substance, meaning in short. -अर्थ ind. for this purpose, hence, -कथा a meaningless or nonsensical talk. -कर्तव्य -करणाय a. proper or necessary to be done according to certain rules. (-व्य, -यं) duty, obligation; ता, -कार्यता, कृत्यता any proper or necessary duty, obligation; इतिकर्तव्यतासूतः wholly at a loss what to do, embarrassed, perplexed. -सात्र a. of such extent or quality. -वृत्तं 1 occurrence, event. 2 a tale, story.

इतिह ind. Thus indeed, quite in conformity to tradition.

इतिहासः 1 History (legendary or traditional); धर्मार्थकाममोक्षायसुखेदः समाश्रितः। पूर्ववृत्त कथायुक्तमितिहासं प्रचक्षते ॥ 2 Heroic history (such as the Mahābhārata). 3 Historical evidence, tradition (which is recognized as a proof by the Paurāṇikas). -Comp. -निर्वचनं legendary composition or narrative.

इत्यं ind. Thus, so, in this manner; इत्यं रतेः किमपि हृतमश्नुयस्व Ku. 4. 45; इत्यं नते under these circumstances. -Comp. -कारं ind. in this manner. -भूत a. 1 so circumstanced, being in this state; Ku. 6. 26; कथमित्यभूता M. 5; R. 146. 2 true or faithful (as a story). -विध a. 1 of such kind. 2 endowed with such qualities.

इत्यं a. To be gone towards or approached; इत्यः शिष्येण युक्तः। -त्वा 1 Going; way 2 A litter, palanquin.

इत्तर a. (री. f.) 1 Going, travelling, a traveller. 2 Cruel, harsh 3 Low, vile. 4 Despised, contemned. 5 Poor. -रः A eunuch. -री 1 A disloyal or unchaste woman. 2 An Abhisārikā q. v.

इत्थं pron. a. [अयं m.; इयं f., इदं n.] 1 This here, (referring to something near the speaker; इदंस्तु संनिष्ठं रूपं); इदं तत् ... इति यदुच्यते S. 5 here is the truth of the saying. 2 Present, seen; the nominative forms are used with verbs in the sense of 'here'; इदमास्मि here am I; so इमे स्मः; अयमागच्छामि here I come. 3 It often refers to something immediately following, while एतद् refers to what precedes; अनुकल-स्त्वयं ज्ञेयः सदा सद्भिस्तुष्टिः। Ms. 3. 147 (अयं-वक्ष्यमाणः Kull.). अस्मिन्निवृत्तः 4 It occurs connected with क्त, तत्, एतद्

अयम्, किं or a personal pronoun, either to point out anything more distinctly, and emphatically, or sometimes pleonastically; कौयमाचरत्ययम् S. 1. 25; मयं, सयं, this here; अयम्हं मेः S. 4 ho, here am I.

इदानीं ind. Now, at this moment, in this case, just now, even now; वत्से प्रतिष्ठस्वदानीं S. 4; आर्यपुत्र इदानीमसि U. 3; इदानीमेव just now; इदानीमपि now also, in this case also.

इदानींतिन a. (नी. f.) Present, momentary, of the present moment.

इक्षु p. p. (fr. इक्ष्) Kindled &c. -इक्ष 1 Sunshine, heat. 2 Refulgence, splendour. 3 Wonder.

इक्ष्मः-धमं Fuel, especially that used for the sacred fire; R. 14. 70. -Comp. -जिह्वः fire.-यन्त्रश्चनः hatchet, an axe.

इक्ष्वा Kindling, lighting.

इक्ष्वा a. 1 Able, powerful, mighty. 2 Bold. -नः 1 A lord. 2 The sun; Si. 2. 65. 3 A king; न न महीममहीनपरामर्श R. 9. 5.

इक्ष्विदिरः A large bee; लोभादिदिक्षिषु निवसत् Bv. 2. 183.

इक्ष्विरा N. of Lakshmi, wife of Vishnu. -Comp. -आलयं 'abode of Indira', the blue lotus. -मंदिरः an epithet of Vishnu. (-रं) the blue lotus.

इक्ष्विरीणि A group of blue lotuses. इक्ष्विरीः A blue lotus.

इक्षुः 1 The moon; इक्षिण इति राजेंद्रिदुः क्षीरनिधाविव R. 1. 12. 2 (In Math.) The number 'one.' 3 Camphor.

-Comp. -कमलं the white lotus. -कला a digit of the moon. (These are 16, each of which is mythologically said to be devoured by 16 deities in succession). -कलिका 1 N. of a plant (केतकी). 2 a digit of the moon. -कतः the moon-stone. (-ता) night. -क्षयः 1 waning of the moon. 2 the new-moon day. -जः, -युजः the planet Mercury. (-जा) N. of the river Revā or Narmadā.

-जम्बकः the ocean. -दलः a digit, crescent. -भा a kind of water-lily. -भृत्, -शेखरः-मौलिः 'the moon-crested god,' epithets of Siva. -मणिः the moon-stone. -मंडलं the orb or disc of the moon. -रत्नं a pearl. -ले (रे) खा a digit of the moon. -लोहकं, -लोहं silver. -चक्रा N. of a metre; see Appendix. -वासरः Monday.

इक्ष्मती 1 A day of full moon. 2 The wife of अन्न and sister of भोज.

इक्ष्मः A rat, mouse.

इक्ष्मः 1 The lord of gods. 2 The god of rain; rain 3 A lord or ruler (as of men &c.); first or best (of any class of objects), always as the last member of comp.; नरेन्द्रः a lord of men, i. e. a king; so ह्येन्द्रः a lion; गजेन्द्रः, योगेन्द्रः, कवीन्द्रः. -द्रा The wife of Ind a Indrāni Indra he god of

the firmament, is the Jupiter Pluvius of the Indian Aryans. In the Vedas he is placed in the first rank among the gods. But in later mythology he falls in the second rank. He is said to be one of the sons of Kasyapa and Dakshayana; or Aditi. He is inferior to the triad Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesa, but he is the chief of all the other gods, and is commonly styled Suresa, Devendra &c. As in the Vedas so in later mythology, he is the regent of the atmosphere, and of the east quarter, and his world is called Svarga. He sends the lightning, uses the thunderbolt, and sends down rain. He is frequently at war with Asuras, whom he constantly dreads and by whom he is sometimes defeated. The Indra of mythology is famous for his incontinence and adultery, one prominent instance of which is his seduction of Ahalya, the wife of Gautama (see Ahalya), and for which he is often spoken of as Ahalya-jara. The curse of the sage impressed upon him a thousand sand marks resembling the female organ, and he was therefore called Sayoni; but these marks were afterwards changed into eyes, and he is hence called Netra-yoni and Sahasraksha. In the Ramayana Indra is represented as having been defeated and carried off to Lanka by Ravana's son called Meghanada, who for this exploit received the title of 'Indrajit.' It was only at the intercession of Brahma and the gods that Indra was released. Indra is often represented as trying to prevent kings from completing one hundred sacrifices, it being believed that he who completed the 100th would obtain the seat of Indra; and hence it was that he carried off the sacrificial horses of Sagara and Raghu; see R. 3rd canto. He is represented as being in constant dread of sages practising potent penances, and as sending down nymphs to beguile their minds (see Apsaras). He is also said to have cut off the wings of mountains when they grew troublesome, and to have killed the demons Bala and Vritra. His wife is Indran, the daughter of the demon Puloman, and his son is named Jayanta. He is also said to be the father of Arjuna. -Comp. -अनुजः, -अवरजः an epithet of Vishnu and of Nārāyaṇa. -अरिः an Asura or demon. -आयुधं Indra's weapon, the rainbow; R. 7. 4. -कील 1 N. of the mountain मंदर. 2 a rock (-रं) the banner of Indra. -कुंजर Indra's elephant, Airāvata. -कुटः N. of a mountain. -कोशः-वा, -पकः 1 a couch, sofa. 2 a plat-form. 3 a pin or bracket projecting from the wall (नागदेत). -गिरिः the महेंद्र mountain. -गुरुः, -आचार्यः the teacher of Indra, i. e. इक्ष्मति -गोप -गोपक a kind of aspect of red or white colour वर्ष

-**वज्र** *n.* 1 a rainbow. 2 the bow of Indra. -**जाल** 1 a weapon used by Arjuna; a stratagem or trick in war. 2 conjuring, jugglery; स्वयंजालमहेशः खलु जीवलोकः Sānti. 2. 2. -**जालिक** *a.* deceptive unreal, delusive. (-कः) a juggler, conjurer. -**जित्** *m.* 'conqueror of Indra', N. of a son of Ravana, who was killed by Lakshmana. [Indrajit is another name of Meghanada a son of Ravana. When Ravana warred against Indra in his own heaven, his son Meghanada was with him, and fought most valiantly. During the combat, Meghanada, by virtue of the magical power of becoming invisible which he had obtained from Siva, bound Indra, and bore him off in triumph to Lanka. Brahma and the other gods hurried thither to obtain his release, and gave to Meghanada the title of Indrajit, 'conqueror of Indra'; but the victor refused to release his prisoner unless he were promised immortality. Brahma refused to grant this extravagant demand, but he strenuously persisted, and achieved his object. In the Ramayana he is represented to have been decapitated by Lakshmana while he was engaged in a sacrifice.] -**हन्तु** or **विजयिन्** *m.* N. of Lakshmana. -**तुल**, -**तुलक** a flock of cotton. -**वाच**: the tree Pinus Devadaru. -**नील**: a sapphire. -**नीलक**: an emerald. -**पत्नी** Indra's wife, शची. -**पुरोहित**: N. of बृहस्पति. -**प्रस्थ** N. of a city on the Yamunā, the residence of the Pāṇḍavas (identified with the modern Delhi); इन्द्रप्रस्थमस्तावत्कारि मा सन्तु चन्द्रः Si. 2. 63. -**प्रहरण** Indra's weapon, the thunderbolt. -**शेषजं** dried ginger. -**सह**: 1 a festival in honour of Indra. 2 the rainy season. -**लोक**: Indra's world, Svarga or Paradise. -**वैशा**, -**वज्रा** N. of two metres, see Appendix. -**शत्रु**: 1 an enemy or destroyer of Indra (when the accent is on the last syllable), an epithet of ब्रह्माद्; R. 7. 35. 2 one whose enemy is Indra, an epithet of वृत्र (when the accent is on the first syllable). (This refers to a legend in the Sat. Br., where it is said that Vritra's father intended his son to become the destroyer of Indra, and asked him to say इन्द्रशत्रुर्वयस्य &c., but, through mistake, he accented the word on the first syllable, and was killed by Indra; cf. Sik. 52: नभो हीनः स्वरोतो वर्णतो वा मिथ्याप्रयुक्तो न तस्य नाह । स वायव्यो यजमानं हिनस्ति यथेन्द्रशत्रुः स्वरोपपायात् ॥ -**शलभः** a kind of insect. -**सुतः**, -**सुत** N. of (a) Jayanta; (b) Arjuna; (c) Vāli, the king of monkeys. -**सेनानी** the leader of Indra's armies epithet of Kārtikeya

इन्द्रकं An assembly room, a hall.

इन्द्राणी The wife of Indra.

इन्द्रियं 1 Power, force, (the quality which belongs to Indra). 2 An organ of sense. There are two kinds of Indriyas: (a) ज्ञानेन्द्रियाणि or बुद्धीन्द्रियाणि:—श्रोत्रं त्वक्चक्षुषी जिह्वा नासिका चैव पंचमी (also ननः according to some); and (b) कर्मेन्द्रियाणि:—ग्राह्यस्थं हस्तपादं वाङ् चैव दशमी सूत्रा Ms. 2. 99. 3 Bodily or virile power, power of the senses. 4 Semen. 5 Symbolical expression for the number '5.' -**COMP.** -**अगोचर** *a.* imperceptible. -**अर्थ**: 1 an object of sense; these objects are:—रूपं दृश्यं गन्धस्पर्शश्च विषया अमी Ak.; Bg. 3. 34; R. 14. 25. -**आयतनं** the abode of the senses, i. e. the body. -**गोचर** *a.* Perceptible to the senses. (-रः) an object of sense. -**ग्रामः**, -**वर्गः** the assemblage or collection of organs, the five organs of sense taken collectively; ब्रह्मविन्दिव्याप्तौ विद्वान्मपि कर्तति Ms. 2. 215; निर्वाचनं मनुनीन्द्रियवर्गः Si. 10. 3. -**ज्ञानं** consciousness, the faculty of perception. -**नियमः** restraint of senses. -**बध**: insensibility. -**विपत्तिः** *f.* perversion of the organs. -**सन्निकर्षः** the contact of an organ of sense (either with its object or with the mind). -**स्वाप**: insensibility, unconsciousness, stupor.

इन्द्र 7. A. (इन्द्रे or इन्द्रे, इन्द्र) To kindle, light, set on fire. -**pass.** (इन्द्र्यते) To be lighted, blaze, flame. -**WITH** सं to kindle.

इन्द्रः Fuel.

इन्द्रं 1 Kindling, lighting. 2 Fuel, wood &c.

इभः An elephant. -**भी** A female elephant. -**COMP.** -**अरिः** a lion. -**आननः** N. of Gapeśa; cf. गजानन. -**निमीलिका** shrewdness, sagacity, sharpness. -**चालकः** the driver or keeper of an elephant. -**पोता** a young female elephant. -**पोतः** a young elephant, a cub. -**युवतिः** *f.* a female elephant.

इभ्य *a.* Wealthy, rich. -**भ्यः** 1 A king. 2 An elephant-driver. -**भ्या** A female elephant.

इभ्यक *a.* Wealthy, rich.

इयत् *a.* 1 So much, so large, of this extent; इयत्वायुः Dk. 93; इयति वयसि तथा सहोयं R. 13. 67 so many years; इयं नीतिरित्यनीति Si. 2. 30 this much.

इयत्ता, **इयत्वं** 1 (a) So much, fixed measure or quantity; ईहत्या रूपमित्यत्ता वा R. 13. 5; न...यसाः परिच्छेदुमित्यत्ता 6. 77. (b) Limited number, limitation; न गुणानामित्यत्ता R. 10. 32. 2 Limit, standard.

इरणं 1 A desert 2 Salt or barren ground of इरिषि

इरिषदः 1 A flash of lightning, the fire attending the fall of a thunderbolt. 2 The submarine fire.

इरा 1 The earth. 2 Speech. 3 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī 4 Water. 5 Food. 6 Spirituous liquor. -**COMP.** -**ईशः** N. of Varuṇa, of Viṣṇu and of Gapeśa. -**चरं** hail, so इराचरं.

इरावत् *m.* The ocean.

इरिषि A salt ground, saline soil.

इर्वार-लु *a.* Destructive, carnivorous (हिनक). -**रः** *m. f.* A cucumber. **इल्** 6 P. (इलति, इलित) or 10 L 1 To go, to move. 2 To sleep. 3 To throw, send, cast.

इला 1 The earth. 2 A cow 3 Speech &c.; see इडा. -**COMP.** -**गोल**, -**लं** the earth, the globe. -**धर** a mountain.

इलिका The earth.

इल्लकाः, -**लः** (pl.) N. of the five stars in the head of Orion (इल्लकस्)

इव *ind.* 1 Like, as (showing उपमा or comparison); वागर्थोविधत्तुः कौ R. 1. 1. 2 As if, as it were (denoting उत्प्रेक्षा); पश्यामीव दिनकिने S. 1. 6; वतीव तर्जनीनि वृत्तीवाञ्जने नमः Mk. 1. 34. 3 A little, somewhat, perhaps; वडार इवात् G. M. 4 (Added to interrogative words), 'possibly', 'I should like to know', 'indeed'; दिनं नीतदित्य किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6. 30; क इव of what sort, what-like सुहृत्तमिव but for a moment; किंचिदिव just a little bit; so इवदिव, नाचिरादिव &c.

इशीका—**इशीका** *q. v.*

इष 1. 6 P. (इच्छति, इष्ट) 1 To wish desire, long for; इच्छामि संवर्धितनाज्ञात Ku. 3. 3. 2 To choose. 3 To endeavour to obtain, strive or seek for. 4 To be favourable. 5 To assent or consent. -**pass.** 1 To be wished or liked. 2 To be prescribed or laid down; हस्तच्छेदनाभिव्यते Ms. 8. 322. -**WITH** अद् to search, try, endeavour. -**अभि** to long for, desire. -**परि** to search. -**प्रति** to receive, accept; देवस्य शासनं प्रतीप्य S. 6. -**II.** 4 P. (इष्यति, इषि) 1 To go, move. 2 To spread. 3 To cast, throw. -**WITH** अद् to search, go in search of; न रत्नमन्विष्यति सुयते हि तन् Ku. 5. 45. -**प्र** (usually in *caus.*) 1 to send forth, cast, hurl; Bṛ. 15. 77. 2 to send, despatch; किमर्थमुषयः प्रेषिता सुः S. 5. -**III.** 1 U. (इषति) To go, move. -**WITH** अद् to follow.

इषः 1 One possessed of sap or strength. 2 The month आश्विन; ध्वनि-निषेधनिषेधप्रथमः Si. 6. 49.

इषि (वी) का 1 Reed, rush; अन्न R. 12. 23. 2 An arrow.

इषिरः Fire.

इषु 1 An arrow 2 The number five **COMP.** -**अय**—**अनीक** the point

of an arrow. -असनं, अस्त्रं the bow; R. 11. 37. -आसः 1 a bow. 2 an archer, a warrior; Bg. 1. 4, 17. -कारः, कृत् m. an arrow-maker. -धरः, धृत् m. an archer. -पथः, -विशेषः an arrow-shot, the range of an arrow. -प्रयोगः discharging an arrow; R. 2. 42.

इशुधिः A quiver.

इष्ट p. p. 1 Wished, desired, longed for, wished for. 2 Beloved, liked, favourite, dear. 3 Worshipped, revered. 4 Respected, honoured. 5 Sacrificed, worshipped with sacrifices. -इष्टः A lover, husband. -इष्टं 1 Wish, desire. 2 A holy ceremony or संस्कार. 3 A sacrifice. -ind. Voluntarily. -COMP. -अर्थः desired object. -आपत्तिः f. occurrence of what is desired; a statement by a debater

which is favourable to his opponent also; इष्टापत्तौ दोषांतरमाह Jag. -गंध a. fragrant. (-घः) any fragrant substance. (-घं) sand. -देवः, -देवता a favourite god, one's tutelary deity.

इष्टका A brick; Mk. 3. -COMP. -गृहं a brick-house. -स्थित a. made of bricks; also इष्टकवित. -न्यासः laying the foundation of a house. -पथः a road made of bricks.

इष्टार्तं Performing sacrifices, and digging wells and doing other acts of charity; इष्टार्तद्वयेः सपत्नशमनात् Mv. 3. 1.

इष्टिः f. 1 Wish, request, desire. 2 Seeking. 3 Any desired object. 4 A desired rule or desideratum; (a term used with reference to Patanjali's additions to Kātyāyana's Vārtikas;

इ.

ईः (m) N. of Kāmadeva, Cupid. -ind. An interjection of (1) dejection; (2) pain; (3) sorrow; (4) anger; (5) compassion; (6) perception or consciousness; (7) calling.

ई 1. 4 A. (ईयते) To go. -II. 2 P. 1 To go. 2 To shine. 3 To pervade. 4 To desire, wish. 5 To throw. 6 To eat. 7 To beg (A.) 8 To become pregnant.

ईक्ष् 1 A. (ईक्षते, ईक्षित) 1 To see, behold, perceive, observe, look or gaze at. 2 To regard, consider, look upon; सर्वज्ञत्वस्यमात्राने...ईक्षते योगकुलामा Bg. 6. 29. 3 To take into account, care for; नामिजनमीक्षते K. 104; न काम-वृत्तिर्वचनीयसीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. 4 To think, reflect; तच्चैव देष्टव्यं बहुसां न जानीय Ch. Up. 5 To look to, or to investigate, the good or bad luck of any one (with dat. of the person); कृष्णाय ईक्षते गर्गः Sk. (इमाश्चुर्न ययौलोचयति इत्यर्थः). -With अपि to suspect; कुहकचकितो लोकः सत्येवायमधीक्षते B. 4. 102 v. 1. -अनु to keep in view; to search, seek after, inquire into. -अप 1 to await, wait for; न कालमपेक्षते स्नेहः Mk. 7; Ku. 3. 26. 2 to require; need; want; शब्दार्थौ सकलविरिष द्वयं विद्वानपेक्षते Si. 2. 86; V. 4. 12; Ku. 3. 18. 3 to look to, have regard to, have in view; किमपेक्ष्य फलं Ki. 2. 21; यतः शब्दार्थं व्यञ्जकत्वेऽर्थीतरमपेक्षते S. D. 4 to take into account, think of, consider, respect; oft. with न; तदा-वपेक्ष्य स्वशरीरमादेवं Ku. 5. 18. -अभिधि to look at or towards. -अव 1 to look at, perceive, observe. 2 to aim at, have in view; योग्यमानावेष्टे Bg. 1 28 have regard to R. 3 21 विविचो

तुक्कायचवेक्ष्य मां 8. 60 out of regard for me. 3 to watch over, protect; श्लाघ्यं बुद्धितमववेक्ष्य U. 1. 4 to think, consider; यद्वोचदवेक्ष्य मानिकी Ki. 2. 3. -उद् 1 to look up to, behold, see; सप्रणाममुदीक्षितः Ku. 6. 7, 7. 67. 2 to wait; नीणि वर्षा-पुदीक्षित कुमार्दुतुमकी सती Ms. 9. 90. -उत्प्र 1 to anticipate, see in prospect; उल्लेख-माणा जयनामिषात् Mu. 2. 2 to guess, conjecture; किमुल्लेखे कुतस्त्योयानिति U. 4. 3 to believe, fancy; उल्लेखामो (Par. epic) वर्षं तावन्मतिमनं विभीषणं Rām. -उद्दि to look up to. -उप 1 to neglect, overlook, disregard; उपेक्षते यः श्रुयल्लिखितः Ku. 5. 47; R. 14. 34. 2 to let escape, let go, connive at; नपेक्षते क्षणमपि राजा साहसिकं नरं Ms. 8. 344. 3 to look at, consider. -निर् 1 to gaze at steadfastly, mark or view completely; धन्या...निरीक्ष्यमाणः हतया दयालुः R. 2. 52; Bg. 1. 22; Ms. 4. 38. 2 to look for, search after; निरीक्षते केलिवनं प्रविश्य क्रमेण कटकजालमेव Vikr. 1. 29. -पनि 1 to examine, look at or scrutinize carefully; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषासंगतं रहः S. 5. 24; M. 1. 1; Ms. 9. 14. 2 to test, try, put to the test; मायां मनोदाय्य परीक्षितेति R. 2. 62; यत्नात्परिहितः द्रुष्टे Y. 1. 55 carefully tested as to potency. -प्र to see, behold, perceive; तमायां प्रेक्ष Pt. 1; R. 12. 44; Ku. 6. 47; Ms. 8. 147. -प्रति to wait for; संप्रत्यये नः कामोयं कालः कश्चित्परीक्ष्यतां Ku. 2. 54; Ms. 9. 77. -प्रतिविधि to look at in return. -वि to see, behold; तं वीक्ष्य वेदधृमतां Ku. 5. 85. -व्यप to mind, care for, respect (oft. with न); न व्यपेक्षते समुद्रकाः प्रजाः R. 19. 6. -सं 1 to see, behold. 2 to think of, consider, take into account तेजसां हि न व्य-संयोज्यते R. 11 1 Ku 6 16. 3 to examine carefully as n

इष्टयो माध्यकारस्य); cf. उपसंख्यान. 5 Impulse, hurry. 6 Invitation, order. 7 A sacrifice. -COMP. -पन्थः a miser; so 'मृष-पशु an animal to be killed at a sacrifice.

इष्टिका A brick &c.; see इष्टका.

इष्टमः 1 Cupid. 2 The spring.

इष्टयः, -य The Spring.

इस् ind. An interjection of anger, pain, or sorrow.

इह ind. 1 Here (referring to time, place or direction); in this place or case. 2 In this world (opp. पर or असुव). -Comp. -असुव ind. in this world and the next world, here and there. -लोकः this world or life. -स्थ a. standing here.

इहत्य a. Being here, of this place or world.

असनीक्ष्यकारित्. -समव 1 to see, inspect. 2 to consider. -समुप to neglect, disregard; see -उप above.

ईक्षकः A spectator.

ईक्षणं 1 Seeing, beholding &c. 2 A look, sight. 3 An eye; इत्यादिशोभा-प्रदितेक्षणेन R. 2. 27; so अलक्षणा.

ईक्षणिकः A fortune-teller.

ईक्षतिः Looking, sight; ईक्षतेर्नाशब्दं Br. Sūt.

ईक्ष्मा 1 Sight. 2 Viewing, considering.

ईक्षिका 1 An eye. 2 A glance.

ईक्षित p. p. Seen, beheld, regarded &c. -तं 1 Look, sight. 2 An eye; अभिमुखे मायि सहतमीक्षितं S. 2. 11.

ईक्ष्, ईक्ष् 1 P. (ईक्षति, ईक्षित) 1 To go, move, vacillate. -Caus. To swing, oscillate. 2 To shake. -With प्र to shake, tremble; ईक्षच्च क्षुभिता क्षितिः Bk. 17. 108; ईक्षच्चक्षुः Bk. 6. 5; Amaru. 1.

ईक्ष्-ईक्ष् 1 A. 1 To go. 2 To censure, blame.

ईक्ष् 2 A. (ईक्ष्ते, ईक्षित) To praise; अदिमीक्षे दुरोक्षितं Rv. 1. 1. 1; शालीनता-मव्रजदीक्ष्यमानः R. 18. 17; Bk. 9. 57 18 15.

ईक्ष् Praise, commendation.

ईक्ष्य pot. p. Praiseworthy, laudable; सर्वतमीक्ष्य भवतः पितेव R. 5. 34.

ईतिः f. 1 Plague, distress, a calamity of the season. The *itis* is usually said to be six: -1 excessive rain; 2 drought; 3 locusts; 4 rats; parrots; and 6 foreign invasions अतिदुष्टिर्नादृष्टिः शलमा मृषकाः शुकः । प्रत्यातना एजान एतेता इत्या रस्ता । निपतका निपति R. 1 63 2 An infectious disease

Travelling (in a foreign country), sojourning. 4 An affray.

ईहक्ता Quality (opp. इयत्ता); विष्णो-रिवास्यानवधारणीय ईहक्त्वया स्वामिवत्तया वा R. 13. 5.

ईहृक्ष-स अ. (क्षी-क्षी f.), also ईहृक्ष Such, of this kind, of this aspect, endowed with such qualities.

ईहृसा 1 Desire to obtain. 2 A wish, desire.

ईहित्त अ. Desired, wished for, dear to. —तं Desire, wish.

ईहृष्ट अ. Striving to obtain, wishing or desiring to get (with acc. or inf., but usually in comp.); सौर-म्यमीन्द्रवि ते हृक्षमात्तत्स R. 5. 63.

ईर 2 A. (ईते, ईर्ण); also 1 P. (p.)

ईरित 1 To go, move, shake (trans. also). 2 To rise, arise or spring from.

—10 U. or Caus. (ईरयति, ईरित)

1 To throw, cast; discharge, dart;

वेरिख महावृत्त Bk. 15. 52. 2 To utter,

pronounce, repeat; इतीरयतीव तथा निरिष्टि

N. 14. 21; Si. 9. 69; Ki. 1. 26; R. 9. 8,

Mā. 1. 25. 3 To set in motion, move,

shake; वातेरितपद्मवाङ्मणिः S. 1. 4 To

employ, use. —With उह् to rise.

(—Caus.) 1 to utter, pronounce,

tell, speak; उदीरितोर्थः पञ्चनापि वृहते Pt.

1. 43; R. 2. 9. 2 to put forth; वदशो-

रौलद्वीरविष्यति R. 8. 62. 3 to throw,

roll down (as dice); R. 6. 18. 4

to raise (as dust). 5 to display;

bring about. —प्र 1 to cast, throw;

S. 2. 2. 2 to propel, send forth;

R. 4. 24. 3 to incite, instigate, set

on. —स 1 to utter, 2 to shake, move.

—समुह् to utter, pronounce.

ईरण The wind —ण 1 Agitating,

moving, driving. 2 Going. 3 =इरण

q. v.

ईरिण a. Desert, barren. —णं A

desert, barren soil; हृद्वैरिव निःशब्दवासी-

दीरिणसन्निभं Rām.

ईहृष See ईहृष.

ईहृम A wound.

ईहृया Wandering about (as a re-

ligious mendicant).

ईहृयिक m. f. A cucumber.

ईहृयि=ईहृयि q. v.

ईहृयि, ईहृयि 1 P. (ईहृयति, ईहृयित) To envy, be jealous of, be impatient of the success of (with dat. of person) इहृयि ईहृयति Sk. ; Si. 8. 36.

ईहृयि, ईहृयि, ईहृयिक a. Envious, jealous.

ईहृयि-र्ण Envy, jealousy, envy of another's success.

ईहृयि (र्ण) छ; ईहृयि (पु) a. Envi-

ous, impatient.

ईहृयि (ली f.) A weapon, a cudgel or a short sword.

ईहृय 2 A. (ईहृय, ईहृयित) 1 To rule, be master of, govern, command (with gen.); अर्थनामीक्षिपे त्वं वयमपि च निरानीहृयि वावृद्धे Bh. 3. 30. 2 To be able, have power; expressed by 'can'; माधुयमीहृयि हरिणान् वहीतुं R. 18. 13. 3 To own, possess.

ईहृय a. 1 Owning, master or lord of; see below. 2 Powerful, supreme.

—हृयः 1 A lord, master; with gen. or

in comp; कथंचिदीहृयः मन्त्रां वधुः Ku. 3.

34; २० वागीश, सुरेश &c. 2 A husband.

3 The number 11. 4 N. of Siva. —हृयः

1 N. of Durgā. 2 A woman having

supremacy; a rich lady. —Comp.

—कोणः the north-east quarter. —पुरी,

—नगरी N. of Benares. —सखः an

epithet of Kubera.

ईहृयानः 1 A ruler, master, lord. 2

N. of Siva; Ku. 7. 56. 3 The sun

(as a form of Siva). 4 N. of Vishnu.

—नी N. of Durgā.

ईहृयिता, त्वं Superiority, greatness,

one of the eight *siddhis* or attributes

of Siva. See अणिमन् or सिद्धि.

ईहृय a. (रा-रि f.) 1 Powerful,

able, capable of (with inf.); Ku.

4. 11. 2 Rich, wealthy. —रः 1 A

lord, master; ईहृयं लोकेश्वरः सेवते Mu. 1.

14. 2 A king, prince, ruler. 3 A rich

or great man; ना प्रच्छेद्वरे धत्ते H. 1.

15; cf. " To carry coals to New-

castle. " 4 A husband; Ki. 9. 39. 5

The Supreme God (परमेश्वर). 6 N. of

Siva; V. 1. 1. 7 The God of love, Cupid. —रा, —री N. of Durgā. —Comp. —निषेधः denial of the existence of god, atheism. —पूजक a. pious, devout. —सङ्घान् a. a temple. —सभा a royal court or assembly.

ईहृय 1 U. (ईहृयति-ते, ईहृयित) 1 To fly away. 2 To look, see. 3 To give 4 To kill.

ईहृयः The month *Āsvinā*; cf. इहृ.

ईहृय ind. Slightly, to some extent,

a little; ईहृयं बुद्धिर्मात्रा S. 1. 3. —Comp.

—उष्ण a. tepid. —कर a. 1 doing little.

2 easy to be accomplished. —जल

shallow water. —पाण्डु a. a little white

or pale, whitish. —पुरुषः a mean or

contemptible person. —रक्त a. pale

red —लभ, —पलभ a. to be got for

little. —हासः slight laughter, a smile

ईहृय The pole or shafts of a car

riage or a plough.

ईहृयिका 1 An elephant's eyeball. 2

A painter's brush. 3 A weapon,

arrow, dart.

ईहृयिः Fire.

ईहृयिका 1 A painter's brush. 2 An

ingot-mould. 3=ईहृयिका q. v.

ईहृयानः-ध्वः See इहृयानः, इहृयः.

ईहृय 1 A. (ईहृयते, ईहृयित) 1 To wish,

desire, think of (with acc. or inf.),

Bg. 16. 12; Bk. 1. 11. 2 To endeavour

to obtain. 3 To aim at or at-

tempt, endeavour, strive; माधुर्यं मधुवि-

दुता रक्षितुं क्षात्रद्विषीहृते Bu. 2. 6; Y. 2.

116. —With सं 1 to wish, desire.

2 to strive to do or perform, strive

for; विद्यानि बाह्येन्यदभिः समीहितुं Ki. 1. 19

ईहृय 1 Wish, desire. 2 Effort, ex-

ertion, activity; Ma. 9. 205. —Comp

—ध्वः 1 a wolf. 2 a division of the

drama consisting of four acts; for

definition &c. see S. D. 513. —वृक

a wolf.

ईहृयित p. p. Wished; sought, striven

for &c. —तं 1 A wish, desire. 2

Effort, exertion. 3 An undertaking,

deed, act; Ki. 1. 20.

उ.

उः N. of Siva, the second of the three syllables in ओम्; see अ. —ind. 1 As a particle used expletively; उ उमेशः Sk. 2 An interjection of:— (a) calling; उ मेति माया तपसा निषिद्धा पश्चादुमाख्यां हृदसी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; (b) anger; (c) compassion; (d) command; (e) acceptance; (f) interrogation; or (g) used merely as an expletive In classical literature used

chiefly with अथ (अथौ), न (ने) and किम् (किम्) ; see those words.

उक्त p. p. (fr. वच्) 1 Said, spoken.

2 Uttered, spoken (opp. अनुमित or

समाधित). 3 Told, addressed; अज्ञाव-

तुक्तोपि सहाय एव Ku. 3. 26. 4 Describ-

ed, related. —क्तं A speech, words

collectively; a sentence. —Comp.

—अनुक्त a. spoken and not spoken

उपसहार a brief description र व

umē, peroration. —निर्वाहः maintain-

ing an assertion. —पुस्तकः a word (fe-

minine or neuter) of which also a

masculine exists, and the meaning

of which differs from that of the

masculine only by the notion of

gender. —प्रत्युक्त speech and reply,

discourse.

उक्ति f. 1 Speech expression

statement स

वन्तो: Chandr. 5. 120; Ms. 8. 104. 2 A sentence. 3 Power of expression, the expressive power of a word; as in एकवचनस्य गण्यते दिवाकरनिशाकौ Ak.

उत्थ 1 A saying, sentence, verse, (सोत्रं). 2 Eulogy, praise. 3 N of the Sāmaveda.

उत्थ 1. 6. U. (उत्थति, उत्थित) 1 To sprinkle, wet, moisten, pour down upon; औक्षणं शोणितमनेना: Bk. 17. 9, 3. 5; Si. 5. 30; Ms. 5. 20; Ku. 1. 54. 2 To emit, send forth. —With अनि to sprinkle, with holy or consecrated water; विरासिं शकुंतलामभ्युक्ष्य S. 4. —परि to sprinkle round about. —प्र to consecrate by sprinkling holy water; प्राणायवे तथा श्राद्धे प्रोक्षितं द्विजकाम्यया Y. 1. 179; Ms. 5. 27. —सं to consecrate by sprinkling; Y. 1. 24.

उत्थण 1 Sprinkling. 2 Consecrating as by sprinkling; वसिष्ठमंत्रोक्षणजातु प्रभावात् R. 5. 27.

उत्थन m. An ox or bull; Ku. 7. 70; (changed to उत्थ in some comp. महोत्थ, दृढोत्थ. &c.) —Comp. —तर: a small bull or ox, cf. वस्ततर.

उत्थ, उत्थ 1 P. (ओत्थति, उत्थति, ओत्थित, उत्थित) To go, move.

उत्था A boiling vessel, a boiler or cooking pot (such as a sauce-pan).

उत्थय a. Dressed or boiled in a pot (as flesh &c.); हृल्यमुत्थं च होमवान् Bk. 4. 9.

उत्थ a. 1 Fierce, cruel, ferocious, savage (as a look &c.); दर्शनः. 2 Formidable, terrific, frightful, fearful; सिंहनिपातस्य R. 3. 60; Ms. 6. 75, 12. 75. 3 Powerful, strong, violent, intense; उग्रतायां वेलां S. 3. intensely hot उत्थोकां Me. 113 v. 1. 4 Sharp, Pungent, hot, 5 High, noble —ग्र: 1 N. of Siva or Rudra. 2 N. of a mixed tribe, descendant of a Kshatriya father and Sūdra mother. 3 N. of a country called Kerala (modern Malabar). 4 The sentiment called रीद्र. —Comp. —गंध a. strong-smelling. (—घः) 1 the Champaka tree. 2 garlic. —वारिणी, —चंडा N. of Durgā. —जाति a. base-born. —दर्शन-रूप a. frightful in appearance, fierce-looking. —धन्वन् a. having a powerful bow. (—म.) N. of Siva and Indra. —शेखरा 'crest of Siva', N. of the Ganges. —तेजः N. of a king of mathurā and father of Kamsa He was deposed by his son; but Krishna, after having slain Kamsa, restored him to the throne.

उत्थपय a. Fierce-looking, frightful, hideous.

उत्थ 4 P. (उत्थति, उत्थित or उत्थ, mostly used in p. p.) 1 To collect, to gather together. 2 To be fond of, delight in. 3 To be proper or fit. 4 To be suited or used to

उत्थित p. p. 1 Fit, proper, right, suitable; उत्थितस्तदुवाचमः U. 3; usually with inf.; उत्थितं न ते मंगलकाले रोदितुं S. 4. 2 Usual, customary; उत्थितेषु करणीयेषु S. 4. 3 Accustomed or used to, in comp.; नीवारमागमेयौचित्यै: R. 1. 50, 2. 25; 3. 54, 60; 11. 9; Ki. 1. 34. 4 Praiseworthy.

उत्थ a. 1 High (in all senses); tall; क्षितिधाराजोत्थ Ku. 7. 68; elevated, exalted (family &c.). 2 Loud, high-sounding; उद्गा: पक्षिण्या: Si. 4. 18. 3 Intense, violent, strong. —Comp. —तर: the cocoa-nut tree. —ताल: (heightened) music, dancing &c. at a tavern. —नीच a. 1 high and low. 2 various. —ललाटा टिका a woman with a high or projecting forehead. —संश्रय a. occupying a high station (said of a planet); R. 3. 13; see Malli. thereon.

उत्थकै: ind. 1 High, above, lofty (fig. also); श्रितोदयोद्विभिसावमुत्थकै: Si. 1. 16, 16. 46. 2 Loud.

उत्थक्षुष a. 1 With the eyes directed upwards, looking upwards. 2 With the eyes taken out, blind.

उत्थेव a. 1 Fierce, terrible, formidable. 2 Quick. 3 Loud, 4 Angry, irascible.

उत्थेद: The last watch of the night.

उत्थय: 1 A collection, heap, multitude; ह्योत्थयेन S. 2. 9; cf. शिलोच्चय also. 2 Gathering, collecting (flowers &c.) उपयोचयं नाटयति S. 4; Ku. 3. 61. 3 The knot of a woman's (wearing) garment. 4 Prosperity, rise.

उत्थरण 1 Going up or out. 2 Utterance.

उत्थल a. Moving. —लं Mind.

उत्थलने Moving away, setting out.

उत्थलित p. p. On the point of going, setting out; R. 2. 6.

उत्थादन 1 Driving away, expulsion. 2 Separation. 3 Eradication, extirpation (of a plant). 4 A kind of charm or magical incantation. 5 Working this charm; ruining one's enemy.

उत्थार: 1 Utterance, pronunciation, declaration. 2 Excrement, dung; मातृद्वार एव स: H. Pr. 16; Ms. 4. 50. 3 Discharge (in general).

उत्थारण 1 Pronunciation, utterance; वाच: rik. 2; वेद. 2 Declaration, enunciation.

उत्थावच a. 1 High and low, irregular; Ms. 6. 73. 2 Various, diverse; Ms. 1. 38; Si. 4. 46.

उत्थूह-ल: The flag of a banner or the banner itself.

उत्थै: ind. 1 Aloft, high, above, upwards (opp. नीच-कै:); विपद्यै: स्थये Bh. 2. 28 उत्थैराप P. 1. 2. 29 2 Loud y with a loud noise 3 Power

fully; very much, greatly; विद्वति भयमुत्थैर्वाक्षमाणा वनांता: Ra. 1. 22. 4 (Used as an adj. in comp. or by itself) (a) high, noble; जनोत्थै: पदलघनोत्थै: Ku. 5. 64; S. 4. 15; Ratn. 4. 19. (b) distinguished, pre-eminent, famous; उत्थैरुच्चै: भवास्तेन Ku. 2. 47. —Comp. —बुध 1 clamour, uproar. 2 loud proclamation. —वाद: high praise. —शिरस a. high-minded, magnanimous; Ku. 1. 12. —श्रवस, —स a. 1 long eared. 2 deaf. (—m.) N. of the horse of Indra (said to be churned out of the ocean).

उत्थैस्तन ind. 1 Exceedingly high. 2 Very loudly.

उत्थैस्तर-रं ind. 1 Very loud. 2 Exceedingly high; Ku. 7. 68.

उत्थल a. 1 Destroyed, cut down (perhaps for उत्थन); see उत्थिन. 2 Extinct (as a work).

उत्थलत् pres. a. 1 Shining, moving about. 2 Moving, going on. 3 Flying up or away, going up high.

उत्थलने Going or moving upwards.

उत्थादन 1 Covering. 2 Rubbing the body with perfumes.

उत्थासन a. Not amenable to rule or command, unruly.

उत्थास, उत्थिन a. 1 Contrary or opposed to शास्त्र (civil or religious law-books). 2 Deviating from or transgressing the law books.

उत्थिख a. 1 Crested. 2 Flaming, blazing up; R. 16. 87.

उत्थिसि: f. Extirpation, destruction; कोसल Ratn. 4.

उत्थिन p. p. 1 Extirpated, destroyed; cut down or off; उत्थिनाश्रयकातोव कुलटा गोत्रांतरं श्रीगता Mu. 6. 5. 2 Abject, vile.

उत्थिरस a. 1 With the neck raised (lit). 2 High. 3 (Hence) 1 Noble, great, exalted; शैलात्मजापि पितृसुत्थिरसोऽभिलाषं Ku. 3. 75, 6. 70.

उत्थिलीप्त्र a. Full of mushrooms (shut up); कर्तुं यच्च प्रभवति महीमुत्थिली-श्रामन्ध्याम् Me. 11. —अं A mushroom.

उत्थिष्ठ p. p. 1 Left as a remainder. 2 Rejected, abandoned; R. 12. 15. 3 Stale; कल्पना stale idea or invention. —ष्ट 1 Leavings, fragments, remainder (especially of food or sacrifice); नोच्छिद्यं कश्चिद् दद्यात् Ma. 2. 56. —Comp. —अं leavings, offal. —मोदन wax.

उत्थीषक 1 A pillow. 2 The head.

उत्थुष्क a. Dried up, withered.

उत्थून a. 1 Swollen; प्रबलरुदितोत्थूननेन विवाशः Me. 84; उदातोत्थूनमं ह्युपाटितोद-संनिभे K. P. 7; अमवरतद्वितीत्थूनताप्रद्वि Dk. 95. 2 Fat. 3 High, lofty.

उत्थूल a. 1 Unbridled, unruled, unbridled unruled °वाचा P. 3 अन्तु उत्थूल सत्यनय Si. 2. 62.

उत्कण्ठित p p 1 Anxious grieving
for sorrowful 2 Longing for

beloved person or things — ता A mistress longing for her absent lover or husband, one of the eight heroines; she is thus defined:—आगतं कृतचित्तोऽपि देवासायाति यात्रियः । तदनामनष्टः सार्ता विहोक्तं दिता त सा ॥ S. D. 121.

उत्कर्षण *a.* Having the neck up-lifted: उत्कर्षणं दासकमित्युवाच Si. 4. 18.

उत्कर्षण *a.* Trembling -प; -पने Trembling, tremor, agitation: किमविक्रमसोत्कर्षं दिशः मयदीक्षसे Amaru 28; Me 72.

उत्कर्षः 1 A heap, multitude. 2 A pile, stack. 3 Rubbish, (सूषेकाकार) Mk. 3.

उत्कर्षकः A kind of musical instrument

उत्कर्षणे 1 Cutting off, tearing out. 2 Rooting out, eradication.

उत्कर्षः 1 Pulling off or upwards. 2 Elevation, eminence, rise, prosperity; निर्नीयः कुलमुत्कर्ष Ms. 4. 244, 9. 24. 3 Increase, abundance, excess; पञ्चानामपि धृतातामुत्कर्षं पुण्यश्रुणाः R. 4. 11. 4 Excellence, highest merit, glory; उत्कर्षः स च धर्मिना यदिदमः सिध्यति लक्ष्मणे चले S. 2. 5. 5 Self-conceit, boasting. 6 Joy.

उत्कर्षणं 1 Drawing upwards. 2 Taking or pulling off.

उत्कर्षः 1 N. of a country, the modern Orissa, or the inhabitants of that country (pl.); जनजाध्यातदिश उत्कर्षः परिकीर्तितः see अण्डः उत्कर्षादाशानाथः R. 4. 38 2 A fowler, bird catcher. 3 A porter.

उत्कर्षण *a.* Having the tail erect and expanded; R. 16. 64.

उत्कर्षलिका 1 Anxiety in general; uneasiness; जातार संकलिका Amaru. 78. Longing for, regretting, missing anything or person 3 Wanton sport, dalliance (हलार). 4 A bud. 5 A wave; क्षमितमत्कर्षलिकातरलं मनः ruffled by waves Mā. 3. 10 (where उत्कर्षलिका also means anxiety); Si. 3. 70. —COMP. —प्रायं a variety of prose composition abounding in compound words and hard letters; भवेदुत्कर्षलिकाप्रायं समासादयं वडाक्षरं Chand. M. 6.

उत्कर्षणं 1 Tearing, pulling up. 2 Ploughing, drawing through (as a plough); सद्यः सीरात्कर्षणद्वारि श्वनमाह्वय नालं Me. 16. 3 Rubbing; Bv. 1. 73.

उत्कर्षः 1 Winning corn. 2 Piling up corn. 3 One who sows corn.

उत्कर्षणः, -सर्न, उत्कर्षणिका Hemming, clearing the throat of mucus.

उत्कर्ष *a.* Wafting, scattering upwards; bearing; Ku. 5. 26, 6. 5; R. 1. 38.

उत्कर्षितेन 1 Praising, celebrating. 2 Proclaiming.

उत्कर्षं Lying down or sleeping with the face (or head) upwards

उत्कर्षण 1 A bag 2 A louse
a Wallen from the family

family; यदि यथा वदति क्षितिपत्न्याः स्वमति किं पितृकुलस्य स्वया ॥ S. 5. 27.

उत्कर्षणः The singing (of the cuckoo).

उत्कर्षः A parasol or umbrella.

उत्कर्षणं Jumping up, springing upwards.

उत्कर्ष *a.* Overflowing the bank.

उत्कर्षलित *a.* Reaching the bank; Si. 3. 70.

उत्कर्ष *p. p.* 1 Drawn up or out, raised, elevated 2 Excellent, eminent, best, highest; Ms. 5. 163, 8. 281; बल° Pt 3. 36 superior in strength. 3 Tilled; ploughed.

उत्कर्षः A bribe; उत्कर्षणमिव ददती K. 232; Y. 1. 338.

उत्कर्षणकः 1 A bribe. 2 The receiver of a bribe; Ms. 9. 258.

उत्कर्षणः 1 Going up or out, departure. 2 Progressive increase. 3 Deviation, transgression, violation.

उत्कर्षणं 1 Going up or out, departure. 2 Ascent. 3 Surpassing, exceeding. 4 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body) *i. e.* death; Ms. 6. 63.

उत्कर्षातिः *f.* 1 Going up or out, departure. 2 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), death.

उत्कर्षातः 1 Going out or up, departure. 2 Surpassing. 3 Violation, transgression.

उत्कर्षाः 1 Clamour, outcry. 2 Proclamation. 3 An osprey (कुररी).

उत्कर्षः Becoming wet or moist.

उत्कर्षः 1 Excitement, disquietude. 2 Disorder of the humours. 3 Sick-ness; particularly, sea-sickness.

उत्कर्षण *p. p.* 1 Thrown upwards, tossed, raised. 2 Held up, supported. 3 Seized or overcome with, struck with; विस्मय° Ratn. 1. 4 Demolished, destroyed. —सः The thorn apple, the Dhātūra plant.

उत्कर्षणिका A crescent-shaped ornament worn in the upper part of the ear.

उत्कर्षणः 1 Throwing or tossing up; पश्चात्क्षेप Me. 47. 2 That which is thrown or tossed up; बिंदुरक्षेपान् विपातुः M. 2. 13. 3 Sending, despatching. 4 Vomiting.

उत्कर्षणक *a.* One who throws or tosses up, who or what elevates or raises; Y. 2. 274. —कः 1 A stealer of clothes &c.; वस्त्राक्षेपणपहरीत्युत्कर्षणकः Mit. 2 One who sends or orders.

उत्कर्षणं 1 Throwing upwards, lifting or tossing up; अतिमानलोहिततली बाहू वदोर्क्षेपणान् S. 1. 30. 2 Throwing upwards, regarded by the Vaisesikas as one of the five *karmans* q v 3 Vomiting 4 Sending away deaps oh 5 A kind of basket for cleaning

उत्कर्षणित *a.* Intermixed, interwoven, set or inlaid with; कुसुमोत्कर्षितान् बलीयतः R. 8. 53, 13. 54.

उत्कर्षला A kind of perfume.

उत्कर्षात *p. p.* 1 Excavated, dug up.

2 Extracted, drawn out; U. 3. 3 Uprooted, plucked up by the roots (lit.); लील° U. 3. 16. 4 (fig.) (a) Eradicated, totally destroyed, annihilated; किमुत्कर्षातं मंदवंशस्य Mu 1; °लवणो मयुरेश्वरः प्रातः U. 7. (b) Deposed, deprived of power or authority; फलेः संवर्धयामासुत्कर्षातप्रतिरोपितः R. 4. 37 (where उत्कर्षात means 'uprooted' also). —ते A hole, cavity, uneven ground. —COMP. —केलिः *f.* digging out earth in sport (by means of horns, tusks &c.); उत्कर्षातकेलिः शृंगायैर्वनश्रीडा निगद्यते.

उत्कर्षातिन् *a.* Uneven, having ups and downs, rugged (opp सम); उत्कर्षातिनी भूमिरिति मया राहिनसंयमनाग्रहस्य मदीकृतेः वेगः S. 1.

उत्कर्ष *a.* Wet, moist.

उत्कर्षः 1 A crest, chaplet, an ornament worn on the crown of the head; उत्कर्षातनदरत वारि मूर्धजेभ्यः Si. 8. 57; cf. कर्णोत्कर्षः 2 An ear-ring; Mā. 5. 18, Bv. 2. 55.

उत्कर्षित *a.* 1 Having ear-rings. 2 Put or worn on the crest; Bh. 3. 129.

उत्कर्ष *a.* Overflowing the bank; R. 11. 58.

उत्कर्षण *p. p.* Burnt, heated, seared; °कनक K. 43. —सं Dried flesh.

उत्कर्षण *a.* 1 Best, excellent (oft. in comp.); द्विजाचम, so ब्र° &c.; प्रविणाचममध्यमोत्कर्षणः संसर्गते जायते Bh. 2. 67. 2 Foremost, uppermost, highest. 3 Most elevated, chief, principal. 4 Greatest, first; Ms. 2. 249. —सः 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 The last person (=first person according to English phraseology). —ना An excellent woman.

—COMP. —अंगं 'the best limb of the body', the head; कश्चिद् द्विपत्तवद्भूतोत्कर्षणः R. 7. 51; Ms. 1. 93, 8. 300; Ku. 7. 41; Bg. 11. 27. —अवस *a.* high and low; °मध्यम good, middling, and bad. —अर्धः 1 the best half. 2 the last half or part. —अहः the last or latest day; a fine or lucky day. —क्षणः, —क्षणिकः (उत्कर्षणः) a creditor (opp. अवर्णः). —पदे a high office. —पु (पु) सः 1 the last person in verbal conjugation; (=first person according to English phraseology). 2 the Supreme Spirit, 3 an excellent man. —श्लोक *a.* of excellent fame, illustrious, glorious, well-known. —संम्रह (°म्रह) intriguing with another man's wife, *i. e.* speaking amorously at he &c —साहस स 1 the highest (or the fixed) pecuniary punishment a fine of 1000 (or according to some 20000) dan.

उत्तमीय *a.* Uppermost, highest, best, principal.

उत्तमः, भनं 1 Upholding, propping, supporting; भवनोत्तमस्तंभान् K. 260. 2 A prop, stay, support. 3 Stopping, arresting.

उत्तर *a.* 1 Being or produced in the north, northern (declined like a pronoun). 2 Upper, higher (opp. अधर.); अवतनोत्तरकायं R. 9. 60. 3 (a) Later, latter, following, subsequent (opp. पूर्व); पूर्वोक्तः-उत्तरमेवः. नीमसाः उत्तरार्धः &c.; रामचरितं. (b) Future, concluding. 4 Left (opp. दक्षिण). 5 Superior, chief, excellent. 6 More, more than (generally as the last member of a comp. with numerals); पञ्चम विज्ञप्तिः 26; अष्टोत्तरं ज्ञं 108. 7 Accompanied or attended with, full of consisting chiefly of, followed by (at the end of comp.); राज्ञां तु चरितार्था दुःखोत्तरैः S. 5; अश्वोत्तरनिक्षिप्ता Ku. 5. 61. 8 To be crossed over.

—रः 1 Future time, futurity. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of a son of Virāṭa. —रा 1 The north; अमृतोत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतास्ता Ku 1. 1. 2 A lunar mansion. 3 N. of the daughter of Virāṭa and wife of Abhimanyu.

—र 1 An answer, reply; प्रचक्रमे च प्रतिवक्तुमुत्तरं R. 8. 47; उत्तरादुत्तरं वाक्यं वदतां मप्रजायते Pt 1. 60. 2 (In law) Defence, a rejoinder. 3 The last part or following member of a compound. 4 (In Mim.) The fourth member of an अधिकरण q. v.; the answer. 5 The upper surface or cover. 6 Conclusion. 7 Remainder, rest. 8 Excess, over and above; see above (उत्तर *a.* 8). 9 Remainder, difference (in arith.).

—र *ind.* 1 Above. 2 Afterwards; तत् उत्तर, इत् उत्तरं &c. —Comp. अधर *a.* higher and lower (fig. also) —अधिकारः, —रिता, —स्वं right to property, heirship, inheritance. —अधिकारिन् *m.* an heir.

—अयनं (°यनं, n being changed to य) 1 the progress of the sun to the north (of the equator); Bg. 8. 24. 2 the period or time of the summer solstice. —अर्ध 1 the upper part of the body. 2 the northern part. 3 the latter half (opp. पूर्वार्ध). —अहः the following day. —आभासः a false reply. —आज्ञा the northern direction.

°अधिपतिः, पतिः an epithet of Kubera. —आषाढा the 21st lunar mansion consisting of three stars. —आसंगः an upper garment; कृतोत्तरासंगं K. 43; Si 2. 19; Ku 5. 16. —इतर *a.* other than उत्तर *i. e.* southern. —(र) the southern direction. —उत्तर *a.* 1 more and more, higher and higher. 2

अन्यत्र *ve eve* *ac* *ea* *ng* *जेन* *ह* *lt i* *y* 2 36 (—र) *a* *ep* *y* *an* *ans* *wer* *rep* *y* *on* *rep* *y* *रेषे*

Mu. 3. —ओष्ठः the upper lip. (उत्तरे-लिङ्गः). —कांडं the seventh book of the Rāmāyana. —कायः the upper part of the body; R. 9. 60. —कालः future time. —कुरु (*m. pl.*) one of the nine divisions of the world, the country of the northern Kurus. —कोसलाः (*m. pl.*) the northern Kosalas; पितुरन्तरमुत्तरकोसलान् R. 9. 1. —क्रिया funeral rites, obsequies. —छद्ः a bed-covering, covering (in general); R. 5. 65, 17. 21. —ज *a.* born subsequently or afterwards. —ज्योतिषाः (*m. pl.*) the northern Jyotishas.

—दायक *a.* disobedient, impertinent. —दिक्षु *f* the north. ईशः, —पालः Kubera the regent of the north. —पक्षः 1 the northern wing or side. 2 the dark half of a lunar month. 3 the second part of an argument, *i. e.* a reply, the reason *pro.* (opp. पूर्वपक्ष); प्रापयन् पवनव्यधिर्गिरिसुत्तरपक्षताम् Si. 2. 15. 4 a demonstrated truth or conclusion. 5 the minor proposition in a syllogism. 6 (in Mim.) the fifth member of an *Adhikarana* q. v. —पटः 1 an upper garment. 2 a bed-covering (उत्तरच्छदः).

—पथः the northern way, way leading to the north. —पदं 1 the last member of a compound. 2 a word that can be compounded with another. —पश्चिमा the north-west. —पादः the second division of a legal plaint. —पुरुषः

—उत्तमपुरुषः q. v. —पूर्वा the north-east. —पच्छदः a coverlid, quilt. —प्रत्युत्तरं 1 a dispute, debate; retort. 2 the pleadings in a law-suit. —फ (फा) ह्युनी the twelfth lunar mansion consisting of two stars. —आद्रपद्-दा the 26th lunar mansion consisting of two stars. —मीमांसा the later Mīmāṃsā, the Vedānta philosophy, (distinguished from मीमांसा proper, which is usually called पूर्वमीमांसा).

—लक्षणं the indication of an (actual) reply. —वयसः, स *n.* old age, the declining period of life. —वस्त्रे-वासस् *n.* an upper garment, mantle, cloak. —वादिन् *m.* a defendant, respondent. —साधकः an assistant, helper.

उत्तरंग *a.* 1 Ruffled or washed by waves, inundated; tremulous; Mu. 6. 3. 2 With surging waves; R. 7. 36; Ku. 3. 48.

उत्तरतः, —रात् *ind.* 1 From the north; to the north. 2 To the left (opp. दक्षिणतः). 3 Behind. 4 Afterwards.

उत्तरत्र *ind* Subsequently, later or further on, below (in a work), in the sequel.

उत्तरहि *ind.* Northerly, to the north of (with abl.); Bk. 8. 107.

उत्तरीयं-यकं *An* *ppe* *ga* *ment* *उत्तरेण* *ind* (W *h* *ge* *n* *acc* *o* *at* *the* *end* *of* *a* *comp*) *Nort* *wa* *d* *on*

the north side of; तत्रागारं धनमनिपुहादुत्तरे-गात्मदीवं Me. 75 v. 1; Māl. 9. 24.

उत्तरेद्युः *ind.* On a subsequent day, on the day following, to-morrow.

उत्तरज्वलं Violent threatening.

उत्तान *a.* 1 Stretched or spread out, expanded, dilated; U. 3-23. 2 (a) Lying on the back, with the face upwards; Māl. 3; उच्चनोच्छूनमङ्कपाटितो-दत्तनिधे K. P. 7. (b) Upright, erect 3 Open. 4 Open, unreserved, candid, स्वभावोच्चातद्धृदयं S. 5 frank-minded. 5 Concave. 6 Shallow. —Comp. —पादः N. of a king, father of Dhruva. °जः N. of Dhruva, the polar star. —शय *a* sleeping supinely or on the back, lying with the face upwards; वय उत्तानशयः पुत्रकः जनयिष्यति मे हृदयाह्लादं K. 62. (—यः, —य) a little child, suckling, infant.

उत्तापः 1 Great heat, inflammation. 2 Affliction, torment. 3 Excitement, passion.

उत्तारः 1 Transporting over, conveying. 2 Fording. 3 Landing, disembarking. 4 Getting rid of 6 Vomiting.

उत्तारकः 1 A deliverer, saviour. 2 N. of Siva.

उत्तारणं The act of landing, delivering or rescuing. —यः N. of Vishnu.

उत्ताल *a.* 1 Great, strong. 2 Violent, loud (as sound); Si. 12. 31. 3 Formidable, terrific, fierce; उत्तालास्त इमे गभीरपवतः पुण्याः सरिस्सगमाः U. 2. 30; Si. 20. 68; Māl. 5. 11, 23. 4 Arduous, difficult. 5 Elevated, lofty, tall; Si. 3. 8 —लः An ape.

उत्तुग *a.* Lofty, high, tall; कप्रचैवासु-हृगः प्रभुशक्तिं प्रधीयसीं Si. 2. 89; °हमपीदानी 2. 5.

उत्तुषः 'Freed from husks,' fried grain.

उत्तेजक *a.* 1 Instigating, stirring up. 2 Exciting, stimulating; ह्यु, कामं &c.

उत्तेजनं, ना 1 Excitement, instigation, stirring up; °समर्थैः श्लोकैः Mu 4; Mv. 2. 2 Urging on, driving. 3 Sending, despatching. 4 Whetting, sharpening, polishing (weapons &c) 5 An exciting speech. 6 An inducement, incentive.

उत्तोरण *a.* Adorned with raised or upright arches; उत्तारणं राजपथं प्रवेदि Ku. 7. 63; R. 14. 10.

उत्तोलनं Lifting up, raising.

उत्थागः 1 Abandonment, leaving. 2 Throwing, tossing. 3 Renunciation of all worldly attachments.

उत्थासः Extreme fear, terror.

उत्था *a* (Used only at the end of comp) 1 Born r produced from arising or originating from पूर्वस्रो

the north side of; तत्रागारं धनमनिपुहादुत्तरे-गात्मदीवं Me. 75 v. 1; Māl. 9. 24.

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उत्तुषः 'Freed from husks,' fried grain.

उत्तेजक *a.* 1 Instigating, stirring up. 2 Exciting, stimulating; ह्यु, कामं &c.

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उत्थागः 1 Abandonment, leaving. 2 Throwing, tossing. 3 Renunciation of all worldly attachments.

उत्थासः Extreme fear, terror.

उत्था *a* (Used only at the end of comp) 1 Born r produced from arising or originating from पूर्वस्रो

त्यन समरिणेन Ku. 1. 8; 6. 59; R. 12. 82.
2 Standing up, coming up or forth.

उत्थानं 1 The act of rising or standing up, getting up; जनेर्वद्वयुत्थानं Bh. 3. 9. 2 Rising (as of luminaries); R. 6. 31. 3 Rise, origin. 4 Resurrection. 5 Effort, exertion, activity; मेदुल्लददुदोदंरं लघु मवत्युत्थानयोग्यं वपुः S. 2. 5; यद्युत्थानं भवेत्सह Ms. 9. 215, effort (for money), acquisition of property. 6 Energy 7 Joy, pleasure. 8 War, battle. 9 An army 10 A courtyard; a shed where sacrifices are offered. 11 A term, limit, boundary 12 Awakening. -COMP. -एकादशी the eleventh day in the light fortnight of Kārtika when Vishnu rises from his four months' sleep (also called प्रबोधिनी).

उत्थापनं 1 Causing to rise, come up, or get up. 2 Raising, elevating 3 Exciting, instigating. 4 Awakening, rousing (fig. also). 5 Vomiting.

उत्थित p. p. 1 Risen or rising (as from a seat); वचो निशाम्योत्थितमुत्थितः सन् R. 2. 61; 7 10; 3 61; Ku. 7. 61. 2 Raised, gone up; पाशुः Si. 11. 3 Born, produced, sprung up, arisen; वचः R. 2. 61; broken out (as fire). 4 Increasing, growing (in strength), advancing 5 Bounded. 6 Extended, stretched; S. 4. 4. -COMP. -अंगुलिः the palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

उत्थितिः f. Elevation, rising up.
उत्थक्ष्मन् a. With up-turned eyelashes; उत्थक्ष्मणोर्मननयोरुपसृज्यते S. 4. 15; V. 2.

उत्थतः A bird.

उत्थतनं 1 Flying up, a spring. 2 Rising or going up, ascending.

उत्थताक a. With uplifted banners, where flags are hoisted; पुंश्रुतः पुस्तताकं R. 2. 74.

उत्थतिष्ठु a. Flying, going up.

उत्थातः f. 1 Birth; विपदुत्थातनासुप-स्थिता R. 8. 83. 2 Production; कुक्षे कुक्षमोत्थातिः श्रूयते न तु दृश्यते S. 11. 17 3 Source, origin; उत्थातिः साधुतायाः K. 45. 4 Rising, going up, becoming visible. 5 Profit, productiveness, produce.-COMP. -व्यञ्जकः a type of birth (as investiture with the sacred thread); a mark of twice-born; Ms. 2. 68.

उत्थयः A wrong road (fig. also); दुरोत्थयवर्तितस्य कार्यकार्यमजसतः । उत्थयवर्तितस्य न्याय्यं भवति शासनं ॥ Mb. (परित्यागो विधीयते Pt. 1. 306); Si. 12. 24. -यं ind. Astray, on the wrong road.

उत्थय p. p. 1 Born, produced, arisen. 2 Risen, gone up. 3 Acquired.

उत्थल a. Fes eea, emaciated ca
-छ 1 A blue lotus, a y lotus or R. 3

36, 12. 86; Me. 26; नीलोत्थलपत्रवारया S. 1. 18; so स्क° 2 A plant in general. -COMP. -अक्ष, चक्षुस् a. lotus-eyed -पत्रं 1 a lotus leaf. 2 a wound caused by a female's finger-nail, nail-print.

उत्थलिन् a. Abounding in lotus-flowers. -नी 1 An assemblage of lotus-flowers. 2 A lotus plant having lotuses.

उत्थवनं Cleaning, purifying; Ms. 5. 115.

उत्थावः 1 Eradication, destroying root and branch. 2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्थाटन Uprooting, eradicating, destroying root and branch.

उत्थाटिका The external bark of a tree.

उत्थाटिन् a. (oft. at the end of comp.) Eradicating, tearing out; कौलोत्थाटीव वानरः Pt. 1. 21.

उत्थातः 1 Flying up, a spring, jump; एकांशतेन at one jump. 2 Rebounding, rising up (fig. also); करनिहतकंदुकसमाः पातोत्थाता सदुत्थायां H. 1. v. l. 3 A portent, any portentous or unusual phenomenon boding calamity; उत्थतेन ज्ञापिते च Vārt; Ve. 1. 2; सापि सुकुमारसंगेतुत्था-तपससा केवं K. P. 10. 4 Any public calamity (as an eclipse, earthquake &c.); केतु K. 5; वृमलेखा Ketu; Māl. 9. 48. -COMP. -पवनः, -वातः -वातालिः portentous or violent wind, whirlwind a hurricane; R. 15. 23.

उत्थाद a. With the feet up-lifted -दः Birth, production, appearance; दुग्धे च जाणितोत्थादे शाखांगच्छेदने तथा Y. 2. 225; भंगुरं Pt. 2. 177. -COMP. -कायः, -यनः 1 a child. 2 a kind of partridge.

उत्थादक a (दिका f.) Productive, effective, bringing about. -कः A producer, generator, a father. -कं Origin, cause.

उत्थादन् Giving birth, production, generating; उत्थादन्मनसवस्य जातस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

उत्थादिन् a. Produced, born; सर्वमुत्था-दि भंगुरं H. 1. 208

उत्थादिका 1 N. of a certain insect, the white ant. 2 A mother.

उत्थाली Health.

उत्थिजरल a 1 Unconfined, uncon- d. 2 Out of order, excessively confined

उत्थिडः 1 Pressing out. 2 (a) Gush, gushing flow; बाष्पेत्थिडः K. 296; उत्थिड इव धूमस्य मोहः प्रागज्जुगोति मां U. 3. 9; नयनसलिलोत्थिडः रुद्रावकाशां Me. 91. (b) overflow, excess; दूधेत्थिडे तडागस्य पतीवाहः पतिक्रिया U. 3. 29. 3 Froth, foam.

उत्थिडनं 1 Pressing out 2 Pressing or striking against; K. 82.

उत्थुच्छ With an erect
a 1 br ed b eeling 2
Jovial delighted

उत्थय a. Flashing forth or diffus- ing light, bright. -भः Blazing fire
उत्थसवः Abortion.

उत्थातः, -तनं 1 Hurling, flinging away. 2 Jest, joke. 3 Violent burst of laughter. 4 Ridicule, derision, satire.

उत्थेक्षणं 1 Looking into, perceiving 2 Looking upwards. 3 Guess, conjecture. 4 Comparing.

उत्थेक्षा 1 Conjecture, guess 2 Carelessness, indifference. 3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, which consists in supposing उत्थेय and उत्थान as similar to each other in some respects and in indicating, expressly or by implication, a probability of their identity based on such similarity; e. g. लिपटीव तमोगानि वर्षतीवर्जने नभः Mk. 1. 34; स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानंदः Ku. 1. 1; cf. S. D. 686-692 and R. G. under उत्थेक्षा also.

उत्थवः A jump, leap, bound. -वा A boat.

उत्थवनं Jumping or leaping up, springing upon.

उत्थल An excellent fruit.

उत्थालः 1 A jump, spring, rapid motion; Mk. 6. 2 The jumping attitude.

उत्थुल्ल p. p. 1 Opened, full blown (as flowers). 2 Widely opened, expanded, dilated (eyes). 3 Swollen, increased in bulk. 4 Sleeping supine ly or on the back; cf. उत्थान. -छे The female organ of generation.

उत्थः 1 A spring, fountain. 2 A watery place.

उत्थसंगः 1 The lap; पुत्रपूर्णेत्थसंग U. 1, V. 5. 10; न केवलमुत्थसंगश्चिरात्तन्मनोरथोपि मे पूर्णः U. 4; Me. 87 2 Embrace, contact, union; Māl. 8. 6. 3 Interior, vicinity. द्वीपद्वीपसंगनिषक्तभातः Ku. 1. 10; शब्दोत्थो Me. 93. 4 Surface, side, slope; इषदे वासिनेत्थसंगः R. 4. 74, 14. 76. 5 The haunch or part above the hip (निनव) 6 The upper part, top. 7 The acclivity or edge of a hill; तुंगं नगोत्थसंगमिवाह रोह R. 6. 3. 8 The roof of a house.

उत्थसंगित a. 1 Associated, joined, brought in contact with; Si. 3. 79. 2 Taken in the lap.

उत्थसजनं Throwing upwards, lifting up.

उत्थय p. p. 1 Decayed. 2 Destroyed, ruined, uprooted, left off; उत्थनोत्थि K. 164 undone; मरुत्थय इवोत्थयविग्रहः K. 54; Pg. 1. 44; निद्रा K. 171 3 Cursed, wretched. 4 Fallen into disuse, extinct (as a book).

उत्थर्गः 1 Laying or leaving aside, abandoning, suspension; Ku. 7. 46 2 Po ng o t d opp ng dow emise on दोषात्सर्वजनतराति Me 19 37 3 A gift donation g v ng away

सखुडं पुः विक्षेप Dk. 130. 2 Rising, ascending. 3 A cover or lid.

उद्वलि *a.* One who hollows the palms and then raises them.

उद्वहवालः 1 A fish. 2 A kind of snake.

उद्वधिः See under उद्व.

उद्व *n.* Water (usually occurring in compounds either at the beginning or at the end, and as an optional substitute for उद्व after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections. In comp. drops its *u*); *e. g.* उद्वि, अच्छोद, क्षीरोद &c. —Comp. —कुम्भः a water-jar; Ms. 2. 182, 3. 68. —ज *a.* aquatic, watery. —धानः 1 a water-jar. 2 a cloud. —धिः 1 the receptacle of waters, ocean; उद्वधिरि निम्नगाशोत्थमववासा विमानना क्वचित् R. 8. 8. 2 a cloud. 3 a lake, any large reservoir of water. 4 a water-jar. कन्या, तेनया, सुता Lakshmi, the daughter of the ocean. निखला the earth. राजः the king of waters, *i. e.* the chief ocean. —सुता N. of Lakshmi, and of Dvārakā, the capital of Krishna. —पात्र, व्री a water-jug, vessel. —पानः —नं a small pool or pond near a well, or the well itself. —मंडूकः (lit.) a frog in a well; (fig.) one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; cf. कूपमंडूक. —पेषः a paste. —चिद्रुः a drop of water; Ku. 5. 24. —मारः a water-carrier, *i. e.* a cloud. —मथः barley-water. —मानः, —नं a fiftieth part of an आठक *q. v.* —मेघः a watery cloud. —लावणिक *a.* salted, briny. —वज्रः a thunder-shower; water-spout. —वासः standing or residence in water; सहस्रवज्रदिवास्तवरा Ku. 5. 26. —वाह *a.* bringing water. —(हः) a cloud. —वाहन *a.* water-vessel. —घ्रातः a jar filled with water —अमृत *n.* butter-milk containing fifty per cent water (*i. e.* 2 parts of butter-milk and 1 part of water). —हरणः a vessel for drawing water.

उद्वतः 1 News, intelligence, full tidings, account, history; अन्वा यनः प्रियोदंत R. 12. 66; कातोदंतः सुद्वतमतः संगमार्गविद्वान् Me. 100. 2 A pure and virtuous man (सद्ग).

उद्वतकः News, intelligence.

उद्वतिका Satisfaction, satiety.

उद्वन्थ *a.* Thirsty. —न्था Thirst; निर्वन्थासुद्वन्थाप्रतीकारः Ve. 6; Bk. 3. 40.

उद्वन्त *m.* The ocean; उद्वन्तच्छायाः B. R. 1. 8; R. 4. 52, 58; 10. 6; Ku. 7. 73.

उद्वयः 1 Rise (fig. also); चंद्रोदय इवोद्वयः R. 12. 36, 2. 73; going upwards. 2 Appearance, production; वनोद्वयः प्राक् S. 7. 30; फलोद्वय R. 1. 5 rising or accomplishment of the fruit; Ku.

3. 18. 3 Creation (opp. प्रलय); Ku 2. 8. 4 The eastern mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to rise) उद्वयद्वयशोकमतिचिभिः V. 3. 6. 5 Advancement, prosperity, rise (opp. व्यसन); तेजोद्वयस्य दुग्धपद्वयसोद्वयान् S. 4. 1; R. 8. 84, 11. 73. 6 Elevation, exaltation, rise, growth; उद्वयमस्तमयं च रघुद्वयात् R. 9. 9, 7. 7 Result, consequence. 8 Accomplishment, fulfilment; उपस्थितोद्वय R. 3. 1; प्राप्तेमस्तमोद्वयः 1. 15. 9 Profit, advantage. 10 Income, revenue. 11 Interest. 12 Light, splendour. —Comp. —अचलः —अद्विः, —गिरिः, —पर्वतः, —शैलः the eastern mountain behind which the sun, moon &c. are supposed to rise; उद्वगिरिः वनालीवालमदापुष्पं Udb.; श्रितोद्वयादेवमिनायमुद्वयैः Si. 1. 16; तत उद्वयनिरिरेक्षे एव Mā. 2. 10. —पर्वतः the plateau of the mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise.

उद्वयनं 1 Rising, ascending, going up. 2 Result. —नः 1 N. of Agastya. 2 N. of the king Vatsa; प्रायश्चित्तोद्वयनकथाकोविद्वयमवद्वयः Me. 30 [A celebrated Prince of the lunar race, who is usually styled Vatsaraja. He reigned at Kausambi, Vasavadatta, Princess of Ujjayini, saw him in a dream and fell in love with him. He was decoyed to that city and there kept in prison by Chandamahasena, the king. But on being released by the minister he carried off Vasavadatta from her father and a rival suitor. Udayana is the hero of the play called Ratnavali and his life has been made the subject of several other minor compositions. See Vatsa also].

उद्वरं 1 The belly; दुग्धरोदापूरणाय Bh. 2. 119; cf. कुशोदरी, उद्वरिरे &c. 2 The interior or inside of anything, cavity; तडागं Pt. 2. 150; R. 5. 70; त्वां कार्यादि कमलोद्वरं वनस्थं S. 6. 19; 1. 19; Amaru. 88. 3 Enlargement of the abdomen from dropsy or flatulence; तस्य होद्वरं जज्ञे Ait. Br. 4 Slaughter. —Comp. —आध्मानः flatulence of the belly. —आमयः dysentery, diarrhoea. —आवर्तः the navel. —आवेष्टः the tape-worm. —आरण 1 a cuirass, armour covering the front of the body. 2 a belly-band —पिशाच *a.* gluttonous, voracious (having a devilish appetite). (—चः) a glutton. —दूरं *ind.* till the belly is full; उद्वरं दूरं Sk. eats his fill. —पौषणः, —भरणं feeding the belly, support of life. —शय *a.* sleeping on the face or on the belly. (—यः) fetus. —सर्वस्वः a glutton, an epicure (one to whom the belly is all-in-all).

उद्वरथिः 1 The ocean. 2 The sun.

उद्वरमरि *a.* 1 Nourishing one's own belly, selfish. 2 Gluttonous.

उद्वरवत्, उद्वरिक-ल *a.* Having a large belly, corpulent, fat.

उद्वरित *a.* Having a large belly,

fat, corpulent. —णी *A* pregnant woman.

उद्वर्कः 1 (*a*) End, conclusion सुतोर्क K. 328 (*b*) Result, consequence, future result of an action किंतु कल्याणोद्वर्कं भविष्यति U. 4; प्रयत्नः सफलोद्वर्क एव Mā. 8; Ms. 4. 176, 11. 10. 2 Future time, futurity.

उद्वर्चिस् *a.* Shining or blazing upwards, radiant, glowing; स्फुरन्नुद्वर्चि सहसा तृतीयदक्षः कृशातुः किल निष्पात Ku 3. 71, 7. 79; R. 7. 24, 15. 76. —म. 1 Fire; प्रक्षिप्तोद्वर्चिं कक्षे शेरते तेजभिमास्तं Si 2. 42, 20. 75. 2 The god of love. 3 N. of Siva.

उद्वरसिन् *A* house, dwelling.

उद्वश् *a.* Bursting into tears, one whose tears gush forth, weeping; R. 12. 14; Amaru. 11.

उद्वसनं 1 Throwing, raising, erecting. 2 Expelling.

उदात्त *a.* 1 High, elevated; अन्यदेः K. 92; Ve. 1. 2 Noble, dignified. 3 Generous, bountiful. 4 Famous, illustrious, great; ललितोदात्तमहिदा Bv. 1. 79. 5 Dear, beloved. 6 Highly or acutely accented (as a Svara); see below. —त्तः 1 The acute accent; उच्चैदात्तः P. 1. 2. 29, तात्वादिषु समगिषु स्थानेषु सर्वमपि निष्प्रबोद्धदात्तः Sk.; see under अनुदात्त also; निहत्यपीनेकपदे य उदात्तः स्वरानिव Si. 2. 95. 2 Gift, donation. 3 A kind of musical instrument, a large drum. —त्तं (In Rhet.) A figure of speech; S. D. 752; cf. also K. P. 10; उदात्त वस्तुनः सम्पन्नमहात्तं चोपलक्षणं.

उदानः 1 Breathing upwards. 2 Breathing, breath in general. 3 One of the five vital airs or life-winds which rises up the throat and enters into the head; the other four being प्राण, अपान, समाच and व्यान; रणदशस्थयं वदन् गान्धर्वकपोपः । उद्वजयति ममोपि उदानो ज्ञान मारुतः ॥ 4 The navel.

उदायुध *a.* With uplifted weapons, upraising weapons; सज्जपकुम्भिनिर्योदैर्भ-वन्निरुदायुधैः Ve. 3. 22; उदायुधानापततस्तान्नाश-क्षेत्रं रावणः R. 12. 44.

उदार *a.* 1 Generous, liberal, munificent. 2 (*a*) Noble, exalted; स तथेति विनेतुर्दापतेः R. 8. 91, 5. 12; Bg. 7. 18. (*b*) High, illustrious, distinguished; कीर्तिः Ki. 1. 18. 3 Honest, sincere, upright. 4 Good, nice, fine; उदारः कलः S. 5. 5 Eloquent. 6 Large, extensive, grand, splendid; R. 13. 79; उदारमेवमव्ययम् 6. 6 richly dressed. 7 Beautiful, charming, lovely; Ku. 7. 14; Si. 5. 21. —र *ind.* Loudly; Si 4. 33. —Comp. —आत्मन्, —चेतस्, —चरित, —मनस्, —सत्त्वं *a.* noble-minded, magnanimous; उदारचरितानां तु वदन्ते कुटुम्बं H. 1. —धी *a.* of sublime genius, highly intelligent; R. 3. 30. —दर्शन *a.* good-looking (having large eyes); Ku. 5. 36.

उद्धारता 1 Liberality. 2 Richness (as of expression); वचस Māl. 1. 7. **उद्दास** *a.* Indifferent, apathetic, unconcerned. —सः, -सिन् *m.* 1 A stoic, philosopher. 2 Indifference, apathy. **उद्दासीन** *pres. p.* 1 indifferent, unconcerned, passive; तदर्थिनमुद्दासीनं स्वमेव पुरुषं विदुः Ku. 2. 13 (taking no part in the creation of the material universe); see सांख्य. 2 (In law) Not involved in any dispute. 3 Neutral (as a king or nation). —नः 1 A stranger. 2 A neutral, an indifferent person; Bg. 6. 9. 3 A common acquaintance.

उद्दास्थितः 1 A superintendent. 2 A door-keeper. 3 A spy, an emissary. 4 An ascetic who has given up his vow.

उद्दाहरण 1 Relating, declaration, saying. 2 Narration, recital, opening a conversation; अथागिरसमग्र्यमुद्दाहरणवस्तुषु Ku. 6. 65. 3 A decorative song or poem, a sort of panegyric beginning with words like जयति and full of alliteration चरणेष्वस्वदीयं जयोदाहरणं ब्रुवा V. 1. जयोदाहरणं बाह्योर्गापयामास किन्नरान् B. 4. 78, V. 2. 14; (येन केनापि तालेन गद्यपद्यसमन्वितं । जयस्तुपकर्मं मालिन्यादिप्रासविचित्रितम् ॥ तदुदाहरणं नाम विमलस्थङ्गांगसंयुतं) Prataparudra 4 An instance, example, illustration; समुदाहातमवततः पराचोद्यति मानिनः । प्रवृत्तिसाधनं तमस्ततोदाहरणं रविः ॥ Si. 2. 33. 5 (In Nyāya) The third member of an Indian syllogism (which has five members). 6 (In Rhet.) An illustration reckoned as a figure of speech by some rhetoricians. It resembles अर्थतरङ्गासः; *e. g.* अमितगुणोपि पदार्थो दोषैरेव निक्षिप्तो भवति । निखिलरसायनराजो गन्धोद्रेण लघुन हव ॥ R. G. (For a clear distinction between the two figures see R. G., under उद्दाहरण). **उद्दाहारः** 1 An example or illustration. 2 The beginning of a speech. **उदित** *p. p.* 1 Risen, ascended; उदितशृणुः Māl. 1; Bv. 2. 85. 2 High, tall, lofty. 3 Grown, augmented. 4 Born, produced. 5 Spoken, uttered (fr. वद्), —Comp. —उदित *a.* well grounded in the Sāstras.

उदीक्षण 1 Looking up to, 2 Seeing, beholding.

उदीची The north; तेनोदीचीं दिशमनुसरः Me. 57.

उदीचीन *a.* 1 Turned towards the north. 2 Northern.

उदीच्य *a.* Living or being in the north. —च्यः The country to the north and west of the river Sarasvati. 2 (Pl.) The inhabitants of this country; R. 4. 66. —च्यं A kind of perfume.

उदीप High water inundation flood.

उदीरण 1 Utterance, pronunciation, expression; उद्वातः प्रणवो वासं न्यवेष्टिभि-रुदीरणं Ku. 2. 12. 2 Speaking, saying. 3 Throwing, discharging (as a missile).

उदीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Grown, risen, produced. 2 Puffed up, elated. 3 Increased, intense.

उद्गच्छः See उद्गच्छ.

उद्गच्छल = उद्गच्छल q. v.

उद्गता A married woman.

उद्देजय *a.* Shaking, causing to tremble, terrifying; उद्देजयान् घृतगणान् न्येषीत् Bk. 1. 15.

उद्गतिः *f.* 1 Going up, rising, ascent. 2 Appearance; rise, origin. 3 Vomiting.

उद्गन्धि *a.* 1 Fragrant; विशुम्भणोद्गन्धिः कुड्मलेशु R. 16. 47. 2 Having a strong smell (good or bad).

उद्गमः 1 Going up, rising (of stars); ascent; आज्यब्रह्मोद्गमेन S. 1. 15. 2 Standing erect (of hair); रोमोद्गमः प्रादुर्बुद्धनायाः Ku. 7. 77; M. 4. 1; Amaru. 36. 3 Going out, departure. 4 Birth, production, creation, परिजातस्योद्गमः Māl. 2; appearance; फलेन सहकारस्य गुणोद्गम इव प्रजाः R. 4. 9; कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कदम्बः U. 3. 20; Amaru. 81. 5 Projection, elevation. 6 A shoot (of a plant); हस्तिगुणोद्गमश्चकया शृगामिः Ki. 5. 38. 7 Vomiting, casting up.

उद्गमन् Rising, becoming visible.

उद्गमनीय *pot. p.* To be gone up or ascended. —यं A pair of bleached or washed clothes (तस्याद्गमनीयं यद्गीतोर्वेद्ययोर्गुम्); वीतोद्गमनीयवासिनी Dk. 42; गृहीत-पशुद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11 (where Malli. renders उद्ग by वीतवस्त्र, and says गुण-हन्तं तु प्रविक्रामिनाय &c.; see *ad loc.*).

उद्गाह *a.* Deep, intense, excessive, much; उद्गाहरोद्गाह Māl. 5. 7, 6. 6. —ह Excess. —*ind.* Excessively, extremely.

उद्गातु *m.* One of the four principal priests at a sacrifice, one who chants the hymns of the Sāmaveda.

उद्गारः 1 (*a.*) Ejection, spitting out, vomiting, giving out, emitting; सर्ज्यसिक्कणद्वान् मधोद्गारसुगन्धिः R. 4. 57; Bh. 2. 36; Me. 63, 69; Si. 12. 9. (3) Oozing, stream, issuing out; R. 6. 60; Mv. 6. 33. 2 Repeating, narration; Māl. 2. 13. 3 Spittle, saliva. 4 Eructation, belching.

उद्गारि *a.* 1 Going up, rising. 2 Emitting, sending forth; R. 13. 47.

उद्गिरण 1 Vomiting. 2 Slavering. 3 Eructation. 4 Extermination.

उद्गीतिः *f.* 1 Singing aloud. 2 Chanting of the Sāmaveda. 3 A variety of the Aryā metre; see Appendix.

उद्गीयः 1 Chanting of the Sāmaveda (the office of an udgātri). 2 The second part of the Sāmaveda, सुयस

उद्गीयविको वसति U. 2. 3. 3 Designation of ओम् the three syllabled name of God.

उद्गीर्ण *a.* 1 Vomited. 2 Emitted, poured out.

उद्गूर्ण *a.* Raised, uplifted; Ve. 6. 12.

उद्गन्धः A section, chapter.

उद्गन्धि *a.* Untied (fig. also).

उद्गन्धः, —हर्ण 1 Taking up, raising. 2 An object that can be accomplished by religious or other acts. 3 Eructation.

उद्ग्राहः 1 Lifting or taking up. 2 Replying in argument; rejoinder. **उद्ग्राहणिका** Replying in argument.

उद्ग्राहित *p. p.* 1 Lifted or taken up. 2 Taken away. 3 Excellent; exalted. 4 Deposited, delivered. 5 Bound, tied. 6 Recalled, remembered.

उद्ग्रीवः, उद्ग्रीविन् *a.* With the neck uplifted; उद्ग्रीविर्महोदः M. 1. 21; Amaru. 63.

उद्गः 1 Excellence, eminence; (at the end of comp.); ब्रह्मणोद्गः = an excellent or superior Brāhmaṇa; उद्गा-द्वयश्च नियतालिगा न तु विशेष्यलिगाः Sk.; cf. नतल्लिकामचारिका प्रकांडमुत्तमलज्जो प्रशस्तवाचका-न्यसूनि Ak. 2 Happiness. 3 The hollow hand. 4 Fire. 5 A model. 6 Organic air in the body.

उद्गमः A carpenter's bench (the plank on which he works); लौहोद्गम-घनस्कंवा ललितापघनां त्रियं Bk. 7. 62.

उद्गहनः, —ना Friction, striking against; Me. 61.

उद्गर्षण 1 Rubbing, rubbing up, यस्मोद्गर्षणलोहकैरपि सदा घृते न जातः किमः Mk. 2. 11. 2 A cudgel.

उद्गाटः A watch or guard-house.

उद्घाटकः 1 A key. 2 The rope and bucket of a well (—के also).

उद्घाटन *a.* (नी *f.*) Opening, unlock- ing; यमं यो न करोति निदिनमतिः स्वर्गलोद्घाटन H. 1. 153. —नं 1 Opening; Ve. 1. 2 Raising, lifting up. 3 A key. 4 The rope and bucket of a well, a water-wheel.

उद्घातः 1 Beginning, commence- ment; उद्घातः प्रणवो वासं Ku. 2. 12, आकुमारकयोद्घातं शालिग्रामो जययशः R. 4. 20. 2 Allusion, reference. 3 Striking, wounding. 4 A stroke, blow, wound. 5 Jolting, shaking (as of a carriage), Si. 12. 2; R. 2. 72; Ve. 2. 28. 6 Rising, elevation. 7 A club, mallet. 8 A weapon (in general). 9 A division of a book, chapter; section.

उद्घोषः 1 Announcing aloud, proclaiming. 2 Popular talk, general report.

उद्गेशः 1 A bug. 2 A louse. 3 A mosquito

उद्द *a.* 1 With the stalk, stem, or staff raised or rising up; उद्दपन्नं गृह-दीपिकाणां B. 16. 46; उद्दलतपत्राः Māl. 6. 2 Formidable, terrific. —COMP.—पालः 1 a punisher. 2 a kind of fish. 3 a kind of serpent; (cf. उद्दपाल)

उद्दतर *a.* 1 Large-toothed or having projecting teeth. 2 High, tall. 3 Terrific, formidable.

उद्दति *a.* 1 Energetic. 2 Humble.

उद्दाने 1 Binding, confinement; उद्दाने क्रियमाणे तु मस्त्रानां तत्र रज्जुभिः Mb. 2 Taming, subduing. 3 The middle, the waist. 4 A fire-place. 5 The submarine fire.

उद्दान *a.* 1 Unbound, unrestrained, unchecked, free; Si. 4. 10. 2 (a) Strong, powerful; Pt. 3. 148. (b) Furious, intoxicated; श्रोतस्सुहृन्मदिग्गे R. 1. 78; Si. 11. 19. 3 Dreadful. 4 Self-willed. 5 Luxuriant; large, great, excessive; Me. 25; Ratn. 2. 4. —नः 1 N. of Yama. 2 N. of Varuna. —नं and. Violently, fiercely, strongly; अयोदासं ज्वाल्यतः U. 3. 9.

उद्दालकं A kind of honey.

उद्दित *a.* Tied, bound.

उद्दिष्टं *p. p.* 1 Mentioned, particularized, specially told. 2 Desired, wished for. 3 Explained, taught &c.

उद्दीपः 1 Inflaming, lighting. 2 An inflamer.

उद्दीपक *a.* 1 Exciting. 2 Lighting, inflaming.

उद्दीपनं 1 Inflaming, exciting. 2 (In Rhet.) That which excites or feeds (a sentiment or *rasa*), see आलंबनं. 3 Illuminating, lighting. 4 Burning of a body.

उद्दीप्त *a.* Shining, blazing. —प्रः, —मे Bdelium.

उद्दुत *a.* Proud, haughty.

उद्देशः 1 Pointing to or at, directing. 2 Mention, specification. 3 Illustration, explanation, exemplification. 4 Ascertainment, inquiry, investigation, search. 5 A brief statement or account; एष उद्देशतः श्रोको विश्वेर्विस्तरो मया Bg. 10. 40. 6 Assignment. 7 Stipulation. 8 Object, motive. 9 A spot, region, place; अहो प्रवातहममोयमुद्देशः S. 3; M. 3.

उद्देशकः 1 An illustration, example. 2 (In Math.) A question, problem.

उद्देश्य *pot. p.* 1 To be illustrated or explained. 2 To be intended or aimed at. —इयं 1 The object in view, an incentive. 2 The subject of an assertion (opp. विधि); see the word अनुवाय also.

उद्द्योतः Light, lustre (lit. and fig.); विभिन्नैः कृतोद्द्योतं Mb.; कुलोद्द्योतकरी तव Rām. adorning or gracing. 2 A division of a book, chapter section

उद्द्वान Flight, retreat.

उद्दत *p. p.* 1 Raised up, elevated, lifted up; लङ्गलसुद्धतं धुम्न Bk. 9. 7. आनोद्धतैरपि रज्जोभिः S. 1. 8 raised; R. 9. 50; heaved; Ki. 8. 53. 2 Excessive, very much, exceeding. 3 Haughty, vain, puffed up; अशुचयोद्धतः R. 12. 63. 4 Harsh. 5 Excited, inflamed, intensified; मनोमन्त्राणां Ki. 9. 68, 69; नवोद्धताः प्रत्यविलं विचित्रः Ku. 3. 31. 6 Majestic, stately; अतिरुद्धता नमयतीव गतिधरिणी U. 6. 19 Rude; ill-mannered. —तः A king's wrestler. —COMP.—मनः, मनस्क *a.* high-minded, haughty, proud.

उद्धतिः *f.* 1 Elevation. 2 Pride, haughtiness; Si. 3. 28. 3 Rudeness, insolence. 4 A stroke.

उद्धमः 1 sounding, blowing. 2 Breathing hard, panting.

उद्धरणं 1 Drawing or taking out, taking off (clothes &c.). 2 Extraction, pulling or tearing out; कंठ्यं Ms. 9. 252; बहुषोरुद्धरणं Mit. 3 Extricating, deliverance, rescuing (from danger); द्विगोद्धरणोचितस्य R. 2. 25; स बहुषो विपन्ना नामावुद्धरणक्षमः H. 1. 3. 4 Eradication, extermination, deposition. 5 Lifting, raising. 6 Vomiting. 7 Final emancipation. 8 Acquittance of debt.

उद्धर्तु, उद्धारक *a.* 1 One who raises or lifts up. 2 A sharer, co-heir.

उद्धर्ष *a.* Delighted, glad. —र्षः 1 Great joy or delight. 2 Courage to undertake a thing. 3 A festival (especially a religious one).

उद्धर्षणं 1 Animating. 2 Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill.

उद्धवः 1 A sacrificial fire. 2 A festival, holiday. 3 N. of a Yādava, uncle and friend of Krishna. [When Krishna was taken by Akra to Mathura, Uddhava was implored by the citizens of Gokula to go and fetch him. He was very much attached to Krishna. On seeing the destruction of the Yādavas to be inevitable, he went to Krishna and asked him what to do; whereupon he was told to go to Badarikasrama to practise penance and to secure heaven. He is the subject of two short poems, उद्धवदूत and उद्धवसंदेश.]

उद्धस्त *a.* Extending or raising the hands.

उद्धानं 1 A fire-place. 2 Ejecting, vomiting.

उद्धात *a.* Ejected, vomited. —तः An elephant out of rut.

उद्धारः 1 Drawing out, extraction. 2 Deliverance, redemption, saving, rescuing, extrication. 3 Raising, lifting up. 4 (In law) A part to be set aside from the paternal property for the benefits of the eldest son; the surplus allowed by Law to the eldest beyond the shares of the younger brothers Ms. 9 112 5 The sixth

part of booty taken in war which belongs to the king; Ms. 7. 97. 6 Debt. 7 Recovering property. 8 Final beatitude.

उद्धारणं 1 Raising, elevating. 2 Rescuing, drawing out of (danger), delivering.

उद्धुर *a.* Unrestrained, unchecked, free. 2 Firm, intrepid. 3 Heavy, full of; Si. 5. 64. 4 Thick, gross. 5 Able, competent; Bv. 4. 40.

उद्धूत *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, fallen from; raised or thrown up; मास्तभरोद्धूतोपि ब्रूलिजः Dhan. V. 2 Exalted, high

उद्धूतनं 1 Throwing upwards, raising. 2 Shaking.

उद्धूपनं Fumigating.

उद्धूलनं Powdering, sprinkling with dust or powder; मस्सोद्धूलनं K. P. 10.

उद्धूपणं Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation.

उद्धूत *p. p.* 1 Drawn up or out, extracted &c. 2 Raised, elevated, lifted up. 3 Uprooted, eradicated, उद्धूतारिः R. 2. 30.

उद्धूतिः *f.* 1 Drawing or pulling out, extracting. 2 An extract, passage selected. 3 Delivering, rescuing. 4 Especially, delivering or purifying from sin, final liberation; वपते तीर्थानि व्रतितमिह यस्मोद्धूतिविधौ G. L. 28.

उद्धमानं A fire-place, stove.

उद्धमः (उद्धमयुद्धमिति उद्धमः Malli.) N. of a river; तोयदाम इवोद्धममिवो. R. 11. 8.

उद्धंध *a.* Loosened. —धः, —धनं 1 Tying up, hanging. 2 Hanging oneself.

उद्धंधकः N. of a mixed tribe (doing the duty of washermen); of Usanas.—आवेगवेन विषयां जातास्तात्रोपजीविनः । तस्यैव नृपकन्यायां जातः सुनिक उच्यते ॥ सुनिकस्य नृपायां तु जाता उद्धंधकाः स्मृताः । निर्वै जयेयुर्वैस्त्राणि अष्टाशकं भवत्यतः ॥

उद्धल *a.* Strong, powerful.

उद्धाप *a.* Filled or suffused with tears; Ki. 3. 59.

उद्धाहु *a.* Having the arms raised, stretching or extending the arms, प्रांशुलये फले लोनावुद्धाहुवि वामनः R. 1. 3

उद्धूद *p. p.* 1 Awakened, aroused, excited. 2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; Māl. 1. 40. 3 Reminded. 4 Recalled to memory (as an object seen before).

उद्देयः, —धनं 1 Awakening, reminding. 2 Recalling to memory, rousing up; ननु कथं यमादित्यबुद्धोपकारिः सीतादिनि सामाजिकानां सुखदोषः S. D. 3, 60 उत्.

उद्देयक *a.* 1 Reminding—that which reminds or calls to remember

ance. 2 Exciting. —कः N. of the sun.

उद्भट *a.* 1 Excellent, pre-eminent; पदे पदे सति भटा उद्भटाः N. 1. 132. 2 Exalted, magnanimous. —टः 1 A fan for winnowing corn. 2 A tortoise.

उद्भवः 1 Production, creation, birth, generation (lit. and fig.); इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे K. P. 1; Y. 3. 80; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'springing or arising from,' 'produced from'; ऊरुद्भवा V. 1. 3; मणिराकरोद्भवः B. 3. 18. 2 Source, origin. 3 N. of Vishnu.

उद्भाषः 1 Production, generation. 2 Magnanimity.

उद्भावनं 1 Thinking, thinking over. 2 Production, generation, creation. 3 Inattention, neglect, disregard.

उद्भावनित्व *a.* Raising upwards, exalting (fig. also).

उद्भासः Radiance, splendour.

उद्भासित्व, उद्भासर *a.* Shining, radiant, splendid; विद्वषणाद्भासि सिन्दुरभोगि वा Ku. 5. 78; Mk. 8. 38; Amaru. 81.

उद्भिद् *a.* Sprouting, shooting forth. —म 1 A sprout or shoot (of a plant); अकुरोऽभिनवोद्भिदि Ak. 2 A plant. 3 A spring, fountain. —COMP. —ज *a.* (उद्भिज्) sprouting, germinating (as a plant). (—जः) a plant. —विद्या the science of botany.

उद्भिद् *a.* Sprouting, germinating.

उद्भूत *p. p.* 1 Born, produced, generated. 2 Lofty (lit. and fig.). 3 Perceptible, capable of being perceived by the senses; as a sign.

उद्भूतिः *f.* 1 Generation, production. 2 Elevation, exaltation, prosperity; वरः शंखलं हेष त्वत्कुलोद्भूतये विधिः Ku. 6. 82.

उद्भूद्ः, —द् 1 Breaking through or out, becoming visible; appearance, manifestation, or growth; उमास्तनोद्भूदमह प्रवृद्धः Ku. 7. 24; तं यौवनोद्भूदविशेषकत R. 5. 38; Si. 18. 36. 3 A spring, fountain. 4 Horripilation; as in पुलकोद्भूद.

उद्भूमः 1 Whirling, turning round, flourishing. (as of a sword). 2 Wandering. 3 Regret.

उद्भूमणं 1 Moving or wandering about. 2 Rising.

उद्यत *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up; असिः, पाणिः &c. 2 Persevering, diligent, active. 3 Bent, drawn (as a bow); Ki. 1. 21. 4 Ready, prepared, on the point of, eager, bent or intent on, engaged in, with dat., loc., inf. or usually in comp.; उद्यतः स्वेष्ट कर्मसु R. 17. 61; हतु स्वजनसुखताः Bg. 1. 45; जयं, वषं &c.

उद्यमः 1 Raising, elevation. 2 Strenuous or assiduous effort, exertion diligence perseverance निशम

चैनां तपसे कृतोयमां Ku. 5. 3; शशाक मेना न नियतमुद्यमात् 5 firm resolve; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः Pt. 2. 131. 3 Readiness, preparation. —COMP. —भूत् *a.* striving hard; Bh. 2. 74.

उद्यमनं Raising, elevation.

उद्यमिन् *a.* Diligent, persevering.

उद्यानं 1 Going or walking out. 2 A garden, park, pleasure-garden; बाह्योद्यानस्थितहरशिरश्चंद्रिकायैतद्वर्णा Ms. 7. 26, 33. 3 Purpose, motive. —COMP. —पालः, —पालकः, —रक्षकः a gardener, superintendent or keeper of a garden; Ku. 2. 36.

उद्यानकं A garden, park.

उद्यापनं Bringing to a conclusion, completing finishing (as व्रतोद्यापन).

उद्योगः 1 Effort, exertion, industry; तद्विवर्ति सचिवत्यज्येजोद्योगमात्मनः Pt 2. 140. 2 Work, duty, office; तुल्योद्योगस्तव दिनकृतश्चाविकारो मते नः V. 2. 1. 3 Perseverance, diligence.

उद्योगिन् *a.* Active, persevering, industrious.

उद्ः A king of aquatic animal.

उद्गः 1 The pin of the axle of a carriage. 2 A cock.

उद्गवः A loud noise, uproar.

उद्भिक् *p. p.* 1 Increased, excessive, abundant. 2 Distinct, evident.

उद्भुज *a.* Destroying, undermining (as a bank); as in इलमुद्भुज q. v.

उद्भेकः Increase, excess, preponderance, abundance; ज्ञानोद्भेकाद्विचरितत्वमोक्षयः सत्त्वविद्याः V. 1. 23; गत्योद्भेकं जयनपुल्लि Si. 7. 74.

उद्भत्सरः A year.

उद्भपनं 1 A gift, donation. 2 Pouring or shaking out.

उद्भमनं, उद्भतिः *f.* Vomiting, ejecting.

उद्भर्तः 1 A remainder, surplus. 2 Excess, preponderance. 3 Rubbing or smearing the body with perfumes.

उद्भर्तनं 1 Going up, rising. 2 Springing up, growth. 3 Prosperity, elevation. 4 Turning from side to side; springing up; चतुर्दशफरोद्भर्तनप्रोक्षितानि Me. 40. 5 Grinding, pounding. 6 Rubbing and cleaning the body with perfumes or fragrant unguents, or the unguents used for this purpose or to relieve pain.

उद्भर्षनं 1 Increase. 2 Sly or suppressed laughter.

उद्भह *a.* 1 Carrying, leading up. 2 Continuing, perpetuating (as a family); इल° U. 4; so रुद्भह° 4. 22; R. 9. 9. 11. 54. —हः 1 A son. 2 One (i. e. the 4th) of the seven courses of air. 3 Marriage. —ह्रा A daughter.

उद्भहनं 1 Marrying. 2 Supporting, holding or lifting up, carrying; सुवः प्रयुक्तोद्भहनक्रियायाः R. 13. 1, 14. 20; R. 2. 18 Ku 3 13 3 Being carried on dng Ms 8 370

उद्धान *a.* Vomited, ejected. —नं 1 Ejecting, vomiting. 2 A stove.

उद्धानं *a.* 1 Vomited. 2 Out of rut (as an elephant).

उद्घापः 1 Ejection, throwing out. 2 Shaving. 3 (In logic) Non-existence of a subsequent consequent on the absence of an antecedent (Wilson).

उद्घासः 1 Banishment. 2 Abandonment. 3 Killing.

उद्घारनं 1 Expelling, banishing. 2 Abandoning. 3 Taking out of or away (from the fire) 4 Killing.

उद्वाहः 1 Bearing up, supporting. 2 Marriage, wedding; असवर्णास्वयं ज्यौ विचिरद्वाहकर्मणि Ms. 2. 43. (The Smritis mention 8 forms of marriage:—ब्राह्मो देवस्तथा चार्णः प्राजापयस्त्वयस्वर 1 गार्ग्यो राक्षसश्चैव वैशाखश्चाहमःस्तः) ॥

उद्वाहनं 1 Lifting up. 2 Marriage. —नी 1 A cord. 2 A small shell, cowrie (बराटिका).

उद्वाहिक *a.* Relating to marriage, matrimonial (as a Mantra); Ms. 9. 95.

उद्वाहिन *a.* 1 Raising, drawing up. 2 Marrying. —नी A rope, cord.

उद्भिन्न *p. p.* Grieved, afflicted, sorrowful, anxious (as for any absent lover).

उद्भीक्षणं 1 Looking up or upwards. 2 Sight, an eye, seeing, looking at; सत्त्विनीर्भीक्षणकोद्भीक्षुवं R. 3. 1.

उद्भीजनं Fanning.

उद्भृहणं Increase, growth.

उद्भृवत् *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated. 2 Flowing out, overflowing; उद्भृव क इव उद्यावहः पेशां Si. 8. 18. (where उ means also 'gone astray, ill behaved').

उद्भेगः 1 Trembling, shaking, waving. 2 Agitation, excitement; Bg. 12. 15. 3 Alarm, fear; शान्तोद्भेगस्तमितनयनं दृष्टमकिर्मवान्ता Ms. 36; R. 8. 7. 4 Anxiety, regret, sorrow. 5 Admiration, astonishment. —नं A betelnut (fruit).

उद्भेजनं 1 Agitation, anxiety 2 Infliction of pain, torture; उद्भेजनकरेद्वै-श्रिहृदित्वा प्रवासयेत् Ms. 8. 352. 3 Regret.

उद्भेदि *a.* Having a raised seat or throne in it; विमानं नवमुद्भेदि R. 17. 9.

उद्भेपः Shaking, trembling, excessive tremor.

उद्भेल *a.* 1 Overflowing its banks (as a river); R. 10. 34; K. 333. 2 Transgressing the proper limits.

उद्भेलित *p. p.* Shaken, tossed up. —नं Shaking.

उद्भेसन *a.* 1 Loosened; कयाचिद्भेसनवा-तनात् R. 7. 6; Ku. 7. 57. 2 Freed from bonds, unbound. —नं 1 The act of surrounding or enclosing. 2 An enclosure, fence. 3 A pain in the buttocks or back of the body

उद्भोद् *a.* A husband.

उधस् *n.* An udder; see उधस्.
उद् 7. P. (उत्ति, उच-उध) To wet, moisten, bathe; यः युधिषी पयसोदति.

उदन्त Moistening, wetting.

उदुरः, उदुरः, उदुरः, उदुरः A mouse, rat.

उच्चत *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated, uplifted (fig. also); Bh. 3. 24; Si. 9. 79; नलोक्षतयुधिषी S. 4. 14. 2 High (fig. also), tall, lofty; great, eminent R. 1. 14; V. 5. 22; Ki. 5. 15; 14. 23. 3 Plump, full (as breasts). --तः A boa (अजगर). --तः 1 Elevation. 2 Ascension, altitude. --COMP. --आनत *a.* elevated and depressed, uneven; चतुरं दृष्टतलत Ak. --चरण *a.* rampant. --शिरस *a.* carrying the head, high proud.

उच्चतिः *f.* 1 Elevation, height (fig. also); see उच्चतिम् below. 2 Exaltation, dignity, rise, prosperity; स्तोत्रे-नोक्तित्वायाति स्तोत्रेनायात्यधोगति Pt. 1. 150; Si. 16. 22; Bv. 1. 40; महाजनस्य संपर्कः कस्य नोक्तित्वायाति H. 3. 3 Raising. --COMP. --ईशः N. of Garuda (lord of उच्चति).

उच्चतिम् *a.* Elevated, projecting, plump (as breasts); सा पीनोच्चतिमस्यो-धरुणं च Ak. 30; Si. 9. 72.

उच्चयन् 1 Raising, lifting up. 2 Height.

उच्चय *a.* Erect, upright, lofty, high (fig. also); उच्चयताप्रपदमंडपनिहितं तद् Si. 5. 61.

उच्चयः, उच्चायः 1 Raising, elevating. 2 Height, elevation. 3 Analogy, resemblance. 4 Inference.

उच्चयन् 1 Raising, elevating, lifting up. 2 Drawing up water. 3 Deliberation, discussion. 4 Inference.

उच्चस *a.* Having a prominent nose; उच्चसं दधती दधन् Bk. 4. 18.

उच्चादः Crying out, roar; humming, chirping &c.

उच्चाभ *a.* 1 Having a projecting navel, corpulent.

उच्चाहः 1 Projection, protuberance. 2 Tying up, binding. --हं Sour gruel made from the fermentation of rice.

उच्छिद्र *a.* 1 Sleepless, awake; तामुच्छिद्रामवादिशतं सौम्यातायनस्य Me. 88. विगयमलुच्छिद्र एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4; Mu. 4. 2 Expanded, full-blown, budded (as lotuses); उच्छिद्रमुष्माक्षितहस्तनाजा Si. 4. 13, 8. 28.

उच्छेत्तु *a.* Raising. --*m.* One of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उच्चजन्त Emerging, coming out of water.

उच्चस *p. p.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated. 2 Insane, frantic, mad; द्वावज्जोन्मत्तौ V. 2; Ms. 9. 79. 3 Puffed, elevated; wild; Pt. 1. 161; Si. 6. 31. 4 Possessed by a ghost or an evil spirit, Y 2 33 Ms. 3 161 (वायपिपि एम्मेनोपहर Mit) --तः The thorn

apple (पत्तर) --COMP. --कीर्तिः, --वेशः N. of Siva. --गङ्गा N. of a country (where the Gangā roars furiously along). --दृशन, --रूप *a.* mad in appearance. --प्रलपित *a.* spoken in drunkenness or madness. (--तं) the words of a madman.

उच्चथन् 1 Shaking off, throwing off or down. 2 Killing, slaughter; अन्योन्यवृत्तौन्मथनात् R. 7. 52.

उच्चमद् *a.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk; R. 2. 3, 16. 54. 2 Mad, furious, extravagant; Si. 10. 4, 16. 69. 3 Causing intoxication, intoxicating; ननुकरांगना सुदुर्गमवृत्तिनिवृत्ता चित्तताक्षरमुज्जये Si. 6. 20. --दः 1 Insanity. 2 Intoxication.

उच्चमदन *a.* Affected or inflamed with love; तदाप्रमत्तुमदना बभूव Ku. 5. 55.

उच्चमदिष्ट *a.* 1 Mad. 2 Intoxicated, drunk. 3 In rut (as an elephant).

उच्चमन्त्र, --नरक *a.* 1 Excited or disturbed in mind, agitated, uneasy; R. 11. 22; Ki. 14. 45. 2 Regretting, repining for a lost or departed friend. 3 Anxious, eager, impatient.

उच्चमनायते Den. A., उच्चमनीय To be uneasy; to be disturbed in mind.

उच्चमथः 1 Agitation. 2 Killing, slaughter.

उच्चमथन् 1 Shaking off, agitating. 2 Killing, slaughter, hurting. 3 Beating (with a stick).

उच्चमयूख *a.* Shining, radiant; R. 16. 69.

उच्चमर्दन 1 Rubbing, kneading. 2 A fragrant essence used for the purpose of rubbing.

उच्चमाधः 1 Torment, deep pain. 2 Shaking, agitation. 3 Killing, slaughter. 4 A snare or trap.

उच्चमाद् *a.* 1 Mad, insane. 2 Extravagant. --दः 1 Madness, insanity; अहो उच्चमादः U. 3. 2 Intense passion. 3 Lunacy, mania (considered as a disease of the mind). 4 (In Rhet.) Madness considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; चित्तसंमोह उच्चमादः कामशोकमहाद्विभिः S. D. 3; or according to R. G. विप्रलम्भमहाविप्रमत्तमन्दादिजन्माध्य-स्मिक्रान्वायमात्त उच्चमादः 5 Bloom; उच्चमादं वक्षिष पद्मानं S. D. 2.

उच्चमादन *a.* Maddening, intoxicating --तः One of the five arrows of Cupid.

उच्चमान 1 Weighing, measuring upwards. 2 A measure of size or quantity. 3 Price.

उच्चमार्ग *a.* Going to a wrong path. --तः 1 A wrong road, deviation from the right road (fig. also). 2 An improper conduct, evil course

इतिशानि K 165 धवर्क 103 --ई mad Astray Pt. 1 161

उच्चमाजन Rubbing, wiping off removing.

उच्चमितिः *f.* Measure; price.

उच्चमिश्र *a.* Mixed with; variegated

उच्चमिषित *p. p.* Opened (as eyes), blown, expanded &c. --तः A look, glance; Ku. 5. 25.

उच्चमालः, --लन 1 Opening (of the eyes), awaking. 2 Unfolding, opening; U. 6. 34. 3 Expanding, blowing.

उच्चमुख *a.* (खी *f.*) 1 Raising the face, looking up; अद्रेः शृंगं हृदि एव किंस्विदिदुच्छुखीभिः Me. 14, 100; R. 1 39, 11. 26; आश्रम 1. 53. 2 Ready, intent on, on the point of, prepared for; तमरण्यतमाश्रयोच्छुखं R. 8. 12 about to retire to the woods; 16. 9, 3. 12 3 Eager, waiting for, expecting, तस्मिन् संयमिताभाये जाते परिणयोच्छुखे Ku. 6 34; R. 12. 26, 6. 21, 11. 23. 4 Sounding, speaking or making a sound, Ku. 6. 2.

उच्चमुखर *a.* Loud sounding, noisy.

उच्चमुद् *a.* 1 Unsealed 2 Opened, blown, expanded. (as a flower).

उच्चमूलन Plucking up by the roots, eradication, uprooting; न पादमोच्छूलन-किं रुः R. 2. 34.

उच्चमेदा Corpulence, fatness.

उच्चमेधः, --धण 1 Opening (of the eyes), winking; Mu. 3. 21. 2 Blowing, opening, expansion; उच्चमेधं यो मन न सहते जातिष्वेति निशायं K. P. 10; दीर्घिका-कमलोन्मेषः Ku. 2. 33. 3 Light, flash, brilliancy; सतां प्रज्ञोन्मेषः Bh. 2. 114; विद्युदुन्मेषवृद्धि Me. 81. 4 Awakening, rising, becoming visible, manifestation; ज्ञानं Sānti. 3. 13.

उच्चमेचन Unfastening, loosening.

उप *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses (1) nearness, contiguity; उपविशति, उपगच्छति; (2) power, ability; उपकरोति; (3) pervasion, उपकीर्ण; (4) advice, instructing as by a teacher; उपदिशति, उपदेश; (5) death, extinction, उपत; (6) defect, fault; उपधात; (7) giving; उपनयति, उपहरति; (8) action, effort; उपस्था नश्ये; (9) beginning, commencement, उपक्रमते, उपक्रम; (10) study; उपाध्यायः; (11) reverence, worship; उपस्थानं, उपचरति विवरं पुनः. 2 As unconnected with verbs and prefixed to nouns, it expresses nearness, resemblance, contiguity in space, number, time, degree &c., but generally involving the idea of subordination or inferiority; उपकनितिका the finger next to the little finger; उपपुराण a secondary Purāṇa; उपयुक्त an assistant master; उपाध्यक्ष a vicepresident. It usually, however, forms Avyayi. comp. in these senses;

उपरी उपकृत धन &c 3 With numerals it forms and means 'nearly almost उपदिशति

nearly thirty. 4 As a separable preposition (a) with acc. when it means inferiority; उप हरिं भूतः Sk. the gods are inferior to Hari. (b) With loc. it expresses (1) over, above, superior to, उपनिष्के कार्पाणं, उप पराधे हरेर्युगाः; (2) addition.

उपकंठः-ठे 1 Proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood; ग्राम तालीवनस्थामुपकंठं महोदधेः R. 4. 34, 13. 48; Ku. 7. 51; Māl. 9. 2. 2 Space near a village or its boundary. -इन् 1 Upon the neck, near the throat. 2 In the vicinity of, near.

उपकथा A short story or tale.

उपकनिष्ठिका The finger next to the little finger.

उपकरणं 1 Doing service or favour, helping. 2 Material, implement, instrument, means; उपकरणिभावाभावाति U. 3. 3; उपोपकारोपकरणं शरीरं K. 207; Y. 2. 276; Ms. 9. 270. 3 Means of subsistence, anything supporting life. 4 The insignia of royalty.

उपकर्णनं Hearing.

उपकारिका Rumour, report.

उपकर्तुं a. One who does a service or favour, useful, friendly; हीनान्पु-पक्षीणि प्रवृद्धानि विकुर्वते R. 17. 58; उपकर्त्री साहीनं S. D. 624; Si. 2. 87.

उपकल्पनं, -ना 1 Preparation. 2 Fabricating, making.

उपकारः 1 Service, help, assistance, favour, obligation (opp. अपकार); उपकाराकारो हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयोः Si. 2. 37; शान्तिस्तयकारेण नोपकारेण बुजितः Ku. 2. 40, 3 73; Y. 3. 284. 2 Preparation. 3 Ornament, decoration. -रि 1 A royal tent, palace. 2 Caravansera.

उपकार्य a. To be assisted. -र्या A royal house, palace; रस्यां रघुपतिनिधिः स नरोपकार्यं वात्यासरासिन् दशं नदनोऽष्टवास R. 5. 63; a royal tent; 5. 41, 11. 93, 13. 79, 16. 55, 73.

उपकुञ्चिः, -चिका Small cardamoms. उपकुञ्च a. 1 Near, proximate. 2 Solitary, retired, secluded.

उपकुर्वणः A Brāhmana in a state of pupilage (ब्रह्मचारि) who wishes to pass on to the state of a householder (गृहस्थ).

उपकुल्या A canal, trench.

उपकूप्ये ind. Near a well; जलाशयः a trough near a well for watering cattle.

उपकृतिः f., उपक्रिया Favour, obligation.

उपक्रमः 1 Beginning, commencement; रामोपक्रममाचक्ष्वी रक्षःपरिवर्त्तं न्वं R. 12. 42 begun by Rāma. 2 Approach, advance; साहसं forcible advance Māl. 7; so बोधितः लुङ्मातेपक्रमाः ibid. 3 An undertaking, work, enterprise. 4 A plan means, expedient, stratagem, remedy Ms. 7 107 169 R 13 15 Y 1 345 Si

20. 76. 5 Attendance on a patient, practice of medicine. 6 A test of honesty; see उपवा.

उपक्रमणं 1 Approaching. 2 Undertaking. 3 Commencement. 4 (Medic.) Treatment, physicking.

उपक्रमणिका A preface, introduction.

उपक्रीडा A play-ground, a place for playing.

उपक्रोशः, -श्नं Censure, reproach, ignominy; प्राणैरुपक्रोशमलीनसैर्वा R. 2. 53.

उपक्रोष्टु m. An ass (braying aloud).

उपक्र (का) णं The sound of a lute.

उपक्षयः 1 Waste, decay, loss. 2 Expenditure.

उपक्षेपः 1 Throwing at hurling. 2 Mention, allusion, hint, suggestion; कार्थोपक्षेपनादौ तदुपरि स्वयम् Mu. 4. 3; वारणः स्वल्पक्षेपः पापस्य Ve. 5. -3 A threat, specific mention or charge.

उपक्षेपणं 1 Throwing or casting down. 2 Accusing, charging.

उपन a. (At the end of comp. only) 1 Approaching, following, joining. 2 Receiving; Ms. 1. 46; Si. 16. 68.

उपगणः A small or subordinate class.

उपगत p. p. 1 Gone to, approached. 2 Occurred. 3 Got. 4 Experienced. 5 Promised, agreed.

उपगतिः f. 1 Approach, going near. 2 Knowledge, acquaintance. 3 Acceptance. 4 Attainment, acquirement.

उपगमः, -मनं 1 Going to, drawing towards, approach; सीमन्ते च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र दीपं वयुनां Me. 65 your advent; व्यावर्ततान्योपगमात्कुमारी R. 6. 69, 9. 50. 2 Knowledge, acquaintance. 3 Attainment, acquiring; विश्वासेपगमाद्भिममयः S. 1. 14. 4 Intercourse (as of the sexes). 5 Society, company; न ह्यन्य-मानासुपगमः H. 1. 136. 6 Undergoing, suffering, feeling. 7 Acceptance. 8 An agreement, promise.

उपगिरिः ind. Near a mountain. -रिः N. of a country situated near a mountain in the north.

उपगु ind. Near a cow. -गुः A cowherd.

उपगुरुः An assistant teacher.

उपगृह p. p. Hidden; clasped. -द्व An embrace; उपगृहानि सेवेयूनि च Ku. 4. 17; Si. 10. 88; कंठाश्लेषोपगृहं Bh. 3. 82; Me. 97.

उपगृहणं 1 Hiding, concealing. 2 An embrace. 3 Astonishment, surprise.

उपग्रहः 1 Confinement, seizure. 2 Defeat, frustration; Mu. 4. 2. 3 A prisoner. 4 Joining, addition. 5 Fa our enco n age ment 6 A minor planet (गुरु केन्द्र &c.)

1 Se zing (from below)

taking hold of; as in पादोपग्रहणं. 2 Seizure, capture. 3 Supporting, promoting. 4 Holy study; वेदोपग्रहणाद्यौ तावदाद्यतं वसुः Rām.

उपग्राहः 1 Making a present. 2 A present.

उपग्राहः 1 An offering or present. 2 Particularly, a present or offering to a great man or king; the modern Nazāra.

उपघातः 1 A stroke, injury; insult, Ms. 2. 179; Y. 2. 256. 2 Destruction, ruin. 3 Touch, contact. 4 Assault, violence. 5 Disease. 6 Sin.

उपघोषणं Proclaiming, publication, making known.

उपघ्नः 1 Contiguous support; ऋद्धादि-नोपघ्नतरोजतस्यो R. 14. 1. 2 Shelter, support, protection.

उपचक्रः A variety of the ruddy goose.

उपचक्षुस् n. An eye-glass, spectacles.

उपचयः 1 Accumulation, addition, accession. 2 Increase, growth, excess, इत् K. 105; स्वशक्त्युपचये Si. 2. 57, 9. 32. 3 Quantity, heap. 4 Prosperity, elevation, rise.

उपचरः 1 Cure, treatment. 2 -उपचरणं Approach.

उपचार्यः A kind of sacred fire.

उपचारः 1 Service, attendance; honouring, worshipping, entertaining; अस्त्रलितोपचारं R. 5. 20. 2 Civility, politeness, courtesy, polite behaviour, (external display of courtesy); परिश्रुतः H. 1. 133; विविधमनस्विनीनां M. 3. 3; पदं न चेदिदं Ku. 4. 9 a merely complimentary saying, a flattering compliment. 3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; नोपचारमस्ति S. 3. 18; ध्वजगया M. 4; अञ्जलि R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. 4 A form or mode of address or salutation; रामग्रह इत्येव मां प्रत्युपचार शोभते तावपरिजनस्य U. 1; यथा छरस्तस्योपचारो 6. 5 External show or form, ceremony; प्रावृष्यैरेव लिङ्गेन स राजोपचारः V. 4. 6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; शिखिरं Dk. 15. 7 Practice, performance, conduct, management; व्रतचर्या Ms. 1. 111, 10. 32; कामोपचारित्यु. Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs. 8 Means of doing homage or showing respect, प्रकीर्णमिनोपचारं (राजमार्गं) R. 7. 4, 5. 41. 9 Hence, any necessary or requisite article, (of worship, ceremony, furniture &c.); सम्यग्गोपचारणं R. 10. 77; Ku. 7. 88; R. 6. 1 (the Upachāras or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). 10 Behaviour, conduct, demeanour च Ms. 1 116 11 Employment, use 12 Any religious performance, a ceremony

प्रकृपाणिग्रहणोपचारौ Ku. 7. 86; Mv. 1. 24. 13 (a) Figurative or metaphorical use, secondary application (opp. मुख्य or primary sense); अचैतनेपि चेतनव-
दुपचारदर्शनात् S. B.; न चास्य कश्चित् तत्त्वतो-
स्तीति मुख्येपि उपचार एव दर्शनं स्यात् K. P. 10.
(b) Supposed or fancied identification
founded on resemblance; उपचरुणा
चैव छद्मा उपचरणाभिहितत्वात् K. P. 2. 14
A bribe. 15 A pretext; Si. 10-2. 16
A request, solicitation. 17 Occur-
rence of ॐ and ॐ in the place of
Visarga,

उपचिन्ति: f. Accumulation, collec-
tion; growth, increase.

उपचूलनं Heating, burning.

उपच्छदः A coverlet.

उपच्छदने 1 Coaxing, persuading;
उपच्छदनेनैव स्वं ते दापयितुं प्रवर्तिष्यते Dk. 65.
2 Inviting.

उपजनः 1 Addition, increase. 2
Appendage. 3 Rise, origin.

उपजल्पनं-लपनं Talk.

उपजापः 1 Secretly whispering into
the ear or communicating; परकुर्वन्
Mu. 2. 2 Secret overtures or nego-
tiations (with the enemy's friends),
sowing the seeds of dissension in-
stigated to rebellion; उपजापः कृतस्तेन
तानाकोपवतस्त्वयि Si. 2. 99; उपजापसद्धान्
विलययन् स विज्ञानं दृष्टीन्मदीयतः Ki. 2. 47,
16 42. 3 Disunion, separation.

उपजीवक, -विन् a. Living upon,
subsisting by (instr. or in comp.);
जातिमात्रोपजीविनां Ms. 12. 114, 8. 20;
नानाउपजीविनिनां 9. 257; यतोपजीव्यसि Mk.
2 —m. A dependant, servant; जीन-
कान्तेर्हृष्यते स बहुलोपजीविनाम् R. 1. 16.

उपजीवनं, -जीविका 1 Living. 2 Sub-
sistence, livelihood; निदितायै उपजीवनं Y.
3. 236. 3 A means of living, such as
property; किञ्चिद्ब्रह्मोपजीवनं Ms. 9. 207.

उपजीव्य pot. p. 1 Affording a live-
hood; Y. 2. 227. 2 Giving patron-
age, patronizing. 3 (fig.) Supply-
ing materials for writing, that from
which one derives materials; सर्वेषां
कविद्युस्यानामुपजीव्यो भविष्यति Mb. —व्यः 1
A patron. 2 A source or authority
(from which one derives his materi-
als); इत्यलमुपजीव्यानां मान्यानां व्याख्यानेषु
कटाक्षनिक्षेपेण S. D. 2.

उपजीवः-वर्ण 1 Affection. 2 Enjoy-
ment. 3 Frequenting.

उपज्ञा 1 Knowledge acquired by
oneself and not handed down by
tradition, invention, usually in comp.
which is treated as a neuter noun;
पाणिनिरुपाया पाणिन्युपज्ञं ग्रन्थः Sk.; प्राचैतसोपज्ञं
रामायणं R. 15. 68. 2 Undertaking or
commencing a thing not done before;
लोकेऽदृष्टदुष्कृतं विदुषां सोऽप्यन्यजन् यज्ञः Malli.
on Baghuvamsa.

उपहोतकं A respectful offering or
present Nazardana

उपताप 1 Heat, warmth 2 Trouble

distress, pain, sorrow; सर्वथा न कंचन न
सुहृदुपतापाः K. 135. 3 Calamity, mis-
fortune. 4 Sickness. 5 Haste, hurry.
उपतापनं 1 Heating. 2 Distressing,
tormenting.

उपतापिन् a. 1 Heating, inflaming.
2 Suffering heat or pain, being sick.
उपतिष्ये 1 N. of the lunar mansion
or asterism called अश्लेषा. 2 N. of an-
other asterism called पुनर्वसु.

उपत्यका A land at the foot of a
mountain, low land; मलयद्विरेष्यत्यकाः R.
4. 46; एते खलु दिग्वतो निरेष्यत्यकारण्यवासिनः
संज्ञाताः S. 5.

उपदेशः 1 Anything which excites
thirst or appetite, a relish, condiment
&c.; द्विगुणुपदेशादुपपाय Dk. 133; अयनांसी-
पदेशं पिब नवशोणितसत्वं Ve. 3. 2 Biting,
stinging. 3 The venereal disease.

उपदेश a. (pl.) About or nearly
ten.

उपदेशकः 1 One who shows the way,
a guide. 2 A door-keeper. 3 A wit-
ness.

उपद्वा 1 A present, an offering to
a king or a great man a Nazardana;
उपद्वा विविशुः शस्त्रकोत्तकाः कोशलेश्वरं R. 4.
70, 5. 41, 7. 30. 2 A bribe.

उपदानं, -नकं 1 An oblation, a pres-
ent (in general). 2 A gift made
for procuring favour or protection,
such as a bribe.

उपदिश f., उपदिशा 1 An inter-
mediate quarter, such as देशानी, आग्नेयी
नैऋती and वायवी.

उपदेवः —देवता A minor or inferior
god.

उपदेशः 1 Instruction, teaching,
advice, prescription; सुशिक्षितोपि सर्वं उप-
देशं विष्णोर्भवति M. 1; स्थिरोपदेशामुपदेशकाले
प्रेदिरे प्राक्तनजन्मविद्याः Ku. 1. 30; M. 2.
10; S. 2. 3; Ms. 8. 272; Amaru. 26;
R. 1. 57; परोपदेशे वादिष्यं H. 1. 103. 2
Specification, mentioning. 3 A plea,
pretext. 4 Initiation, communication
of an initiatory Mantra or formula;
चंद्रसूर्ययुगे दीर्घं सिद्धिद्वेन शिवालयै । संव्रामप्रकथन-
मुपदेशः स उच्यते ॥

उपदेशक a. Giving instruction,
teaching. —कः An instructor, a guide,
preceptor.

उपदेशनं Advising, instructing.

उपदेशिन् a. Advising, instructing.

उपदेश्ण a. Giving instruction or
advice. —m. (ष्ट) A teacher, precep-
tor; especially a spiritual preceptor;
चत्वारो वयनात्विजः स भगवान्कर्मेष्टिह हरिः Ve.
1. 23.

उपदेहः 1 An ointment. 2 A cover.

उपदोहः 1 A nipple of the udder of
a cow. 2 A milking vessel.

उपद्रवः 1 An unhappy accident,
misfortune calamity 2 Injury
trouble, harm

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3 Outrage, violence. 4 A national
distress (whether caused by the
king or famine, seasons &c.). 5 A
national disturbance, rebellion. 6 A
symptom, a supervenient disease.

उपधर्मः A by-law, a secondary or
minor religious precept (opp. वर);
Ms. 2. 237, 4. 147.

उपधा 1 Imposition, forgery, fraud,
deceit; Ms. 8. 193. 2 Trial or test of
honesty, (वर्गविधेयरीक्षण); (said to be
of 4 kinds: 1 loyalty, 2 disinterest-
edness, 3 continence, 4 courage),
(शोभयेत्) धर्मोपधामिर्विज्ञां सर्वभिः सचिवाद्
पुनः Kālikā P. 3 A means or expedient,
अयशोभिमुपा लोके कोपया मरणादते Si. 19. 58
4 (In gram.) A penultimate letter.
—Comp. —भूतः a servant who has been
guilty of dishonesty. —शुचि a. tried,
of approved loyalty.

उपधातुः 1 An inferior metal, semi-
metal. They are seven; सप्तोपधातव
स्वर्णं मांसिकं ताम्रमांसिकं । तुल्यं कांस्यं च रितिश्र
सिंदूरं च शिलाजतु ॥ 2 A secondary secre-
tion of the body (six in number),
स्तन्यं रजो वसा स्वेदो दंताः केशास्तथैव च । औ-
जस्यं सप्तधातूनां क्रमात्सप्तोपधातवः ॥

उपधानं 1 Placing or resting upon.
2 A Pillow, cushion; विपुलमुपधानं हजलता
Bh. 3. 79. 3 Peculiarity, individual-
ity. 4 Affection, kindness. 5 A reli-
gious observance. 6 Excellence or
excellent quality; सोपाधानां धियं धीरा
स्थेषीं खट्वन्ति ये Si. 2. 77 (where उ
also means a pillow). 7 Poison.

उपधानीयं A pillow.

उपधारणं 1 Consideration, reflec-
tion. 2 Drawing, pulling (as by a
hook).

उपधिः 1 Fraud, dishonesty; अरिषु हि
विजयाधिः क्षितीया विद्वद्वि सोपधिं सन्दिदुष्णानि
Ki. 1. 45, see अनुपधि also. 2 (In law)
Suppression of the truth, a false
suggestion; Ms. 8. 165. 3 Terror,
threat, compulsion, false inducement,
बलोपधिविनिर्दिष्टान् व्यवहारविधित्वेन Y. 2. 31,
89. 4 The part of a wheel between
the nave and the circumference, or
the wheel itself.

उपधिकः A cheat, knave; see औप-
धिक the more correct form.

उपधूपित a. 1 Fumigated. 2 Being
at the point of death. 3 Suffering
extreme pain. —तः Death.

उपधूतिः f. A ray of light.

उपध्मानः A lip. —नं Blowing upon,
breathing.

उपध्मानीयः The aspirate Visarga
before the letters य and फ़; उध्पध्मानी
शान्तोऽहौ Sk.

उपनक्षत्रं A subordinate constel-
lation, secondary star (to number
as d to be 729)

A subu b

उपनत *p.p.* Come, arrived, got, befallen &c.; नम् with उप.

उपनति: *f.* 1 Approach 2 Bending, bow, salutation.

उपनयः 1 Bringing near, fetching. 2 Gaining, attaining, procuring. 3 Employing. 4 Investiture with the sacred thread, initiation into sacred study; गृह्योक्तकर्मणा येन समीपं नीयते युरोः । बालो वेदाय तयोगात् बालस्योपनयं विदुः ॥ 5 The fourth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism (in logic), the application to the special case in question; व्यातिविशिष्टस्य हेतोः पक्षधर्मताप्रतिपादकं वचनमुपनयः Tarka K.

उपनयने 1 Leading to or near. 2 Presenting, offering. 3 Investiture with the sacred thread; आसमावर्तनाख्यार्थं कृतोपनयनो द्विजः Ms. 2. 108, 173.

उपनागरिका A variety of वृत्त्यनुप्रास. It is formed by sweetsounding letters (माधुर्यव्यञ्जकवर्ण); *e.g.* cf. the example cited in K. P. 9; अपसारय वनसारं दुरु हारं दूर एव किं कमलेः । अलनलमालि सुगलेरिति वदति दिशविरो बाला ॥

उपनायः, नायने = उपनय *q. v.*

उपनायकः 1 A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the hero; *e.g.* Lakshmana in Rām.; Makaranda in Māl. &c. &c. 2 A paramour.

उपनायिका A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the heroine; *e.g.* Madayantikā in Māl.

उपनाहः 1 A bundle. 2 An unguent applied to a wound or sore. 3 The tie of a lute, a peg to which the strings of a lyre are attached and by which they are tightened.

उपनाहने 1 Applying an unguent. 2 Anointing, plastering.

उपनिक्षेपः 1 The act of depositing or placing down. 2 An open deposit, any article given in another's charge by letting him know its form, quantity &c.; Y. 2. 25; (on which Mit. says:—उपनिक्षेपो नाम रूपसंख्याप्रदर्शनेन रक्षणार्थं परस्य हस्ते निहितं द्रव्यं).

उपनिधानं 1 Placing near. 2 Depositing, entrusting to one's care. 3 A deposit.

उपनिधिः 1 A deposit, pledge. 2 (In law) A sealed deposit; Y. 2. 25; Ms. 8. 145, 149; cf. Medhātithi:—यज्ञदर्शितरूपं सचिह्नबन्नादिना पिहितं निक्षिप्यते; also cf. Y. 2. 65 and Nārada quoted in Mit.

उपनिपातः 1 Approaching, coming near. 2 A sudden and unexpected attack or occurrence.

उपनिपातिन् *a.* Coming (unexpectedly) S 6

1 A means of accom-
t. 2 Binding

उपनिमंत्रण Invitation, inauguration.

उपनिवेशित *a.* Placed, established, colonized; Ku. 6. 37; R. 15. 29.

उपनिषद् *f.* 1 N. of certain mystical writings attached to the Brāhmanas, the chief aim of which is to ascertain the secret meaning of the Vedas; Bv. 2. 40; Māl. 1. 7; (the following etymologies are given to explain the name:—

(1) उपनीय तमात्मानं ब्रह्मापास्तद्वयं यतः । निहंत्यविद्यां तज्ज्ञं च तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (2) निहत्यानर्थमूलं स्वाविद्यां प्रत्यक्तया परं । नवत्वापास्त-संभेदमनो वीपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (3) प्रवृत्तिहेतुभिः शेषांस्तन्मूलोच्छेदकत्वात् । यतोवसाद्विद्यां तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ In the सुक्तोपनिषद् 108 Upanishads are mentioned, but some more have been added to this number.

2 (a) An esoteric or secret doctrine. (b) Mystical knowledge or instruction; Mv. 2. 2. 3 True knowledge regarding the Supreme Spirit. 4 Sacred or religious lore. 5 Secrecy, seclusion. 6 A neighbouring mansion.

उपनिष्करः A street, a principal road, high way.

उपनिष्क्रमणं 1 Going out, issuing. 2 One of the Samskāras or religious rites, *i.e.* taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); cf. Ms. 2. 34. 3 A main or royal road.

उपनृत्यं A place for dancing.

उपनेतु *a.* One who leads or brings near, fetching; Ku. 1. 60; मातृव्यमि-ज्ञानस्योपनेने Māl. 9. —*m.* (ता) A preceptor who performs the उपनयन ceremony.

उपन्यासः 1 Placing near to, juxtaposition. 2 A deposit, pledge. 3 (a) Statement, suggestion, proposal; पावकः खलु एव वचनोपन्यासः S. 5. (b) Preface, introduction; नियतः ज्ञानकेरली-कवचनोपन्यासमालीजनः Amaru. 23; (c) Allusion, reference; आत्मन उपन्यासपूर्वं S. 3. 4 A precept, law.

उपपतिः A paramour; उपपतिरिव सचैः पश्चिमतेन चंद्रः Si. 11. 65, 15. 63; Ms. 3. 155; 4. 216, 217.

उपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Happening, occurring, appearance, production, birth; Si. 1. 69; Bg. 13. 9. 2 Cause, reason, ground; Ki. 3. 52. 3 Reasoning, argument; उपपत्तिमवर्जितं वचः Ki. 2. 1 argumentative. 4 Fitness, propriety. 5 Ascertainment, demonstration, demonstrated conclusion; उपपत्तिरुदाहृतं बलत् Ki. 2. 28. 6 (In Arith. or Geom.) Proof, demonstration. 7 A means, an expedient. 8 Doing effecting gaining

प्लishment
पुर्णसा R 5 12

Bhāshā P.; see अनुपपत्ति. 9 Attainment getting; अचंशयं प्राक् तनयोपपत्तेः R. 14. 78; Ki. 3. 1.

उपपदं 1 A word prefixed or previously uttered; अनुपपदं वेदे Ki. 18. 44. (यनुवेदे); तस्याः स राजोपपदं निजात् R. 16. 40. 2 A title, a degree, epithet of respect, such as आर्य, हर्मन्, कथं निरुपपदमेव चापत्यमिति न आर्यचापत्यमिति Mu. 3. 3 A secondary word of a sentence, a preposition, particle &c. prefixed to a verb or a noun derived from a verb which determines or qualifies the sense of the verb.

उपपन्न *p.p.* 1 Obtained; attended by, in company with, endowed with. 2 Right, fit, proper, suitable (with gen. or loc.); उपपन्नमिदं विशेषणं वाचो V. 2; उपपन्नमेतदस्मिन् राजनि S. 2.

उपपरीक्षा-क्षण Investigation, examination.

उपपातः 1 An unexpected occurrence. 2 A calamity, misfortune, accident.

उपपातकं A minor sin, crime or sin of the second degree; महापातकतुल्यानि पापाद्युक्तानि यानि तु । तानि पातकसंज्ञानि तन्मू-लमुपपातकम् ॥ Y. 2. 210.

उपपादने 1 Effecting, accomplish- ing, doing. 2 Giving, delivering, presenting. 3 Proving, demonstra- tion, establishing by arguments. 4 Examination, ascertainment.

उपपापं—उपपातकं *q. v.*

उपपार्श्वः-श्वं 1 A shoulder. 2 A flank, side. 3 The opposite side.

उपपीडनं 1 Pressing down, de- vastating, laying waste. 2 Inflicting pain, injuring; व्याधिभिश्चोपपीडनं Ms. 6 62, 12. 80. 3 Pain, agony.

उपपुरं A suburb.

उपपुराणं A secondary or minor Purāṇa (for an enumeration of their names, see under अष्टादशन्).

उपपुष्पिका Yawning, gaping.

उपपुर्णनं Pointing out, indication.

उपपदानं 1 Delivering over, entrust- ing. 2 A bribe, present; उपपदानमिजोरो हितकुलाश्रयते जनेः Pt. 1. 95. 3 A tribute.

उपप्रीभनं 1 Seducing, alluring. 2 A bribe, an inducement, allure- ment, उच्चावचांशुप्रीभनानि Dk. 48.

उपप्रेक्षणं Overlooking, disregard- ing.

उपप्रेषः Invitation, summons.

उपप्लवः 1 Misfortune, evil, calamity, distress, adversity; अथ मद्वदवृष्टप्लवात्... परिपालयामिहूव Ku. 4. 46; जीवन्मुनः शश्वदु-ल्लेभ्यः प्रजाः पासी R. 2. 48. 2 (a) An unlucky accident, injury, trouble; कश्चिद्वाद्यादिरुपप्लवो वः R. 5. 6; Me. 17. (b) An obstacle, impediment. 3 Oppression bar- g troubling उपप्लवाव लोभानां Ku 2. 22

4 Danger fear see उपप्लव् below 5

A portent or natural phenomenon forboding evil. 6 Particularly, an eclipse of the sun or moon. 7 N. of Rāhu, the ascending node. 8 Anarchy.

उपसर्गविन् *a.* 1 Distressed, troubled. 2 Suffering oppression; दुःख इवोपसर्गविन्: प्रत्ययः R. 13. 7.

उपसर्गः 1 Connection. 2 An affix. 3 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

उपसर्गः ईशं A pillow.

उपसर्ग *a.* A few, a tolerable number.

उपसर्गः The lower arm.

उपसर्गः 1 Fleeing away, retreat.

2 A division (of a verse).

उपसर्गा A secondary dialect.

उपसर्ग *f.* A round cup used in sacrifices.

उपसर्गः 1 (*a.*) Enjoyment, eating, tasting; न जातु कामः कामानाहपमोनेन शान्ति मा. 2. 94, Y. 2. 171; काम° Bg. 16. 11. (*b*) Use, application; S. 4. 4. 2 Enjoyment (of a woman), cohabitation; R. 14. 24. 3 Usufruct. 4 Pleasure, satisfaction.

उपसर्गः 1 The act of addressing, inviting, calling. 2 Persuading (उपसर्गदत्तं).

उपसर्गनी A staff for stirring (fire).

उपसर्गः 1 Friction, rubbing or pressing down, crushing under one's weight; अन्वाह तावदुपसर्गहाह सृग् लोलं विनोदय मनः सुमनोललाह S. D. (where उप also means rough handling or enjoyment). 2 Destruction, injury, killing. 3 Reproach, abuse, insult. 4 Unbusking. 5 Refutation of a charge.

उपमा 1 Resemblance, similarity, equality; सुदोषमं घृतिस्तिनं रोहता Si. 1. 4, 17. 69. 2 (In Rhet.) Comparison of two objects different from each other, simile, comparison; शीतलं सुपमा भेदे K. P. 10; or सादृश्यं हंसे वाक्यार्थोपस्कारक-सुपमालं कुति: R. G.; or उपमा यत्र सादृश्यलक्ष्मी-सहसति द्वयोः । हंसीव कुण्ड ते कीर्तिः स्वर्ग्यामवगाहते ॥ Chandr. 5. 3; उपमा कालिदासस्य Subhāsh. 3 The standard of comparison (उपमान); यथा वानो निवातस्यो वेगते सोपमा स्यूता Bg. 6. 19; see 'द्वय' below; mostly at the end of comp., 'like,' 'resembling'; वृद्धे न ह्युपमः R. 1. 47; 80 अमरुपम, अनुपम &c. 4 A likeness (as a picture, portrait &c.). -Comp. -द्वयं any object used for a comparison; सर्वोपमाद्वयसमुच्चयेन Ku. 1. 49.

उपमातृ *f.* 1 'A second mother,' wet nurse. 2 A near female relative; मातृवत्सा मातृलायी पितृवत्पत्नी पितृवत्सा । श्वश्रूः पूर्वजपत्नी च मातृतुल्याः प्रकीर्तिताः Sabdak.

उपमानं 1 Comparison, resemblance; Ku. 1. 36 2 The of comparison, that with

which anything is compared (opp. उपमेय); one of the four requisites of an उपमा; उपमानमद्विद्वान् Ku. 4. 5; उपमानस्यानि सद्धे प्रत्युपमानं वपुस्तस्याः V. 2. 3; Si. 20. 49. 3 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, recognition of likeness, considered as one of the four kinds of pramanas or means of arriving at correct knowledge. It is defined as प्रतिज्ञासाम्यसिद्ध्यर्थं साध्यसाधनं; or उपमितिकरणसुपमानं तच्च सादृश्यज्ञानात्मकं Tarka K.

उपमिति: *f.* 1 Resemblance, comparison, similarity; पद्मोपमितिस्तम्बस्य S. D.; तद्वाननस्योपमिति दृष्टिना N. 1. 24. 2 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, deduction, knowledge of things derived from analogy, a conclusion deduced by means of an उपमानः प्रत्यक्षमप्यनुमितिसंश्लेषमितिज्ञाने Bhāshā P. 52. 3 A figure of speech—उपमा *q. v.*

उपमेय *poi. p.* Fit to be likened or compared, comparable with; (with instr. or in comp.); दृष्टिमासीदुपमेयकंतिः रुहेन R. 6. 4; 18. 34, 37; Ku. 7. 2. -यं The subject of comparison, that which is compared (opp. उपमान); उपमानोपमेयत्वं यदेकस्यैव वस्तुनः Chandr. 5. 7. 9. -Comp. -उपमा a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are compared to each other with a view to imply that the like of them does not exist; विपर्यस्त उपमेयोपमानयोः K. P. 10.

उपयंतु *m.* A husband; अश्वोपयंतारसलं समाहिता Ku. 5. 45; R. 7. 1. Si. 10. 45.

उपयंत्रं A minor surgical instrument.

उपयसः 1 Marriage, marrying; कन्या स्वजातोपयसा सलज्जा नवदीवता S. D. 2 Restraint.

उपयसन् 1 Marrying. 2 Restraining 3 Placing down the fire.

उपयष्ट *m.* One who repeats उपयन्त्र, one of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उपयाचक *a.* One who asks or solicits, suitor, beggar.

उपयाचनं Soliciting, begging, approaching with a request or prayer.

उपयाचित *p. p.* Begged, requested. -तं 1 A request or prayer in general. 2 A present promised to a deity for the fulfilment of a desired object and generally to propitiate her, (the present may be an animal or even a human being); निक्षेपि त्रिपते तुभ्यं प्रदास्याम्ययाचितं Pt. 1. 14; अथ मया भगवत्याः करालयाः प्राष्टव्यायिते क्रौर्यमनुग्रहार्थं Māl. 5. 3 A request or prayer to a deity for the accomplishment of a desired object.

उपयाचितकं—उपयाचित above; सिद्धायतनानि कृतविधिपदेवतोपयाचितकानि K. 64.

उपयाजः Additional formulæ at a sacrifice.

उपयाज Approaching 'ng near इरोस्वने वरिता नमूय Ku 7. 22

उपयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Attached &c. 2 Fit right, proper. 3 Serviceable, useful.

उपयोगः 1 Employment, use, application, service; व्रजंति...अनं गलितं क्रिययोपयोगं Ku. 1. 7. 2 Administration of medicine or preparation of them 3 Fitness, suitableness, propriety 4 Contact, proximity.

उपयोगिन् *a.* 1 Employing, using. 2 Serviceable, useful. 3 Fit, proper.

उपरक्त *p. p.* 1 Afflicted, overtaken by calamity, distressed. 2 Eclipsed 3 Tinged, coloured; Si. 2. 18. -क्त The sun or moon in eclipse.

उपरक्षः A body-guard.

उपरक्षणः A guard, an out-post.

उपरत *p. p.* 1 Stopped, ceased; रजःसुपरते Ms. 5. 66. 2 Dead; अथ दशमो मातस्ततस्तोपरतस्य Mu. 4. -Comp. -कर्मन् *a.* not relying on worldly acts. -सुहृद् *a.* void of desire, indifferent to worldly attachments or possessions

उपरति: *f.* 1 Ceasing, stopping, 2 Death. 3 Abstaining from sexual enjoyment. 4 Indifference. 5 Abstaining from prescribed acts; the conviction that ceremonial acts are futile and ceasing to rely on them

उपरत्नं A secondary or inferior gem; उपरत्नानि काचश्च कपूरीश्चमा तथैव च । शुक्ला ह्यस्ति तथा शंस इत्यादीनि बहुवच्यं । शुभा यथैव रत्नानामुपरत्नैश्च ते तथा । किंतु किञ्चित्ततो हीना विशेषोऽप्युदाहृतः ॥

उपर (रा) नः 1 Ceasing, stopping. 2 Abstaining from, giving up 3 Death.

उपरमर्ण 1 Abstaining from sexual pleasures. 2 Refraining from ceremonial acts. 3 Ceasing, stopping.

उपरसः 1 A secondary mineral 2 A secondary passion or feeling. 3 A subordinate flavour.

उपरागः 1 An eclipse of the sun or moon: उपरागाते शशिनः संक्षुप्यता रोहिणी योम S. 7. 22; Si. 20. 45. 2 Hence, Rāhu or the ascending node. 3 Redness, red colour; colour. 4 A calamity, affliction, injury; वृणालिनी हैमनिषोपरागं R. 16. 7. 5 Reproach, blame, abuse

उपराजः A viceroy, one inferior to the ruling authority.

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards, (opp. अधः) (with gen.); गतुषपरि वनाना S. 7. 7; अवाह्यसुखस्योपरि वृद्धिः पयात R. 2. 60; अर्कस्योपरि S. 2. 8; oft. at the end of comp.; रथं, तद्वत्. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वानंदानामुपरि बलमाता K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in addition, to Y. 2. 253. (*d*) In connection with, with regard to, towards upon परस्परस्योपरि परस्परिवाद R. 3. 24 Sākh. 3. 23 तथोपरी करिभ्यां

on your account. (e) After; सुवृत्ता-
दुपरि उपाध्यायश्चेदगच्छेत् P. III. 3. 9 Sk.
उपरि joined to उपरि (with acc. or
gen. or by itself) means (a) Just
above; लोकादुपर्युपरि माधवः Vop. (b)
higher and higher, far high, high
above, उपर्युपरि सर्वेषामादित्य इव तेजसा
Mb 2 (As a separable adverb)
It means (a) high above, upon,
towards the upper side of (opp.
अधः); उपर्युपरि पर्यन्तः सर्व एव दृशि
H 2. 2; oft. in comp.; स्वसुदोपरि-
विहिते Y. 1. 319. (b) Besides, in ad-
dition, further, more; शतादुपरि चैवाष्टौ
तथा ध्रुवश्च सप्ततिः Mb. (c) Afterwards;
यदा पूर्वं नासीदुपरि च तथा नैव भविता Sānti.
2 7; सर्पिः पीत्योपरि यदः पिबेत् Susr.-Comp.
-चर a. moving above (as a bird).
-तन, -स्थ a. upper, higher. -भागः the
upper, portion or side. -भावः being
above or higher. -भूमिः f. the ground
above.

उपरिष्ठात् ind. [cf. P. V. 3. 31]
1 As an adverb it means (a) Over,
above, on high; Bh. 3. 131; Y. 1.
106. (b) Further or later on, after-
wards; कल्याणवत्स हि कल्याणसंपुष्टुपरिष्ठाद्भवति
Māl. 6; इदमुपरिष्ठात् व्याख्यातं in the sequel.
(c) Behind (opp. पुरस्तात्). 2 (As a
preposition) it means (a) Over,
upon (with gen., rarely acc.); Si.
11 3. (b) Down upon. (c) Behind
(with gen.).

उपरीतकः A particular mode or
posture of sexual enjoyment; (also
called विपरीतकः); ऊर्ध्वपदं कृत्वा द्वितीयं स्कन्ध-
संस्थितं । नारी कामयते कामी बन्धः स्यादुपरीतकः ॥
Sābdak.

उपरूपकं A drama of an inferior
class, of which 18 kinds are enu-
merated; नाटिका नोटकं गोष्ठी सङ्घं नाट्यरासकं ।
प्रस्थानोद्गायक्याभ्यानि प्रेक्षणं रासकं तथा ॥ संलापकं
श्रीगदितं शिल्पकं च विनासिका । दुर्लभिका प्रकाराणि
हलीशो भाषिकेति च ॥ S. D. 276.

उपरोधः 1 Obstruction, impediment,
obstacle; R. 6. 44; Si. 20. 74. 2
Disturbance, trouble; तपोवननिवासिनामु-
परोधो मा भूत् S. 1; अनुग्रहः खल्वेव नोपरोधः V.
3. 3 Covering, surrounding, blocking
up. 4 Protection, favour.

उपरोधक a. 1 Obstructing. 2 Cover-
ing, surrounding. -कं An inner room,
a private apartment.

उपरोधन Obstruction, impediment
&c.; see उपरोध.

उपलः 1 A stone, rock; उपलशकले-
तद्वेदकं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15; कति कथं वटि-
तवापुलेन चेतः S. TH. 3; Me. 19; S.
1. 14. 2 A precious stone, jewel.

उपलकः A stone. -ला 1 Sand. 2
Refined sugar.

उपलक्षणं 1 Looking at, beholding;
marking; लेखोपलक्षणार्थं S. 4. 2 A mark,
or distinctive feature
V 4 33 3 Designation 4 Implying

something that has not been actually
expressed, implication of something
in addition or any similar object
where only one is mentioned; synec-
doche of a part for the whole, of
an individual for the species, &c.
(स्वप्रतिपादकत्वे सति स्वेतप्रतिपादकत्वं); मन्त्रग्रहणं
ब्राह्मणस्यानुपलक्षणं P. II. 4. 80 Sk.

उपलब्धिः f. 1 Getting, obtaining,
acquisition; वृथा हि मे स्यात्स्वप्नोपलब्धिः R.
5. 56. 8. 17. 2 Observation, percep-
tion, knowledge (ज्ञान); नाभाव उपलब्धेः
cf. Nyāya S. 2. 28: 3 Understand-
ing, mind (मति). 4 A conjecture or
guess. 5 Perceptibility, appearance
(recognized as a kind of proof by
the Mīmāṃsakas); see अनुपलब्धि.

उपलभः 1 Acquisition; अस्मादनुलोयो-
पलभमास्त्वितिरुपलब्धा S. 7. 2 Direct percep-
tion or recognition, comprehension
otherwise than from memory (same
as अनुभव q. v.) प्राक्तनोपलभं Māl. 5;
जातौ क्षतस्पर्शश्चोपलभत् R. 14. 2. 3
Ascertaining, knowing; आविष्कारोपल-
भत् S. 1.

उपलालन Fondling.

उपलालिका Thirst.

उपलभं A portent, natural pheno-
menon, considered as boding evil.

उपलपन्ता A desire to obtain.

उपलेपः 1 Anointing, smearing. 2
Cleaning, white-washing. 3 Obstruc-
tion; becoming deadened or dull
(said of senses).

उपलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing,
plastering. 2 An ointment, unguent.

उपवनं A garden, grove, a planted
forest; पशुवृक्षयोपवनवृत्तयः केतकेः सूचिमित्रैः
Me. 23; R. 8. 73, 13. 79; °लता a gar-
den creeper.

उपवर्णः Minute or detailed descrip-
tion.

उपवर्णनं Minute description, delin-
eation in detail; अतिशयोपवर्णनं व्याख्यानं
Susr.; Y. 1320.

उपवर्तनं 1 A place for exercise. 2 A
district or Pargana. 3 A kingdom
(राज्य) 4 A bog, marshy place.

उपवसथः A village.

उपवस्तं A fast.

उपवासः 1 A fast; सोपवासस्यैवम् वसेत्
Y. 1. 175, 3. 190; Ms. 11. 196.
2 Kindling a sacred fire.

उपवाहनं Carrying to, bringing
near.

उपवाह्यः-ह्या 1 A king's riding
elephant (male or female); चन्द्रयज्ञोप-
वाह्यो गजवशां Mu. 2. 2 A royal vehicle
(in general).

उपविद्या Profane science, inferior
kind of knowledge.

उपविषः-न् 1 An artificial poison. 2
A narcotic, any poisonous drug;
अर्कक्षीरं लक्ष्मीक्षीरं तथैव कलिहस्तिका । धन्तः करवी-
रश्च येषोपविषां सता ॥

उपवीणयति Den. P. To play on the
Viṇā or lute (before a deity &c.),
उपवीणयितुं यदौ खेकद्यावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8.
33; N. 6. 65; Ki. 10. 38.

उपवीति 1 Investiture with the
sacred thread. 2 The sacred thread
worn by the first three classes of
Hindus; पित्र्यन्तश्चतुर्वीतलक्षणं मातृकं च यदु-
र्जितं दधन् R. 11. 64; Ku. 6. 6; Si. 1.
7; Ms. 2. 44, 64, 4. 36.

उपवृहणं Increase, collection.

उपवृहः 'Inferior knowledge', a
class of writings subordinate to the
Vedas. There are four such
Upavedas, one being attached to
each of the four Vedas:—thus
आयुर्वेद or Medicine to ऋग्वेद; (accord-
ing to some authorities such as Śu-
sruta it is a part of the Atharvaveda),
यजुर्वेद or military science to यजुर्वेद,
गान्धर्ववेद or Music to सामवेद, and
स्थापत्य-
शास्त्रवेद or Mechanics to अथर्ववेद.

उपवेशः-शनं 1 Sitting, sitting down
as in प्रायोपवेशन. 2 Being attached to
3 Voiding by stool.

उपवेणवे The three periods of the
day; i. e. morning, midday, and
evening (त्रिसंध्य).

उपव्याख्या A supplementary ex-
planation or interpretation.

उपव्याघ्रः A small hunting leopard.

उपशमः 1 Becoming quiet, assuage-
ment, pacification; कुतोऽस्या उपशमः Ve
3; मन्त्रदुःसह एव वात्युपशमं नो संत्वचद्वैः स्फुट
Amaru. 5; cessation, stopping,
extinction. 2 Relaxation, intermis-
sion. 3 Tranquility, calmness,
patience. 4 Control or restraint of
the senses.

उपशमनं 1 Quieting, calming,
appeasing. 2 Mitigation. 3 Extinc-
tion, cessation.

उपशयः 1 Lying by the side of 2
A lair, ambush; Si. 2. 80.

उपशाल्यं An open place in the
vicinity of a town or village, suburb;
अथोपशाल्ये विप्रमशाल्यः R. 16. 37, 15. 50,
Si. 5. 8.

उपशाखा A secondary branch.

उपशान्तिः f. 1 Cessation, allaying,
alleviation; R. 8. 31; Amaru. 65 2
Appeasing, assuaging.

उपशायः Sleeping in turn, rotation
for sleeping with (another who
keeps watch at night.)

उपशालं A place near a house, a
court before a house. —लं ind. Near
a house.

उपशास्त्रं A minor science or treatise,
उपशिक्षा-क्षणं Learning, training.

उपशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil;
शिष्योपशिष्यैरुपगीयमानमवेदि तन्मंडनमिश्रयाम
Udb.

उपशोभनं-शोभा Adorning, orna-
menting

उपशोषणं Drying up withering

अपश्रुति: *f.* 1 Hearing, listening. 2 Range of hearing. 3 A supernatural voice heard at night and personified as a nocturnal deity revealing the future; तस्यै निगम्य सत्त्वित्चुमाशुमकरं वचः । श्रुते तद्विदुषीरा देवप्रश्रुतश्रुतिः ॥ Hārāvali; परिजनोंअपि चास्त्राः सततअपश्रुत्यै निर्जगाम K. 65. 4 Promise, assent.

अपश्रुत्यै:—अणं 1 Juxta-position, contact. 2 An embrace. अपश्रुत्यैकपति Den. P. To extol or praise in verses.

अपसंयमः 1 Curbing, restraining, binding. 2 The end of the world, universal destruction.

अपसंयोगः A secondary connection, modification.

अपसंरोहः Growing together or over, cicatrizing.

अपसंवादः An agreement, a contract.

अपसंचयानं An under-garment; अंतरं कथियोगोपसंचयानयोः P. I. 1. 36.

अपसंहरणं 1 Withdrawing, taking away or back. 2 Withholding. 3 Excluding. 4 Attacking, invading.

अपसंहारः 1 Drawing in or together, contracting. 2 Withdrawing, withholding. 3 A collection, assemblage. 4 Summing up, winding up, conclusion. 5 A peroration (of a speech &c.). 6 A compendium, *résumé*. 7 Brevity, conciseness. 8 Perfection. 9 Destruction, death. 10 Attacking, invading.

अपसंहारि *a.* 1 Comprehending. 2 Exclusive.

अपसंक्षेपः An abstract, summary, *résumé*.

अपसंख्यानं 1 Addition. 2 Supplementary addition, further or additional enumeration (a term technically applied to the *Vārtikas* of Kātyāyana which are intended to supply omissions in Pāṇini's Sūtras and generally to supplement them.); *e. g.* जुष्टसावित्रमप्रमादार्थानामनुसंख्यम्; cf. इति. 3 (In gram.) A substitute in form or sense.

अपसंयहः—अणं 1 Keeping pleasant, supporting, maintaining. 2 Respectful salutation (as by touching the feet of the person saluted); स्तुतिरमसावाणिः पादोपसंयहणाय च Mr. 2. 30. 3 Accepting, adopting. 4 Polite address, obeisance. 5 Collecting, joining. 6 Taking, accepting (as a wife); दासोपसंयहः Y. 1. 56. 7 (An external) appendage, any necessary article either for use or decoration (उपकरण).

अपसत्तिः *f.* 1 Connection, union. 2 Service, worship, attendance upon. 3 Gift, donation.

अपसदा 1 Approach 2 A gift, donation.

अपसदनं 1 Going near to, approaching. 2 Sitting at the feet of a teacher, becoming a pupil; तत्रापसदनं चक्रे द्रोणस्ये-ष्वन्नकर्मणि Mb. 3 Neighbourhood. 4 Service.

अपसंतानः 1 Immediate connection. 2 A descendant.

अपसंधानं Adding, joining.

अपसंन्यासः Laying down, giving up, resignation.

अपसमाधानं Gathering together, heaping; उपसमाधानं राशीकरणं Sk.

अपसंपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching, arriving at. 2 Entering into any condition.

अपसंपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained. 2 Arrived at. 3 Furnished with, possessing. 4 Killed at a sacrifice (as an animal), immolated; Ms. 5. 81. —कं Condi-ment.

अपसंभाषः—वा 1 Conversation; Ki. 3. 3. 2 Friendly persuasion; अपसंभाषा उपसोचनं P. I. 3. 47 Sk.

अपसरः 1 Approaching (as a cow). 2 The first pregnancy of a cow; गवासुअसरः Sk.

अपसरणं 1 Going towards. 2 That which is approached as a refuge

अपसर्गः 1 Sickness, disease, change occasioned by a disease; क्षीणं हन्त्युक्षोप-सर्गः प्रयुतः Susr. 2 Misfortune, trouble, calamity, injury, harm; Ratn. 1. 10. 3 Portent, natural phenomenon foreboding evil. 4 An eclipse. 5 An indication or symptom of death. 6 A preposition prefixed to roots; नि-पाताश्रदयो ज्ञेयाः प्रादयस्तुपसर्गकाः । द्योतकत्वात् क्रियायोगे लोकादवगतता इमे ॥ *Upasargas* are 20 in number:—अ, परा, अप, सद, अद्, अव, निस्, or निर्, दुस्, or दुर्, वि, आ (इ), नि, आवि, अपि, अति, ह, उद्, अग्नि, प्रति, परि, उप; or 22 if निस्-निर् and दुस्-दुर् be taken as separate words. There are two theories as to the character of these prepositions. According to one theory roots have various meanings in themselves (अनेकार्था हि धातवः) when prepositions are prefixed to them they simply bring to light those meanings already existent but hidden in them, but they do not *express* them, being meaningless themselves. According to the other theory prepositions *express* their own independent meanings; they modify, intensify; and sometimes entirely alter, the senses of roots; cf. Sk.:—अपसर्गेण धात्वर्थो बलावन्वज नीयते । प्रहाराहारसंहारविहारपरिहारश्च ॥ cf. also धात्वर्थे बाधते कश्चित्कश्चित्समनुवर्तते । तमेव विशिनष्टव्यं उपसर्गगतिश्चिवा ॥

अपसरणं 1 Going towards. 2 That which is approached as a refuge

अपसर्जनं 1 Pouring on. 2 A misfortune, calamity (as an eclipse), portent. 3 Leaving. 4 Eclipsing. 5 Any person or thing subordinate to another a su 6 (In gram.)

A word which either by composition or derivation loses its original independent character, while it also determines the sense of another word (*opp* प्रथन).

अपसर्पः Approach, access. अपसर्पणं Going near, approaching advancing towards.

अपसर्वा A cow fit for a bull.

अपसुन्दः N. of an Asura, son of Nikumbha and younger brother of Sunda.

अपसूर्यकं The disc of the sun or its halo.

अपसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected with, accompanied by. 2 Seized or possessed by (a demon or evil spirit), उपसृष्टा इव क्षुद्राधिष्ठितमवनाः K. 107. 3 Troubled, affected, injured; रोमोपसृष्टतनुदुर्वसति सृष्टः R. 8. 94. 4 Eclipsed. 5 Furnished with an उपसर्ग (as a root); कृपद्रुहोरुपसृष्टयोः कर्म P. I. 4. 38.

—ः The sun or moon when eclipsed. —हं Sexual union.

अपसेचनं, अपसेकः 1 Pouring or sprinkling upon, watering. 2 Infusion; juice. —नी A ladle or cup for pouring.

अपसेवनं, सेवा 1 Worshipping, honouring, adoring. 2 Service; राजं Ms. 3. 64. 3 Addiction to; विषयं 4 Using, enjoying (carnally also); परदारं Ms. 4. 134.

अपस्करः 1 Any article which serves to make anything complete, an ingredient. 2 (Hence) Condiment or seasoning for food (as mustard, pepper &c.). 3 Furniture, appurtenance, apparatus, instrument (उपकरण), Si. 18. 72. 4 Any article or implement of household use (such as a broomstick); Y. 1. 83, 2. 193; Ms. 3. 68, 12. 66, 5. 150. 5 An ornament 6 Censure, blame.

अपस्करणं 1 Killing, injuring. 2 A collection. 3 A change, modification 4 An ellipsis. 5 Blame, censure.

अपस्कारः 1 Anything additional, supplement. 2 (Supplying) an ellipsis; साक्षात्तनुपस्कारं दिव्यपति निरुद्ध Ki. 11. 38. 3 Beautifying, ornamenting by way of adding grace, उक्तमेवार्थं सोपस्कारमाह Malli. on R. 11. 47. 4 An ornament. 5 A stroke. 6 A collection.

अपस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Prepared. 2 Collected. 3 Beautified, ornamented. 4 Supplied (as an ellipsis) 5 Modified

अपस्कृतिः *f.* Supplement.

अपस्तंभः—अनं 1 Stay, support 2 Encouragement, incitement, aid 3 Basis, ground, occasion.

अपस्तरणं 1 Spreading out, scattering. 2 A covering. 3 A bed. 4 Any thing spread out (as a covering)

साहा

उपल्ला *f.* A concubine.

उपस्थः 1 the lap. 2 The middle part in general. —स्थः —स्थः 1 The organ of generation (of men and women, particularly of the latter); स्नानं मोक्षोपस्थस्यास्वाद्यायोपस्थविग्रहाः Y. 3. 314. (male); स्त्र्योपस्थस्थली Bh. 1. 20 (female); इस्रो पादुपस्थश्च Y. 3. 92 (where the word is used in both senses). 2 The anus. 3 The haunch or hip. —COMP. —निग्रहः restraint of sensual passions, continence; Y. 3. 314. —पत्रः, —दलः the Indian fig-tree (so called because its leaves resemble in shape the female organ of generation).

उपस्थानं 1 Presence, proximity. 2 Approaching, coming, appearance, coming into the presence of. 3 (a) Worshipping, waiting upon (with prayers); attendance, service; हस्तोपस्थानादतिनिवृत्तं पुस्तकं मातुषेय V. 1; हस्तोपस्थानं कुर्वः V. 4; Y. 1. 22. (b) Obedience; greeting. 4 An abode. 5 The sanctuary, any sacred place (approached with respect). 6 Remembrance, recollection, memory; Y. 3. 160.

उपस्थापनं 1 Placing near, getting ready. 2 The awakening of memory. 3 Attendance, service.

उपस्थापकः A servant.

उपस्थितिः *f.* 1 Approach. 2 Proximity, presence. 3 Obtaining, getting. 4 Accomplishing, effecting. 5 Remembrance, recollection. 6 Service, attendance.

उपस्नेहः Moistening.

उपस्पर्शः —र्शनं 1 Touching, contact. 2 Bathing, ablution, washing oneself. 3 Rinsing the mouth, sipping and ejecting water as a religious act.

उपस्तृतिः *f.* A minor law-book (they are 18 in all.).

उपस्रवणं 1 The periodical flow of a woman, menses. 2 Flow (in general).

उपस्वत्वं Revenue, profit (derived from land or capital).

उपस्वेदः Moisture; sweat.

उपहत *p. p.* 1 Injured, struck, impaired; pained, hurt; Ku. 5. 76. 2 Affected, smit, struck with, overpowered; दासिन्द्र, लोभ, दय, काम, शोक, &c. 3 Doomed (to destruction); कथमत्रापि देवोपहता ये Mu. 2; देवोपहृतस्य बुद्धिश्च या दूरे विवर्त्यते Mu. 6. 8. 4 Censured, rebuked, disregarded. 5 Vitiating, polluted, made impure; शारिर्मिलैः शराभिर्मिलितो यदुपहतं तद्व्यतिपहतं Vishnu. —COMP. —आत्मन *a.* agitated in mind, mentally affected. —दृष्ट *a.* dazzled, blinded; Ki. 12. 18. —धी *a.* infatuated. *a* II fated unfortunate

उपहति *f.* 1 Stroke 2 K illing

उपहृत्पा Dazzling of the eyes.

उपहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching. 2 Taking, seizing. 3 Offering gifts to superiors, deities &c. 4 Offering victims. 5 Serving out food or distributing it.

उपहसित *p. p.* Ridiculed, derided —तं Satirical laughter, ridicule.

उपहस्तिका A small purse (or box) containing the ingredients necessary for betel-chewing (e. g. leaves, chunam, catechu, betel &c.) (Mar. चंटी, बट्या, होलणा); उपहस्तिकायास्तान्त्रिकं कर्तुं संहित-मुद्रय Dk. 116.

उपहारः 1 An oblation. 2 A gift, present (in general) R. 4. 84. 3 A victim, sacrifice, an offering to a deity; R. 16. 39. 4 A complimentary gift, present to a superior &c. 5 Honour. 6 Indemnity presents given as the price of peace; H. 4. 110. 7 Food distributed to guests.

उपहारिन् *a.* Giving, presenting, bringing on.

उपहालकः N. of the Kuntala country, q. v.

उपहासः 1 Ridicule, derision R. 12. 37. 2 Satirical laughter. 3 Fun, play. —COMP. —आस्पद्, —पात्रं laughing-stock, butt of ridicule.

उपहासक *a.* Ridiculing others. —कः A jester.

उपहास्य *pot. p.* Ridiculous; तं नन् वा become an object of ridicule, be exposed to derision; गमिष्या-द्युपहास्यती R. 1. 3.

उपहित *a.* Placed, put &c. see धा with उप.

उपहृतिः *f.* Calling, calling out, inviting; Si. 14. 30.

उपहृत्पा 1 A solitary or lonely place, privacy; उपहृत्पे पुनरित्यशिक्ष्ये वनमिह Dk. 54. 2 Proximity.

उपह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. 2 Invoking with prayers.

उपांशु *ind.* 1 In a low voice or whisper. 2 Secretly, in secret or private; परिव्रित्तुपांशु वारणा R. 8. 18. —शुः A prayer uttered in a low voice, muttering of prayers; cf. Ms. 2. 85.

उपाकरणं 1 An invitation to begin, bringing near. 2 Preparation, beginning, commencement. 3 Commencement of reading the Veda after the performance of the preparatory rite; cf. उपाक्रमन्; वेदोपाकरणस्य क्रमे करिष्ये Srāvani mantra.

उपाक्रमन् *n.* 1 Preparation, beginning, commencement. 2 A ceremony performed before commencing to read the veda after the monsoons (cf. श्रावणी); Y. 1. 142; Ms. 4. 119.

उपाकृत *p. p.* 1 Brought near. 2 Killed at a sacrifice (an animal) 3 Begun, co need

उपासं *ind.* Before the eyes, in the presence of.

उपाख्यानं, —नक्तं A short tale or narrative, an episode; उपाख्यानविना तावद् भारतं प्रोच्यते-बुधैः Mb.

उपागमः 1 Approach, arrival. 2 Occurrence. 3 A promise, agreement. 4 Acceptance.

उपाग्रे 1 The part next to the end or top. 2 A secondary member.

उपाग्रहणं Reading the Vedas after being initiated to them.

उपांगे 1 A subdivision, subhead. 2 Any minor limb or member (of anything.) 3 A supplement of a supplement. 4 A supplementary work (of inferior value). 5 A secondary portion of science; a class of writings supplementary to the Vedāngas, (these are four—पुराणश्यामनीनसाधनशास्त्राणि).

उपचारः 1 Position (of a word in a sentence). 2 Procedure.

उपाजे *ind.* (Used only with the root कृ) Supporting; उपाजेकृत्य or कृत्वा having supported; P. I. 4. 73 Sk.

उपाजने Anointing, plastering the ground with cow-dung, chunam &c; Ms. 5. 105, 122, 124; नदतिः (युक्तोपपदा दिना संमार्जनामुपेन Medhātithi).

उपात्सयः Transgression, deviation from (established customs).

उपादानं 1 Taking, receiving, acquisition, obtaining; विश्वस्य ब्राह्मणः श्रुत्वा द्रव्योपादानमाचरेत् Ms. 8. 417; विद्या K. 75. 2 Mention, enumeration. 3 Including, containing. 4 Withdrawing the organs of sense and perception from the external world and its objects. 5 A cause, motive, natural or immediate cause; पादवोपादानो ग्रम U. 3 v. 1. 6 The material out of which anything is made, the material cause; निमित्तमेव ब्रह्म स्यादुपादानं च वैष्णवाः Adhikarapamāla. 7 A mode of expression in which a word used elliptically, besides retaining its own primary sense, conveys another (in addition to that which is actually expressed); स्वसिद्धये पराक्षिपः ...उपादानं K. P. 2. —COMP. —कारणं a material cause, प्रकृतिश्रोपादानकारणं च ब्रह्माभ्युपगन्तव्यं S. B. —लक्षणा अजहस्यार्था q. v.; see K. P. 2, S. D. 14 also.

उपाधिः 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. 2 Deception, disguise (in Vedānta). 3 Discriminative or distinguishing property, attribute, peculiarity, तदुपाधेव संकेतः K. P. 2. It is of four kinds:—जाति, गुण, क्रिया, संज्ञा. 4 A title, nick-name; (महाचार्य, महामहोपाध्याय, पंडित &c.). 5 Limitation, condition (as of time, space &c.); (oft. occurring in Vedānta phil.). 6 A purpose, occasion, object. 7 (In logic) A special cause for a general effect 8 A

man who is careful to support his family.

उपाधिक a. Exceeding, supernumerary, additional.

उपाध्यायः 1 A teacher or preceptor in general, 2 Particularly, a spiritual teacher, religious preceptor; (a sub-teacher who instructs for wages only in a part of the Veda and is inferior to an आचार्य); cf. Ms. 2. 141;—एकदेशं तु वेदस्य वेदोपाध्यायि वा पुनः । योऽध्यापयति द्व्यर्थ-रुपाध्यायः स उच्यते ॥ see अध्यापक, and under आचार्य also. —**या** A female preceptor. —**यी** 1 A female preceptor. 2 The wife of a preceptor.

उपाध्यायनी The wife of a preceptor.

उपाज् f. A sandal, shoe; उपज्जुपा-
दस्य सर्वो चर्मवृत्तेयः H. 1. 142; Ms. 2. 246; या यदि क्रियते राजा स किं नाह्नात्पुमानहं H. 3. 58.

उपतिः 1 Border, edge, margin, skirt, point (of anything); उपतिर्गो-
क्षुभिर्न विहोः R. 7. 50; Ku. 3. 69, 7. 32; Amaru. 23; U. 1. 26; वल्कलं K. 136. 2 The corner or angle of the eye; R. 3. 26. 3. Immediate proximity, vicinity; तयोर्हृत्पतस्थितसिद्धसैनिकं R. 3. 57, 7. 24, 16. 21; Me. 24. 4 Side or slope (नितम्ब); Me. 18.

उपातिक a. Near, proximate, neighbouring. —**क** Vicinity, proximity.

उपात्य a. Last but one; उचमपद्गुण-
स्पोलक्षणार्थं Sk. —**त्य** The corner of the eye. —**त्य** Vicinity.

उपायः 1. (a) Means, an expedient, remedy; उपायं चित्तयेलाङ्गस्तथापायं च चित्तयेत् Pt. 1. 406. Amaru. 21; Ms. 8. 48, 7. 177. (b) A mode, way, stratagem. 2 Beginning; commencement. 3 Effort, exertion; Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 9. 248, 10. 2. 4 A means of success against an enemy; (these are four:—सन्तु-
conciliation or negotiation; दानं bribery; भेदः sowing dissensions; and दंडः punishment (open attack); some authorities add three more:—नाया decessit; उपेक्ष trick, deceit or neglect; इज्जाल conjuring; thus making the total number 7); चतुर्थोपायसाध्ये तु रिपौ सौत्वमपक्रिया Si. 2. 54; समदीनामुपायानां चतुर्णामपि पंडिताः Ms. 7. 109. 5 Joining (as in singing). 6 Approach. —**COMP.** —**चतुष्टयं** the four expedients against an enemy; see above (4). —**ज्ञ** a. fertile in expedients. —**सुरीयः** the 4th expedient, i. e. दंड or punishment. —**योगः** application of means or remedy; Ms. 9. 10.

उपायनं 1 Going near, approach. 2 Becoming a pupil of. 3 Engaging in any religious rite. 4 A present, gift; मालविकोपायनं वेपिता M. 1; तस्योपायन-
योग्यानि वस्तूनि सखितां पतिः Ku. 2. 37; R. 4. 79.

उपायनः Beginning, commencement.

उपायनं, -न Acquiring, gaining.

उपाय a. Of little worth.

उपायलभः, -भनं 1 Abuse, taunt, censure; अस्या मह्युपायलभं गतोस्मि S. 5; ततोपायलभे पतितास्मि M. 1 laid myself open to your censure. 2 Delaying, putting off.

उपावर्तनं 1 Coming or turning back, return; त्वुपावर्तनं शक्ति मे मनः (करोति) R. 8. 53. 2 Revolving, turning round. 3 Approaching.

उपाश्रयः 1 Recourse (for aid), asylum, support; Bh. 2. 43. 2 Receptacle, recipient. 3 Reliance, dependence upon.

उपासकः 1 One who waits upon, a worshipper. 2 A servant, follower. 3 A Sūdra, a low fellow.

उपासनं, -ना 1 Service, attendance, waiting upon; शीलं खलोपासनात् (विनश्यति), Pt. 1. 169; उपासनमित्ये वितुः स वृज्यते N. 1. 34; Ms. 3. 107; Bg. 13. 7; Y. 3. 156. 2 Engaging in, being intent on, performing; संगतिं Mk. 6; Ms. 2. 69. 3 Worship, respect, adoration. 4 Practice of archery. 5 Religious meditation. 6 The sacred fire.

उपासा 1 Service, attendance. 2 Worship, adoration. 3 Religious meditation.

उपास्तमनं Sunset.

उपास्तिः f. 1 Service, attendance upon (especially a deity). 2 Worship, adoration.

उपास्त्रं A secondary or minor weapon.

उपाहारः Slight refreshment (fruits, sweetmeats &c.).

उपाहित p. p. 1 Placed, deposited, put on &c. 2 Connected, joined. —**तः** Danger or destruction from fire.

उपेक्षणं=उपेक्षा

उपेक्षा 1 Overlooking, disregard, neglect. 2 Indifference, contempt, disdain; कुर्यादुपेक्षां हतजीवितमस्मिन् R. 14. 65. 3 Leaving, quitting. 4 Neglect, trick or deceit (one of the 7 expedients in war).

उपेत p. p. 1 Come near, approached. 2 Present. 3 Endowed with, possessed of; with, instr. or in comp.; पुनर्नेत्रं उपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाह Si. 1. 12.

उपेक्षः N. of Vishnu or Krishna as the younger brother of Indra in his 5th or dwarf incarnation; see इक्षुः उपेक्षं वक्रादपि दाक्षणीयसि Git. 5; यदुपेक्षस्त्वमतीदृ एव सः Si. 11. 70.

उपेय p. p. 1 To be approached. 2 To be got. 3 To be effected by any means.

उपोह p. p. 1 Collected, accumulated, stored up. 2 Brought near, near. 3 Arrayed for battle. 4 Begun, 5 Married.

उपोत्तम a. Last but one. —**नं** (अक्षरं) The last letter but one.

उपोद्भवः 1 A beginning. 2 An introduction, a preface. 3 An example, an apposite argument or illustration. 4 An occasion, medium, means, तत्प्रतिच्छेदकमुपोद्घातेन माधवार्तिकमुपेयात् Māl. 1. 5 Analysis, ascertaining the elements of anything.

उपोद्बलक a. Confirming.

उपोद्बलनं Confirmation, corroboration.

उपोषणं, उपोषितं A fast.

उत्तिः f. Sowing seed.

उच्छ 6 P. (उच्चति, उच्चित) 1 To press down, subdue. 2 To make straight.

उच्छ, उच्छ 6. 9. P. (उमति or उमति, उमति, उमि) 1 To confine. 2 To compact together. 3 To fill with; जलकुम्भं भित्तसं सपदि सरस्याः समानवत्यास्ते Bv. 2. 144. 4 To cover or overspread with, सर्वमर्भु काकुत्स्थमौमत्क्षिणैः विलासुहैः Bk 17. 88.

उभ pron. a. (Used only in the dual) Both; उभौ तौ न विजानीतः Bg. 2. 19; Ku. 4. 43; Ms. 2. 14; Si. 3. 8.

उभय pron. a. (सी f.) (Though dual in sense, it is used in the singular and plural only; according to some grammarians in the dual also) Both (of persons or things); उभयमप्य-
परितोषं सनर्थेयं S. 7; उभयमप्यतिरे वज्राधिपाः R. 9. 9; उभयौ सिद्धिमुभाववापतः 8. 23, 17. 38; Amaru. 60; Ku. 7. 78; Ms. 2. 55, 4. 224, 9. 34. —**COMP.** —**चर** a. living in water and on land or in the air, amphibious. —**विद्या** two-fold sciences i. e. religious knowledge and knowledge about worldly affairs. —**विध** a. of both kinds. —**वेतन** a. receiving wages from both (parties), serving two masters, treacherous. —**व्यंजन** a. having the marks of both sexes. —**संभवः** a dilemma.

उभयतः ind. 1 from both sides; on both sides, to both sides (with acc.); उभयतः कुण्डं गोपाः Sk.; Y. 1. 58; Ms. 8. 315. 2 in both cases. 3 In both ways; Ms. 1. 47. —**COMP.** —**द्वय, -दंत** a. having a double row of teeth; Ms. 1. 43. —**मुख** a. 1. looking either way. 2 two-faced (as a house &c.). —**(खी)** a cow; Y. 1. 206-7.

उभयत्र ind. 1 In both places. 2 on both sides. 3 In both cases; Ms. 3. 125, 167.

उभयथा ind. 1 In both ways; उभयथापि वृत्ते V. 3. 2 In both cases.

उभये (य) दुश्च ind. 1 On both days. 2 On two subsequent days.

उभ ind. An interjection of (1) anger; (2) interrogation; (3) promise or assent; (4) cordiality or pacification.

उमा 1 N. of the daughter of Himavat and Menā and wife of Siva; Kālidāsa thus derives the name:—उमेति (oh do not, scil. practise penance) मात्रा तपसा निषिद्धा पश्चादुमात्मा दुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; उमाद्व्याकी R. 3. 23. 2 Light, splendour. 3 Fame, reputation. 4 Tranquility, calmness. 5 Night, 6 Turmeric. 7 Flax. —COMP. —शुभः, —जनकः N. of the Himālaya (as the father of उमा). —पतिः N. of Siva; सुहृत्सुस्मर्येतमुक्षुषं त्रिवृदाहमुमापतिसेविनः Ki. 5. 14; so ईशः, बल्लभः, सहायः &c. —सुतः N. of Kārtikeya or of Ganesa.

उव (डु) रः The upper timber of a door-frame.

उरः A sheep.

उरगः (गी. f.) 1 A serpent, snake; अश्लीतोऽरगस्त R. 1. 28, 12. 5, 91. 2 A Nāga or semidivine serpent usually represented in mythology with a human face; देवगर्भनाकुबोरगराक्षसान् Nala. 1. 28; Ms. 3. 198. 3 Lead. —गा N. of a city; R. 6. 59. —COMP. —अरिः, —अज्ञानः, —सत्रः 1 N. of Garuḍa (enemy of snakes). 2 a pea-cock. —इन्द्रः, —राजः N. of Vāsuki or Sesha. —मनिसर a having a serpent for a wedding-ring. —सूषणः N. of Siva (decked with serpents). —सारसद्वनः, —न a kind of sandalwood. —स्थानं the abode of the Nāgas, i. e. Pātāla

उरगः, —गजः A snake.

उरणः (गी. f.) 1 A ram, sheep; वृक्षीवोरणमासाय सुखुरादाय गच्छति Mb. 2 A certain demon killed by Indra. —गी A ewe.

उरणकः 1 A ram. 2 A cloud.

उरभ्रः A ram.

उररी ind. A particle implying (1) assent admission or acceptance. (In this sense it is usually used with the roots कृ, हृ, or अस्, and it has the force of a गति or preposition उररीकृत्य not उररीकृत्वा. Other forms of the word are उरी, उररी, ऊरी and ऊररी); (2) extension. (उररीकृ 8 U. To consent, allow, accept; गिरं न का कासुरीचकार Bv. 2. 13; Si. 10. 14).

उररु n. (उरः) The breast, bosom; यूदोरस्को हृत्सल्लेखः R. 1. 13, Ku. 6. 51; उरसी कृ to clasp to the bosom. —COMP. —श्रुतं injury to the chest. —ग्रहः, —घातः a disease of the chest, pleurisy. —उद्गः, —त्राणं a cuirass, breastplate; Si. 15. 80. —जः, —भूः, उरसिजः, उरसिग्रहः the female Breast; रजति रुचिरदशाक्षरोजकुक्षौ Si. 8. 53, 25, 59. —सूषणं an ornament of the breast. —सूत्रिका a necklace of pearls hanging over the breast. —स्थलं the breast, bosom.

उरस्य a. 1 Being in the breast. 2 Legitimate (as a son or daughter); born from a married couple of the

same tribe or caste. 3 Excellent. —स्यः A son.

उरस्तु, उरसिल a. Broad-chested, full-breasted.

उरी A particle of assent; see उररी. (उरीकृ 1 To allow, admit, accept; वक्षणीयं कृतं स्वया Bk. 8, 11; R. 15. 70. 2 To follow, have recourse to; अवि रोषहरीकरोषि नो चेत् Bv. 1. 44).

उर a. (इ-की. f.; compar. वरीयस्; superl. वरिष्ठ) 1 Wide, spacious. 2 Great, large; R. 6. 74. 3 Excessive, much, abundant. 4 Excellent, precious, valuable. —COMP. —कीर्ति a. renowned, well-known; R. 14. 74. —क्रमः an epithet of Vishnu in the dwarf incarnation. —गाय a. sung or praised by the great; Asvad. 61. —मार्गः a long road. —विक्रम a. valiant, mighty. —स्वन a. having a loud voice, stentorian. —हृत्तः a valuable necklace.

उररी=उररी q. v.

उरस्तु=उरस्तु q. v.

उरर्णनाभः A spider; cf. ऊर्णनाभ.

उर्ण 1 Wool, felt. 2 A circle of hair between the eye-brows; see ऊर्ण.

उर्वरः 1 A calf. 2 A year.

उर्वरा 1 Fertile soil; Si. 15. 66. 2 Land in general.

उर्वशी N. of a famous Apsaras or nymph of Indra's heaven who became the wife of Purūravas, [Urvashi is frequently mentioned in the Rīgveda; at her sight the seed of Mitra and Varuṇa fell down, from which arose Agastya and Vasishṭha; (see Agastya). Being cursed by Mitra and Varuṇa she came down to the world of mortals and became the wife of Purūravas, whom she chanced to see while descending, and who made a very favourable impression upon her mind. She lived with him for some time, and went up to heaven at the expiration of her curse. Purūravas was sorely grieved at her loss, but succeeded in securing her company once more. She bore him a son named Ayus, and then left him for ever. The account given in the Vikramorvāsyam differs in many respects. Mythologically she is said to have sprung from the thigh of the sage Narayana, q. v.]. —रमणः, —सहायः, —यष्टुभः N. of Purūravas.

उर्वरुः A kind of cucumber; see इर्वरु.

उर्वी 1 'Wide region' the earth; स्तोकमुखां प्रयाति S. 1. 7; उगोप गौरुपधरावि-कोर्वी R. 2. 3, 1. 14, 30, 75, 2. 56. 2 Land, soil. 3 The open space or expanse. —COMP. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः, —पतिः, —धवः a king. —धरः 1 a mountain. 2 the serpent Sesha. —भृत् m. 1 a king. 2 a mountain. —रुहः a tree; Si. 4. 7. उलपः 1 A creeping plant, a spreading creeper. 2 Soft grass (कोमलं तुणं);

मोगर्भिणीवियनबोलपमालभारिसेय्योपकंठविनिबलशो भवति Māl. 9. 2; Si. 4. 8.

उलूप=उलूप q. v.

उलूकः 1 An owl; नोतुकोचवलोकेति यति दिवा इत्यस्य किं दूषणं Bh. 2. 93; व्यजति सुदुलूकः प्रीतिमांशकवाकः Si. 11. 64. 2 N. of Indra.

उलूखल A wooden mortar used for cleansing rice (from the husk &c.), अवहननाबोलखलं Mbh.; Ms. 3. 88, 5. 117.

उलूखलकं A mortar.

उलूखलिक a. Pounded in a mortar.

उलूतः A large snake, the Boa.

उलूपी A Nāga princess. [She was the daughter of the serpent Kauravya. While one day she was bathing in the Ganges, she happened to see Arjuna, and being enamoured of his handsome form, she managed to have him conveyed to her home, the Pātāla, and there induced him to take her as his wife, which he, after considerable hesitation, consented to do. She bore him a son named Irvat. When Arjuna's head was cut off by Babhruvāhana's arrow, it was with her assistance that he was restored to life; see Arjuna].

उल्का 1 A fiery phenomenon in the sky, a meteor; Si. 15. 92; Ms. 1. 38, Y. 1. 145. 2 A fire-brand, torch. 3 Fire, flame; Me. 53. —COMP. —वा-रिन् a. a torch-bearer. —घातः the fall of a meteor. —सुखः a demon or goblin (having a mouth of fire); Ms. 12. 71; Māl. 5. 13.

उल्लुपी 1 A meteor. 2 A fire-brand.

उल्ल्व, —ल्व 1 Foetus. 2 The vulva. 3 The womb.

उल्ल्व (ल्व) ण a. 1 Thick, clotted, copious, abundant (blood &c.). 2 Much, excessive, intense; Si. 10. 54; Ku. 7. 84. 3 Strong, powerful, great, Si. 20. 41. 4 Manifest, clear; तस्यासी-दुल्ल्वो मार्गः R. 4. 33.

उल्लुसकः A fire-brand, torch.

उल्ल्वनं 1 Leaping or passing over. 2 Transgression, violation.

उल्लल a. 1 Shaking, tremulous. 2 Covered with thick hair, shaggy.

उल्लसनं 1 Happiness, joy. 2 Horripilation.

उल्लसित p. p. 1 Shining, brilliant, splendid. 2 Happy, delighted.

उल्लाव a. 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. 2 Dexterous, clever, skilful. 3 Pure. 4 Happy, delighted.

उल्लापः 1 Speech, words; श्रुता मयाय-द्वुषणोद्वापाः U. 3. 2 Insulting words, taunting speech, taunt; सलोद्वापाः सोदा Bh. 3. 6. 3 Calling out in a loud voice. 4 Change of voice by emotion, sickness &c. 5 A hint, suggestion. उल्लाप्ये A kind of drama; see S. D. 545.

उद्भासः 1 Joy, delight; सोद्भासं U. 5; सौवैविकोद्भासं U. 2; उद्भासः फुल्लपकेरुपल-पतन्मत्तपुष्पयानां S. D. 2 Light, splendour. 3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined:— अत्यद्विगुणदोषमुक्तनमस्य गुणदोषयोराधानमुद्भासः R. G.; for examples, see R. G. *ad. loc.*; or Chandr. 5. 131, 133. 4 A division of a book, such as chapter, section &c.; as the ten UHāsas of the Kāvyaaprakāśa.

उद्भासनं Splendour,
उद्भिगित *a.* Famous, known.
उद्भीतः *a.* Rubbed, polished; सणिः शानोद्भीतः Bh. 2. 44.
उद्भुञ्चनं 1 Plucking out, cutting; पादकेनांशुकरोद्भुञ्चनेषु पणान् दश (दमः) Y. 2. 217. 2 Plucking or pulling out the hair.

उद्भुतनं, उद्भुता Irony; धीराधीरा तु सीदुर्भाषणैः खेदेदेक्षु S. D. 105; सीदुर्भुते ironically, often occurring as a stage-direction in plays.

उद्देखः 1 Allusion, mention. 2 Description, utterance. 3 Boring or digging out. 4 (In Rhetoric) A figure of speech:— बहुनिर्बहुषोद्देखादेकस्योद्देख इत्येते। स्त्रीभिः कामोर्द्धभिः स्वर्गः कालः शत्रुभिः रोक्षे सः Chandr. 5. 19; cf. S. D. 682. 5 Rubbing, scratching, tearing up; सुखुखोद्देख K. 191; कुट्टिमं 232.

उद्देखनं 1 Rubbing, scratching, scraping &c. 2 Digging up; Y. 1. 188; Ms. 5. 124. 3 Vomiting. 4 Mention, allusion. 5 Writing, painting.

उद्दोचः A canopy, an awning.
उद्दोल *a.* Violently moving, excessively tremulous; Māl. 5. 3. —लः A large wave or surge.

उत्त्वः, उत्त्वण see उत्त्व, उत्त्वण.

उशानम् *m.* (nom. sing. उशाना; voc. sing. उशानम्, उशान, उशानः) N. of Sukra, regent of the planet Venus, son of Bhrigu and preceptor of the Asuras. In the Vedas he has the epithet *Kāśya* given to him, probably because he was noted for his wisdom; cf. Bg. 10. 37; कवीनामुशान कविः. He is also known as a writer on civil and religious law (Y. 1. 4), and as an authority on civil polity; शास्त्रसु-

शान्ता प्रणीत Pt. 5; अध्यापितस्वोशानसापि नीतिं Ku. 3. 6.

उशी Wish, desire.

उशी (वी) रः, -रं, उशी (वी) रकं The fragrant root of a plant (वीरगमूल, Mar. काळावाळा); स्तनन्यस्तोशीर S. 3. 9.

उष्ट्र 1 P. (ओषति, ओषित-उषित-उष्ट) 1 To burn, consume; ओषांचकार कामा-गिर्विश्वकनमहर्षिः Bk. 6. 1, 14 62; Ms. 4. 186. 2 To punish, chastise; दंष्ट्रैर्नैव तमप्योषेत् Ms. 6. 273. 3 To kill, injure.

उषः 1 Early morning, dawn. 2 A libidinous man. 3 Saline earth.

उषर्ण 1 Black pepper. 2 Ginger.

उषपः 1 Fire. 2 The sun.

उषस् *f.* 1 Dawn, morning; प्रदीपादि-रिषोषस् R. 12. 1; उषसि उत्थाय rising at day-break. 2 Morning light. 3 The deity that presides over the morning and evening twilights (used in dual). —स्ती The end of the day, evening twilight. —COMP. —बुधः fire; U. 6.

उषा 1 Early morning, dawn. 2 Morning light. 3 Twilight. 4 Saline earth. 5 A boiler, cooking-pot (उष्ठा). 6 N. of the daughter of the demon Bāṇa and wife of Aniruddha. [She beheld Aniruddha in a dream and became passionately enamoured of him. She sought the assistance of her friend Chitrakēṭha, who advised her to have with her the portraits of all young princes living round about her. When this was done, she recognized Aniruddha and had him carried to her city, where she was married to him; see अनिरुद्ध also]. —COMP. —कालः a cock. —पतिः, —रमणः, —ईशः N. of Aniruddha, husband of Ushā.

उषित *a.* 1 Dwelt. 2 Burnt.

उषीर—उशीर *q. v.*

उष्ट्रः 1 A camel; अथोद्दधानीशतवाहितार्थं R. 5. 32; Ms. 3. 162, 4. 120, 11. 202. 2 A buffalo. 3 A bull with a hump. —ष्ट्री A she-camel.

उष्टिका 1 A she-camel. 2 An earthen wine-vessel of the shape of a camel; Si. 12. 26.

उष्ण *a.* Hot, warm, अंशुः, ऋतः &c. 2 Sharp, strict, active; आददे नतिशी-

तोष्णी नमस्वानिव दक्षिणः R. 4. 8 (where उष्ण has sense 1 also). 3 Pungent, acrid (as a रस). 4 Clever, sharp 5 Choleric. —उष्णः, —उष्णं 1 Heat, warmth. 2 The hot season (उष्ण). 3 sunshine —उष्णः An onion. —COMP. —अंशुः, —करः, —शुः, —दीधितिः, —रश्मिः, —रश्चिः 'hot-rayed', the sun; R. 5. 4, 8. 30, Ku. 3. 25. —अभिगमः, —आगमः, —उपगमः approach of heat, hot season —उत्तुर्कं warm or hot water. —कालः, —ग the hot season. —वास्पः 1 tears. 2 hot vapour. —वारणः—णं an umbrella, parasol; वदर्धमंभोजमिवोष्णवारणं Ku. 5. 52.

उष्णक *a.* 1 Sharp, smart, active 2 Sick with fever, suffering pain 3 Warming, heating. —कः 1 Fever. 2 The hot season, summer.

उष्णाह्व *a.* Not being able to bear heat; scorched by, suffering from, heat; उष्णाह्वः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्दलालवति शिशौ V. 2. 23.

उष्णिका Rice-gruel.

उष्णिमन् *m.* Heat.

उष्णीषः, —षं 1 Anything wound round the head. 2 Hence, a turban, diadem, crownnet; बलाकापांडुरोष्णीषं Mk 5. 19. 3 A distinguishing mark.

उष्णीषिव *a.* Wearing a diadem, K. 229. —*m.* N. of Siva.

उष्मः, उष्मकः 1 Heat. 2 The hot season. 3 Anger, warmth of temper 4 Ardour, eagerness, zeal. —COMP. —अन्वित *a.* enraged. —भास् *m.* the sun. —स्वेदः a vapour bath.

उष्मन् *m.* 1 Heat, warmth; अर्थोष्मन् Bh. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 231, 2. 23; Ku 5. 46, 7. 14, 2 Steam, vapour; Ku 5. 23. 3 The hot season. 4 Ardour, eagerness. 5 The letters ऋ, ए, स and ह, (in gram.); see ऊष्मन्.

उष्मः 1 A ray (of light), beam, सर्वैस्तेः समीक्ष्यस्वमिव नृपगुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसतिः M 2. 13; R. 4. 66; Ki. 5. 31. 2 A bull 3 A god. —स्रा 1 Morning, dawn 2 Light. 3 A cow.

उष्ट्र 1 P. (ओहति, उहति) 1 To hurt or give pain. 2 To kill, destroy WITH अप or व्यप see ऊष्ट्र.

उह, उहह *ind.* An interjection of calling.

उहः A bull.

ऊ.

ऊः 1 N. of Siva. 2 The moon.—*ind.* 1 A particle used to introduce a subject. 2 An interjection of (a) calling; (b) of compassion; (c) protection.

ऊढ *a.* (fr उह) 1 Borne carried as a load or burden 2 Taken 3 Married —इ A married man —टा A

girl who is married. —COMP. —कंकड *a.* maled. —भार्य *a.* one who has married a wife. —वयसः a young man.

ऊढिः *f.* Marriage.

ऊढि *f.* 1 Weaving sewing 2 Protection 3 Enjoyment. 4 Sport, play

ऊधस् *n.* An udder (changed to ऊध् in Bah. comp.).

ऊधन्यं or **ऊधस्यं** Milk (produced from the udder); ऊधसमिच्छामि तवोप-मोक्तं B 2 68

ऊच *a.* 1 Wanting deficient, defective किंचिदूनमन्यते शस्त्रमयुक्तं वशी R 10

1, incomplete, insufficient. 2 Less than (in number, size or degree); ऊनद्विवर्षं निखनेत् Y. 3. 1 less than two years old. 3 Weaker, inferior; ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वपि को बवाये R. 2. 14. 4 Minus (in this sense used with numerals); एकोन less by one; विंशतिः 20 minus 1 = 19.

ऊम् *ind.* An interjection of (a) interrogation; (b) anger; (c) reproach, abuse (d) arrogance; (e) envy.

ऊम् 1 A. [ऊयते, ऊत] To weave, sew.

ऊररी = उररी q. v.

ऊरव्यः (व्या f.) A Vaisya, a man of the third tribe (as born from the thighs of Brahmā or Puruṣa); cf. Ms. 1. 31, 87.

ऊरः (m.) 1 The thigh; ऊरु तद्वत् ऋक्षः Rv. 10. 90. 12. —COMP. —अर्ध्वं thigh and knee. —उद्भव *a.* born or sprung from the thigh; V. 1. 3. ज, जन्मन्, —संभव *a.* sprung from the thigh. (—m.) a Vaisya. —दहन, —द्वयत्, —मात्र *a.* as high as or reaching the thighs, knee-deep. —पर्वन् *m. n.* the knee. —फलकं the thigh-bone, hip-bone.

ऊररी = उररी q. v.

ऊर्ज् f. 1 Strength, vigour. 2 Sap. 3 Food.

ऊर्जः 1 N. of the month Kārtika; Śi. 6. 50. 2 Energy. 3 Power, strength. 4 Procreative power. 5 Life, breath. —ऊर्ज 1 Food. 2 Energy. 3 Strength, sap. 4 Growth.

ऊर्जस् *n.* 1 Vigour, energy. 2 Food.

ऊर्जस्वत् *a.* 1 Rich in food; juicy. 2 Powerful.

ऊर्जस्वल् *a.* Great, powerful, strong, mighty; R. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 55.

ऊर्जस्विन् *a.* Mighty, strong, great.

ऊर्जित *a.* 1 Powerful, strong, mighty; मातृकं च यदुत्तुर्जितं दधत् R. 11. 64; vigorous, strong (speech); Śi. 16. 38. 2 Distinguished, superior; excellent, beautiful; श्रीः Śi. 16. 85; मकरो-जितकेतनं R. 9. 39. 3 High, noble, spirited; आश्रयं च यः Ki. 2. 1 spirited or noble. —तं 1 Strength, might. 2 Energy.

ऊर्ज 1 Wool. 2 A woollen cloth. —COMP. —नाभः, —पटः, —नाभिः *a.* a spider. —प्रद, —वस्त्र *a.* soft as wool.

ऊर्णी 1 Wool; R. 16. 87. 2 A circle of hair between the eyebrows. —COMP. —पिंडः *a.* ball of wool.

ऊर्णाद्यु 2. Woollen. —युः 1 A ram. 2 A spider; Bv. 1. 90. 3 A woollen blanket.

ऊर्ण 2 U [ऊर्णो (नौ) ति ऊर्णित] To cover surround hide Bk. 14. 103

Si. 20. 14. —Caus. ऊर्णयति. —Desid. ऊर्णयति, ऊर्णयन्-ङ्-विषति. WITH प्र to cover, hide &c.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* 1 Erect, upright, above; °केश &c.; rising or tending upwards. 2 Raised, elevated, erected; हस्तः, °पादः, &c. 3 High, superior, upper. 4 Not sitting (opp. आसीन). 5 Torn (as hair). —ईव *Elevation, height.* —ईव *ind.* 1 Upwards, aloft, above. 2 In the sequel (=उपरिधात्). 3 In a high tone, aloud. 4 Afterwards, subsequent to (with abl.); ते व्यहृ-दूर्ध्वमाख्याय Ku. 6. 93; R. 14. 66.

—COMP. —कच, —केश *a.* 1 having the hair erect. 2 one whose hair is torn. (—चः) N. of Ketu. —कर्म्मन् *n.* —क्रिया 1 motion upwards. 2, action for attaining a high place. (—m.) N. of Vishnu. —कायः, —यं the upper part of the body. —ग, —गामिन् *a.* going upwards ascended, rising. —गति *a.* going upwards. (—तिः f.), —गमः, —गमनं 1 ascent, elevation. 2 going to heaven. —चरण, —पाद *a.* having the feet upwards. (—जः) a fabulous animal called Sarabha. —जाहु, —जः, —हु *a.* 1 raising the knees, sitting on the hams; Śi. 11. 11. 2 longshanked.

—हृदि, —नेत्र *a.* 1 looking upwards. 2 (fig.) aspiring, ambitious. (—दिः f.) concentrating the sight on the spot between the eyebrows (in Yoga phil.). —वेद्यः a funeral ceremony. —पातनं causing to ascend, sublimation (as of mercury). —पात्रं a sacrificial vessel; Y. 1. 182. —मुख *a.* having the mouth or opening upwards; cast or directed upwards; Ku. 1. 16; R. 3. 57. —मौहृत्कि *a.* happening after a short time. —रेतस्र *a.* one who lives in perpetual celibacy or abstains from sexual intercourse. (—m.) 1 N. of Siva. 2 Bhisma. —लोकः the upper world, heaven. —वस्त्रेन् *m.* the atmosphere. —वातः, —वायुः the wind in the upper part of the body. —शायिन् *a.* sleeping with the face upwards (as a child). (—m.) N. of Siva. —शोधनं vomiting. —श्वासः expiration. —स्थितिः f. 1 the rearing of a horse. 2 a horse's back. 3 elevation, superiority.

ऊर्जिः *m. f.* 1. A wave, billow; पयो वेववत्यल्लोकिं Me. 24. 2 Current, flow. 3 Light, 4 Speed, velocity. 5 A fold or plait in a garment. 6 A row, line. 7 Distress, uneasiness, anxiety.

—COMP. —मालिन् *a.* wreathed or adorned with waves. (—m.) the ocean.

ऊर्जिका 1 A wave. 2 A fingering (shining like a wave). 3 Regret, sorrow for anything lost. 4 The humming of a bee 5 A plait or fold in a garment.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* Extensive, great. —ईः Submarine fire.

ऊर्ध्वरा Fertile soil.

ऊर्ध्वपिन् A porpoise; see ऊर्ध्वपिन्.

ऊर्ध्वक—ऊर्ध्वक q. v.

ऊर्ध्व 1. P. (ऊर्ध्वति, ऊर्ध्वति) To be diseased or disordered; be ill.

ऊर्ध्वः 1 Salt ground. 2 An acid. 3 A cleft, fissure. 4 The cavity of the ear. 5 The Malaya mountain. 6 Dawn, daybreak (—यं according to some).

ऊर्ध्वक Dawn, day-break.

ऊर्ध्वणं—ण 1 Black pepper. 2 Ginger.

ऊर्ध्वरा *a.* Impregnated with salt or saline particles. —रः, —रे A barren spot with saline soil; Śi. 14. 46.

ऊर्ध्ववत्=ऊर्ध्व *a.* q. v.

ऊर्ध्वमः 1 Heat. 2 Summer.

ऊर्ध्वमण, —ण्य *a.* Hot, steaming.

ऊर्ध्वम् *m.* 1 Heat, warmth. 2 The hot season, summer. 3 Steam, vapour, exhalation. 4 Ardour, passion, violence. 5 (In gram.) The sounds झ, ञ, ण, and ह. —COMP. —उपगमः approach of summer. —पः 1 fire. 2 a class of Manes (pl.).

ऊह 1. 1 U. (ऊहति-ते, ऊहित) 1 To note, mark, observe. 2 To guess, conjecture, infer; अनुक्तमनुहति पंडितो जनः Pt. 1. 43. 3 To comprehend, conceive, perceive, expect; ऊहापके जयं न च Bk. 14. 72. 4 To reason, deliberate about. —Caus. To cause to reason, think, infer or conjecture, Ki. 16. 19. WITH अप 1 to remove, drive away; स हि विज्ञानपेहति S. 3. 1. 2 to follow immediately. —अपवि to prevent, ward off. —अभि 1 to guess, conjecture. 2 to cover. —उप to bring near or down. —निर्वि to accomplish, bring about (see निर्वह). —परिस् to sprinkle round about. —यति 1 to oppose, interrupt, impede. 2 to deny, see प्रवृद्ध. —यतिवि to array troops against. —वि 1 to arrange troops in battle array; दृष्ट्वा वज्रेण चैवैतान् ब्रूहेन द्यूतं बोधयेत् Ms. 7. 191. —सं to gather, assemble.

ऊहः 1 A guess, conjecture 2 Examination and determination 3 Understanding. 4 Reasoning, arguing. 5 Supplying an ellipsis. —COMP. —अपोहः full discussion, consideration of the pros and cons; Bv. 2. 74; see अपोह.

ऊहन् Inferring, guessing.

ऊहनी A broom.

ऊहिन् *a.* Who or what reasons; inferring. —नी 1 An assemblage, collection 2 Arrangement, a multitude reduced to order (cf. अगोहिनी).

क *ind.* An interjection of (1) calling; (2) ridicule; (3) censure or abuse.

क I. 1 P. (कच्छति, कच; *caus.* अर्पयति; *desid.* अतिरिपति) 1 To go, move; अं-इष्टायामच्छाकच्छति *Si.* 4. 44. 2 To raise, tend towards. - II. 3 P. (अर्पति, कच) (Mostly used in the Veda) 1 To go. 2 To move, shake. 3 To obtain, acquire, reach, meet with. 4 To move, excite. - III. 5 P. (कषेति, कष) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To attack. - *Caus.* (अर्पयति, अर्पित) 1 To throw, cast, fix or implant in; *R.* 8. 87. 2 To put or place on, fix upon, direct or cast towards (as the eye &c.). 3 To place in, insert, give, set or place. 4 To hand or make over, give to, consign, deliver; इति वृत्त्या-भरणान्परयति *S.* 1, 4. 19.

कृष्ण *a.* Wounded, injured, hurt. **कृत्य** 1 Wealth. 2 Especially property, possessions, effects (left at death); see *स्विय*. 3 Gold. - *Comp.* - **ग्रहण** receiving or inheriting property. - **ग्राहः** an inheritor or receiver of property. - **भागः** 1 division of property, partition. 2 a share, inheritance. - **भागिन्**, -**हर**, -**हारिन्** *m.* 1 an heir. 2 a co-heir.

कृशः 1 A bear; *Ms.* 12. 67. 2 N. of a mountain. - **क्ष**, -**क्ष** 1 A star, constellation, lunar mansion; *Ms.* 2. 101. 2 A sign of the zodiac. - **क्षरः** (*m. pl.*) The seven stars called Pleiades; afterwards the seven Rishis; *R.* 12. 25. - **क्ष** The north. - **क्षी** A female bear. - *Comp.* - **चक्रं** the circle of stars. - **क्षायः**, -**ईशः** 'lord of stars', the moon. - **सेमिः** N. of Vishnu. - **राज**, -**राज** 1 the moon. 2 Jāmbuvat, the king of bears. - **हरीश्वरः** the lord of bears and apes; *R.* 13. 72.

कृश्वरः 1 A priest (कृत्विज्). 2 A thorn.

कृशवत् *m.* N. of a mountain near the Narmadā; वक्रक्रियावृक्षतस्तदेव *R.* 5. 44; कृशवन्ते विरिष्ठमयास्ते नर्मदां पिबन् *Rām.*

कृच्छ 6 P. (कृच्छति) 1 To praise, extol. 2 To cover, screen. 3 To shine.

कृच्छ *f.* 1 A hymn (in general) 2 A verse of the Rigveda (opp. यजुश्च and साम्). 3 The collective body of the Rigveda (*pl.*). 4 Splendour (for. रुच्). 5 Praise. 6 Worship. - *Comp.* - **विद्यानं** the performance of certain rites by reciting verses of the Rigveda. - **वेदः** the oldest of the four Vedas, and the most ancient sacred book of the Hindus. - **संहिता** the arranged collection of the hymns of Rigveda

• A hall —• A frying pan.

कृच्छ 6 P. (कृच्छति) 1 To become hard or stiff. 2 To go. 3 To fail in faculties.

कृच्छका Wish, desire.

कृच्छ I. 1 A. (अजति, कृजित) 1 To go. 2 To obtain, acquire. 3 To stand or be firm. 4 To be healthy or strong. - II. 1 P. To acquire, earn; cf. अर्ज. **कृजोष** see कृजोष.

कृच्छ, **कृजुक** *a.* (जु or जी *f.*) (*comp.* par. कृजोष *superl.* कृजिष्ठ) 1 Straight (*fig.* also); उवां स वयम् कृजुनैव चक्षुषा *Ku.* 5. 32. 2 Upright, honest, straight-forward; *Pt.* 1. 415. 3 Favourable, good. - *Comp.* - **गः** 1 one who is honest in his dealings. 2 an arrow. - **रोहितं** the straight red bow of Indra.

कृज्वी 1 A straight-forward or plain woman. 2 A particular gait (of the planets).

कृण 1 Debt; (as to the three kinds of debt, see अवृण); अंतं कृणं (वितृण) the last debt to be paid to the Manes, i. e. creation of a son. 2 An obligation in general. 3 (In alg.) The negative sign or quantity, minus (opp. वन). 4 A fort, stronghold. 5 Water. 6 Land. - *Comp.* - **अंतकः** the planet Mars. - **अवनयनं**, - **अपनोदनं**, - **अपाकरणं**, - **दानं**, - **हृक्तिः**, - **मोक्षः**, - **शोधनं** paying off debt, discharge or liquidation of debt. - **आदानं** 'recovery of a debt,' receipt of money lent &c. - **कृणं** (कृणार्ण) debt for a debt, debt incurred to liquidate another debt. - **ग्रहः** 1 borrowing (money). 2 a borrower. - **दावृ**, - **दायिन्** *a.* one who pays a debt. - **दासः** one who is bought as a slave by paying off his debts; कृणमोचनं दास्यत्वन्यदुपगतः कृणदासः *Mit.* - **मत्कुणः**, - **सार्गणः** a security, bail. - **मुक्त** *a.* released from debt. - **हृक्तिः** &c. see कृणपनयनं. - **लेह्यं** 'debt-bond,' a bond acknowledging a debt (in law); (*Mar.* कर्जोखा).

कृणिकः A debtor; *Y.* 2. 56, 93.

कृणिन् *a.* A debtor, one indebted to another (on any account).

कृत *a.* 1 Proper, right. 2 Honest, true; *Bg.* 10. 14. 3 Worshipped, respected. - **तं** *ind.* Rightly, properly. - **तं** (Not usually found used in classical literature) 1 A fixed or settled rule, law (religious). 2 Sacred custom, 3 Divinelaw, divine truth. 4 Water. 5 Truth (in general), right. 6 Livelihood by picking or gleaned grains in a field (as opposed to the cultivation of ground); कृत-कुच्छशिलं वृचं *Ms.* 4. 4. - *Comp.* - **घासन्** *a.* of a true or pure nature (म) N of Vishnu

कृतीया Censure, reproach.

कृतुः 1 A season, period of the year, commonly reckoned to be six शिशिरश्च वसंतश्च श्रौतौ वर्षाः शरद्धिमः; sometimes only five; शिशिर and हिम or हेमत् being counted together. 2 An epoch, a period, any fixed or appointed time. 3 Menstruation, courses, menstrual discharge. 4 A period favourable for conception; वसुहृद् नैवाभिमनं *Pt.* 1; *Ms.* 3. 46; *Y.* 1. 11 5 Any fit season or right time. 6 Light, splendour. 7 A symbolical expression for the number 'six.' - *Comp.*

- **कालः**, - **समयः**, - **वेला** 1 the time favourable for conception, i. e. 16 nights from menstrual discharge; see कृतु above. 2 the duration of a season. - **गणः** the seasons taken collectively. - **भागिन्** *a.* having intercourse with a wife (at the time fit for conception, i. e. after the period of menstruation) - **वर्णः** N. of a king of Ayodhyā, son of Ayutāy, a descendant of Ikshvāku. [Nala, king of Nishadha, entered into his service after he had lost his kingdom and suffered very great adversity. He was 'profoundly skilled in dice' and he exchanged with Nala this skill for his skill in horsemanship, and by virtue of it the king succeeded in taking Nala to Kundinapura before Damayanti had put into execution her resolve of taking a second husband] - **पर्यायः**, - **वृत्तिः** the revolution of the seasons. - **मुखं** the beginning or first day of a season. - **राजः** the spring. - **हैम** 1 a characteristic or sign of the season (as the blossom of the mango tree in spring). 2 a symptom of menstruation. - **संघः** the junction of two seasons. - **स्नाता** a woman who has bathed after menstruation and who is, therefore, fit for sexual intercourse, धर्मलोपमयाद्राक्षीयतुस्नातामिमां स्मरन् *R.* 1. 70 - **स्नानं** bathing after menstruation.

कृतमती A woman during her courses.

कृते *ind.* Except, with the exception of without, (with abl.); कृते क्रौर्यात्मना दातः *Bk.* 8. 105; अवेहि मां प्रीतयते दुर्गनाम् *R.* 3. 63; पापाद्वे *S.* 6. 22; *Ku.* 1. 51, 2. 57; sometimes with acc. कृतेऽपि त्व न प्रविष्यति सर्वे *Bg.* 11. 32; rarely with instr.

कृत्विज् *m.* A priest who officiates at a sacrifice; the four chief Ritiwijas are होतृ, उद्गातृ, अन्वृत्तु and ब्रह्मन्; at grand ceremonies 16 are enumerated.

कृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, thriving rich *R.* 14 30 2 50 5 40 2 In crossed, growing 3 Stored (a

grain). -इ: N. of Vishnu. -इ 1 Increase, growth. 2 A demonstrated conclusion; distinct result.

अदि: f. 1 Growth, increase. 2 Success, prosperity; affluence. 3 Extent or magnitude; magnificence. 4 Supernatural power or supremacy. 5 Accomplishment.

अ 4. 5. P. (अयति, अयति, अय) 1 To prosper; flourish, thrive, succeed. 2 To grow, increase (fig. also). 3 To satisfy, gratify, please, propitiate; Mā. 5. 29. With से to thrive.

अ: A deity, divinity; a god.

असु: 1 N. of Indra. 2 Heaven (of Indra) or paradise.

असुति m. (Nom. असुति, acc. pl. असुति) N. of Indra.

असुत: A player on a kind of musical instrument.

असुत: A white-footed antelope. -इय: Killing. -Comp. -केतु: -केतन: 1 N. of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. 2 N. of the god of love.

अ I. 6 P. (अति, अय) 1 To go, approach. 2 To kill, injure. -II. 1 P.

(अयति) 1 To flow. 2 To glide.

असुत: 1 A bull. 2 The best or most excellent (as the last member of a comp.); as पुरुषस्य, भरतस्य: &c. 3 The second of the seven notes of the gamut; असुतस्य गीत इति Arya S. 141. 4 A boar's tail. 5 A crocodile's tail. -भी 1 A woman with masculine features (as a beard &c.). 2 A cow. 3 A widow. -Comp. -कूट: N. of a mountain. -स्वज: N. of Siva.

असुत: 1 An inspired poet or sage. 2 A sanctified sage, an ascetic, anchorite. 3 A ray of light. -Comp. -कुल्या a sacred river. -तपणं libation offered to the Rishis. -पंचमी N. of a festival or ceremony on the fifth day in the first half of Bhādrapada (observed by women). -लोक: the world of the Rishis. -स्तोम: 1 praise of the Rishis. 2 a particular sacrifice completed in one day.

अदि: m. f. 1 A double-edged sword. 2 A sword (in general). 3 Any weapon (as a spear or lance &c.).

असुत: A white-footed antelope. -Comp. -अंक: -केतन: -केतु: N. of Aniruddha. -सूक: a mountain near the lake Pampā which formed the temporary abode of Rāma with the monkey-chief Sugriva; असुतस्तु उपाय. पुरस्तात् पुष्पितदुमः. -दृग: N. of a sage. [He was the son of Vibhandaka. He was brought up in the forest by his father, and he saw no other human being till he nearly reached his manhood. When a great drought well nigh devastated the country of Anga, its king Lomapada, at the advice of Brahmanas, caused Rishyasringa to be brought to him by means of a number of damsels, and gave his daughter Santa (adopted by him, her real father being Dasaratha) in marriage to him, who being greatly pleased caused copious showers of rain to fall in his kingdom. It was this sage that performed for king Dasaratha the sacrifice which brought about the birth of Rama and his three brothers].

असुतक: A painted or white-footed antelope.

अ.

अ ind. An interjection of (1) terror; (2) warding off; (3) repro-

ach or censure; (4) compassion; (6) remembrance. -m. (अ:) 1 N. of

Bhairava. 2 A Dānava or demon. अ 9 P. (अयति, ईय) To go, move.

ए.

ए: m. N. of Vishnu. -ind. An interjection of (1) remembering; (2) envy; (3) compassion; (4) calling; (5) contempt or censure.

एक pron. a. 1 One, single, alone, only. 2 Not accompanied by any one. 3 The same, one and the same, identical; मन्त्येकं वचस्येकं कर्मण्येकं महारुना H. 1. 101. 4 Firm, unchanged. 5 Single of its kind, unique, singular. 6 Chief, supreme, prominent, sole; एको रागिण राजते Bh. 3. 121. 7 Peerless, matchless. 8 One of two or many; Me. 30, 78. 9 Oft. used like the English indefinite article 'a' or 'an'; ज्योतिर्ये S. 5. 30; एक: -अन्य, or अपर: the one-the other; एक is used in the plural in the sense of some, its correlative being अन्ये or अपरे (others) see अन्य, अपर also. -Comp. -अक्ष a. 1 having only one axle. 2 having one eye. (-क्ष:) 1 a crow. 2 N. of Siva. -अक्षर a. monosyllabic. (-र) 1 a monosyllable. 2 the sacred syllable ओम्. -अग्र a. 1 fixed on one object or point only 2 closely at-

tentive, concentrated, intent; R. 15. 66; मनुकेकायमासीन Ms. 1. 1. 3 unperplexed. -अग्र -अग्र. (-इय) concentrated. -अंग: 1 a body-guard 2 the planet Mercury or Mars. -अनुविष्टं a funeral ceremony performed for only one ancestor (recently dead). -अंत a. 1 solitary. 2 aside, apart, 3 directed towards one point or object only. 4 excessive, great; Ku. 1. 36. 5 absolute, invariable, perpetual; स्वायत्तमेकांतस्थं Bh. 2. 7; Me. 109. (-त:) 1 a lonely or retired place, solitude. 2 exclusive aim or boundary. (-तं) an exclusive recourse, a settled rule or principle; तेज: क्षमा वा नैकांतं कालजस्य महीपते: Si. 2. 83. (-त, तेन, -तत: ते) ind. 1 solely, invariably, always, absolutely. 2 exceedingly, quite, wholly; वयमन्येकांततो नि:सृष्टा: Bh. 3. 24; दु:स्वमेकांततो वा Me. 109. -अंतर a. next but one, separated by one remove; S. 7. 27. -अंतिक a. final, conclusive. -अयन a. 1 passable for only one (as a foot-path). 2 closely at-

tentive, concentrated, intent; R. 15. 66; मनुकेकायमासीन Ms. 1. 1. 3 unperplexed. -अग्र -अग्र. (-इय) concentrated. -अंग: 1 a body-guard 2 the planet Mercury or Mars. -अनुविष्टं a funeral ceremony performed for only one ancestor (recently dead). -अंत a. 1 solitary. 2 aside, apart, 3 directed towards one point or object only. 4 excessive, great; Ku. 1. 36. 5 absolute, invariable, perpetual; स्वायत्तमेकांतस्थं Bh. 2. 7; Me. 109. (-त:) 1 a lonely or retired place, solitude. 2 exclusive aim or boundary. (-तं) an exclusive recourse, a settled rule or principle; तेज: क्षमा वा नैकांतं कालजस्य महीपते: Si. 2. 83. (-त, तेन, -तत: ते) ind. 1 solely, invariably, always, absolutely. 2 exceedingly, quite, wholly; वयमन्येकांततो नि:सृष्टा: Bh. 3. 24; दु:स्वमेकांततो वा Me. 109. -अंतर a. next but one, separated by one remove; S. 7. 27. -अंतिक a. final, conclusive. -अयन a. 1 passable for only one (as a foot-path). 2 closely at-

same deceased ancestor. -उदरः, -रा
uterine, (brother or sister). -उद्दिष्ट
a Śrāddha or funeral rite performed
for one definite individual deceased,
not including other ancestors. -ऊन
a. less by one, minus one. -एक a.
one by one, one taken singly, a sin-
gle one; R. 17. 43. (-क) -एकैकः,
ind. one by one, singly, severally.
-ओषः a continuous current. -कर a.
(-रि f.) 1 doing only one thing.
2 (-रा) one-handed. 3 one-rayed.
-कार्य a. acting in concert with, co-
operating, co-worker. (-द) sole or
same business. -कालः 1 one time.
2 the same time. -कालिक, -कालीन a.
1 happening once only. 2 contem-
porary, coeval. -कुंडल N. of Kubera;
of Balabhadra; and of Sesha. -गुरु,
-गुरुक a. having the same preceptor.
(-रः, -रकः) a spiritual brother. -चक्र
a. 1 having only one wheel. 3 govern-
ed by one king only. (-रः) the
chariot of the sun. -चत्वारिंशद् f.
forty-one. -चर a. 1 wandering or
living alone; Ki. 13. 3. 2 having
one attendant. 3 living unassisted.
-चारिन् a. solitary. (-णी) a loyal
wife. -चित्त a. thinking of one thing
only. (-न्त) 1 fixedness of thought
upon one object. 2 unanimity; एकचि-
त्तिय H. 1 unanimously. -चेतसः, -मनस्
a. unanimous; see चित्त. -जन्मन् m.
1 a king. 2 a Śūdra; see जाति be-
low. -जात a born of the same
parents. -जातिः a Śūdra (opp. द्वि-
जन्म); प्राकृत्यः क्षत्रियो वैश्यश्चो वर्णा द्विजादयः ।
चतुर्थे एकजातिस्तु शूद्रो नास्ति तु पंचमः Ms. 10.
4; 8. 270. -जातीय a. of the same
kind or family. -ओचित् m. N. of
Siva. -ज्ञान a. concentrated or fixed
on one object only, closely attentive;
ब्रह्मेतावमनसो हि बसिष्ठमिश्रः Mv. 3. 11.
-ज्ञातः harmony, accurate adjustment
of song, dance, and instrumental
music (cf. तैत्तिरीय). -तीर्थिन् a. 1
bathing in the same holy water.
2 belonging to the same religious
order; Y. 2. 137. (-म) a fellow-
student, spiritual brother. -त्रिंशत् f.
thirty-one. -दंष्ट्रः, -दंष्ट्रः "one-tusked,"
epithets of Gāṇeśa -दंष्ट्रिन् m. N. of
a class of Sannyāsins or beggars
(otherwise called हंस). They are
divided into four orders: -कुटीचको
बहुचको हंसश्चैव तृतीयकः । चतुर्थे परदंष्ट्रश्चो बः
पश्चात्स उच्यते ॥ Hārta. -दृष्टि a. one-
eyed. (-म) 1 a crow. 2 N. of Siva.
3 a philosopher. -देवः the supreme
god. -देशः 1 one spot or place. 2 a
part or portion (of the whole), one
side; तद्वैकदेशः U. 4. ; विभाजितकदेशेन देवं
यदभिपुज्यते V. 4. 17. what is claimed
should be given by one who is pro-
ved to have got a part of it; (this is
called

-धर्मन्-धर्मिन् a. 1 possessing the same
properties, of the same kind. 2 pro-
fessing the same religion. -धुर,
-धुरावह, -धुरीण a. 4 fit for but one
kind of labour. 2 fit for but one
yoke (as cattle for special burden;
P. IV. 4. 79). -नटः the principal
actor in a drama, the manager (इत्यथार)
who recites the prologue. -नवति; f.
ninety-one. -पक्षः one side or party;
आश्रयविक्रमत्वाद् B. 14. 34. -पत्नी 1 a
faithful wife (perfectly chaste);
तौ चावस्थं दिवसगणनात्सप्तमेकपत्नी Me. 10
2 a co-wife सर्वासामेकपत्नीनामेका चेदुत्तिणी
भवेत् Ms. 9. 183. -पट्टी a foot-path.
-पदे ind. suddenly, all at once,
abruptly; निहन्तरीनेकपदे य उदातः स्वरातिव
Si. 2. 95; R. 8. 48. -पदः 1 one or
single foot. 2 one and the same
Pāda. 3 N. of Vishnu and Siva.
-पिण्डः, -पिण्डः N. of Kubera. -पिण्ड a.
united by the offering of the funeral
rice-ball. -भार्या a faithful or chaste
wife. (-र्या) one having one wife
only. -भाव a. sincerely devoted;
honest. -यष्टिः, यष्टिका a single string
of pearls. -योनि a. 1 uterine. 2 of
the same family of caste; Ms. 9.
148. -रसः 1 oneness of aim or feel-
ing. 2 the only flavour or pleasure.
-राज, -राजः m. an absolute king.
-रात्रः a ceremony lasting one night.
-रिक्थिन् m. a co-heir. -रूप a. 1 like,
similar. 2 uniform. -रुद्रिणः 1 a word
having one gender only. 2 N. of
Kubera. -वचन the singular number.
-वर्णः one caste. -वर्षिका a heifer one
year old. -वाक्यता consistency in me-
aning, unanimity, reconciling dif-
ferent statements. -वारः, -वारि ind.
1 only once. 2 at once, suddenly.
3 at one time. -विंशतिः f. twenty-
one -विलोचन a. one-eyed; see एक-
दृष्टि. -विश्विन् m a rival. -वीरः a pre-
eminent warrior or hero; Mv. 5. 48.
-वेणिः-णी f. a single braid of hair
(worn by a woman as a mark of her
separation from her husband &c.).
गंडामोगात्कटिनिविष्टमानिकवेणी करेण Me. 92; S.
7. 21. -शफ a. whole-hoofed. (-कः)
an animal whose hoof is not cloven
(as a horse, ass &c.). -शरीर a. con-
sanguineous. अन्वयः consanguine-
ous descent. अवयवः blood-kinsman.
-शाखः a Brāhmaṇa of the same
branch or school. -शृंग a. having
only one horn. (-गः) 1 a unicorn;
rhinoceros. 2 N. of Vishnu. -शेषः
'the remainder of one', a species of
Dvandva compound in which one of
two or more words only is retained;
e. g. पितरौ father and mother parents,
(मातापितरौ); so शत्रुरौ, शत्रवः &c. -श्रुत
a. once heard. -श्रव a. keeping in
mind what one has heard once. -श्रुतिः
f. monotonously -सप्तविंशत् seventy one

-सर्ग a. closely attentive. -साक्षिक a.
witnessed by one. -हायन a. one year
old; Mā. 4. 8; U. 3. 28. (-नी) a
heifer one year old.

एकक a. 1 Single, alone, solitary,
without a co-adjutor; U. 5. 5. 2
Same, identical.

एकतम a. (n. °त f. °मा) 1 One of
many. 2 One (used as an indefinite
article).

एकतर (n. °तरं) 1 One of two,
either. 2 Other, different. 3 One of
many.

एकतस् ind. 1 From one side, on
one side. 2 Singly, one by one,
एकतः-अन्यतः on one side on the other
side; R. 6. 85; Ki. 5. 2.

एकत्र ind. 1 In one place. 2 To-
gether, all taken together.

एकदा ind. 1 Once, once upon a
time, at one time. 2 At the same
time, all at once, simultaneously,
H. 4. 93.

एकधा ind. 1 In one way. 2 Singly.
3 At once, at the same time. 4
Together.

एकल a. Alone, solitary; U. 4.

एकशस् ind. One by one, singly.

एकाकिन् a. Alone, solitary.

एकादशन् num. a. Eleven.

एकादश a. (सी f.) Eleventh. -शी
The eleventh day of every fortnight
of a lunar month, sacred to Vishnu
-COMP. -द्वारं the eleven holes of the
body see ल. -रुद्राः (pl.) the eleven
Rudras; see रुद्र.

एकीभावः 1 Combination, associa-
tion. 2 Common nature or property.

एकीय a. Belonging to, or proceed-
ing from, one. -यः A partisan, an
associate.

एज् I. 1 A. (epic P.) (एजते, एजित)
1 To tremble. 2 To move, stir. 3 To
shine (P.). -WITH अप् to drive away.
-उद् to rise, go upwards.

एजक a. Shaking.

एजन् Trembling, shaking.

एद् 1 A. (एदते, एदित) To annoy,
resist, oppose.

एड a. Deaf. -डः A kind of sheep.
-COMP. -मुक a. 1 deaf and dumb;
cf. अनेहदुक्. 2 wicked, perverse.

एडकः 1 A ram. 2 A wild goat.
-का A ewe.

एणः, एणकः A kind of black ante-
lope; the several kinds of deer are
given in this verse: -अशुचो माणवो जेद
एणः कुण्डभयः स्तुतः । रुग्णैरमुषः शोकः श्वरः
शेण उच्यते ॥ -COMP. -अजिनं deer-skin
-तिलका, -सुत the moon; so °अंकः
लालनः &c. -दृष्टु a. one having eyes
like those of a deer. (-म.) Cap
ricorn.

एणी A female black deer.

एत a (एता स्त्री f.) Of a variety

gated colour; shining. — तः A deer or antelope.

एतद् *pron. a.* (m. एतः, f. एता, n. एतद्) 1 This, this here, yonder (referring to what is nearest to the speaker सनीपतरचर्ति चैतद्दे रूपं). In this sense एतद् is sometimes used to give emphasis to the personal pronouns; एषोऽहं कार्यवशादायोप्यिकस्तदानीतनश्च सङ्गतः U. 1. 2 It often refers to what precedes, especially when it is joined with इदं or any other pronoun; एष वे प्रथमः कल्पः Ms. 3. 147; इति यदुक्तं तदेतत्किं. 3 It is used in connection with a relative clause, in which case the relative generally follows; Ms. 257. — *ind.* In this manner, thus, so. *Note.*

एतद् appears as the first member of compounds which are mostly self-explaining; e. g. अन्तर immediately after this; अंत ending thus. — *Comp.* — द्वितीय *a.* one who does anything for the second time. — प्रथम *a.* one who does anything for the first time.

एतदीय *a.* Belonging to this.

एतनः Breath, expiration.

एतद् *ind.* Now, at this time, at present.

एतादृक्, — दृक्, — दृक् (— इति, — स्त्री f.) *a.* 1 Such, such like; सर्वेपि नेतादृशः Bh. 2. 51. 2 Of this kind.

एतावत् *a.* So much, so great, so many, of such extent, so far, of such quality or kind; एतावद्वक्त्वा विरते ह्येदे R. 2. 51; Ku. 6. 89; एतावान्मे विभक्तौ यवतं सेवितुं M. 2. — *ind.* So far, so much, in such a degree, thus.

एव 1 *A.* (एवेति, एविति) 1 To grow, increase; Pt. 2. 164. 2 To prosper, live in comfort; द्विवेकी सुखमेवेति Pt. 1.

318. — *Caus.* To cause to grow or increase; to greet, honour; Ku. 6. 90.

एव Fuel; सुदृग्माचस्थया बहिरुवापेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15; Si. 2. 99.

एवतु 1 A man. 2 Fire.

एवम् *n.* Fuel; यथैवास्ति सनिद्वेष्टिर्मसमात् कुरुतेऽर्जुन Bg. 4. 37; अनलायायुरुचन्दैवमे R. 8. 71.

एवा Prosperity, happiness.

एवित *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased. 2 Brought up; दृग्माचैः समवेधितो जनः S. 2. 18.

एनस् *n.* 1 Sin, offence, fault; Si. 14. 35. 2 Mischief, crime. 3 Unhappiness. 4 Censure, blame.

एनस्वत् or एनस्विन् *a.* Wicked, sinful.

एरुहः The castor-oil plant (a small tree with a scanty number of leaves); and hence the proverb: निरस्तपदेषु देशे परंलोपि दुमायते.

एलकः A ram; see एडक.

एलवालु *n.*, एलवालुकं 1 The fragrant bark of कलिय. 2 A granular substance (used as a drug and perfume).

एलविलः N. of Kubera; see ऐलविल.

एला 1 Cardamom plant; एलानां फल-रेणवः R. 4. 47, 6. 64. 2 Cardamoms (the seed of the plant). — *Comp.* — पर्णी the plant Mimosa Octandra.

एलीका Small cardamoms.

एव *ind.* 1 This particle is most frequently used to strengthen and emphasize the idea expressed by a word:—(1) Just, quite, exactly; एवमेव quite so, just so; (2) same, very, identical; अर्थोभ्यगा विरहितः पुरुषः च एव Bh. 2. 40; (3) only, alone, merely, (implying exclusion); सा तद्व्यमेवामिहितता

मवेन Ku. 3. 63 only the truth, nothing but the truth; (4) already; (5) scarcely, the moment, as soon as, chiefly with participles; उपस्थितेषु कस्यापि नाम्नि कीर्तित एव यत् R. 1. 87; (6) like, as (showing similarity); श्रीस्त एव मेख G. M. (अतएव इव); and (7) generally to emphasize a statement; भवितव्यमेव तेन U. 4 it will (surely) take place. It is also said to imply the senses of (8) detraction; (9) diminution; (10) command; (11) restraint; or (12) used merely as an expletive.

एवं *ind.* 1 Thus, so, in this manner or way; अस्त्येवं Pt. 1 it is so; एवंवादिनि देवकी Ku. 6. 84; ब्रवा एवं Me. 101 (what follows); एवमस्तु be it so, amen; एवेव if so. 2 Quite so (implying assent), एवं सदात्य मयन् Ku. 2. 31. — *Comp.* — अवस्थ *a.* so situated or circumstanced. — आदि, — आद्य *a.* such and the like. — कारं *ind.* in this manner. — गुण *a.* possessing such virtues; S. 1. 12. — प्रकार, — प्राय *a.* of such a kind; U. 5. 29; S. 7. 24. — भूत *a.* of such quality or description, so, such. — रूप *a.* of such a kind or form. — विध *a.* of such a kind, such.

एव 1 U. (एवति-ते, एविति) 1 To go or approach. 2 To hasten towards, fly at. WITH परि to seek.

एवणः An iron-arrow. — जं 1 Seeking. 2 Wish. — जा Wish, desire.

एवजिका A goldsmith's balance.

एवा Desire, wish.

ऐच्छ *a.* Desiring, wishing (at the end of comp.); औचने विषयेषिणाम् R. 1. 8.

ऐ.

ऐः *m.* N. of Siva. — *ind.* An interjection of (1) calling (= Halo, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) inviting.

ऐक्यं *ind.* At once.

ऐक्यं Singleness of time or occurrence.

ऐकपत्यं Sole sovereignty, supreme power.

ऐकपदिक *a.* (की f.) Belonging to a simple word.

ऐकपद्यं 1 Unity of words. 2 Being formed into one word.

ऐकमत्यं Unanimity, agreement; R. 18. 36.

ऐकागारिकः A thief; केनचित् हस्तवर्तिका-गारिणेण Dk. 67; Si. 19. 111. 2 The owner of a single house.

ऐकाग्र्यं Intentness on one object.

ऐकांगः A soldier of the bodyguard; Rāj T 5 249

ऐकात्म्यं 1 Unity, unity of soul. 2 Identity, sameness. 3 Oneness with the Supreme Soul.

ऐकाधिकरण्यं 1 Oneness of relation.

2 Existence in the same subject; co-extension (in Logic); साध्येन हेतोरैकाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरुच्यते Bhāṣā P. 69.

ऐकांतिक *a.* (की f.) 1 Absolute, complete, perfect. 2 Assured, certain. 3 Exclusive.

ऐकान्तिकः A pupil who commits one error in reading or reciting (the Vedas).

ऐकादर्शं 1 Sameness of aim or purpose. 2 Consistency in meaning.

ऐकाहिक *a.* (की f.) 1 Ephemeral. 2 Of one or the same day, quotidian.

ऐक्यं 1 Oneness, unity. 2 Unanimity. 3 Identity, sameness. 4 Especially the identity of the human

soul or of the universe with the Deity. 5 An aggregate.

ऐक्य *a.* (की f.) Made of, or produced from, sugar-cane, — चं 1 Sugar.

2 A kind of spirituous liquor.

ऐक्य *a.* Made of sugar-cane.

ऐक्य *a.* 1 Suitable for sugar-cane. 2 Bearing sugar-cane. — कः A carrier of sugar-cane.

ऐक्यभारिक *a.* Carrying a load of sugar-canes.

ऐक्यवाक *a.* Belonging to Ikshvāku — कः, — कुः 1 A descendant of Ikshvāku; सत्यमेववाकः खल्वसि U. 5. 2 The country ruled by the Aikshvākus.

ऐक्य *a.* (की f.) Produced from the इक्षु tree. — दं The nut of the इक्षु tree.

ऐच्छिक *a.* (की f.) 1 Optional, voluntary. 2 Arbitrary.

हेडक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a sheep. —कः A species of sheep.
हेड (ल) बिडः (लः) N. of Kubera.

हेण *a.* (नी *f.*) Of or belonging to an antelope (as skin, wool &c.); Y 1. 259.

हेणव *a.* (वी *f.*) Produced from the black doe or from anything connected with her. —यः A black antelope. —यः A kind of coitus (रतिषेय).

हेतदात्म्यं The state of having this property or peculiarity.

हेतरेचिन् *m.* A reader of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

हेतिहासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Traditional. 2 Historical. —कः 1 An historian. 2 One who knows or studies ancient legends.

हेतिहं Traditional instruction, legendary account; हेतिहमनुमानं च प्रत्यक्षमपि चागमम् Rām.; किलेहेतिहं. (हेतिह is regarded as one of the Pramāṇas or proofs by the Paurāṇikas and reckoned along with प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान &c.; see अनुभव).

हेतुर्वै Substance, scope, bearing (lit. state of being इदं, i. e. having this meaning, purport or scope); इदं हेतुर्वै Māl. 2. 7.

हेनसं Sin.

हेन्व *a.* (वी *f.*) Lunar. —वः A lunar month.

हेन्व *a.* (त्री *f.*) Belonging or sacred to Indra; R. 2. 50. —वः N. of Arjuna and of Vāli. —त्री 1 N. of a *Rik*

addressed to Indra; इत्यादि काचिद्वैदी समाम्नाता J. N. V. 1 The east, (presided over by Indra); Ki. 9. 18. 3 Misfortune, misery. 4 An epithet of Durgā. 5 Small cardamoms.

हेन्जालिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Deceptive, magical, illusive. 2 Familiar with magic. —कः A juggler; Si. 15. 25.

हेन्जलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Affected with morbid baldness of the head

हेन्जलिकः A species of elephant.

हेन्जि 1 N. of Jayanta, Arjuna, or Vāli, the monkey chief. 2 A crow;

हेन्जिः किल नखैस्तस्या विवद्वार स्तनी दिजः R. 12. 22.

हेन्जिय-यक *a.* 1 Belonging to the senses, sensual. 2 Present, perceptible to the senses. —चः The world of the senses.

हेन्जय *a.* (नी *f.*) Consisting of fuel. —नः N. of the sun.

हेन्जयत्वं Quantity, number.

हेन्जयः Indra's elephant.

हेन्जयतः 1 N. of the elephant of Indra. 2 An excellent elephant.

3 One of the chiefs of the Nāgas or serpent-race (inhabiting Pātālā.)

4 The elephant presiding over the east. 5 A kind of rainbow. —त्री

1 The female of Indra's elephant. 2 Lightning. 3 N. of the river Rāvi

in the Panjāba (—पञ्जवती).

हेन्जयः Spirituous liquor (prepared from food).

हेन्जः 1 N. of Purūravas (son of Ilā and Budha). 2 The planet Mars.

हेलवालुकः N. of a perfume.

हेलबिलः 1 N. of Kubera; Si. 13. 18. 2 The planet Mars.

हेलेयः 1 A kind of perfume. 2 Mars.

हेल *a.* (त्री *f.*) 1 Belonging to Siva, R. 2. 75. 2 Supreme; regal.

हेलान *a.* Belonging to Siva. —नी 1 The north-eastern direction. 2 N of Durgā.

हेल्वर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Majestic, 2 Powerful, mighty, 3 Belonging to Siva; R. 11. 76. 4 Supreme, royal. 5 Divine. —री N. of Durgā.

हेल्वर्य 1 Supremacy, sovereignty; एकैश्वर्यस्थितोऽपि M. 1. 1. 2 Might, power, sway. 3 Dominion. 4 Affluence, wealth, greatness. 5 The divine faculties of omnipotence, omnipresence &c.

हेल्वर्य *ind.* During this year, in the present year.

हेल्वर्यस्तन-मस्त्य *a.* Belonging to the present year.

हेलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Sacrificial, ceremonial. —Comp. —पूतिक *a.* belonging to श्राद्धं (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

हेललौकिक *a.* (की *f.*) Happening in or belonging to this world, temporal, sublunary (opp. परलौकिक).

हेलिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Of this world or place, temporal, secular, worldly. 2 Local. —कः Business (of this world).

ओ.

ओ *m.* (ओः) N. of Brahmā. —*ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh). 2 An interjection of (1) calling; (2) remembrance; (3) compassion (ah!).

ओकः 1 A house. 2 A refuge, shelter. 3 A bird. 4 A Sūdra.

ओकणः (णिः) A bug; so ओकोदनी.

ओकस् *n.* 1 A house, residence; as in दिवौकस् or स्वर्गोक्स् a god. 2 An asylum, refuge.

ओस् 1 P. (ओस्वति, ओस्वित) 1 To be dry. 2 To be able; be sufficient. 3 To adorn or grace. 4 To refuse. 5 To ward off.

ओयः 1 A flood, stream, current; पुनर्येन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44. 2 An inundation. 3 A heap, quantity, multitude 4 The whole. 5 Continuity. 6 Tradition, traditional instruction. 7 A king of dance.

ओयारः See under ओय

ओय 4 10 U (ओयति ओयति ओयति) To be strong or able.

ओज *a.* Odd, uneven. —ज = ओजश्च q. v.

ओजश्च *n.* 1 Bodily strength, vigour; energy. 2 Virility, the generative faculty. 3 Splendour, light. 4 (In Rhet.) An elaborate form of style,

abundance of compounds (considered by Dandin to be the 'soul of prose'); ओजः समासश्चयस्वमेतद्वयस्य जीवितश्च Kāv. 1. 80; said to be of 5 kinds in R. G. 5

Water. 6 Metallic lustre.

ओजसीन, ओजस्य *a.* Strong, powerful.

ओजस्वत्, ओजस्विन् *a.* Strong, vigorous, energetic, powerful.

ओडः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people and their country (the modern Orissa); Ms. 10. 44. —डः The *Javā*-flower.

ओत *a.* Woven, sewn with threads across. —Comp. ओत *a.* 1 sewn cross-wise and length-wise. 2 extending in all directions

ओतुः A cat (*f. also*) as in स्तूलो (डी) दु

ओदनः, —न 1 Food, boiled rice; e. g. दध्नादनः, घृतं. 2 Grain mashed and cooked with milk.

ओम् *ind.* 1 The sacred syllable om, uttered as a holy exclamation at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vedas, or previous to the commencement of a prayer or sacred work. 2 As a particle it implies (a) solemn affirmation and respectful assent (so be it, amen!); (b) as-

sent or acceptance (yes, all right); ओमिस्तुष्ट्यतानमायः Māl. 6; ओमिस्तुष्ट्यतानमायः शान्तिं इति Si. 1. 75; द्वितीयश्लोकोमिति ब्रह्म S. D. 1. (c) command. (d) auspiciousness; (e) removal or warding off. 3 Brahman. —Comp. —कार 1 the sacred syllable ओम्. 2 the exclamation ओम्.

ओरकः A hard scratch; Māl. 7.

ओल *a.* Wet, damp

ओल 1 P 10 U (ओलति ओलति यदि आलति) To cast or throw up-

wards, throw up

ओष्ठ *a.* Wet, damp. -*ह*: A hostage; *आगतः* come or received as a hostage; (this word occurs once or twice in *Viddhasālabhanjikā*).

ओषः Burning, combustion.

ओषणः Pungency, sharp flavour.

ओषधिः, -*धी f.* 1 A herb, plant (in general). 2 A medicinal plant or drug. 3 An annual plant or herb

which dies after becoming ripe. -*Comp.* -*ईशः*, -*गर्भः*, -*नाथः* the moon (as presiding over and feeding plants). -*ज a.* produced from plants. -*धरः*, -*पतिः* 1 a dealer in medicinal drugs. 2 a physician. 3 the moon. -*प्रस्थः* the capital of Himālaya; *तस्यातोषधिप्रस्थं स्थितये हिमवतुरं*. Ku. 6, 33, 36.

ओष्ठः A lip (lower or upper). -*Comp.* -*अधरो-र* the upper and lower lip. -*ज a.* labial. -*जाहः* the root of the lip. -*पल्लवः-वं* a sprout-like or tender lip. -*पुटं* the cavity made by opening the lips.

ओष्ठच *a.* 1 Being at the lips 2 Labial (as the sounds).

ओष्ण *a.* A little warm, tepid.

औ.

औ *ind.* An interjection of (1) calling; (2) addressing; (3) opposition; (4) asseveration or determination.

औचिद्यत् The text of the Ukthas.

औच्यं A peculiar mode of recitation.

औक्षकं, औक्षं A multitude of oxen; Si. 5. 62.

औड्यं Formidableness, fierceness, dreadfulness, cruelty &c.

औघः Flood.

औचित्यं, औचितो 1 Aptness, fitness, propriety. 2 Congruity or fitness, as one of the several circumstances which determine the exact meaning of a word in a sentence; *सामर्थ्यनीचिती देशः कालो व्यक्तिः स्वराद्यः*. S. D. 2.

औघैःअवसः N. of Indra's horse.

औजसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Energetic, vigorous. -*कः* A hero.

औजस्य *a.* Conducive to vigour or energy. -*स्य* Strength, vigour of life, energy.

औज्ज्वल्यं Brightness, brilliancy.

औडुपिक *a.* (की *f.*) Crossing in a boat. -*कः* A passenger in a boat or raft.

औडुवर=औडुवर *q. v.*

औडः An inhabitant, or the king, of the Odra country, *q. v.*

औत्कंठ्यं 1 Desire, longing for. 2 Anxiety.

औत्कण्ड्यं Excellence; superiority.

औत्तमिः N. of the third of the fourteen Manus.

औत्तर *a.* (री, -*रा f.*) Northerly. -*Comp.* -*पथिक a.* going in the northern direction.

औत्तरेयः N. of Parikshit, son of Abhimanyu and Uttarā

औत्तानपाद्, -*दिः* 1 N. of Dhruva. 2 The polar star.

औत्पत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Inborn, innate. 2 Produced at the same time.

औत्पान *a.* Treating of portents.

औत्पातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Portentous prodigious calamitous R 14 53

-*क* A portent

औत्सर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) Borne or placed upon the hip.

औत्सर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 That which is liable to be abolished in exceptional cases, though generally valid (as a rule of grammar). 2 General (opp. to particular), not restricted. 3 Leaving, quitting. 4 Natural, inherent. 5 Derivative.

औत्सुक्यं 1 Anxiety, uneasiness. 2 Ardent desire, eagerness, zeal; औत्सुक्यमवमवसाद्यति प्रतिष्ठा S. 5. 6; औत्सुक्येन कृतवत्त्वा सहधुवा व्यावर्तमाना खिया Ratn. 1. 2.

औदक *a.* (की *f.*) Aquatic, watery, referring to water.

औदचन *a.* (की *f.*) Contained in a bucket or pitcher.

औदनिकः A cook.

औदरिक *a.* (की *f.*) Voracious, gluttonous; a glutton; सर्वत्रौदरिकस्मान्मन्वद्वायमेव विषयः V. 3; M. 4.

औदर्यं *a.* 1 Being in the womb. 2 Entered into the womb.

औद्वितं Butter-milk with an equal proportion of water.

औदार्यं 1 Generosity, nobility, magnanimity. 2 Greatness, excellence. 3 Depth of meaning (अर्थसंपत्तिः); स सौष्ठवौदार्यमिदंशालिनीं विनिश्चितार्थमिति वाचमाददे Ki. 1. 3; see Malli. on Ki. 11. 40; and उदारता also under उदार.

औदासीन्यं, औदास्यं 1 Indifference, apathy; पर्यालोसि प्रजः पातुनौदासीन्येन वर्तितुं R. 10. 25; इदानीमौदास्यं यदि भजसि भागीरथि G. L. 4. 2 Solitariness, loneliness. 3 perfect indifference (to worldly affairs), stoicism.

औदुम्बर *a.* (री *f.*) Made of, or coming from, the Udumbara tree. -*रः* N. of a region abounding in Udumbara trees. -*री* A branch of उडुम्बर tree. -*रं* 1 The wood of the Udumbara tree. 2 The Udumbara fruit. 3 Copper.

औदुम्ब्रं The office of the Udgatṛi priest.

औदुम्बकं A bitter and acrid substance like honey

औदोक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Showing indication of

औदुम्ब्यं 1 Arrogance, insolence 2 Boldness, bold or adventurous deeds, औदुम्ब्यमायोजितकामस्य Māl. 1. 4.

औदुम्बरिक *a.* (की *f.*) Deducted from patrimony, portionable, heritable. -*क* A portion or inheritance (deducted from patrimony).

औदुम्ब्रं 1 Spring water. 2 Fossil salt, rock salt.

औदुम्बिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to marriage. 2 Obtained in marriage, Y. 2. 118; Ms. 9. 206. -*क* A gift made to a woman at her marriage.

औदुम्ब्यं Milk (produced from the udder); R. 2. 66 v. 1.

औदुम्ब्यं Height, elevation (moral also).

औपकर्णिक *a.* (की *f.*) Being near the ears.

औपकार्यं, -*यां* A residence, a tent.

औपमस्तिकः -*ग्रहिकः* 1 An eclipse. 2 The sun or moon in eclipse.

औपचारिक *a.* (की *f.*) Metaphorical, figurative; secondary (opp. मुख्य). -*क* Figurative application.

औपजाडुक *a.* (की *f.*) Being near the knees.

औपदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Living by उपदेश or teaching. 2 Got by instruction (as wealth).

औपधर्म्वं 1 A false doctrine, heresy. 2 Inferior virtue, or a degraded principle of virtue.

औपधिक *a.* (की *f.*) Deceitful, deceptive.

औपधेयं The wheel of a carriage (रथानं).

औपनायनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to, or serving for, उपनयन (the rite of investiture with the sacred thread); Ms. 2. 68.

औपनिधिक *a.* (की *f.*) Forming, or relating to, a deposit. -*क* A deposit or pledge; anything pledged or deposited; Y. 2. 65.

औपनिषद् *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Contained or taught in an Upanishad; scriptural, theological. 2 Based or founded on derived from, the Upanishads औपनिषद् दर्शन (another name for Vedānta phul) -*क* 1 The supreme

soul, Brahman. 2 A follower of the doctrines of the Upanishads.

औपनीविक *a.* (की *f.*) Being or placed near मीवि (the knot of the wearing garment) (of males or females); औपनीविकमरुद किछु छी (कर) 1. 10. 60; Bk. 4. 26.

औपपत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Ready at and, within reach. 2 Fit, proper. 3 heoretical.

औपमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Serving or a simile or comparison. 2 Shown or a simile.

औपम्यः Comparison, resemblance, analogy; आऔपम्येन सूत्रिषु दशां कुर्वति साधवः 1. 12.

औपयिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Proper, fit, ght. 2 Obtained by efforts. —कः —क means, an expedient, a remedy; वसौपायिकं गरीयसी Ki. 2. 35.

औपरिह *a.* (की *f.*) Being or produced above.

औपरी (रौ) धिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 oceeding from, or relating to, your or kindness. 2 Opposing, peding. —कः A staff of the wood the Pilu tree.

औपल *a.* (की *f.*) Stony, of stone. औपवस्तं Fasting, a fast.

औपवर्त्त 1 Food suitable for a fast. Fasting.

औपवास्यं Fasting.

औपवाह्य *a.* 1 Serving for riding —ह्यः 1 A king's elephant. 2 Any yal vehicle.

औपवेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Getting liveood by entire devotion to any ployment.

औपसंख्यानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Mened in a supplementary addition. Supplementary.

औपसर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Able to e with adversity. 2 Portentous.

औपस्थिक *a.* Living by fornication. औपस्थ्यं Cohabitation, sexual interur.

औपहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) Serving as oblation or offering. —कः An ring or oblation.

औपाधिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Conditional, ertaining to attributes or proper, an effect produced.

औपाध्यायक *a.* (की *f.*) Coming or obtained from a teacher.

औपासन *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to गुहाग्नि or household fire. —नः A fire used for domestic worship.

औम् *ind.* The sacred syllable of the Sūtras (for औम् which is forbidden to be uttered by them).

औरघ्न *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to or produced from a ram. —घ्न 1 Mutton. 2 Woollen cloth, coarse woollen blanket (घ्नः also).

औरघ्नक A flock of sheep.

औरघ्निकः A shepherd.

औरस *a.* (की *f.*) Produced from the breast, born of oneself, legitimate; B. 16. 88. —सः, —सी A legitimate son or daughter; Y. 2. 128.

औरस्य=औरस q. v.

और्ण, और्णक, और्णिक *a.* (की *f.*) Woollen.

और्ध्वकालिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to subsequent or later time.

और्ध्वदेहं A funeral ceremony.

और्ध्वदे (दे) धिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a deceased person, funeral; क्रिया obsequies, funeral rites. —कः Funeral rites, obsequies.

और्व *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to Aurva. 2 Produced from the thigh. —र्वः 1 N. of a celebrated Rishi.

[He was a descendant of Bhrigu. The Mahabharata relates that the sons of Kartavirya, with the desire of destroying the descendants of Bhrigu, killed even the children in the womb. One of the women of the family in order to preserve her embryo secreted it in her thigh (dru), whence the child at its birth was called Aurva. Beholding him the sons of Kartavirya were struck with blindness, and his wrath gave rise to a flame which threatened to consume the whole world, had he not, at the desire of his Pitris, the Bhargavas, cast it into the ocean, where it remained concealed with the face of a horse; cf. Vadavyagni. Aurva was afterwards preceptor to king Sagara of Ayodhya]. 2 Submarine fire; त्वयि ज्वलत्यौर्व इवांधरासी S. 3. 3; so और्वलः.

और्वलः A collection of owls.

और्वल्यः N. of Kanāda, the proounder of the Vaiśeṣika philosophy (see और्वल्यदर्शन in Sarva. S.).

और्वल्यं Excess, superabundance, virulence.

औशन, औशनस *a.* (की, —सी *f.*) Belonging or peculiar to Usanas, originating from Usanas, or taught by him. —सः The law-book of उशनश्च (a treatise on civil polity).

औशीनरः The son of Uśnara. —री N. of the wife of king Purūravas.

औशीर 1 The handle of a fan or chowri. 2 A bed; औशीर कानचार कुतोद्भूत Dk. 72. 3 A seat (chair; stool &c.). 4 An unguent made of Uśira. 5 The root of the fragrant grass उशीर q. v. 6 A fan.

औषणं 1 Pungency. 2 Black pepper.

औषधं 1 A herb; herbs taken collectively. 2 A medicament, medicine in general. 3 A mineral.

औषधिः, —धी *f.* 1 A herb, plant (in general); see औषधि. 2 A medicinal herb; अद्विष्टो हि मणिमन्त्रौषधीनां प्रमात्र Ratn. 2. 3 An herb which emits fire, विरमति न ज्वलितुमौषधः Ki. 5. 24 (तृणज्योतीषि Malli.); cf. Ku. 1. 10. 4 An annual or deciduous plant; विपत्तिः N. of Soma, the lord of plants.

औषधीय *a.* Medicinal, consisting of herbs.

औषरं, —रकं Rock-salt.

औषस *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to dawn, early. —सी Day-break, morning.

औषलिक, औषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Early born or produced at dawn.

औह *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to, or produced from, a camel. 2 Abounding in camels. —हः The milk of a camel.

औहक A multitude of camels Si 5. 65.

औष्ठ *a.* Relating to the lip, labial —Comp. —वर्णः a labial letter; i. e. उ, ऊ, ए, ओ, इ, ई, and व्. —स्थान *a.* pronounced with the lips. —स्वरः a labial vowel.

औष्ण्यं Heat, warmth.

औष्ण्यं, औष्ण्यं Heat; R. 17. 33.

क.

कः 1 Brahman. 2 Viṣṇu. 3 Kāma. 4 Fire. 5 Wind or air. 6 Yama, the sun. 8 The soul. 9 A king or ace. 10 A knot or joint. 11 A cock. 12 The king of birds. 13 A L. 14 The mind. 15 Body. 16 a. 17 A cloud. 18 A word sound Har —क 1 Happiness, joy, plea

sure (as in नक). 2 Water; सखेन साभिरक्षत् वरुणस्त्वभिज्ञात् Y. 2. 108; के शवे पतिते दृष्टा पांडवा हर्षान्विताः Subhāsh. (where a pun is intended on केशव). 3 The head; as in केशरा (=केशिरो वायसीति)

कस —स 1 A drinking vessel cup, goblet 2 Bel metal, white copper

3 A particular measure known as आढक, q. v. —सः N. of a king of Mathurā, son of Ugrasena and enemy of Kṛishna. [He is identified with the Asura Kālānemi, and acted inimically towards Kṛishna and became his implacable foe. The cup which made him so was the fo owing While

after the marriage of Devaki with Vasudeva, he was driving the happy pair home, a heavenly voice warned Kamsa that the eighth child of Devaki would kill him. Thereupon he threw both of them into prison, loaded them with strong fetters, and kept the strictest watch over them. He took from Devaki every child as soon as it was born and slew it, and in this way he disposed of her first six children. But the 7th and 8th, Balarama and Krishna, were safely conveyed to Nanda's house in spite of his vigilance, and Krishna grew up to be his slayer according to the prophecy. When Kamsa heard this, he was very much enraged and sent several demons to kill Krishna, but he killed them all with ease. At last he sent Akrura to bring the boys to Mathura. A severe duel was fought between Kamsa and Krishna, in which the former was slain by the latter. -COMP. -अरिः, अरातिः, जित्, कृष, द्विष, हन् m: 'slayer of Kamsa', i. e. Krishna; स्वयं संविकारिणा कसारिणा इतेन Ve. 1; निषेदिवात् कसकृषः स विष्टे Si. 1. 16. -अस्थि n. bell-metal. -कारः (नी. f.) 1 a mixed tribe; कसकार-शकरी ब्राह्मणात्संबन्धुः Sabdak. 2 a worker in pewter or white-brass, a bell-founder.

कसक Bell-metal.

कक् 1 A. (कक्ते, कक्ति) 1 To wish. 2 To be proud. 3 To be unsteady; see कच्.

ककुजलः The Chātaka bird.

ककुद् f. 1 A summit, peak. 2 Chief, head; see ककुद् below. 3 The hump on the shoulders of the Indian bull. 4 A horn. 5 An ensign or symbol of royalty (as the छत्र, चामर &c.) (According to Pāṇini V. 4. 146-147 ककुद् is the form to be substituted for ककुद् in adj. or Bah. comps.; e. g. विककुद्). -COMP. -स्थः an epithet of Puranjaya, son of Sasāda, a king of the solar race, and a descendant of Ikshvāku; इक्ष्वाकुवंशः ककुद् नृपाणां ककुत्स इत्यादितलक्षणोऽयम् R. 6. 71. Mythology relates that, when in their war with the demons, the gods were often worsted, they, headed by Indra, went to the powerful king Puranjaya, and requested him to be their friend in battle. The latter consented to do so, provided Indra carried him on his shoulders. Indra accordingly assumed the form of a bull, and Puranjaya, seated on its hump, completely vanquished the demons. Puranjaya is, therefore called *Rakutśīha* 'standing on a hump'.

ककुद्-दं 1 The peak or summit of a mountain. 2 A hump (on the shoulders of an Indian bull). 3 Chief, foremost, pre-eminent ककुद् देवविद् वसोपमः Mk 1 5 ककुद् नृपाणां

R. 6. 71. 4 A sign or symbol of royalty; नृपतिककुद् R. 3. 70. 17. 27.

ककुत्त α. Furnished with a hump. -m. 1 A mountain (having peaks). 2 A buffalo; सदीव्याः ककुत्तः R. 4. 22; a humped bull; 13. 47; Ku. 1. 56. -नी The hip and the loins.

ककुत्त m. 1 Peaked; furnished with a hump &c. -m. 1 A bull with a hump on his shoulders. 2 A mountain. 3 N. of king रितक. कन्या-सुता N. of Revati and wife of Balarāma; Si. 2. 20.

ककुद् m. A buffalo with a hump on his shoulders.

ककुद्दर The cavities of the loins; Y. 3. 96 (जवनक्ष्प).

ककुद् f. 1 A direction, quarter of the compass; दिग्गुणः कतिन द्विज इव न राजति ककुद् Mk. 5. 26; Si. 9. 25. 2 Splendour, beauty. 3 A wreath of Champaka flowers. 4 A sacred treatise or Śāstra. 5 A peak, summit.

ककुम् 1 A crooked piece of wood at the end of the lute. 2 The tree Arjuna; ककुम्भरुभिः शैलः U. 1. 33. -भं A flower of the Kuṇṇja tree; Me. 22.

ककुलः The Bakula tree.

ककोलः-ली N. of a plant bearing a berry; ककोलीकलजस्थि Māl. 6. 19. v. 1. -लं, -लकं 1 A berry of this plant. 2 A perfume prepared from its berries.

ककखट α. 1 Hard, solid. 2 Laughing.

ककखटी Chalk.

कक्षः 1 A lurking or hidingplace. 2 The end of the lower garment; see कक्षा. 3 A climbing plant, creeper. 4 Grass, dry grass; यत्सु कक्षस्तत एव वहिः R. 7. 55, 11. 75; Ms. 7. 110. 5 A forest of dead trees, dry wood. 6 The arm-pit; श्रिच्योद्विषं कक्षे शेरते तेषमि-मारुतं Si. 2. 42. 7 The harem of a king. 8 The interior of a forest; आद्यु निर्गम्य कक्षात् Rs. 1. 27; कक्षातलमते वायुः Rām. 9 The side or flank (of anything). 10 A buffalo. 11 A gate. 12 A marshy ground. -क्ष 1 Painful boils in the arm-pit. 2 An elephant's rope; also his girth. 3 A woman's girdle or zone; a girdle, waist-band (in general); Si. 17. 24. 4 A surrounding wall; a wall. 5 The waist, middle part. 6 A courtyard; area. 7 An enclosure. 8 An inner apartment, a private chamber; a room in general; Ku. 7. 70; Ms. 7. 224; गृहकलहसंज्ञाननुसरत् कक्षातरज्यावितः K. 63, 182. 9 A harem. 10 Similarity. 11 An upper garment. 12 Objection or reply in argument (in Logic &c). 13 Emulation or rivalry. 14 The end of the lower garment which, after the cloth is girt round the

lower part of the body, is brought up behind and tucked into the waist-band (Mar. कांसाटा). 15 Tying up the waist. 16 The wrist. -क्ष 1 A star. 2 Sin. -COMP. -अग्निः wild fire, conflagration; R. 11. 92. -अंतरं inner or private apartment. -अवेक्षकः 1 a superintendent of the harem. 2 a keeper of a royal garden. 3 a door-keeper. 4 a poet. 5 a debauchee. 6 a player; painter. 7 an actor. 8 a parampur. 9 strength of feeling or sentiment (Wilson). -धरं the shoulder-joint. -पः a tortoise. -(क्ष) पटः a cloth passed between the legs to cover the privities. -पुटः the arm-pit -शायः-युः a dog.

कक्षा 1 The girth of an elephant or horse. 2 A woman's girdle or zone; Si. 10. 62. 3 The upper garment. 4 The border of a garment. 5 The inner apartment of a palace. 6 A wall, enclosure. 7 Similarity

कख्या An enclosure; division of a large building.

कंकः 1 A heron. 2 A variety of mango. 3 N. of Yama. 4 Kshatriya. 5 A false or pretended Brāhmana. 6 Name assumed by Yudhisṭhira in the palace of Virāṭa. -COMP. -पत्र α. furnished with the feathers of a heron. (-त्रः) an arrow furnished with a heron's feathers; R. 2. 31, U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. -पवित्र m. २ ऋषयः. -मुखः a pair of tongs; Ve. 5. 1. -शायः a dog (sleeping like a heron).

कंकटः, कंकटकः 1 Mail; defensive armour; military accoutrements, Ve. 2. 26, 5. 1; R. 7. 59. 2 An iron hook to goad an elephant (अंकुश).

कंकणः-ण 1 A bracelet; दातन पाणिर्न तु कंकणेन विभालि Bh. 2. 71; इदं हवर्णकण गृह्यतां H. 1. 2 The marriage-string (fastened round the wrist); U. 1. 18; Māl. 9. 9; देव्यः कंकणोत्थणाय मिलिता राजन् वरः प्रेयतां Mv. 2. 50. 3 An ornament in general. 4 A crest. -ज Water-spray; नितम्बे हासली नयनयुगले कंकणमरम् Udb. -णी, कंकणिका 1 A small bell or tinkling ornament. 2 An ornament furnished with bells.

कंकतः-तं, कंकती, तिका A comb, hair-comb; Si. 15. 33.

कंकरं Buttermilk (mixed with water).

कंकालः-लं A skeleton; Māl. 5. 14. -COMP. -पाच्छि m. N. of Siva. -क्षेप α. reduced to a skeleton; U. 3. 43.

कंकालयः Body.

कंकेलः-लिः The Asoka tree.

कंकोली = ककोली q. v.

कंकुल The hand.

कप् L 1 P (कपति, कपित) To

sound, cry. -II. 1 U. 1 To bind, fasten (with आ); त्वक् च कचके वरं Bk. 14 94. 2 To shine.

कचः 1 Hair (especially of the head); कचेषु च निगृहीतान् Mb.; see ग्रह below; अलिनीजिष्ठः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5. 2 A dry or healed sore, scar. 3 A binding, band. 4 The hem of a garment. 5 A cloud. 6 N. of a son of Brihaspati. [In their long warfare with the demons, the gods were often times defeated, and rendered quite helpless. But such of the demons as would be slain in battle were restored to life by Sukracharya their preceptor, by means of a mystic charm which he alone possessed. The gods resolved to secure, if possible, this charm for themselves, and induced Kacha to go to Sukracharya and learn it from him by becoming his disciple. So Kacha went to the preceptor but the demons killed him twice lest he should succeed in mastering the lore; but on both occasions he was restored to life by the sage at the intercession of Devayani, his daughter, who had fallen in love with the youth. Thus discomfited the Asuras killed him a third time, burnt his body, and mixed his ashes with Sukra's wine; but Devayani again begged her father to restore to life the youth, which the kind father did. Devayani thenceforward began to make stronger advances of love to him, but he steadily resisted her proposals, telling her that she was to him as a younger sister. She thereupon cursed him that the great charm he had learnt would be powerless; he, in return, cursed her that she should be sought by no brahmana, but would become a Kshatriya's wife]. -चा A female elephant. -COMP. -अग्रं curls, end of hair. -आचित a. having dishevelled hair; Ki. 1. 36. -ग्रहः seizing the hair, seizing (one) by the hair; R. 10. 47, 19. 31. -पशः, -पाशः, -हस्तः thick or ornamented hair; (according to Ak. these three words denote a collection; पाशः पशुश्च हस्तश्च कलापायाः कचाक्षरे) = -मालः smoke.

कच्यनं A free market (where no duty or custom has to be paid).

कचाकाक्षि ind. 'Hair against hair', (fighting by) pulling each other's hair.

कच्यनलः The ocean.

कचाकुलः A gallinule.

कचुर a. 1 Bad, dirty. 2 Wicked, vile, debased.

कचि ind. A particle of (a) interrogation (often translatable by 'I hope'); कचि अहमि विसृतवानसि त्वं S 6; कचिन्मृगीणामनवा प्रदतिः R. 5. 7; also 5, 6, 8, 9; (b) joy; (c) auspicious

कच्य-चरं 1 Bank, margin skirt, bordering region (whether near

water or not); यमुनाकच्छमवतीर्णः Pt. 1; नंदमादनकच्छोऽप्यासितः V. 5; Si. 3. 80. 2 A marsh, morass, fen. 3 The hem of the lower garment tucked into the waistband; see कक्षा. 4 A part of a boat. 5 A particular part of a tortoise (as in कच्छप). -च्छा A cricket. -COMP. -अंतः the border of a lake or stream. -पः (पी. f.) 1 a turtle, tortoise; कक्षा धृतकच्छरूप जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1; Ms. 1. 44, 12-42. 2 An attitude in wrestling. 3 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. (-पी) 1 a female tortoise. 2 A kind of lute; also the lute of Sarasvati. -सूः f. marshy ground, morass.

कच्छ (च्छा) टिका, कच्छादी The end or hem of a lower garment which, after being carried round the body, is gathered up behind and tucked into the waist-band.

कच्छुः-कच्छू f. Itch, scab.

कच्छुर a. 1 Scabby, itchy. 2 Unchaste, libidinous.

कज्जलं 1 Lamp-black or soot, considered as a collyrium and applied to the eyelashes or eyelids medicinally, or sometimes as an ornament; यथा यथा चैव चपला दीप्यते तथा तथा दीपशिखेव कज्जलमलिनमेव कर्मकेवलसुदृढमिति K. 105; अद्यापि तां विधुतकज्जलोल्लेखेनां Ch. P. 15; कालिमा Amaru. 88. 2 Sulphuret of lead or antimony (used as a collyrium). 3 Ink. -COMP. -ध्वजः a lamp. -रोचकः -कं the wooden stand on which a lamp is placed.

कञ् 1 A. 1 To bind. 2 To shine.

कञ्चारः The sun. 2 The Arka plant.

कञ्चुकः 1 An armour, mail. 2 The skin of a snake, slough; Pt. 1. 65. 3 A dress, garb, cloth (in general); चर्म ° प्रवेष्टितः S. 5. 4 A dress fitting close to the upper part of the body, robe; अंतःकञ्चुककञ्चुकस्य विशतिं व्रासादयं वामनः Ratn. 2. 3; Pt. 2. 64. 5 A bodice, jacket; कचिविद्वेदगजजिनकञ्चुकः Si. 6. 51, 12. 20; Amaru. 81; (Phrase:-निद्रति कञ्चुकारं प्रायः क्षुब्धनक्ति नारी; cf. "a bad workman quarrels with his tools").

कञ्चुकाहुः A snake.

कञ्चुकित a. 1 Furnished with armour, mailed. 2 Having a garment; कथा ° Bh. 3. 130.

कञ्चुकिर a. Furnished with armour or mail. -m. 1 An attendant on the women's apartments, a chamberlain; (an important character in dramas अंतःपुरचरौ वृद्धौ विप्रौ पुनश्चान्वितः । सर्वकार्यार्थकुशलः कञ्चुकीत्यभिधीयते ।). 2 A libidinous man, debauchee. 3 A serpent. 4 A door-keeper. 5 Barley.

कञ्चुलिका, कञ्चुली A bodice; त्वं मुनापि निमिषं कञ्चुलियं वस्त्रे म्लोहारिणी लक्ष्मीं Amaru 23

कचः 1 The hair 2 N of Brahmā

-जं 1 A lotus. 2 Ambrosia, nectar. -COMP. -जः N. of Brahmā. -नाम N. of Vishnu.

कजकः -की A kind of bird.

कजनः 1 The god of love. 2 A kind of bird (the bird of Kandarpa).

कजरः, कजारः 1 The sun. 2 An elephant. 3 The belly. 4 An epithet of Brahmā.

कजलः A kind of bird.

कइ 1P. (कटति, कटित) 1 To go. 2 To cover. WITH प्र 1 to appear. 2 to shine. (Caus. -कटयति) to show, display, exhibit, manifest; औज्यवत् परमानतः प्रकटयत्यभोगमीनं तनः Māl. 5. 11; सुहृदिव प्रकटय्य सुखप्रदां प्रथममेकरसाममुद्धतौ U. 4. 15, Ratn. 4. 16.

कटः 1 A straw-mat; Ms. 2. 204. 2 The hip. 3 The hip and loins; the hollow above the hips. 4 The temples of an elephant; कट्टयमनि कटं कदाचित् R. 2. 37. 3. 37, 4. 47. 5 A kind of grass. 6 A corpse. 7 A hearse, bier. 8 A particular throw of the dice in hazard; नर्दितदर्शितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8, 9 Excess (as in उत्कट). 10 An arrow. 11 A custom. 12 A cemetery, burial-ground. -COMP. -अग्रः a glance, a side-long look, leer; गार्द निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Māl. 1. 29; also 25, 28; Me. 35. -उदकं 1 water for a funeral libation. 2 rut, ichor (issuing from an elephant's temples). -कारः 1 a mixed tribe (of low social position); (सूत्रायां वैश्यतश्चो-यात् कटकार इति सूतः Usanas). 2 a weaver of mats. -कोलः a spitting pot. -खादकः 1 a jackal, 2 a crow. 3 glass-vessel. -चोषः a hamlet inhabited by herdsmen. -पूतनः, -ना a kind of departed spirits; अमेध्यकुपपात्री च क्षत्रियः कटपूतनः Ms. 12. 71; उच्छालाः कटपूतनाप्रभृतयः साराणि कुर्वते Māl. 5. 12; (पूतन v. l.); also 23. -प्रः 1 Siva. 2 an imp or goblin. 3 a worm. -प्रोथः, -थ the buttocks. -भंगः 1 gleaming corn with the hands. 2 any royal calamity or misfortune. -मालिनी wine.

कटकः -कं 1 A bracelet; आश्वमेधकटकां रहसि स्मरानि Ch. P. 15. 2 A zone or girdle. 3 A string. 4 The link of a chain. 5 A mat. 6 Sea-salt. 7 The side or ridge of a mountain; शकुलवृक्षे कटकैरिव स्तैः Ku. 7. 52; R. 16. 31. 8 Table-land; Si. 4. 65. 9 An army, a camp; Mu. 5. 10 A royal capital or metropolis (राजधानी). 11 A house or dwelling. 12 A circle, wheel.

कटकिर m. A mountain.

कटंकटः 1 Fire. 2 Gold. 3 N. of Ganesa; Y. 1. 285.

कटनं The roof (or thatch) of a house

कटाहः 1 A frying pan a shallow boiler for oil or butter (of a

semispheroidal shape and furnished with handles; Mar. कटई. 2 A turtle's shell. 3 A well. 4 A hill or mound of earth. 5 fragment of a broken jar, Si. 5. 37; N. 22. 32.

कटिः, -डी f. 1 The hip. 2 The buttocks (considered by rhetoricians as vulgar and colloquial in these senses; the word कटि in कटिस्ते हरते मनः in S. D. 574 is said to be ग्राम्य). 3 An elephant's cheek. -Comp. -तटे the loins; कटितटनिवेशित Mk. 1. 27. -जे 1 a cloth girt round the loins, 2 a zone, girdle. -मोयः the buttocks. -मालिका a woman's girdle or zone. -रोहकः the rider of an elephant. -शीर्षकः the loins. -शृङ्खला a girdle furnished with small bells. -सूत्रं a woman's girdle or zone.

कटिका The hip.

कटीरः -रे 1 A cave, hollow. 2 The cavity of the loins. -रे A hip.

कटीरकं The posteriors.

कटु a. (डु or डी f.) 1 Pungent, acrid; (said of a rasa or flavour; the rasas are six; मधुर, कटु, अम्ल, तिक्त, कषाय, & लघण) Bg. 18. 9. 2 Fragrant, exhaling strong odour; R. 5. 43. 3 Ill-smelling, having a bad smell. 4 (a) Bitter, caustic (words); Y. 3. 142. (b) Disagreeable, unpleasant; श्रवणकटु नृपाणामिकषादयं विद्वद् R. 6. 85. 5 Envious. 6 Hot, impetuous.

-डुः Pungency, acerbity (one of the six flavours). -डु n. 1 An improper act. 2 Scandal, reproach, censure. -Comp. -कीटः, -कीटकः a gnat, mosquito -क्काणः the टिट्ठिम bird. -ग्रंथि n. dried ginger; so भंगः, भद्रं द्रिह ginger or ginger. -निष्प्लावः grain not inundated. -मोदं a certain perfume. -रवः a frog.

कटुक a. 1 Sharp, pungent. 2 Impetuous, hot. 3 Unpleasant, disagreeable. -कः Pungency, acerbity (as one of the six flavours); see कटु above.

कटुकता Rough manners, rudeness.

कटुरं Buttermilk mixed with water.

कटोरं An earthen vessel.

कटोलः 1 A pungent taste or flavour. 2 A man of an inferior and degraded caste, such as a Chāpāla.

कट 1 P. To live in distress; see कट.

कटः N. of a sage, pupil of Vaisampāyana, teacher of that branch of the Yajurveda which is called after him. -उः The followers of that sage. -Comp. -धूर्तः a Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the कट branch of the Yajurveda. -ओजियः a Brāhmaṇa who has mastered the कट branch of the Yajurveda.

कटमर्दः An ep. that of Siva.

कठर a. Hard, stiff.

कटिका Chalk.

कठिन a. 1 Hard, stiff; कठिनविषममेक-वेणी सारथी Me. 92; Amaru. 72; so स्तनी. 2 Hard-hearted, cruel, ruthless; न विदीर्य कठिनाः सल्लु क्षियः Ku. 4. 5; Pt. 1. 64; Amaru. 6; so हृदय. 3 Inexorable, inflexible. 4 Sharp, violent, intense (as pain &c.); नितान्तकठिनं रुजं मन न वेद ना मानसीम् V. 2. 11. 5 Giving pain. -नः A thicket. -ना 1 A sweetmeat made with refined sugar. 2 An earthen vessel for cooking; (n. also in this sense).

कठिनिका, कठिनी 1 Chalk. 2 The little finger.

कठोर a. 1 Hard, solid; कठोरस्थिति Māl. 5. 34. 2 Cruel, hard-hearted, ruthless; अयि कठोर यशः किल ते प्रिये U. 3. 27; so हृदय, चिचि. 3 Sharp, piercing; अङ्कुश Sānti. 1. 22. 4 Full developed, complete, full-grown; कठोरमयी जानकी विसृज्य U. 1. 1. 49; so कठोरतराधिपलान्छनछविः Si. 1. 20. 5 (Fig.) Matured, refined; कलाकलापालोचनकठोर-नहिमिः K. 7.

कटुमर्दं q. v.

कट 1 Dumb. 2 Hoarse. 3 Ignorant, foolish.

कडंग (क) रः Straw.

कडंग (क) रीय a. To be fed with straw. -यः An animal fed with straw, such as a cow or buffalo; R. 5. 9.

कडवं A kind of vessel.

कडविका Science (कलंडिका).

कडं (ले) वः Stem or stalk (of a pot-herb).

कडार a. 1 Tawny. 2 Proud, haughty, impudent. -रः 1 The tawny colour. 2 A servant.

कडितुलः A sword, scimitar.

कण 1. 1 P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To sound or cry (as in distress); moan. 2 To become small. 3 To go: -II. 10 P. or Caus. To wink, to close the eye with the lashes.

कणः 1 A grain; संकुलकणान् H. 1; Ms. 11. 92. 2 An atom or particle (of anything). 3 A very small quantity; द्रविणं Sānti. 1. 19; 3. 5. 4 A grain of dust; R. 1. 85; or of pollen; V. 2. 7. 5 A drop (of water) or spray; कणवाही मालिनीतरंगणाम् S. 3. 5; अंबु, अम्बु; Me. 26, 45, 69; Amaru. 54. 6 An ear of corn. 7 Spark (as of fire). -Comp. -अद्, -भक्षः, -भुज् m. a nickname given to the philosopher who propounded the Vaisesika system of philosophy (which may be said to be a 'doctrine of atoms'). -जीरकं small cumin seed. -भक्षकः a kind of bird. -लावः a whirlpool.

कणपः A kind of iron lance or bar लोहसामसु कणपः Va jayanti

कणं &c. Dh

कणशः ind. In small parts or minute particles, grain by grain, little by little, drop by drop &c.; तदित् कणशो विकीर्णते (भस्म) Ku. 4. 27.

कणिकः 1 A grain. 2 A small particle. 3 An ear of corn. 4 A meal of parched wheat.

कणिका 1 An atom, a small or minute particle. 2 A drop (of water), Me. 98. 3 A kind of corn or rice.

कणिका, -का An ear of corn.

कणीक a. Small, diminutive.

कणे ind. A particle expressing the satisfaction of a desire (श्रद्धावन्ती-वात); कणेहव्य पयः पिबति Sk. 'he drinks milk to his heart's content or till he is satisfied'.

कणेरा-रः f. 1 A she-elephant. 2 A courtesan, a harlot.

कंटकाः, -कं 1 A thorn; पादलग्नं करस्थेन कंटकेन कंटकं (उद्धेतु) Chān. 22. 2 A prickle, sting; Y. 3. 53. 3 (Fig.) Any troublesome fellow who is, as it were, a thorn to the state and an enemy of order and good government; उखातलोक्तयकंटकेऽपि R. 14. 73, तिदिनमुद्धृतदानकंटकं S. 7. 3; Ms. 9. 260.

4 (Hence) Any source of vexation or annoyance, nuisance; Ms. 9. 253.

5 Horriplation, erection of hair.

6 A finger-nail. 7 A vexing speech.

-कः 1 A bamboo. 2 A workshop, manufactory. -Comp. -अशनः, -भक्षकः, -भुज् m. a camel. -उद्धरणं 1 (lit.) extracting thorns, weeding. 2 (fig.) removing annoyances; extirpating

thieves and all such sources of public annoyance; कंटकाद्धरणे निवृत्तमतिष्ठेद्यलमुचनम् Ms. 9. 252. -द्वुनः 1 a thorn, bush;

भवंति नितरां स्तूतिः हृदये कंटकद्वुनः Mk. 9.

7. 2 the Sālmali tree (Mar. सावरी).

-फलः the bread-fruit tree. -नर्दनं suppressing disturbances. -विशोधनं extirpating every source of trouble,

राज्यकंटकविशोधनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1.

कंटकित a. 1 Thorny. 2 Covered with erect hair; thrilled, horriplated;

प्रीतिकंटकितत्वचः Ku. 6. 15; R. 7. 22.

कंटकिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Thorny, prickly; कंटकिनो वनतः Vikr. 1. 116.

2 Vexatious, troublesome. -Comp. -फलः the breadfruit tree (पनस).

कंटकिलः Any thorny kind of bamboo.

कट 1. 10. U. (कटति-ते, कटयति-ते, कटित) 1 To mourn, grieve for. 2 To miss, be anxious or long for, remember with regret; (in this sense generally used with the preposition उद् and a noun in the geo. or loc. or dat. case); पश्चिङ्गं वा नभसाम्यसु कटते जतः U. 6. 21; यथा स्वगात्र मोहकंते ५. 3; हस्त-भ्यामालीढविषं चेत समु कटते K P 1.

कट-ठ 1 The throat कटे पिबन् मासति Mk. 8, कट

S 4. 5; कंठेयु स्खलितं गतेषु शिशिरे पुंस्कोक्ति-
लानां स्तम् 6. 3. 2 The neck; कंठाश्लेष-
सिद्धे द्वाधैलता Pt. 4. 6; कंठाश्लेषप्रणविनि
जने कि पुनर्द्वारस्य Me. 3. 97, 112; Amaru.
19, 57; Ku. 5. 57. 3 The voice; सा
मुक्तेः चक्रं R. 14. 65; किलरकंठि S. 63;
आर्यपुत्रोपि प्रमुक्तकंठं रोदिति U. 3. 4 The
neck or brim of a vessel. 5 Vicinity,
immediate proximity (as in उपकंठ).
-Comp. -आभरणं a neck-ornament;
परीक्षितं काव्यहृत्प्रमेतहोक्त्स्य कंठाभरणत्वेन
Vikr. 1. 24; cf. names like सरस्वती-
कंठाभरण. -कृणिका Indian lute. -गत a.
being at or in the throat, coming to
the throat, i. e. on the point of
departing; न वदेद्यवर्णी भाषां प्राणिः कंठतैरपि
Subhāsh. -तटः, -ट्टी the side of the
neck. -दृष्ट a. reaching to the neck.
-नीडकः a kite. -नीलकः a large lamp
or torch (Mar. मशाल). -पाशकः 1 a
rope tied round an elephant's neck.
2 a halter in general. -सूया a short
necklace; विदुषा कंठसूयात्वेन Vikr. 18.
102. -मणिः 1 a jewel worn on the
neck. (fig.). 2 a dear or beloved
object. -लतः 1 a collar. 2 a horse's
halter. -वर्तिन् a. being at or in the
throat; i. e. on the point of depart-
ing; प्राणिः R. 12. 54. -शोषः (lit.) 1
drying up or parching of the throat.
2 (fig.) fruitless expostulation.
-सज्जने hanging on, by, or round the
neck. -सूत्रं a kind of embrace; यत्कुर्वते
वक्षसि वदामस्य स्तनाभिवारं निबिडोपग्रहात् 1
परिश्रमार्थं शनैर्कैविद्यास्तत्कंदसूत्रं प्रवर्तते संतः;
कंदसूत्रमपदिश्य योषितः R. 19. 22; (also
called स्तनालिन). -स्थ a. 1 being in
the throat. 2 guttural.

कंठतः ind. 1 From the throat, 2
Distinctly, explicitly.

कंठालः 1 A boat. 2 A spade, hoe.
3 War. 4 A camel. -ला A churning
vessel.

कठिका A necklace of a single
string or row.

कटी f. 1 Neck, throat. 2 A neck-
lace, a collar. 3 A rope round the
neck of a horse. -Comp. -रवः 1 a
lion. 2 an elephant in rut; कंठीरवमहा-
भ्रहेण न्यस्तत् Dk. 7. 3 a pigeon, 4
explicit declaration or mention;
(इति कंठीरेणोक्तम्).

कंठीलः A camel.

कंठेकालः N. of Siva.

कंठ्य a. 1 Relating or suitable to,
or being at, the throat. 2 Guttural.
-Comp. -वर्णः a guttural letter;
namely अ, आ, इ, ए, ऋ, ॠ, उ, ऋ, and ह.
-स्वरः a guttural vowel (अ & आ).

कंड 1 U. 1 To be glad or satisfied.
2 To be proud. 3 To unhusk. —10
U. (कंडयति-ते, कंडति) 1 To thresh
(corn, grain &c) 2 unhusk. 3 To
defend protect

कंडप 1 Threshing, separating the

chaff from the grain; अज्ञानतार्थं तत्त्वै
(अभ्ययनं) तुषारां कंडनं यथा. 2 Chaff. -नी
1 A wooden mortar in which the
threshing of corn or grain is per-
formed. 2 A pestle.

कंडरा Sinew.

कंडिका A short section, shortest
subdivision; (as in the शुक्र यजुर्दे).

कंडुः m. f. कंडुः f. 1 Scratching.
2 Itching; कपोलकंडुः कतिनिर्विहेतु Ku. 1.
9; Sānti. 4. 17.

कंडुतिः f. 1 Scratching. 2 Itching,
itch.

कंडुयति-ते Den. U. (p. p. कंडुयित) 1
To scratch, rub gently; कंडुयमानेन
कटं कटाचित् R. 2. 37; मृगीनकंडुयत कृष्णसारः
Ku. 3. 36; कंडुने कृष्णमृगस्य वामनयने कंडुयमानां
मृगं S. 6. 16; Ms. 4. 42.

कंडुयनं Scratching, rubbing; कंडुयने-
दशनिवारिणश्च R. 2. 5. -नी A brush for
rubbing.

कंडुयनकः A tickler; Pt. 1. 71.

कंडुया 1 Scratching. 2 Itching.

कंडूल a. Having an itchy sen-
sation, feeling the itch, itchy कंडूल-
द्विपुण्ड्रपिंडकण्ठोक्तपेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9.

कंडोलः 1 A basket for holding
grain (of cane or bamboo). 2 A
safe, store-room. 3 A camel. -ली The
lute of a Chandala.

कंडोषः A caterpillar.

कण्वः N. of a sage, foster-father
of Sakuntalā and progenitor of the
line of कण्व Brāhmanas -Comp.
-दुहितु, -सुता Sakuntalā, Kanva's
daughter.

कतः, कतकः The clearing nutplant
(the nut of which is said to clear
muddy water); कले कतकवृक्षस्य ययम्य-
बुधसादनम् 1 नानामयघणादेव तस्य वारि प्रसीदति
Ms. 6. 67. -त, -तकं The nut of this
tree; see अंबुप्रसादन also.

कतम pron. a. (-मत् n.) Who or
which of many; अपि जायते कतमेन दिग्भा-
गेन यतः स जालम् इति V. 1. अथ कतमं पुनर्क-
तुमपि कृत्य मांसानि S. 1; कतमे ते घृणास्तत्र
सायुदाहरत्यर्थमिश्राः Mā. 1; (sometimes
used merely as a strengthened sub-
stitute for किम्).

कतर pron. a. (°त् n.) Who or
which of two; नैतद्विदुः कतको गरीयो यद्वा
जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6.

कतमालः Fire; cf. खतमाल.

कति pron. a. (always declined in
the plural only; कति कतिभिः &c.)
1 How many; कत्यग्र्यः कति स्यात्सः Rv.
10. 88. 18. 2 Some. When followed
by चिद्, चन or अपि it loses its inter-
rogative force and becomes indefinite
in sense, meaning 'some,' 'several,'
'a few'; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पद्मिण्या
S. 2. 12; कत्यपि नासराणि Amaru. 25;
तस्मिन्मदौ स कामी नोत्था
माताम् Me 2

कतिहुतम् ind How many times

कतिधा ind. 1 How often. 2 In how
many places or parts.

कतिपय a. 1 Some, several, a
certain number; कतिपयकुसुमोद्भूतः क्वच
U. 3. 20; Me 23; कतिपयदिवसापने some
days having elapsed; वर्षैः कतिपयैरेव प्राधि-
तस्य स्वैरेव Si. 2. 72.

कतिविध a. Of how many kinds.

कतिहास ind. How many at a time

कथ 1 A. (कथ्यते, कथित) 1 To boast,
swagruher; कृत्वा कथिष्यते न कः Bk. 16. 4,
कुलैतत्कर्मणा सर्वं कथ्यथाः Mb. 2 To praise,
to celebrate. 3 To abuse, revile
-With चि 1 to boast; का सत्त्वेन प्राथ्य-
माना विकथ्यते V. 2. 2 to depreciate,
disparage; सदा भवान् फाल्गुनस्य घुणेरस्मान्
विकथ्यते Mb.

कथनं, -नर Bragging, boasting.

कत्सवरं The shoulder.

कथ 10 U. (कथयति, कथित) 1 To tell,
communicate (usually with dat. of
person); राममित्रसन्दर्शानोत्सुकं मैथिलाय
कथयामिष्व सः R. 11. 37. 2 To declare,
mention; Bg. 2. 34; R. 11. 15. 3 To
converse; talk with, hold conver-
sation with; कथयित्वा हनुमन्नेन सह Rām.
4 To indicate, betray, show; V. 1.
7; आकारसदृशं चेद्विदमेवास्य कथयति S 7.
5 To describe, relate; किं कथ्यते श्रीरम-
यस्य तस्य Ku. 7. 78; कथाच्छलेन बालानां
नीतिस्सादिषु कथ्यते H. 1. 1. 6 To inform,
give information about, complain
against; Mk. 3.

कथक a. A narrator, a relator. -कः
1 A chief actor. 2 A disputant. 3 A
story-teller.

कथनं Narration, relation, de-
scription.

कथम् ind. 1 How, in what way,
in what manner, whence; कथं मारात्मके
त्वयि विश्वासः H. 1; सायुदंवाः कथं न स्युः सपदो
मे निरापदः R. 1. 64, 3. 44; कथमात्मानं निवे-
द्यमि कथं वात्सापहारं करोमि S. 1 (where
the speaker is doubtful as to the
propriety of what he says). 2 It
often denotes surprise (Oh! indeed!),
कथं मामेवोद्दिशति S. 6. 3 It is often con-
nected with the particles इव, नाम, तु, वा
or खिद् in the sense of 'how indeed,'
'how possibly,' 'I should like to
know' (where the question is general-
ized); कथं वा गम्यते U. 3; कथं नानैतद् U
6. 4 When connected with the parti-
cles चिद्, चन or अपि it means 'in every
way,' 'on any account,' 'somehow,'
'with great difficulty,' 'with great
efforts'; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि घुरः Me 3,
कथमनुसन्वितं न बुधितं तु S. 3. 25; न लोचनवृत्त
वर्तेत घुचिहेतोः कथंचन Ms. 4. 11, 5. 143,
कथंचिदीशां मनसां वदुः 3. 34; कथं कथमपि
उत्थितः Pt. 1; विदुज्य कथमनुनाम् Ku 6.
3; Me. 22; Amaru. 12, 39, 50, 73.
-Comp -कथिक an inquisitive person
-कार् कथं in what manner how

S 2 52,

कथंतां सुके Sk.; N. 17. 126. -प्रमाण *a.* of what measure. -सूत *a.* of what nature or kind (oft. used by commentators). -रूप *a.* of what form.

कथंता What sort or manner.

कथा 1 A tale, story. 2 A fable, feigned story; कथाचक्रेण बालानां नीतिस्तद्विदुः कथयते H. 1. 1. 3 An account, allusion, mention; कथापि खलु पापनामलगेनैव यतः Si. 2. 40. 4 Talk, conversation, speech. 5 A variety of prose composition often distinguished from आख्यायिका; (प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोककथायां प्राज्ञाः कथां विदुः। परंपराश्रया वा स्वात् सा मता-ख्यायिका बुधैः॥); see under आख्यायिका also. का कथा, or कथा with प्रति (what mention) is often used in the sense of 'what need one say of', 'not to mention', 'to say nothing of', 'how much more', or 'how much less'; का कथा बाणसेवने ज्योतिष्येनैव दूरतः। हुंकारेणैव धनुषः स हि विद्वान्मोहति S. 3. 1; अस्मिन्मनोपि नादं भजते केव कथा शरीरि R. 8. 43; आन-बाममुनाम्यां साधे त्वां प्रति का कथा 10. 28; Ve 2. 25. -COMP. -अनुरागः taking pleasure in conversation. -अंतरं 1 the course of conversation; स्वर्तव्योस्मि कथातरेषु भवत Mk. 7. 7. 2 another tale. -आरंभः commencement of a tale. -उदयः the beginning of a tale. -उद्घातः 1 the second of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना; where the first character enters the stage after over-hearing and repeating either the words of the manager (सूतार) or their sense; see S. D. 260; e. g. in Ratn.; Ve. or Mudrārākhshasa. 2 commencement of a tale or narration; आहुमाकथोद्घातं शास्त्रिणो जयर्षभः R. 4. 20. -उपाख्यानं narration, relation. -उल्लेखः 1 the guise of a fable. 2 giving a false account. -नायकः, -सुरक्षः the hero (of a story). -प्रीतिः the introductory part of a tale or story. -प्रबंधः a tale, fiction, fable. -प्रसंगः 1 conversation, talk or course of conversation; नानाकथाप्रसंगवर्धितः H. 1 मिथः कथाप्रसंगेन विवादं किल चक्रतः Ks. 22. 181; N. 1. 35. 2 a curer of poisons (विषवैद्य); कथाप्रसंगेन जैनेकदाहवात् Ki. 1. 24 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -प्राणः an actor. -सुखं the introductory portion of a story. -योगः course of conversation. -विपर्ययः changing the course of a story. -शेषः, -अवशेष *a.* one of whom only the narrative remains, i. e. dead, deceased; (कथाशेषतां गतः 'dead', 'deceased'). (-यः) the remaining part of a story.

कथानकं A small tale; e. g. Vetālapanchavimsati.

कथित *p. p.* 1 Told, described, narrated. 2 Expressed (वाच्य). -COMP. -पक्वं tautology repetition considered as a fault of composition relating to a sentence where a word

is used without any specific purpose; see K. P. 7; S. D. 575 *ad loc.*

कद् I. 4. A. (कदते) To be confounded or confused, to suffer mentally. -II. 1 A. (कदते) also 1 P. 1 To cry, to weep or shed tears. 2 To grieve. 3 To call. 4 To kill or hurt; see कद्.

कद् *ind.* This particle, which is a substitute for the word क्, is often used as first member of comp., and expresses the senses of badness, littleness, deterioration, uselessness, defectiveness &c. of anything.

-COMP. -अक्षरं 1 a bad letter. 2 bad writing. -अग्निः a little fire. -अरवन् *m.* a bad road. -अन्नं bad food. -अपत्यं a bad child. -अभ्यासः a bad habit or custom. -अर्थ *a.* useless, unmeaning. -अर्थनं, -ना troubling, tormenting, torture. -अर्थयति Den. P. 1 to despise, slight. 2 to trouble, torment; Bh. 3. 100; N. 8. 75. -अर्थित *a.* 1 despised, disdained, slighted; कर्त्तव्यं तस्यापि हि धैर्यवृत्तेन शक्यते धैर्ययुगः प्रमर्दुं Bh. 2. 106.

2 tormented, teased; आः कर्त्तव्यतां कृते-निर्वाहकारं वरिषं वादविप्रकारिभिः U. 5. 3 insignificant, mean, 4 bad, vile. -अर्थः a miser; Ms. 4. 210, 224; Y. 1. 161. -भावः avarice, stinginess. -अश्वः a bad horse. -आकार *a.* deformed, ugly. -आचार *a.* following evil practices, wicked, depraved, (-रः) bad conduct. -उद्गः a bad camel. -उष्ण *a.* tepid, lukewarm. (-ज्ज) lukewarmness. -रथः a bad chariot or carriage; युधि कद्वच-वर्द्धीने वमंज भज्जशालिने Bk. 5. 103. -वद् *a.* 1 speaking ill or inaccurately or indistinctly; येन जातं प्रियायै कद्वद् हंस-कोकिलम् Bk. 6. 75; वाग्विदां वरनकद्वदो वृषः Si. 14. 1. 2 vile, contemptible.

कद्वकं A canopy, awning.

कद्वनं 1 Destruction, slaughter, havoc. 2 War. 3 Sin.

कद्वेवः, कद्वेवकः 1 A kind of tree (said to put forth buds at the roaring of thunder-clouds); कतिपयकुसुमोद्भूतः कद्वेवः U. 3. 20; Mā. 3. 7; U. 3. 41; Ms. 25; R. 12. 99. 2 A kind of grass. 3 Turmeric. -कं 1 A multitude; छायावद्वद्वेवकं दृग्गुलं रोमं यममस्यतु S. 2. 6. 2 The flower of the Kadamba tree; पृथुकद्वेवकद्वेवकराजितम् Ki. 5. 9. -COMP. -अनिलः 1 a fragrant breeze (charged with the odour of Kadamba flowers); ते चोन्मीलितमालतीयुरभयः प्रौढाः कद्वेवानिलाः K. P. 1. 2 spring. -कोरकन्यायः see under न्याय. -वायुः a fragrant breeze; = अनिल.

कद्वरः 1 A saw. 2 An iron goad for an elephant. -रं Coagulated milk.

कद्वलः, कद्वलकः The plantain tree; ऊर्ध्वं दृग्गुलः कद्वलस्य कांक्षी Anaru. 95.

कदी 1 The plantain tree किं वासि बाल कद्वली Mk 1 20

ससकद्वलीस्तेमगीरध्वलत्वं Me. 96, 77; Ku 1. 36; R. 12. 96; Y. 3. 8. 2 A kind of deer. 3 A flag carried by an elephant. 4 A flag or banner.

कदा *ind.* When, at what time, कदा गविष्यसि-यप गच्छासि; कदा कथाविष्यसि &c when connected with a following अपि it means 'now and then', 'at times', 'sometimes', 'at some time', न कदापि never; with a following चन it means 'at some time', 'one day', 'at one time or another', 'once', आनंदं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान् विमेति कदाचन Ms. 2. 54, 144, 3. 25, 101; with a following चित् it means 'at one time', 'once upon a time', 'at some time or other', अथ कदाचित् once upon a time; R. 2. 37, 12. 21; नाक्षेः क्रीडिष्यदाचित् Ms. 4. 74, 65, 169; कदाचित्-कदाचित् 'now-now', कदाचित् काननं जगदि कदाचित् कमलवनेषु रेने K. 58 *et seq.*)

कदु *a.* (दु or दू. f.) Tawny -दुः, -वृ. f. Wife of Kasyapa and the mother of the Nāgas. -COMP. सुवः, -सुतः a serpent.

कनकं Gold; कनकचलयं जस्तं जस्तं मया प्रातिसर्पते S. 3. 13; Me. 2. 37, 67. -क 1 The Palāsa tree. 2 The Dhattura tree. 3 Mountain ebony. -COMP. -अंगवं a gold bracelet. -अचलः, -आदिः, -गिरिः, -शैलः epithets of the mountain Sumeru; अधुना कञ्ची ते रम्यंते किल वन-काचलेन सार्वम् Bv. 2. 9. -आलुका a golden jar or vase. -आह्वयः the Dhattura tree. -दंका a golden hatchet. -दंडः, -दंडकं (golden-sticked) the royal parasol. -पद्मं an earring made of gold; जीवति मंगलवचः परिहृत्य कापात् कणौ कृतं कनकपद्मनालपत्वा Ch. P. 10. -परागः gold-dust. -रसः 1 a yellow orpiment. 2 fluid gold. -सूचं a gold necklace, काव्या कनकसूत्रेण कृष्णसर्पे विनाशितः Pt 1. 207. -स्थली 'a land gold', gold-mine

कनकमय *a.* Made of gold, golden

कनकखलं N. of a Tirtha or sacred place and the hills adjoining it, (तीर्थं कनकखलं नाम गंगाद्वारेऽस्ति पावनं); नन्दाद्वारेऽस्तु कनकखलं शैलराजावतीर्णं जहोः कनकम् Me. 50.

कनक *a.* One-eyed; cf. काण.

कनकयति Den. P. To lessen, reduce in size, make small, diminish; रीतिः नः कनकयति च Bk. 18. 25.

कनिष्ठ *a.* (Saperl. of अक्षर or युवन्) 1 The smallest, least 2 The youngest.

कनिष्ठिका The little finger. कनिष्ठिकाऽर्धेष्टिकाऽलिङ्गाऽसा Subhāsh.

कनीनिका, कनीनी 1 The little finger. 2 The pupil of the eye.

कनीयस् *a.* (सी. f.) (Compar. of अक्षर or युवन्) 1 Smaller, less. 2 Younger, कनीयान् प्राताः कनीयसी भगिनी &c.

कनेरा 1 A harlot 2 A female elephant (cf. कनेय).

कतुः 1 Cupid, the god of love. 2 Heart (seat of thought and feeling). 3 Granary.

कथा A patched garment, wallet (worn by ascetics); जीर्ण कथा ततः किं Bh. 3. 74, 19, 86; Sānti. 4. 5, 19. —COMP. —धारण wearing a patched garment, as practised by some Yogins. —धारिन् *m.* a religious mendicant, Yogin.

कदः-दं 1 A bulbous root. 2 A bulb; Bh. 3. 69; (fig. also); ज्ञानकदः. 3 Garlic. 4 A knot. —दः 1 Cloud. 2 Camphor. —COMP. —मूले a radish. —सारं the garden of Indra.

कदहं The white water-lily; cf. वदहं.

कदरः-रं A cave, a valley; किं कदरः कदरस्यः प्रलयसुपगताः Bh. 3. 69; वदुवाधक-दुतमिर्षा V. 1. 16; Me. 56. —रः A hook for driving an elephant. —र-री A cave, valley, hollow. —COMP. —आकारः a mountain.

कदर्पः 1 N. of Cupid, the god of love; प्रजनश्चास्ति कदर्पः Bg. 10. 28; कदर्प इव रूपेण Mb. 2 Love.—COMP. —कूपः Pūṇḍra Muliebre. —ज्वरः fever of love, passion, vehement, desire. —दहनः N of Siva —सुषलः-सुसलः the male organ of generation. —झूखलः 1 membrum virile. 2 a particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus (रतिवध).

कदलः-लं 1 A new shoot or sprout; U. 3. 40. 2 Reproach, censure. 3 The cheek, or the cheek and temple. 4 A portent. 5 Sweet sound. 6 The plantain tree; कंदललोत्पासाः पयसिद्वधः Amaru. 48.—लः 1 Gold. 2 War, battle. 3 (Hence) War of words, controversy. —लं A Kandala flower; विदलकंदलकंपनलालितः Si. 6. 30; R. 13. 29.

कदली 1 The plantain (or the Banana) tree; आरकशान्तिमिरिं कुसुमैर्न कदली सलिलमयी । कोपाद्वर्षाये स्तरयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5; Me. 21; Rs. 2. 5. 2 A kind of deer. 3 A flag. 4 Lotus-seed. —COMP. —कुसुमं a mushroom.

कदुः *m. f.* A boiler; oven.

कडुकाः-कं A ball for playing with; पातितोऽपि कराग्रितस्तत्वेव कडुकाः Bh. 2. 85; Ku. 1. 29, 5. 11, 19; R. 16. 93. —COMP. —लीला any game with a ball.

कदोहः (-हः) 1 The white lotus. 2 The blue lotus; (a provincial form for नीलोत्पल); मेघमुकुलायमाननेत्रकंदोहमुगलः Māl. 7.

कधरः 1 The neck 2 'The holder of water', a cloud —रा The neck; कधरा समग्रहाय कं धरां प्राप्य संयति जहास कस्यचित् Y. 2. 220; Amaru. 16; see उत्तरर also

कधि The ocean / The neck

कन 1 Sin. 2 A swoon, fainting fit.

कन्यका 1 A girl; संनद्धवेस्त्रानसकन्यकानि R. 14. 28; 11. 53. 2 An unmarried girl; virgin, maiden; युहे युहे पुत्राः कुल-कन्यकाः समुद्रहंति Māl. 7; Y. 1. 105. 3 A technical name for a girl ten years old; (अष्टवर्षामेवद्वौरी नववर्षा च रोहिणी । दशमे कन्यका प्रोक्ता अत उर्ध्वं राजस्वला Sabdak.). 4 (In Rhet.) One of the several kinds of heroines; an unmarried girl serving as a chief character in a poetical composition; see under अन्यकौ. 5 The sign *Virgo*. —COMP. —छलः seduction; पेशाचः कन्यका-च्छलात् Y. 1. 61. —जनः maiden; विद्युद्-सुगः कुलकन्यकाजनः Māl. 7. 1. —जातः the son of an unmarried girl; Y. 2. 129 (—कानीन).

कन्यसूतः The youngest brother. —सा The little finger. —सी The youngest sister.

कन्या 1 An unmarried girl or daughter; R. 1. 51, 2. 10, 3. 33; Ms. 10. 8. 2 A girl ten years old. 3 A virgin, maiden; Ms. 8. 367, 3. 33. 4 A woman in general. 5 The sixth sign of the zodiac, *i. e.* *Virgo*. 6 N. of Durgā. 7 Large cardamoms. —COMP. —अंतःपुरं the women's apartments; इवहितेति कन्यातःपुरं कश्चित्प्रविशति Pt. 1; Mv. 2. 50. —आश्रमः following after or hunting young girls. (—रः) 1 the inner apartments of a house. 2 a man who hunts or goes after young girls. —कुब्जः N. of a country. (—जं) N. of an ancient city in the north of India, situated on a tributary of the Ganges, now called Kanoja. —ग्रन्तं the position of a planet in the sign *Virgo*. —ग्रहणं taking a girl in marriage. —दानं giving away a girl in marriage. —दूषणं defilement of a virgin. —दोषः a defect or blemish in a girl, bad repute (such as a disease &c.). —धनं dowry. —पतिः 'daughter's husband', a son-in-law. —पुत्रः the son of an unmarried daughter (called कानीन). —पुरं the women's apartments. —मर्तुं *m.* 1 son-in-law. 2 N. of Kārtikeya. —रत्नं a very beautiful girl; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजम् भवतामस्ते Mv. 1. 30. —राशिः the sign *Virgo*. —वेदिन् *m.* a son-in-law (marrying one's girl); Y. 1. 262 —शुल्कं money given to the bride's father as her price, purchase-money of a girl. —स्वयंवरः the choice of a husband by a maiden. —हरणं ravishment or seduction of a maiden; Ms. 3. 33.

कन्यका, कन्यिका 1 A young girl. 2 A virgin. कन्यामय *a.* Consisting of, or in the form of, a young girl R. 6 11-16 86 & The harem (consisting mostly of girls)

कपटः-टं Fraud, deceit, trick, cheating; कपटशतमये स्त्रेनमत्रययानां Pt. 1. 191, कपटानुसारकुशला Mk. 9. 5. —COMP. —तापसः one who pretends to be an ascetic, pseudo ascetic. —पटु *a.* adopt in decent, deceitful; छलयन् प्रजास्त्रमनुतेन कपटपटुरे-जालिकः Si. 15. 35. —प्रवन्धः a fraudulent contrivance; H. 1. —लेख्यं a forged document. —वचनं deceitful talk. —वेश *a.* disguised, masked. (—ज्ञः) disguise.

कपटिकः A rogue, cheat.

कपर्दः, कपर्दकः 1 A small shell or oowrie (used as a coin). 2 Braided and matted hair, especially of Siva, G. L. 22.

कपर्दिका A small shell or *courrie* (used as a coin); निराप्यमित्रतां याति वस्त्रं स्युः कपर्दि (ई) काः Pt. 2. 98.

कपर्दिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

कपाटः, -टं 1 Leaf or panel of a door; कपाटवधः परिणद्धकंधरः R. 3. 34, स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपटुर्वनेपि नोपाजितः Bh. 3 11. 2 A door; Si. 11. 60. —COMP. —उद्घाटनं the opening of a door. —घ्नः a house-breaker, thief. —संघिः the junction of the leaves of a door.

कपालः, -लं 1 The skull, skull-bone, वृद्धापीडकपालसंकुलपल्लवंदाकिनीवारयः Māl. 1. 2; रदो येन कपालपाणिपुटके भिक्षादनं करितं Bh. 2. 95. 2 A piece of a broken jar, potsherd; कपालेन भिक्षार्थं Ms. 8. 93 3 A multitude, collection. 4 A beggar's bowl, Ms. 6. 44. 5 A cup, jar in general; पंचकपालः. 6 A cover or lid. —COMP. —पाणिः, —भृत्, —मालिनः, —शिरस् *m.* epithets of Siva. —मालिनी N. of Durgā.

कपालिका A potsherd; Ms. 4. 78, 8. 250.

कपालिन् *a.* Furnished with or having a skull; Y. 3. 243. 2 Wearing skulls; कपालि व स्यादथैवद्वेष्टरं (वदुः) Ku. 5. 78. —*m.* 1 An epithet of Siva; कर्णं कुर्वत्यपि किल कपालिप्रसूतः G. L. 28. 2 A man of low caste (offspring of a Brāhmaṇa mother and fisherman father).

कपिः 1 An ape, a monkey; कपेरत्रा-सिङ्गादात् Bk. 9. 11. 2 An elephant —COMP. —आख्यः incense. —सुग्रः an epithet of (1) Rāma; (2) of Sugriva. —हृद् (the chief of monkeys) an epithet of (1) Hanūmat; नश्यन्ति ददर्श हृद्वानि कपीन्द्रः Bk. 10. 12; (2) of Sugriva, व्यर्थं यत्र कपीन्द्रस्यनपि मे U. 8. 45; (3) of Jāmbavat. —कच्छुः *f.* N. of a plant. —केतनः, ध्वजः N. of Arjuna; Bg. 1 20. —जः, —तेलं, —नामन् *n.* storax or benzoin. —प्रभुः an epithet of Rāma. —लोहं brass.

कर्पिजलः 1 The Chātaka bird 2 The Tittiri bird.

कपित्थः The wood-apple tree. —रथ The fruit of the above tree —COMP. आरथ a kind of monkey

कपिल *a.* 1 Tawny; reddish; वाताय कपिला विदुः Mbh. 2 Having tawny hair; Ms. 3. 8; (Kull. कपिलकेश). -ल 1 N. of a great sage. [He reduced to ashes the 60,000 sons of Sagara who, while searching for the sacrificial horse of their father taken away by Indra, fell in with him and accused him of having stolen it; (see U. 1. 23.). He is also said to have been the founder of the Sankhya system of philosophy]. 2 A dog. 3 Benzoin. 4 Incense. 5 A form of fire. 6 The tawny colour. -ला 1 A brown cow. 2 A kind of perfume. 3 A kind of tumber. 4 The common leech. -COMP. -अन्वः an epithet of Indra. -युतिः the sun. -धारा an epithet of the Ganges. स्मृति *f.* the Sāṅkhya Sūtras of Kapila.

कपिषा *a.* 1 Brown, reddish-brown. 2 Reddish; (छायाः) संवापयेदकपिषाः विशि-ताशनानां S. 3. 27; तोये कांचनपद्मेककपिषे 7 12; V. 2. 7; Me. 21; R. 12. 28. -जा 1 The brown colour, 2 Storax or coarse benzoin. -ज्ञा 1 The Mādhavi creeper. 2 N. of a river.

कपिशित *a.* Embrowned; Si 6. 5. कपुच्छल, कपुष्टिका 1 The ceremony of tonsure. 2 A patch of hair on each side of the head.

कपूय *a.* Mean, worthless, abject, low.

कपोतः 1 A dove, pigeon. 2 A bird in general. -COMP. -अंघ्रिः *f.* a sort of perfume. -अंजनं antimony. -अरिः a hawk, falcon. -चरणा a sort of perfume. -पालिका, -पाली *f.* an aviary, a pigeon-house, dove-cot. -राजः the king of pigeons. -सारं antimony. -हस्तः a mode of folding the hands in supplication, fear &c.

कपोतकः A small pigeon. -कं Antimony.

कपोलः A cheek; शामशामकपोलमाननं S. 3 10, 6. 14; R. 4. 68. -COMP. -कावः any object against which anything (especially the cheeks) is rubbed; Ki. 5. 36. -फलकः the (broad) cheeks. -भित्ति *f.* the temples and cheeks; or excellent (*i. e.* broad) cheeks; cf. गंडभित्ति. -रागः the flush in the cheek.

कफः 1 Phlegm, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and पित्त); कफापचयादारोग्यैक-मूलनाशयादिदीप्तिः Dk. 160; प्राणप्रवाणसमये कफवातपित्तैः कंठावरोधविधौ स्मरणं कुतस्ते Udb. 2 A watery foam or froth in general. -COMP. -अरिः dry ginger. -कूचिका saliva, spittle. -क्षयः pulmonary consumption. -ह, -नाशन, -हर *a.* removing phlegm: antiplegmatic. -ज्वर fever caused by excess of phlegm

कफल *a.* Phlegmatic.

कफित् *a.* (नी *f.*) Affected with excess of phlegm, phlegmatic.

कफणिः, कफाणिः, (णी *f.*) The elbow.

कवचः, -धं A headless trunk (especially when it retains life); (स्व) नृत्यकवचं समरे ददर्श R. 7. 51, 12. 49. -धः 1 The belly. 2 A cloud. 3 A comet 4 N. of Rāhu. 5 Water (said to be *n.* also in this sense); Si. 16. 67. 6 N. of a mighty demon mentioned in the Rāmāyana. [While Rama and Lakshmana lived in the Dandak forest, Kabandha attacked them and was slain by them. It is said that, though at first a heavenly being, he was cursed by Indra to assume the form of a demon and to be in that state till killed by Rama and Lakshmana].

कवर, -री Usually written कवर, -री q. v.

कवित्थः The wood-apple tree.

कम् 1. 10. A (कामयते, कमित, कान्त) 1 To love, be enamoured of, be in love with; कन्वे कामयमानं मानं त्वं कामयसे कयं Kāv. 1. 63 (an instance of ग्राम्यता); कलहंसको मंदारिकां कामयते Māl. 1. 2 To long for, wish; desire; न वीरस्य शब्दमकामयतां R. 14. 4; निष्कलुषं चकमे कुवे-रात् 5. 26; 4. 48; 10. 53; Bk. 14. 82. WITH अभि 1 to love. 2 to desire; -नि or -न to desire excessively, long vehemently.

कमठः 1 A tortoise; संप्रातः कमठः स चापि नियते नष्टत्वदेशतः Pt. 2. 184. 2 A bamboo. 3 A water jar. -ठी A female tortoise or a small tortoise. -COMP. -पतिः a king of tortoises.

कमंडलुः, लु A water-pot (earthen or wooden) used by ascetics; कमंडलुपनो-मायस्तनुव्यागो बहुयुग्मः H. 2. 91; कमंडलुनीके सिक्वा; Ms. 2. 64; Y. 1. 133. -COMP. -तरुः the tree of which Kamaṇḍalus are made. -धरः an epithet of Siva.

कामन *a.* 1 Lustful, libidinous. 2 Lovely, beautiful. -सः 1 Cupid, the God of love. 2 The Asoka tree. 3 N. of Brahmā.

कामनीय *a.* 1 To be desired, desirable; अनन्यनारीकमनीयमं Ku. 1. 37. 2 Lovely, charming, beautiful; शाखा-वसन्तकमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40; तदपि कमनीयं वपुरिदं S. 3. 9 v. 1.

कामर *a.* Lustful, desirous.

कमल 1 A lotus; कमलमनमसि कमले च कुवले तानि कमललताकायां K. P. 10; so हस्त, नेत्र, चरण, &c. 2 Water. 3 Cop- per. 4 A medicament, drug. 5 The Śārāsa bird. 6 The bladder. -लः 1 The Śārāsa bird. 2 A kind of deer. -COMP. -अक्षी *f.* a lotus-eyed lady. -आकरः 1 an assemblage of lotuses. 2 a lake full of lotuses. -आलया an epithet of Lakshmi Mn. 2 lotus seated N of Brahmā क्रातापि

पूर्व कमलासनेन Ku. 7. 70. -ईक्षणा a lotus-eyed lady. -उत्तरं safflower. -खड an assemblage of lotuses. -जः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 the lunar asterism called Rohini. -जन्मन् *m.* -भवः, -योनिः, -संभवः 'lotus-born', epithets of Brahmā.

कमलको A small lotus.

कमला 1 an epithet of Lakshmi 2 An excellent woman. -COMP. -पति, -सखः an epithet of Vishnu.

कमलिनी 1 A lotus-plant; सन्निह्वीव स्थलकमलिनी न प्रवृद्धा न वृता Me. 90; रम्यतर कमलिनीहरितैः वरोधिः S. 4. 10; R. 9. 30, 19. 11. 2 An assemblage of lotuses 3 A place abounding with lotuses

कमा Beauty, loveliness.

कमित् *a.* (नी *f.*) Lustful, libidi- nous.

कम्प 1 A. (कंपते, कंपित) To shake, tremble, move about; (fig. also), चक्षे तीर्थलाहिल्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्योतिविशरः R. 4. 81; Mk. 4. 8; Bk. 14. 31, 15. 70 - WITH अहु to pity, take compassion on; नयमाना भुजिष्यात्वं कंपसे नातुकंपसे Mk. 4. 8; किं वराकीं नातुकंपसे Māl. 10 (Caus.) to pity; Ku. 4. 39. -आ to shake, tremble. (-Caus.) to shake, put in motion; अनेकहाकंपितपुष्प-गंधी R. 2. 13; Rs. 6. 22. -न to shake, tremble; प्राकंपत भुजः सव्यः Rām.; प्राक-पत महर्षिः Mb. (-Caus.) to shake, put in motion; Bk. 15. 23. -नि to shake, tremble; किं यासि बालकदलीव विकंपमाना Mk. 1. 20; स्फुरति नयनं वामो बाहु-संयुजश्च विकंपते 9. 13; Bg. 2. 31. (-Caus.) to shake; R. 11. 19; Rs. 2. 17 -समहु to pity, feel pity for; R. 9. 14

कंपः 1 Shaking, tremor; कंपेन किंचित्-तिगुह्य मूलः R. 13. 44 with a gentle nod or bend of the head; 13. 28; Ku. 7. 46; नयकंपः, विदुलकंपः &c. 2 A modifica- tion of the Svarita accent. -पर Shaking, moving, tremor. -COMP. -अन्वित *a.* tremulous, agitated. -लक्ष्मन् *m.* wind.

कंपन *a.* Trembling, shaking. -जः The Śisira season, (November-De- cember). -नं 1 Shaking, tremor 2 Quivering pronunciation.

कंपाकः Wind.

कंपिल-कंपिल q. v.

कम्प *a.* Shaking, tremulous, mov- ing, agitating; विशाव कम्पाणि सुखानि क रति N. 1. 142; कम्पा शाखा Sk.

कम्ब 1. P. (कंबति, कंबित) To go, move.

कंबर *a.* Variegated. -रः Varie- gated colour.

कंबलः 1 A blanket (of wool); कंबल- वंतं न वापते शीतं Subhāsh. ; कंबलावृतेन तेन H. 3. 2 A dewlap. 3 A sort of deer. 4 An upper garment of wool. 5 A wall -र Wate -COMP. -वाद्यकं a kind of carriage covered with a

coarse blanket, and drawn by oxen.
कंचलिका 1 A small blanket. 2 A kind of female deer.

कंचलिन् *α*. Covered with a blanket.
—*m*. A bullock, ox. —COMP. —ब्राह्मणं
a carriage covered with blankets
and drawn by oxen, a bullock-cart.

कचि (की) *f*. A ladle or spoon.

कंडु *α*. (डु or डू *f*.) Spotted, varie-
gated. —डु: —डु (*m*. *n*.) A conch,
shell; सरस कंडु: किमं चकस्ति दिवि वि-
होकीजयवादीयः N. 22. 22. —डु: 1
An elephant. 2 The neck. 3 The
variegated colour. 4 A vein of the
body. 5 A bracelet. 6 A tube-shap-
ed bone. —COMP. —कंठी a lady having
a neck like a conch-shell. —कुरिवा 1
a conch-shaped neck, (*i. e.* a neck
marked with three lines like a shell
and considered as a sign of great
fortune). 2 a lady having a neck
like a conch-shell.

कंजोजः 1 A shell. 2 A kind of
elephant. 3 (pl.) N. of a country
and its inhabitants; कंजोजाः सनेरं सोढुं
तस्य वीर्यमनीश्वराः R. 4. 69 v. 1.

कज *α*. Lovely beautiful.

कर *α*. (रा or री *f*.) (Mostly at the
end of comp.) Who or what does,
makes or causes &c; दुःखः, सुखः, भयः
&c. —रः 1 A hand; करं ध्यायुन्वत्याः
पित्रो रतिस्त्वस्वभरं S. 1. 24. 2 A ray of
light, beam; यमुद्वहं दृष्या व्यवसित इवाल-
बितकरः V. 4. 34; also रातिक्कलतासुपमेते हि
विश्वे विफलत्वमेति बहुधाधनता । अवलवनाय दि-
नमर्तुरक्ष्य पतिष्यतः करमहस्रमपि Si. 9. 6
(where the word is used in sense 1
also). 3 The trunk of an elephant;
देव. सीकरिया करेण विहितः U. 3. 16; Bh.
3. 20. 4 A tax, toll, tribute; दुवा कत्ता-
कतमहीभुदुक्कैरसरायं संप्रति तेजता रविः Si. 1.
70. (where कर means 'ray' also);
(वदो) अपरंतेमहीपालव्याजेन रवेण करं R. 4.
58, Ms. 7. 128. 5 Hail. 6 A parti-
cular measure of length equal to 24
thumbs. 7 The asterism called हस्त.
COMP. —अग्रं 1 the forepart of the
hand. 2 the tip of an elephant's
trunk. —आघातः a stroke or blow
with the hand. —आरोहः a finger-
ring. —आलंबः supporting with the
hand, giving a helping hand. —
आस्फोटः 1 the chest. 2 a blow
with the hand. —कंदकः —कं a
finger-nail. —कललं —पंकजं a
lotus-like hand, a beautiful hand;
करकललपथितैर्गैरुनीवारशयैः U. 3. 25.
—कलशः, —शे the hollow of the hand
(to receive water). —किसलयः, —य 1
'sprout-like hand,' a tender hand;
करकिसलयतालेमुंयया नर्त्यमाने U. 3. 19;
Rs. 6. 30. 2 a finger. —कोषः the
cavity of the palms, hands hollowed
to receive water पिनमनु Ghat 22
अह —अर्जणं 1 levy ng a tax 2 taking

the hand in marriage. 3 marriage. —
ग्राहः 1 a husband. 2 a tax-collector.
—जः a finger-nail; तीक्ष्णकरजमुष्णात् Ve.
4. 1; so Amaru. 85. (जं) a kind of
perfume. —जालं a stream of light.
—जलः the palm of the hand; वन्देवता-
करजलेः S. 4. 4; करतलगतमपि नृद्वति यस्य तु
भावितव्यता नास्ति Pt. 2. 124. °आमलकं
(lit.) an *amalaka* fruit (fruit of the
Myrobalan) placed on the palm of
the hand; (fig.) ease and clearness
of perception, such as is natural in
the case of a fruit placed on
the palm of the hand; cf.
करतलामलकफलवद्विले जगदलो कयता K. 43.
°अथ *α*. resting on the palm of the
hand. —तालः, —तालकं 1 clapping the
hands; स जहास दृक्करतालमुच्चैः Si. 15.
39. 2 a kind of musical instrument,
perhaps a cymbal. —तालिका, —ताली 1
clapping the hands; उच्चाटनीयः करतालि-
कानां दानादिदानीं भवतीमिषः N. 3. 7. 2
beating time by clapping the hands.
—तोया N. of a river. —द *α*. 1 paying
taxes. 2 tributary; करदीकृताखिलनृपां
मेदिनी Ve. 6. 18. —पत्रं a saw. —पत्रिका
splashing water about while bathing
or sporting in it. —पटुवः 1 a tender
hand. 2 a finger; cf. °किसलय- —पालः,
—पालिका 1 a sword. 2 a cudgel.
—पीडनं marriage; cf. पाणिपीडन. —पुटः
the hands joined and hollowed to
receive anything —पृष्ठं the back of
the hand. —बालः, —बालः 1 a sword;
अधोरधतः करबालपाणिर्व्यादितः Māl 9;
स्लेच्छानिवहनिषेधे कलयसि करबालम् Git. 1. 2
a finger-nail. —भारः a large amount
of tribute. —भूः a finger-nail. —भूषणं
an ornament worn round the wrist
such as a bracelet. —मालः smoke.
—सुकं a king of weapon; see आशुव.
—रुहः 1 a finger-nail; अनाघ्रातं पुणं
किसलयमलतं कररुहेः S. 2. 10; Me. 96.
2 a sword. —वरिः, —वीरकः 1 a sword
or scimitar. 2 a cemetery. 3 N. of a
town in the S. M. country. 4 a kind
of tree. —शाखा a finger. —शिकरः water
thrown out by an elephant's trunk.
—शुकः a finger-nail. —सरः fading
away of rays. —सूत्रं a marriage
string worn round the wrist.
—स्थालिन् *m*. an epithet of Siva. —स्वनः
clapping the hands.

करकः, —कं The water-pot (of an
ascetic); K. 41. —कः The pome-
granate tree. —कः, —का, —कं Hail;
तामुर्वाथास्तुदुलकरकावृष्टिपातावकीर्णान् Me. 54;
Bv. 1. 35. —COMP. —अंभस् *m*. the co-
coa-nut tree. —आसारः a shower of
hail. —जं water. —पत्रिका a water-pot
used by ascetics.

करकः 1 A skeleton. 2 The skull;
प्रेतरकः करकादकस्यावस्थिसंस्थं स्थपुटगतमपि
Māl 5 16 also 5 19 &
A small pot (of nut) a small

box, as in तांदुलकरकवाहिनी (used in
Kādambarī).

करंजः N. of a tree (used in me-
dicinal preparations).

करटः 1 An elephant's cheek 2
Safflower. 3 A crow; Sānti. 4. 19
4 An atheist, unbeliever. 5 A
degraded Brāhmaṇa.

करटकः 1 A crow; Mk. 7. 2 N. of
कर्णरिथ the propounder of the science
and art of theft. 3 N. of a jackal in
H. and Pt.

करदिन् *m*. An elephant; दिगंते श्रयते
मद्मलिनमंडाः करदिनः Bv. 1. 2.

कर (रे) हुः A kind of bird (crane)

करणं 1 Doing, performing, ac-
complishing, effecting; परहितः, संख्याः,
प्रियं &c. 2 Act, action. 3 A religious
action. 4 Business, trade. 5 An organ
of sense; दृष्ट्या करणोज्झितेन सा निपतती
पतिमन्यपातयत् R. 8. 38, 42; पटुक्ते-
प्राणिनिः Me. 5; R. 14. 50. 6 The body,
उपमानमसृष्टिलिखितं करणं यत्तव कर्तव्यमस्य Ku
4. 5. 7 An instrument or means of
an action; उपभितिकरणद्वयमानं T. S. 8
(In Logic) The instrumental cause
which is thus defined:—व्यापारवत्ता-
धारणं कारणं करणं. 9 A cause or motive
(in general). 10 The sense expressed
by the instrumental case (in gram.)
सोपकतमं करणं P. I. 4. 42; or क्रियायाः
परिनिष्पत्तियर्थव्यापारादनंतरम् । विषयते यदा यत्र
करणं तत्तदा स्मृतम् ॥ 11 (In law) A do-
cument, a bond, documentary proof,
Ms. 8. 51, 52, 154. 12 A kind of
rhythmical pause, beat of the hand
to keep time; Ku. 6. 40. 13 (In
astrol.) A division of the day,
(these Karanas are eleven). —COMP
—अधिपः the soul. —ग्रामः the organs of
sense taken collectively. —ज्ञाणं the
head.

करंडः 1 A small box or basket (of
bamboo); करंडपीडिततनोः भोगिनः Bh. 2.
84; सर्वमायकरंडं 1. 77. 2 A bee-hive
3 A sword. 4 A sort of duck
(कारंडव).

करंडिका, करंडी *f*. A small box made
of bamboo.

करंधय *α*. Kissing the hand.

करभः 1 The back of the hand from
the wrist to the root of the fingers,
metacarpus; as in करभोरुः R. 6. 83,
see करभोरु below. 2 The trunk of an
elephant. 3 A young elephant. 4 A
young camel. 5 A camel in general.
6 A kind of perfume. —COMP. —ऊरु
f. a lady whose thighs resemble the
back of the forearm; अंके निधार करभोरु
यथासुखं ते S. 3. 21; Si. 10. 69; Amaru.
69; or (according to another expla-
nation), whose thighs resemble the
trunk of an elephant

A camel

करमिन् *m*. An elephant

करव, करवित *a.* Mixed, intermingled, variegated; प्रकामनादेवमवाच्य कंटकेः करवितमोदमेरे विवृण्वती N. 1. 115; सुदतर-केनकद्वयकरवितमिव यमुनाजलदुरं Git. 11. 2 Set, inlaid.

करभः (वः) 1 Flour or meal mixed with curds. 2 Mud; करभालुकातापान Ms. 12. 76. (where the word is variously interpreted; but Medhātithi takes it to mean 'mud').

करहादः N. of a country; (perhaps the modern Karhāda in Satāra district); करहादपतेः पुत्री विजयवैवकार्दणम् Vikr. 8. 2. 2 The fibrous root or stem of a lotus.

कराल *a.* 1 Dreadful, formidable, frightful, terrible; U. 5. 5, 6. 1; Māl. 3; Bg. 11. 23, 25, 27; R. 12. 98; Mv. 3. 48. 2 Gaping, opening wide; U. 5. 6. 3 Great, large, high, lofty. 4 Uneven, jogged; pointed; Ve. 1. 6, Māl. 1. 38. -ला A terrific form of Durgā; आयतनं; न कालोपहारान् फलमन्य-द्विभावन्ते Māl. 4. 33. -COMP. -दंष्ट्र *a.* having terrific teeth. -वदना an epithet of Durgā.

करालिकः 1 A tree. 2 A sword.

करिकार Scratching, wound caused by a finger-nail.

करिणी *f.* A female elephant; कथमेव नतिर्विपर्ययं करिणी पंक्तिवासादिति Ki. 2. 6; Bv. 1. 2.

करिन् *m.* 1 An elephant. 2 The number '8' (in Math.). -COMP. -ईडः, -ईश्वरः, -वरः a large elephant, lordly elephant; सदादानः परिक्षिणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः Pt. 2. 70; दूरीकृताः करिवरेण नद्यावदुद्धा Nītipr. 2. -कुम्भः the frontal globe of an elephant; Bv. 2. 177. -गर्जितं the roaring of an elephant (शब्दितं करिगर्जितम् Ak.). -दन्तः ivory. -पः an elephant-driver. -पोता, -शावः, -शावकः a cub, young elephant. -बन्धः a column to which an elephant is tied. -नाचलः a lion. -हृषः an epithet of Ganesa. -वरः=इन्द्र Q. v. वैज-यंती *m.* a flag carried by an elephant. -स्वयः a herd or group of elephants.

करिरः 1 The shoot of a bamboo. 2 A shoot in general; आनिचिरे वेशकरी-स्तिलेः Si. 4. 14. 3 A thorny plant growing in deserts and eaten by camels; एवं वैव यदा करिरादिषु दोषो वसतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93; cf. also किं पुष्पैः किं फलेस्तस्य करिरस्य दुरासनः । येन दृष्टे समासाय न कृतः पञ्चसंघः Subhāsh. 4 A water-jar.

करिचः, चं Dry cow-dung. -COMP. -अग्निः fire of dry cow-dung.

करिषकषा A strong wind or gale.

करिषिणी The goddess of wealth.

करुण *a.* Tender, pathetic, pitiable, exuding pity mournful कलमयनि U. 1 Si. 9 67 विडल्य U. 1. 28 -ण 1 pity compassion,

tenderness. 2 Pathetic sentiment, grief, sorrow (as one of the 8 or 9 sentiments); पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1, 13; विलपन्... करुणाथर्वयितं प्रियां प्रति R. 8. 70. -COMP. -मल्ली the Mallikā plant. -विमलंभः (in Rhet.) the feeling of love in separation.

करुणम् Compassion, pity, tenderness प्रायः सर्वो भवति करुणावृत्तिराज्ञांतराभा Me. 93; so सकरुण kind; अकरुण unkind. -COMP. -आर्द्र *a.* tender-hearted, moved with pity, sensitive. -निधिः store of mercy. -पर, -मय *a.* very kind. -विमुख *a.* merciless, cruel; करुणाविमुक्तेन सुधुना R. 8. 67.

करोटः A finger-nail.

करेणुः An elephant in general; करेणुराशयेन निषादिनम् Si. 12. 5, 5. 48. 2 The Karnikāra tree. -पुः *f.* 1 A female elephant; वदौ रसात्कजरेणुगोवि Ku. 3. 37; R. 16. 16. 2 N. of the mother of Pālākāpya. -COMP. -भूः, -सुतः N. of Pālākāpya the founder of the science of elephants.

करोदं, -करोदि *f.* 1 The skull; Mr. 5. 19. 2 A cup or basin.

कर्कः 1 A crab. 2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. 3 Fire. 4 A water-jar. 5 A mirror. 6 A white horse.

कर्कडः, -वकः 1 A crab. 2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. 3 Compass, circuit.

कर्कदिः, -दी *f.* A sort of cucumber.

कर्कशुः, -शु *f.* The jujube tree; कर्कशुफलपाकनिश्रयचवानोदः परिसीयते U. 4. 1; कर्कशुनामुपरि तुहिने रंजयत्यग्रसंघा S. 4. v. 1. 2 Fruit of this tree; Y. 1. 250.

कर्कर *a.* 1 Hard, solid. 2 Firm. -रः 1 A hammer. 2 A mirror. 3 A bone, broken-piece (of skull); fragment; Māl. 5. 19. 4 A strap or rope of leather. -COMP. -अक्षः a wag-tail. -अंगः the Khanjuna bird. -अंधुकः a blind well; cf. अंधूप.

कर्कराहुः A side-long look, a glance, leer.

कर्कराला A curl of hair, ringlet.

कर्करी A water-jar with small holes at the bottom as in a sieve.

कर्कशः *a.* 1 Hard, rough (opp. कोमल or सृजु); इन्द्रिपासकालनकर्कशाखौ R. 3. 55, 12. 41, 13. 73; देवतारुनालन-कर्कशेन हस्तेन पश्यति तदंगद्विदः Ku. 3. 22, 1. 36; Si. 15. 10. 2 Harsh, cruel, merciless (words, conduct &c.) 3 Violent, strong, excessive; तस्य कर्कशाविहारसंभव R. 9. 63. 4 Desperate. 5 Ilconducted, unchaste, unfaithful (as a woman). 6 Incomprehensible, difficult to comprehend; तर्कं वा सूक्ष्म-कर्कशे नमः सनं लीलयाते भारती P. R. 4. -शः A sword.

कर्कशिका कर्कशी Wi'd jujube कर्कः Cancer the fourth sign of the zodiac

कर्कोटः, -वकः N. of the eight principal cobras. [When king Nala, being persecuted by Kali, was made to undergo many hardships, Karkoṭa, who was once saved by him from fire, so deformed him that none might recognise him during his days of adversity].

कर्चुरः A kind of fragrant tree. -रः 1 Gold. 2 Orpiment.

कर्ण 10 U. (कर्णयति, कर्णित) 1 To pierce, to bore. 2 To hear; usually with the preposition आ. WITH आ or समा to hear, to listen to; सर्वे सर्वस्व-यमाकर्णयन्ति S. 1; आकर्णयन्तु कर्कशनादान् Bk. 11. 7.

कर्णः 1 The ear; अहो खलुर्जगत्स्य विप-रीतवचनम् । कर्णे लगति चान्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो विद्युन्ते ॥ Pt. 1. 805, 304 also; कर्णं दा to listen; कर्णमागम् to come to the ear, become known; R. 1. 9; कर्णे कृ to put round the ear; Ch. P. 10; कर्णे कथयति whispers into the ear; see वृक्कर्ण, चतुष्कर्ण &c. 2 The handle or ear of a vessel. 3 The helm or rudder of a ship. 4 The hypotenuse of a triangle. 5 N. of a celebrated warrior on the side of the Kauravas mentioned in the Mahābhārata. [He was the son of Kuntī begotten on her by the god Sun while she was yet a virgin residing at her father's house (see Kuntī)]. When the child was born, Kuntī, afraid of the censure of her relatives and also of public scandal, threw the boy into the river, where he was found by Adhiraṭha, charioteer of Dhritarashtra and given over to his wife Radhā who brought him up like her own child; whence Karṇa is often called Sūtaputra, Rādheya &c. Karṇa, when grown up, was made king of Anga by Duryodhana, and became by virtue of his many generous acts a type of charity. On one occasion Indra (whose care it was to favour his son Arjuna) disguised himself as a Brahmana and cajoled him out of his divine arms and ear-rings, and gave him in return a charmed javelin. With a desire to make himself proficient in the science of war he, calling himself a Brahmana, went to Parasurama and learnt that art from him. But his secret did not remain long concealed. On one occasion when Parasurama had fallen asleep with his head resting on Karṇa's lap, a worm (supposed by some to be the form assumed by Indra himself to defeat Karṇa's object) began to eat into his lap and made a deep rent in it; but as Karṇa showed not the least sign of pain his real character was discovered by his preceptor who cursed him that the art he had learnt would avail him not 'a ti of need On ano her he was cursed by a Brahmana (whose cow he had unwittingly slain in

chase) that the earth would eat up the wheel of his chariot in the hour of trial. Even with such disadvantages as these, he acquitted himself most valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas while acting as generalissimo of the Kaurava forces after Bhishma and Drona had fallen. He maintained the field against the Pandavas for three days, but on the last day he was slain by Arjuna while the wheel of his chariot had sunk down into the earth. Karṇa was the most intimate friend of Duryodhan, and with Sakuni joined him in all the various schemes and plots that were devised from time to time for the destruction of the Pandavas.] -COMP. -अजलि: the auditory passage of the outer ear. -अनुज: Yudhishtira. -अतिक *a.* close to the ear; सनसि वृद्ध कर्णतिकचरः S. 1. 24. -अंहुः-*f.* an ornament for the ear, ear-ring. -अर्ण giving ear, listening. -आसालः the flapping of the elephant's ears. -उत्संसः an ear-ornament or merely an ornament (according to some authorities). (Mammata says that here कर्ण means कर्णस्थित्यत्वं; cf. also his remark *ad loc.* कर्णावतंसानि कर्णादिस्थितिनिमित्तः । संनिधानार्थ-बोधार्थं स्थितिवेतसमर्थनं ॥ K. P. 7.) -उपक-णिजा rumour; (lit. 'from ear to ear'). -श्वेदः (in medic.) a constant noise in the ear. -गोचर *a.* audible. -ग्राहः a helmsman. -जप *a.* (also कर्णेजप) a secret traducer, talebearer, informer. -जपः, जापः glandering, tale-bearing, calumniating. -जाहः the root of the ear; अपि कर्णजाहविनिवेशितान्नः MĀJ. 5. 8. -जित् *m.* 'conqueror of Karṇa' epithet of Arjuna, the third Pāṇḍava prince. -तलः the flapping of the elephant's ears, the noise made by it; वितारितः कुंजरकर्णतलेः R. 7. 39, 9. 71; Si. 17. 37. -धारः a helmsman, a pilot; अकर्णधार जलधौ विप्रवेगेह नौखि H. 3. 2; अनियन्त्रणीकर्णधार कर्णे Ve. 4. -धारिणी a female elephant. -पथः the range of hearing. -परंपरा from ear to ear, hearsay; इति कर्णपरंपरया श्रुतं Ratn. 1. -पालिः *f.* the lobe of the ear. -पाशः a beautiful ear. -पूरः 1 an ornament (of flowers &c.) worn round the ear, an ear-ring; इह च कर्णतले किमिति कर्णपूरतामति-पित K. 60. 2 the Asoka tree. -पूरकः 1 an ear-ring. 2 the Kadamba tree. 3 the Asoka tree. 4 the blue lotus. -प्रातः the lobe of the ear. -सूषणं, सूषा an ear-ornament. -मूलं the root of the ear; R. 12. 2. -परेष्टि *f.* a form of Durgā. -वंशः a raised platform or *dais* of bamboo. -वर्जित *a.* earless. (-नः) a snake. -विचर the auditory passage of the ear. -विष् *f.* ear-wax. -वेध piercing the ears to put ear-rings on. -वेह-वेहन an ear-ring. -अच्छरी *f.* the outer part of the ear

(leading to the auditory passage); N. 2. 8. -बूलः, -लं ear-ache. -अव *a.* audible, loud; कर्णश्रवेज्जले Ms. 4. 102. -आवः, -संश्रवः 'running of the ear', discharge of pus or ichorous matter from the ear. -सूः *f.* Kuntī, mother of Karṇa. -हीन *a.* earless. (-नः) a snake.

कर्णिकर्णि *a.* From ear to ear.

कर्णटः (pl.) N. of a country in the south of the Indian Peninsula; (काव्ये) कर्णटदेशजमिति विदुषा कंटमुखात्केतु Vikr. 18. 102. -टी *f.* A woman of the above country; कर्णटीचिकुराणं ताडवकरः Vb. 1. 29.

कर्णिक *a.* 1 Having ears. 2 Having a helm. -कः A steersman. -का 1 An ear-ring. 2 A knot, round protuberance. 3 Pericarp of a lotus. 4 A small brush or pen. 5 The middle finger. 6 A fruit-stalk. 7 The tip of an elephant's trunk. 8 Chalk.

कर्णिकारः 1 N. of a tree; निर्मिद्योपरि कर्णिकारसुकुलान्यालीयते षट्पदः V. 2. 23; Rs. 6. 6, 20. 2 The pericarp of a lotus. -रं A flower of the Karpikāra tree. (This flower, though it has an excellent colour, has no smell and hence is not liked; cf. Ku. 3. 28 :—वर्णिकर्णे सति कर्णिकारं दुनोति निर्मथयः स चेतः । त्रयिण सामग्र्यविधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विवद्वजः प्रवृत्तिः ॥).

कर्णिन् *a.* 1 Having ears. 2 Long-eared. 3 Barbed (as an arrow). -*m.* 1 An ass. 2 A helmsman. 3 An arrow furnished with knots &c.

कर्णी *f.* 1 An arrow of a particular shape (barbed arrow). 2 N. of the mother of Mūladeva, the father of the science and art of thieving. -COMP. -रथः a covered litter, a lady's vehicle, palanquin; कर्णिरथस्थं रघुवीरवस्ती R. 14. 13. -सुतः Mūladeva, father of the science and art of thieving; कर्णीसुतकथेव संनिहितविपुलाचला K. 19; कर्णी-सुतप्रहिते च पथि मतिमकरवम् Dk.

कर्तन 1 Cutting, lopping off; Y. 2. 229, 286. 2 Spinning cotton or thread (तर्कुः कर्तनसाधनं).

कर्तनी *f.* Scissors.

कर्तिका, कर्तरी 1 Scissors. 2 A knife. 3 Outlass, small sword.

कर्तव्य *pot. p.* 1 What is fit or ought to be done; हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या कर्तव्या न ह्यदा-श्रयः H. 3. 11; मया प्रातर्निःसृतं वनं कर्तव्यं Pt. 1. 2 What ought to be cut or lopped, fit to be destroyed or put down; पुनः सखा वा ज्ञाता वा पिता वा यदि वा द्रुमः । रिपुस्थानेषु वर्ततः कर्तव्या भूमिमिच्छता ॥ Mb. -व्यं, कर्तव्यता What ought to be done, a duty, obligation; कर्तव्यं धो न पश्यामि Ku. 6. 61, 2. 62; Y. 1. 330.

कर्तु *a.* or *s.* 1 A doer one who does, makes, performs &c. कर्ता author कर्तव्य कर्ता one who incurs

debt; हितकर्ता a benefactor; स्वर्णकर्ता a goldsmith &c. 2 (In gram.) An agent (the meaning of the instrumental case). 3 The Supreme spirit. 4 An epithet of Brahmā. 5 N. of Vishnu and Siva also.

कर्त्री 1 A knife. 2 Scissors.

कर्दः, कर्ददः Mud.

कर्देनः 1 Mud, slime, mire; सदी वृष्टि-लम्बकन्दमयी प्रसालयती स्थिता Mk. 5. 35, पथश्चाव्ययानकर्ममात्र R. 4. 24. 2 Dirt, filth. 3 (Fig.) Sin. -सं Flesh. -COMP. -आटकः a receptacle for filth, sewer &c.

कर्पटः, -टे 1 Old, ragged or patched garment. 2 A piece of cloth, strip. 3 A soiled garment or a red-coloured garment.

कर्पटिक, -न् *a.* Covered with ragged garments.

कर्षणः A kind of weapon; चापचक्रण-पक्षिणप्रासपट्टिह &c. Dk. 35.

कर्परः 1 An iron sauce-pan; a frying-pan. 2 A pot or vessel in general (as of a potter). 3 A potsherd, piece of a broken jar; as in वटकर्पर, जीय्य येन कविना यमकेः परेण तस्मै बह्यसुवृक थकपरेण Ghaṭ. 22. 4 The skull. 5 A kind of weapon.

कर्पासः, -सं, -सी The cotton tree.

कर्पूरः, -रं Camphor. -COMP. -खंड 1 a field of camphor. 2 a piece of camphor. -तैलं camphor liniment.

कर्पूरः A mirror.

कर्दुः *a.* Variegated, spotted; Y. 3. 166.

कर्दुर *a.* 1 Variegated, spotted; कश्चिल्लसद्वननिकुरवकर्दुरः Si. 17. 56. 2 Of the colour of pigeons, whitish, gray, पवनैर्मस कपोतकर्दुरं Ku. 4. 27. -रः 1 The variegated colour. 2 Sin. 3 An evil-spirit, demon. 4 The Dhātūra plant. -रं 1 Gold. 2 Water.

कर्दुरित *a.* Variegated; U. 6. 4.

कर्मठ *a.* 1 Proficient in any work, clever. 2 Working diligently. 3 Exclusively devoted to the performance of religious rites. -ठः The director of a sacrifice.

कर्मण्य *a.* Skilful, clever. -ण्यः Wages. -ण्यः Activity.

कर्मन् *n.* 1 Action, work, deed. 2 Execution, performance. 3 Business, office, duty; संप्रति विषयैर्यानां कर्म M. 4. 4 A religious rite (it may be either नियम, नैमित्तिक or काम्य). 5 A specific action, moral duty. 6 Performance of religious rites as opposed to speculative religion or knowledge of Brahma (opp. ज्ञान); R. 8. 20. 7 Product, result. 8 A natural or active property (as support of earth). 9 Fate, the certain consequence of acts done in a former life Bh. 2. 94. 10 (In gram.) The object of an action कर्म P. I. 4. 79

11 (In Vais. phil.) Motion considered as one of the seven categories of things; (thus defined:—एकद्रव्यमद्युर्ध्वं संयोगविभागेष्वनयेत्कारणं कर्म Vais. Sūtra. It is five-fold:—उत्प्रेषणं ततोऽव-क्षेपणमाकुञ्चनं तथा । प्रसारणं च गमनं कर्माप्येतानि पञ्च च ॥ Bhāṣya P. 6. —COMP. अक्षम *a* incapable of doing anything. अणं part of any act; part of a sacrificial rite (as प्रयाज of the Darśa sacrifice) —अधिकारः the right of performing religious rites. —अदुरुप *a*. 1 according to action or any particular office. 2 according to actions done in a previous existence. —अंतः 1 the end of any business or task. 2 a work, business; execution of a business. 3 a barn, a store of grain &c Ms. 7. 62 (कर्मांतः इत्युच्यते इति ग्रन्थः Kull.). 4 cultivated ground. —अंतरं 1 difference or contrariety of action. 2 penance, expiation. 3 suspension of a religious action. —अंतिक *a*. final. (—कः) a servant, workman. —आजीवः one who maintains himself by some profession (as that of an artisan &c.). —आत्मन् *a*. endowed with principles of action, active; Ms. 1. 22, 23. (—*m*.) the soul. —इन्द्रियं an organ of action, as distinguished from ज्ञानेन्द्रिय; (they are:—मातृपाणिशब्द-पादस्थानि Ms. 11. 91; see under इन्द्रिय also). —उदारं any valiant or noble act, magnanimity, prowess. —उद्युक्त *a*. busy, engaged, active, zealous. —करः 1 a hired labourer (a servant who is not a slave); कर्मकरः स्थपत्यादयः Pt. 1; Si. 14. 16. 2 Yama. —कर्तृ *m*. (in gram.) an agent who is at the same time object of the action; *e. g.* पश्यते ओदनः; it is thus defined:—क्रियमाणं तु यत्कर्म स्वयमेव प्रसिध्यति । कर्तृः स्वैर्युगेः कर्तुः कर्मकर्तृते तद्विदुः ॥ —कार्डः, —हं that department of the Veda which relates to ceremonial acts and sacrificial rites and the merit arising from a due performance thereof. —कारः 1 one who does any business, a mechanic, artisan (technically a worker not hired). 2 any labourer in general (whether hired or not). 3 a black-smith; हरिणाक्षि कदाक्षेण आत्मानमवलोकाय । न हि खलौ विजानाति कर्मकारं स्व-कारणम् ॥ Udb. 4 a bull. —कारिन् *m*. a labourer, a workman. —काशुकः, —कः a strong bow. —कीलकः a washerman. —क्षम *a*. able to perform any work or duty; आत्मकर्मक्षमं देहं क्षात्रं धर्मं द्वायति R. 1. 13. —क्षेत्रं the land of religious acts, that is, मरुतवर्ष; cf. कर्मभूमि. —गृहीत *a*. caught in the very act (as a thief). —गतः leaving off or suspending work. —जं (जां) बालं 1 those in deed a man of very few acts or deeds, Vāṣaṭha mentions these

kinds:—अक्षयकः पिशुनश्च कृतज्ञो दीर्घरोषकः । चत्वारः कर्मचंडाला जन्मन्त्रापि पंचमः ॥ 2 one who commits an atrocious deed; U. 1. 46. 3 N. of Rāhu. —चोदना 1 the motive impelling one to ritual acts. 2 any positive rule enjoining a religious act. —ज्ञः one acquainted with religious rites. —त्यागः renunciation of worldly duties or ceremonial acts. —दुष्ट *a*. corrupt in action, wicked, immoral, disrespeccable. —दोषः 1 sin, vice; Ms. 6. 61, 95. 2 an error, defect, or blunder (in doing an act); Ms. 1. 104. 3 evil consequence of human acts. 4 discreditable conduct. —धारयः N. of a compound, a subdivision of Tat-purusha; (in which the members of the compound are in apposition); तत्पुरुषं कर्मधारय वेताहं स्याद्वदुदीहिः Udb. —ध्वंसः 1 loss of fruit arising from religious acts. 2 disappointment. —नामन् (in gram.) a participial noun. —नाझा N. of a river between Kāsi and Vihāra. —निष्ठ *a*. devoted to the performance of religious acts. —पथः 1 the direction or source of an action. 2 the path of religious rites (opp. ज्ञानमार्ग). —पाकः ripening of actions, reward of actions done in a former life. —प्रवचनीयः a term for certain prepositions, particles, or adverbs when they are not connected with verbs and govern a noun in some case; *e. g.* आ in आ मुक्तेः संसारः is a कर्मप्रवचनीयः; so अमु in जपमु प्रावर्षत् &c.; cf. उपसर्ग, गति and निपात also. —न्यासः renunciation of the result of religious acts. —फलं fruit or reward of actions done in a former life; (pain, pleasure). —बंधः बंधनं confinement to repeated birth, as the consequence of religious acts, good or bad (by which the soul is attached to worldly pleasures &c.). —भूः भूमिः *f*. 1 the land of religious rites, *i. e.* मरुतवर्ष. 2 ploughed ground. —मीमांसा the Mīmāṃsā of ceremonial acts; see मीमांसा. —मूलं a kind of sacred grass called कुश. —युगे the fourth (the present) age of the world, *i. e.* the Kaliyuga. —योगः 1 performance of actions, worldly and religious rites. 2 active exertion, industry. —वशः fate considered as the inevitable result of actions done in a former life. —विपाकः—कर्मपाक. —शाला a workshop. —शील, —शूर *a*. assiduous, active, laborious. —संगः attachment to worldly duties and their results. —सचिवः a minister. —संन्यासिकः, —संन्यासिन् *m*. 1 a religious person who has withdrawn from every kind of worldly act. 2 an ascetic who performs religious deeds without looking to their rewards. —साक्षि *m*. 1

an eye-witness; Ku. 7. 83. 2 one who witnesses the good or bad actions of man; (there are nine divinities which are said to witness and watch over all human actions; सूय सोमो यमः कालो महाश्वतानि पंच च । एते शुभा-शुभस्येह कर्मणो नव साक्षिणः ॥) —सिद्धिः *f*. accomplishment of any business or desired object; success; Ku. 3. 51. —स्थानं a public office, a place of business.

कर्मदिन् *m*. An ascetic, a religious mendicant.

कर्मारः A blacksmith; Y. 1. 163; Ms. 4. 215.

कर्मिन् *a*. 1 Working, active, busy. 2 Engaged in any work or business. 3 One who performs religious deeds with the expectation of reward or recompense; कर्मिन्स्त्रिधापि कीं योमी तस्माद्योगी भवार्जुन Bg. 6. 46. —*m*. A mechanic, artisan; Y. 2. 265.

कर्मिष्ठ *a*. Skilled in business, clever, diligent.

कर्वटः The market-town or capital of a district (of two hundred or four hundred villages).

कर्षः 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling; Y. 2. 217. 2 Attracting. 3 Ploughing. 4 A furrow, a trench. 5 A scratch. —*वै* —*व* A weight of gold or silver equal to 16 Māshas —COMP. —आरण्य—कार्षापण *q. v*.

कर्षक *a*. Who or what draws, attracts &c. —कः A cultivator, hus- bandman; Y. 2. 265.

कर्षणं 1 Drawing, dragging, pull- ing; bending (as of a bow); भज्यमान- नस्तिनाकर्षणात् R. 11. 46, 7. 62. 2 At- tracting. 3 Ploughing, tilling. 4 Injuring, tormenting; emaciation, Ms. 7. 112.

कर्षिणी the bit of a bridle.

कर्षः *f*. 1 A furrow, trench. 2 A river. 3 Canal. —*m*. 1 A fire of dried cow-dung. 2 Agriculture, cultivation. 3 Livelihood.

काहिचित् *ind*. At any time, usually with न; Ms. 2. 4, 40, 97; 4. 77; 6. 50

कल I. 1 A. (कलते, कलित) 1 To count. 2 To sound. —II. 10 U. (कल- यतिन्ते, कलित) 1 To hold, bear, carry, wield, have, put on; कलालकरकंदलीकलित- शब्दजलिवल्लेः U. 5. 5; म्लेच्छनिबद्धनिधने कल- यति करवालं Gīt. 1; कलितललितवत्प्रमालः; हलं कलयते *ibid*; कलय वलयश्रेणी पाणी पदे कुरु द्युते 12; Sānti 4. 13. 2 To count, reckon; कालः कलयतामहं Bg. 10. 30. 3 To assume, take, have, possess; कलयति हि हिमाशोर्निष्कलंकस्य लक्ष्मीं Māl 1. 22; Si. 4. 36, 9. 59. 4 To know, understand, observe, take notice of, think of; कलयन्पि सत्यं ज्ञातव्यं Si. 9. 83; केपितं विरहं कलितचिचा कांतमेव कलयत्यनुनिन्दे 0 29 A 2 65 3 12, Māl 2 9 5 To think regard, consider कलयेदमात्मनस

सवि मां Si. 9. 58, 6. 54; Sānti. 4. 15; व्यालविलयमिलनेन गरलनिव कलयति मलयसमीरे Git. 4. 7. 6 To undergo, be influenced by; मन्त्रीलालितकामपाल M'al. 8; धन्यः कोपि न विक्रियां कलयति प्राप्ते नवे यौवने Bh. 1. 72. 7 To do, perform. 8 To go. 9 To attach to, lie on; furnish with. — **वि** आ 1 to take hold of, seize; Si. 7. 21; कुतूहलकलितहृदया K. 49. 2 to consider, regard, know, take notice of, स्वर्णमपि पावनाकलयति K. 108; खिल-मस्यया हृदयं तवाकलयामि Git. 3. 3 to bind, fasten, tie up, restrain or hold together; Si. 1. 6, 9. 45; K. 84, 99. 4 to cast, throw; Si. 3. 73. 5 To shake. — **परि** 1 to know, understand, consider, regard. 2 to be aware of, remember. — **वि** to maim, cripple, to make defective. — **सं** 1 to add or sum up, cf. संकलन. 2 to consider, regard. — **III.** 10 U. (कलयति-ते, कलित). To urge on, drive, impel.

कल **a.** 1 Sweet and indistinct (असमृद्ध); कर्णे कलं किमपि शीते H. 1. 81; सारसैः कलनिर्वादिः K. 1. 41, 8. 59; M. 5. 1. 2 Making noise, jingling, tinkling &c; भास्वत्कलद्वयुषां R. 16. 12; कलकि-निर्वादे Si. 9. 74, 82; कलमेखलाकलकलः 6. 14, 4. 57. 4 Weak. 5 Crude, undigested. — **लः** A low or soft and inarticulate tone. — **लं** Semen. — **COMP.** — **अकुरः** the Sārāsa bird. — **अडुनादिन्** m. 1 a sparrow. 2 a bee. 3 the Ch'ataka bird. — **अविकलः** a sparrow. — **आलापः** 1 a sweet humming sound. 2 sweet and agreeable discourse; स्फुरत्कलापविलासकोमला करोति रामं हृदि कौतिकाविकम् K. 2. 3 a bee. — **उत्ताल** **a.** high, sharp. — **कंठ** **a.** having a sweet voice (—ठः) (डी. f.) 1 the (Indian) cuckoo. 2 a goose, swan 3 a pigeon. — **कलः** 1 murmuring or hum of a crowd 2 indistinct or confused noise; चलितया विद्धे कलमेखलाकलकल-कलोलश्रुतां या Si. 6. 14; नपथ्ये कलकलः (in dramas); Bh. 1. 27. 37; Amaru. 28. 3 N. of Siva. — **कुञ्जिका**, **कुञ्जिका** a wanton woman. — **घोषः** the (Indian) cuckoo. — **दुलिका** a wanton or lascivious woman. — **धौतं** 1 silver; Si. 13. 51, 4. 41. 2 gold; विमलकलधौतसरुणा खड्गेन Ve. 3. १ लिपिः f. 1 illumination of a manuscript with gold 2 characters written in gold मरकतशकलकलितकलधौतलिपेरिव रतिजयलेखं Git. 8. — **ध्वनिः** 1 a low sweet tone. 2 a pigeon 3 a peacock. 4 the (Indian) cuckoo. — **वाद्** a low sweet tone. — **भाषणं** lisping, the prattle of childhood. — **रवः** 1 a low sweet tone. 2 a dove. 3 the (Indian) cuckoo. — **हंसः** 1 a gander, a swan; बह्वुल्लं कलहं कलहं Ku. 5. 67. 2 a duck drake. Rk. 2. 18 R. 8. 69 3 the Supreme soul

कलंकः 1 A spot, a mark, a dark spot (lit.); R. 13. 15. 2 (Fig.) A stain, stigma, obloquy, disrepute; व्यपनयतु कलंकं स्वस्वभावेन सेव Mk. 10. 34; R. 14. 37; so कुल°. 3 A fault, defect; Bh. 3. 48. 4 Rust of iron.

कलंकवः (पी. f.) A lion.

कलंकिता **a.** Spotted, stained, defamed.

कलंकुरः A whirlpool, eddy.

कलंजः 1 A bird. 2 A deer or any other animal struck with a poisoned weapon. — **जं** Flesh of such an animal.

कलत्रं 1 A wife; बहुमत्या हि दृषाः कल-त्रिणः R. 8. 83; 1. 32; 12. 34; यद्गुरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2. 68. 2 The hip or loins; इदृष्टिनिर्वोदामसमथविलासगृहीतगुरु-कलत्रां K. 189 (where क° has both senses); Ki. 8. 9, 17. 3 Any royal citadel.

कलनं 1 A spot, a mark. 2 A defect, an offence, fault. 3 Taking, seizing, grasping; कलनात्सर्वभूतानां स काः परिकीर्तिताः 4 Knowing, understanding, apprehension. 5 Sounding. — **ना** 1 Taking, seizing, grasping; कालकलना A. L. 29. 2 Doing, effecting. 3 Subjection. 4 Understanding, comprehension. 5 Putting on, wearing.

कलविना Wisdom, intelligence.

कलभः (भी. f.) 1 A young elephant, cub; ननु कलभेन वृषपतेरनुकृतं M. 5; द्विपेदं भावं कलभः अयन्निव R. 3. 32; 11. 39; 18. 37. 2 An elephant 30 years old. 3 A young camel; the young of any other animal.

कलमः 1 Rice which is sown in May-June and ripens in December-January; इतेन पांडोः कलमस्य गोपिकां Ki. 4. 9, 34; Ku. 5. 47; R. 4. 37. 2 A pen, a reed for writing with. 3 A thief. 4 A rogue, rascal.

कलवः 1 An arrow. 2 The Kadaмба tree.

कलबुटं (Fresh) Butter.

कललः, **लं** The foetus, uterus.

कलविका — **वः** 1 A sparrow; Ms. 5. 12; Y. 1. 174. 2 A spot, stain.

कलशः, **सः** (ई, —सं) A pitcher, water-pot, a jar, dish; स्तनौ मांसयथी कनककलशाविलुपतिरौ Bh. 3. 20, 1. 97; स्तनकलस Amaru. 54. १ जन्मन्, २ जन्मन् N. of Agastya.

कलशी (सी. f.) A pitcher, a jar. — **COMP.** — **सुतः** N. of Agastya.

कलहः, **हं** 1 Strife, quarrel; इर्ष्या-कलहः Bh. 1. 2; लीला° S. Til. 8; so शुभकलहः, प्रणयकलहः &c. 2 War, battle. 3 Trick, deceit, falsehood. 4 Violence, kicking, beating &c.; Ms. 4. 121. (where Medhātithi and Kullūka explain कलह by हनं and vely)

— **COMP.** — **अंतरिता** a woman separated from her lover in consequence of a quarrel with him (one who is angry and yet sorry for it); she is thus defined in S. D.:—चातुकारमपि प्राणनाथ दोषादपास्य या । पश्चादापमयादिति कलहोतरिता तु सा ॥ 117. — **अपहृत** **a.** taken by main force or violence. — **द्विष** **a.** fond of (promoting) quarrels; ननु कलहप्रियोसि M. 1. (—हः) an epithet of Nārada.

कला 1 A small part of anything, a bit, jot; कलामप्यकृतपरिलंबः K. 304, सर्वे ते मित्रमात्रस्य कलां नाहति षोडशीं Pt. 2. 55; Ms. 2. 86, 8. 36. 2 A digit of the moon (these are sixteen), जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेदुकलादयः Mal. 1. 36; Ku. 5. 72; Me. 89. 3 Interest on capital (consideration paid for the use of money); धनवीथिधीयिनश्चीनवितो निविर्भसाग्रपचयाय कलाः Si. 9. 82; (where कला means 'digits' also). 4 A division of time variously computed, one minute, 48 seconds, or 8 seconds. 5 The 60th part of one thirtieth part of a zodiacal sign, a minute of a degree. 6 Any practical art (mechanical or fine); there are 64 such arts, as music, dancing &c. 7 Skill, ingenuity. 8 Fraud, deceit. 9 (In Prosody) A syllabic instant. 10 A boat. 11 The menstrual discharge. — **COMP.** — **अंतरं** 1 another digit. 2 interest, profit; मासे शतस्य यदि पंच कलांतरं स्यात् Līlā. — **अयनः** a tumbler, a dancer (as on the sharp edge of a sword). — **आकुलं** deadly poison. — **कलि** **a.** gay, wanton. (—लिः) an epithet of Kāma. — **क्षयः** waning (of the moon); R. 5. 16. — **धरा**, **निधिः**, **पूर्यः** the moon; अहो महत्त्वं महतामूर्ध्वं विपत्तिर्वाकेपि परोपकारः । यथास्मभ्ये पतितोपि राहोः कलानिधिं पुण्यस्य ददाति । Udb. — **भू** **m.** the moon, 80 कलावत् m; Ku. 5. 72.

कलाद्, **दकः** A gold-smith.

कलापः 1 A band, bundle; मुक्ताकला-पस्य च निस्तलस्य Ku. 1. 43 a necklace of pearls; रत्नाकलापः a zone of several strings. 2 A group or whole collection of things: अखिलकलाकलापालोचन K. 7. 3 A peacock's tail; तं न जातकलापं त्रेष्व मणिकटकं शिखिन् V. 5. 13; Pt. 2. 80, Rs. 1. 16. 2. 14. 4 A woman's zone or girdle; (oft. with कान्ची or रत्ना &c.); Bh. 1. 57, 67; Rs. 3. 20; Mk. 1. 27. 5 An ornament in general 6 the rope round an elephant's neck 7 A quiver. 8 An arrow. 9 The moon. 10 A shrewd and intelligent man. 11 A poem written in one metre. — **पी** A bundle of grass.

कलापक 1 A series of four stanzas on the same subject and forming one grammatical sentence (चतुर्विधं) for an illustration see K. 3. 41 42 43 44 2 A debt to be paid

when the peacocks spread their tails.
—कः 1 A band or bundle in general.
2 A string of pearls. 3 The rope round an elephant's neck. 4 A zone or girdle (= कलापः); Si. 9. 45. 5 A sectarian mark on the forehead (विशेषक).

कलापिन् *m.* 1 A peacock; कलविलापि कलापिकद्वन्द्वं Si. 6. 31; Pt. 2. 80; R. 6. 9 2 The (Indian) cuckoo. 3 The Indian fig-tree (वृक्ष).

कलापिनी 1 The night. 2 The moon.
कलापः *N.* of a leguminous seed (Mar बादाम); Si. 13. 21.

कलाविकः A cock.

कलाहकः A kind of musical instrument (काहल).

कलिः 1 Strife, quarrel, dissension, contention; Si. 7. 55; कलिकामजित् R. 9. 33; Amaru. 19 2 War, battle. 3 The fourth age of the world, the iron age (consisting of 432,000 years of men and beginning from the 8th of February 3102 B. C.); Ms. 1. 86, 9. 301; कलिषज्ज्वलि इमानि &c. 4 Kali age personified (this Kali persecuted Nala). 5 The worst of any class. 6 The Bibhitaka tree. 7 The side of a die which is marked with one point. 8 A hero. 9 An arrow. —*f.* A bud. —*COMP.* —कारः. —कारकः. —क्रियः an epithet of Nārada. —द्रुमः. —वृक्षः the Bibhitaka tree. —युगं the Kali age, iron age; Ms. 1. 85.

कलिका, कलिः *f.* 1 An unblown flower, a bud; वृत्तानां चिरानेतेतापि कलिका बध्नाति न स्वं रजः S. 6. 6; किमाद्रकलिकापे-
गमारसे S. 6; Rs. 6. 17; R. 9. 33. 2 A digit, streak.

कलिजाः (pl.) *N.* of a country and its inhabitants; (a district on the Coromandel coast); उत्कलादेशतययः कलिगामिषुखो ययौ R. 4. 38; (its position is thus described in Tantras:—जगत्प्रासादमारम्य कृष्णातिरतयः प्रिये । कलिगदेशः सरोक्तो वामनार्गपरायणः ॥

कलिजः A mat, a screen.

कलित *a.* Hold, seized, taken; see कल्. कलिदः 1 *N.* of the mountain on which the Yamunā rises. 2 The sun. —*COMP.* —कन्या. —जा. —तनया —नंदिनी epithets of the river Yamunā; कलिद-
कन्या मयुरं गतापि R. 6. 48; कलिदजानीर Bv. 2. 120, Gt. 3. —जिरिः the Kalinda mountain. —जा. —तनया. —नंदिनी epi-
thets of the river Yamunā; Bv. 4. 3, 4.

कलिल *a.* 1 Covered with, full of. 2 Mixed, blended with; तन एवाकंद-
कलिलः कलकलः Mv. 1. 3 Affected by, subject to; अकलकलिलः Si. 19. 98. 4 Impervious, impenetrable. —लं A large heap, confused mass; विशसि
Bh 3 34. —confusion

वदा त मोहकलिलं दृष्टि Bg 2 52
कलुष *a.* 1 Turbid dirty muddy

foul; यमा रोधःपतनकलुषा गृह्णीतव प्रसाद V. 1. 8; Ki. 8. 32; Ghat. 13 2 Choked, hoarse, husky; कंठः स्ममितभाषावृत्तिकलुषः 8. 4. 6. 3 Bedimmed, full of; S. 6. 4 4 Angry, displeased, excited; भावबोधकलुषा दयितव्य राजा R. 5. 64 (Malli. takes कलुष to mean 'unable', 'incompetent'). 5 Wicked, sinful, bad. 6 Cruel, censurable; R. 14. 73. 7 Dark, opaque. 8 Idle, lazy. —वः A buffalo. —दं 1 Dirt, filth, mud; विगतकलुषमनः Rs. 3. 22. 2 Sin. 3 Wrath.—*COMP.* —यांनिज *a.* illegitimate, of impure origin; Ms. 10. 57, 58.

कलेवरः, —र The body; यावत्स्थमिदं कलेवरगृहं Bh. 3 88; H. 1. 47; Bg. 8. 5; Bv. 1. 103, 2. 43.

कलकः, —लकं 1 A viscous sediment deposited by oily substances when ground. 2 A kind of tenacious paste; Y. 1. 277. 3 (Hence) Dirt, filth (in general) 4 Ordure, faeces. 5 Mean-
ness, deceit, hypocrisy; Si. 19. 98. 6 Sin. 7 Levigated powder; तं लोप-
कलकेन हृतांगतेलां Ku. 7. 9. —*COMP.* —कलः the pomegranate plant.

कलकनं Deceiving, overreaching, falsehood.

कलिका, —कलिकन् *m.* The tenth and last incarnation of Vishnu in his capacity of the destroyer of the wicked and liberator of the world from its enemies; (Jayadeva, while referring to the several *avatāras* of Vishnu, thus refers to the last or *Kalki avatāra*:—स्लेच्छनि-
वहनिष्ये कलयासि कर्यालम् धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालम् । केशव धृतकल्किशरीरं जय जगदीश हरे ॥ Gt. 1 10)

कल्प *a.* 1 Practicable, feasible, possible. 2 Proper, fit, right 3 Able, competent (with a gen., loc.; inf. or at the end of comp.); धर्मस्य, यशसः, कल्पः, Bhāg. able to do his duty &c.; स्वक्रियायामकल्पः *ibid* not compe-
tent to do one's duty; अकल्प एवमधि-
रोदुमंजसा पदं *ibid.*, so स्वमरणाकल्प &c. —ल्यः 1 A sacred precept or rule, law, ordinance. 2 A prescribed rule, a prescribed alternative, optional rule; प्रयुः प्रथमकल्पस्य योऽनुकल्पेन वर्तते Ms. 11. 30 'able to follow the prescribed rule to be observed in preference to all others'; प्रथमः कल्पः M. 1 a very good (or best) alternative; एव वै प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदत्ते हव्यकव्योः Ms. 3. 147. 3 (Hence) A proposal, suggestion, re-
solve, determination; उदारः कल्पः S. 7. 4 Manner of acting, procedure, form, way, method (in religious rites); क्षत्रिय कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; कल्पवि-
कल्पयामास बन्धनेवास्त्य सविचां R. 1. 94; Ms. 7. 185. 5 End of the world, universal destruction. 6 A day of Brahmā or 1000 Yugas being a period of 432 million years of

mortals and measuring the duration of the world; क्षीयतवाराहकल्प (the one in which we now live); कल्प स्थित तदु-
च्यते तदभिसन्तः किम् Sānti. 4. 2 7 Medi-
cal treatment of the sick. 8 One of the six Vedāngas; viz.—that which lays down the ritual and prescribes rules for ceremonial and sacrificial acts; see under वेदांगः. A termination added to nouns and adjectives in the sense of 'a little less than,' 'almost like,' 'nearly equal to,' (denoting similarity with a degree of inferiority); कुमारकल्पं युयुव कुमार R. 5. 36; उप-
पन्नमेतदस्मिन्नाधिक्ये राजनि S. 2; प्रमातकल्पा शशिनं शर्वरी R. 3 2; so धृतकल्पः, प्रतिपन्न-
कल्पः &c. —*COMP.* —अंतः end of the world, universal destruction; Bh. 2. 16. —स्थायिन *a.* lasting to the end of a
कल्प. —आदिः renovation of all things in the creation. —कारः author of a Kalpasūtra, q. v. —अव्ययः end of the world, universal destruction; a. g. पुरा कल्पक्षये वृत्ते जातं जलमयं जगत् Ka. 2. 10 —तरुः, —द्रुमः, —पादपः, —वृक्षः one of the trees of heaven or Indra's paradise, R. 1 75; 17. 26; Ku. 2 39; 6 41. 2 a tree supposed to grant all desires, 'wish-yielding tree'; नाबुद्ध कल्प-
द्रुमतं विहाय जातं तन्मात्मस्य सिद्धिपदं R. 14. 48; N. 1. 15. 3 (fig.) a very gene-
rous person; सकलार्थसाधककल्पद्रुमः Pt. 1. —पालः seller of spirituous liquors. —लता, —लतिका 1 a creeper of Indra's paradise; Bh. 1. 90. 2 A creeper sup-
posed to grant all desires; नागतकलैः कलति कल्पकतेव धूमिः Bh. 2. 46; cf. कल्प-
तरु above. —सूत्रं a manual of ritual in the form of Sūtras.

कल्पकः 1 A rite. 2 A barber.

कल्पन 1 Forming, fashioning, ar-
ranging. 2 performing, doing, effecting. 3 Clipping, cutting. 4 Fixing. 5 Anything placed upon another for decoration. —ना 1 Fixing, settlement; अनेकपितृकाणां तु पितृती मायकल्पना Y. 2. 120, 247; Ms. 9. 16 2 Making, performing, doing. 3 Forming, arranging; Mk. 3. 14. 4 Decorating, ornamenting. 5 Compo-
sition. 6 Invention. 7 Imagination, thought; कल्पनाशेषः Sk —कल्पनाया अपवादः 8 An idea, fancy or image (conceived in the mind); Sānti. 2. 7. 9 Fabrication. 10 Forgery. 11 A contrivance, device. 12 (In Mīm. phil.) = अर्थापत्ति q. v.

कल्पनी Scissors.

कल्पित *a.* Arranged, made, fa-
shioned, formed; see कृप् caus.

कल्पवृक्ष *a.* 1 Sinful, wicked 2 Foul, dirty. —वः —वः 1 Stain, dirt, dregs. 2 Sin; स हि गगनविहारी कल्पवृक्षसंकरो H. 1 21 Bg 4 30-5 16 Ms 4 260, 12 18 22

कल्याण *a.* (बी. *f.*) 1 Variegated, spotted. 2 Black and white. -*वः* 1 The variegated colour. 2 A mixture of black and white. 3 A demon, goblin. -*बी* N. of the river Yamunā. -*COMP.* -*कंठः* an epithet of Siva.

कल्या *a* 1 Sound, free from sickness, healthy; सर्वः कल्य वसति यतते लक्ष्म-मथान्कुद्वी V. 3., Y. 1. 28; यावदेव भवे-लक्ष्मस्तावच्छेयः समाचरेत् Mb. 2 Ready, prepared; कथयस्व कथामेतां कल्याः स्मः अयमेव तव Mb. 3 Clever, 4 Agreeable, auspicious (as a discourse). 5 Deaf and dumb. 6 Instructive. -*ह्ये* 1 Dawn, day-break. 2 To-morrow. 3 Spirituous liquor. 4 Congratulation, good wishes 5 Good news. -*COMP.* -*आहारः*, -*जग्धिः f.* the morning meal, break-fast. -*पालः*, -*पालकः* a distiller. -*वर्तः* morning meal. break-fast. (-*वर्त*) (hence) anything light, trivial or unimportant; a trifle; ननु कल्यवर्तेतु Mk. 2 but a trifle; श्रीकल्य-वर्तस्य कारणेन 4; स इदानीमर्थकल्यवर्तस्य कार-णादिदनकार्यं करोति 9.

कल्या 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 Con- gratulation. -*COMP.* -*पालः*, -*पालकः* a distiller.

कल्याण *a.* (-*णा* or -*णी f.*) 1 Blessed, happy, lucky, fortunate; स्वमेव कल्याणि तपोवृत्तीया R. 6. 29; Me. 109. 2 Bea- utiful, agreeable, lovely. 3 Excel- lent, illustrious. 4 Auspicious, salu- tary propitious, good; कल्याणानां त्वमसि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्तिः M'al. 1. 3. -*ण* 1 Good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; कल्याणं कुरुतां जनस्य भगवांश्चंद्रार्ध-चुडामणिः H. 1. 212; तद्वत्स कल्याणपरंपराणां भोकारभूजस्वलमामदेह R. 2. 50; 17. 1.; Ms. 6. 60; so आमिनिवेशी K. 104. 2 Virtue. 3 Festival. 4 Gold 5 Hea- ven. -*COMP.* -*कृत a.* 1 doing good, beneficial, good; Bg. 6. 40. 2 propi- tious, lucky. 3 virtuous. -*धर्मन् a.* virtuous -*वचनं* friendly speech, good wishes.

कल्याणक *a.* (*शिक्षा f.*) Auspicious, prosperous, blessed.

कल्याणन् *a.* (*नी f.*) 1 Happy, pros- perous 2 Lucky, fortunate, blessed. 3 Propitious, auspicious.

कल्याणी A cow; R. 1. 37.

कल्ल *a.* Deaf.

कल्लोलः 1 a large wave, a billow; आयुः कल्लोलोलं Bh. 3 82; कल्लोलमालकुलं Bv. 1. 59. 2 An enemy. 3 Joy, hap- piness.

कल्लोलीनी A river; स्वर्लोककल्लोलीनि त्वं पाप तिरयाधुना मम भवत्यालीनलीलात्मनः G. L. 50, so विपुलपुलिनाः कल्लोलिन्यः

कव 1 A. (कवते, कवित) 1 To praise. 2 To describe, compose (as a poem) 3 To paint, picture.

कवकः A mouthful -*कं* A mash- room प्रिद्वजानि कवकानि च Y 1 171, 172 5 6 6 14

कवचः -*चं* 1 An armour, coat of mail, a mail. 2 An amulet, a charm, a mystical syllable (कुं-कुं) considered as a preservative like armour. 3 A kettle-drum. -*COMP.* -*वज्रः* the birch tree. -*हर a.* 1 wearing armour. 2 old enough to wear an armour; कवच-हरः कुमारः Ku.; cf. वर्महर in R. 8. 94.

कवडी The leaf or panel of a door. कव (व) र *a.* (-*रा*, -*री f.*) 1 Mixed, intermingled; Si 5. 19. 2 Set, in- laid. 3 Variegated. -*रः*, -*र* 1 Salt. 2 Sourness or acidity. -*रः* A braid or fillet of hair.

कव (व) री A braid or fillet of hair; दयती विलोलकवीकमानव U. 3. 4; Si. 9. 28; Amaru. 59. -*COMP.* -*भरः*, -*भारः* a fine head of hair; वटय जयने कांचीनेच राजा कवीमरं Gīt. 12.

कवलः, -*लं* 1 A mouthful; आस्वाद- वदिः कवलस्तुपात R. 2. 5; 9. 59; कवल- च्छेदं संपादितः U. 3. 16.

कवलित *a.* 1 Eaten, swallowed up (as a mouthful). 2 Chewed. 3 (Hence) Taken, seized; as in मृत्युना कवलितः.

कवाट see कपाट.

कवि *a.* 1 Omniscient; Bg. 8. 9; Ms. 4. 24. 2 Intelligent, clever, wise. 3 Thinking, thoughtful. 4 Praise- worthy. -*विः* 1 A wise man, a think- er, a sage; कवीनामुशना कविः Bg. 10. 37; Ms. 7. 49, 2. 151. 2 A poet; तद् ब्रूहि समचरितं आद्यः कविरसि U. 2; मंत्रः कवियशा- ग्रथी R. 1. 3; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वमेव नवोवाकं प्रशस्महे U. 1. 1; Si. 2. 83. 3 An epi- thet of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras. 4 Vālmiki, the first poet. 5 Brahmā. 6 The sun -*f.* The bit of a bridle; see कविका. -*COMP.* -*उपेयः* an epithet of Vālmiki the first poet. -*पुत्रः* an epithet of Sukra. -*राजः* 1 a great poet; श्रीहर्ष कविराजपतिमुकुटालंकार- हीरः कृतं occurring in the last verse of every canto of Naishadha Charita. 2 N. of a poet, author of a poem called राघवपांडवीय. -*रामायणः* an epithet of Vālmiki.

कविकः, का The bit of a bridle.

कविता Poetry; लुक्कविता रयसि राज्येन की Bh. 2. 21.

कवि (वी) र The bit of a bridle.

कवोष्ण *a.* Slightly warm, tepid; R. 1. 67, 84.

कव्यं (opp. हव्यं) An oblation of food to deceased ancestors; एव द्वे प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदत्ते हव्यकव्ययोः Ms. 3. 147; 97, 128. -*व्यः* A class of manes. -*COMP.* -*वाह m.*, -*वाहः*, -*वाहनः* fire.

कशः A whip (usually in pl.). -*शा* A whip; इदानीं सुकुमारैस्सिन् निःशंकं कर्कशाः कशाः; तव गात्रे पतिष्यति सहास्माकं मनोरथः Mk- 9 85 (where the word may be *m* or *f*) 2 Flogging 3 A string, rope

कशिपु *m.* or *n.* 1 A mat. 2 A pil- low. 3 A bed. -*पुः* 1 Food. 2 Clo- thing. 3 Food and clothing (ac- cording to विश्व).

कशे (से) रु *m. n.* 1 The back-bone. 2 A kind of grass.

कश्मल *a.* Foul, dirty, disgraceful, ignominious; भस्त्रंवाकश्मलला किंवृत्ती स्पष्टेदस्मिन्नेत थिङ्गमामयन् U. 1. 42. -*लं* 1 Dejection of mind, lowness or dep- ression of spirits; कश्मलं मद्विवाश्च Mb.; कृतस्वा कश्मलनिदं विषमे सुषुपस्थितं Bg 2. 2. 2 Sin. 3 Swoon.

कश्मीर (pl.) N. of a country, the modern Kāshmirā. (Its position is thus described in Tantras:—शारदामठ- मास्य कुङ्कुमाद्रितटांकः । तावत्कश्मीरदेशः स्यात् पंचाशद्योजनात्मकः). -*COMP.* -*जः*, -*जं* -*जम्* *m. n.* saffron; कश्मीरजस्य कटुतासि निवांतस्या Bv. 1. 71.

कश्य *a.* Fit to be whipped or flog- ged. -*क्यं* Spirituous liquor.

कश्यपः 1 A tortoise. 2 N. of a Rishi, the husband of Aditi and Diti and thus the father both of gods and demons. [He was the son of Marichi, the son of Brahmā. He bears a very important share in the work of creation. According to Mahābhārata and other accounts, he married Aditi and 12 other daughters of Dakṣha, and begot on Aditi the twelve Adityas. By his other twelve wives he had a numerous and very diversified progeny: serpents, reptiles, birds, demons, nymphs, of the lunar constellation. He was thus the father of gods, demons, men, beasts, birds and reptiles—in fact of all living beings. He is therefore often called Prajāpati].

कश् 1. U. (कश्ति-ते, कश्ति) 1 To rub, scratch, scrape; सधुलकायं कश्ति Sk; Bk. 3. 49. 2 To test, try, rub on a touch-stone (as gold); छद्मेन कश्निवा- लस्तकषपाणायनिमे नमस्तले N. 2. 69. 3 To injure, destroy. 4 To itch.

कष *a.* Rubbing, scraping. -*वः* 1 Rubbing. 2 A touch-stone; छद्मेन कश्निवालस्त कषपाणायनिमे नमस्तले N. 2. 69, Mk. 3. 17

कषण 1 Rubbing, marking, scratch- ing; कंहुलक्षिपंडपिंडकषणीक्षणेन संपातिमि U. 2. 9; कषणकषणिरस्तमहाहिमिः Ki. 5. 47. 2 Test of gold by the touch-stone.

कषा=कश q. v.

कषाय *a.* 1 Astringent; S. 2. 2 Fragrant; स्फुटिकमलामोद्वैत्रीकषायः Me. 31; U. 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. 3 Red, dark-red; चूतान्कुरास्वादकषायकटः Ku. 3 32. 4 (Hence) Sweet-sounding; Māl. 7. 5 Brown, 6 Improper, dirty -*वः*, -*वं* 1 Astringent flavour or taste (one of the six *rasas*): see कटु 2 The red colour. 3 A decoction with one part of a drug mixed with four eght, or sixteen parts of water (the whole being boiled down

until one quarter is left); Ms. 11. 154. 4 Plastering, smearing; Ku. 7. 17; anointing. 5 Perfuming the body with unguents; Rs. 1. 4. 6 Gum, resin, extract or exudation from a tree. 7 Dirt, uncleanness. 8 Dulness, stupidity. 9 Attachment to worldly objects. —यः 1 Passion, emotion. 2 Kaliyuga.

कथायित *a.* 1 Tinged, reddened, coloured; अमुनेव कथायितस्तनी Ku. 4. 34; Si. 7. 11. 2 Affected.

कथि *a.* Injurious, mischievous, hurtful.

कपे (से) क्वा The backbone, the spine.

कष्ट *a.* 1 Bad, evil, ill, wrong; रानस्तममुत्राय कष्टा कष्टं गता R. 15. 43 'gone from bad to worse', (reduced to a wretched condition). 2 Painful, grievous; मोहादृष्टकष्टः प्रदोषः R. 14. 56; कष्टोऽयं खलु श्रममात्रः Ratn. 1 full of cares; Ms. 7. 50; Y. 3. 29; कष्टा वृत्तिः परार्थिना कष्टो वासो किरातयः 1 निर्धनो व्यवसायश्च सर्वकष्टा दृष्टिता Chāp. 59. 3 Difficult; कष्टि कष्टोऽधिकारः V. 3. 1. 4 Hard to subdue (as an enemy); Ms. 7. 186, 210. 5 Mischievous, hurtful, injurious. 6 Boding evil. —इ 1 Evil, difficulty, misery, suffering, hardship, pain; कष्टं खल्वनपत्यता S. 6; विमर्षः कष्ट-श्रयाः Pt. 1. 163. 2 Sin, wickedness. 3 Difficulty, effort; कष्टेन somehow or other. —इ ind. Alas! Ah! हा विक् कष्टं; हा कष्टं जयाभिधुतदुःखः पुनैवजायते Pt. 4. 78. —Comp. —आगत *a.* arrived or got with difficulty. —कर *a.* giving pain, troublesome. —तपस्व *a.* one who practises hard penance; S. 7. —सत्य *a.* to be accomplished with difficulty. —स्थानं *a.* a bad station, a difficult or disagreeable place.

कष्टि *f.* 1 Test, trial. 2 Pain, trouble.

कक्ष 1. I. P. (कक्षति, कक्षति) To move, go, approach. With निस् (Caus.) 1 to take or draw out. 2 to turn or drive out, banish, expel; निरकासयद्वि-मोपेतवहं विषदालयापरदिगणिका Si. 9. 10; येनाहं जीवलोकाजिज्ञासासिष्ये Mu. 6. —द to open, cause to expand; वनमुक्ताबुलव-प्रकाशितः (कुम्भैः) Ghat. 19. —वि to open, expand (fig. also); विकसति हि पतंगस्तो-द्वे सुन्दरीकं Mā. 1. 28; Si. 9. 47, 82; Ku. 7. 55; निजहृदि विकसंतः Bh. 2. 78. (Caus.) to open, cause to expand; चद्रो विकसयति कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 73; Si. 15. 12; Amaru. 84. —II. 2 A. (कस्ते or कस्ते) To go. 2 To destroy.

कस्तु (स्तु) रिका, कस्तुरी Musk; कस्तु-रिकातिलकमालि विषय सायं Bv. 2. 4; 1. 121; Oh. P. 7. —Comp. —मृगः the musk-deer.

कल्लारं The white lotus, कल्लारपत्रकुलमानि सुहृद्विधुवन् Rs. 3. 15.

कलः A kind of cane.

कांसीयं White copper. कांस्य *a.* Made of white copper or bell-metal; Ms. 4. 55. —स्व 1 Bell-metal or white copper; Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190. 2 A gong of bell-metal. —स्वः, —स्वं A drinking vessel (of brass), a goblet; Si. 15. 81. —Comp. —कारः (की *f.*) a brazier, a worker in bell-metal. —तालः a cymbal. —भाजनं a brass-vessel. —मलं verdigris.

काकः 1 A crow; काकोपि जीवति चिराय कलि न हुंके Pt. 1. 24. 2 (Fig.) A contemptible fellow, base or impudent person. 3 A lame man. 4 Bathing by dipping the head only into water (as crows do). —की A female crow. —कं A multitude of crows. —Comp. —अक्षिगोलकन्याय sea under व्याय. —अक्षिः an owl. —उदुरः a snake; काकोदुरो येन विनीतर्षः Kavirāja. —उलूकि-का, —उलूकीयं the natural enmity of the owl and the crow; (काकोलूकीयं is the name of the third Tantra in the Panchatantra). —चिचा the gunjā plant. —उद, —उदिः 1 a wagtail. 2 a side-lock of hair; see काकपक्ष below. —जातः the (Indian) cuckoo. —तालीय *a.* (any thing) taking place quite unexpectedly and accidentally, an accident; अहो तु खलु मोः तदेतत् काकतालीयं नाम Mā. 5; काकतालीयवत्प्रायः विधिमयः H. Pr. 35; sometimes used adverbially in the sense of 'accidentally'; कलति काकतालीयं तेन्यः प्राज्ञा न विन्यति Ve. 2. 14. —न्याय see under व्याय. —तालुकिर *a.* contemptible, vile. —दंतः (lit.) the tooth of a crow; (fig.) anything impossible or not existing; अदेवर्षं searching after impossibilities, (said of any useless and unprofitable task). —ध्वजः the submarine fire. —निद्रा a light slumber (easily broken). —पक्षः, —पक्षकः side-locks of hair on the temples of boys and young men (especially of the Kshatriya caste); काक-पक्षवस्त्रेयं वाकितः R. 11. 1, 31, 42; 3. 28; U. 3. —पदं the sign (▲) in Mss. denoting that something has been left out. —पुच्छः, —पुच्छः the (Indian) cuckoo. —वेय *a.* shallow; काकपेया नदी Sk. —भीरुः an owl. —नट्टः a gallinule. —यवः barren corn (the ear of which has no grain); यथा काकयवः शोका यथा-रूपमवास्तिलाः ॥ नाममात्रा न सिद्धौ हि वनेही-नास्तथा नराः ॥ Pt. 2. 86; तथैव पांडवाः सर्वे यथा काकयव इव Mb.; (काकयवः निर्विकल-तृणान्यं). —वृत्ते the shrill sound of a crow (considered as a sign of future good or evil under different circum-stances); Si. 6. 76. —वत्स्या a woman that bears only one child. —स्वरः a shrill tone (as that of a crow).

काकश (रु) क *a.* 1 Timid, cowardly. 2 Naked. 3 Poor, indigent. —कः 1 A hen-pecked husband. 2 (की *f.*) An owl. 3 Fraud, deceit, trick.

काक (का) लः A raven. —लं A jewel worn upon the neck.

काकालिः, —ली *f.* 1 A low and sweet tone; अनुवदय्यकाकलीनहितं U. 3; Ra. 1. 8. 2 A musical instrument with a low tone used by thieves to ascertain whether a person is asleep or not; क-णिष्ठाकाकली संदेशक...प्रभृत्येनकोपकण्डुकः Dk. 49. 3 Scissora. 4 The Gunjā plant. —Comp. —रवः the (Indian) cuckoo.

काकिणी, काकिणिका 1 A shell or cowrie used as a coin. 2 A sum of money equal to 20 cowries or to a quarter of a Pana. 3 A weight equal to a quarter of a Māsha. 4 A part of a measure. 5 The beam of a balance. 6 A oubit.

काकिनी *f.* 1 A quarter of a Pana q. v. 2 A quarter of a measure. 3 A cowrie; H. 3. 123.

काकुः *f.* 1 Change of the voice under different emotions such as fear, grief, anger; भिन्नकंठव्यतिरेकः काकु-रिषाभिधीयते S. D.; अलीककाकुकरणकुलतां K. 222. (Hence). 2 A word of negation used in such a manner that it implies the contrary (affirmative) as in questions of appeal; (in such cases the intended meaning is suggested by a change of the voice). 3 Muttering, murmuring. 4 Tongue.

काकुत्स्थः A descendant of ककुत्स्थ, an epithet of kings of the solar dynasty; काकुत्स्थमालोक्यतां दृष्ट्वा R. 6. 2; 12. 30, 46; see ककुत्स्थ.

काकुत् The palate.

काकोलः 1 A raven; Y. 1. 174. 2 A snake. 3 A boar. 4 A potter. 5 A division of the infernal regions or hell; Y. 3. 223.

काक्षः A sidelong look, a glance. —क्षं Frown, look of displeasure, malicious look; काक्षेणानादोक्षितः Bk. 5. 28.

काक्षः A crow; cf. काक.

काक्ष 1 P. (epic Atm. also). (काक्षति, काक्षति) 1 To wish, desire, long for; यत्काक्षति तपोभिरप्यनुयस्यस्तिस्त्वस्थस्य S. 7. 12; न शोचति न काक्षति Bg. 12. 7; न काक्षि विजयं कृष्ण 1. 32; R. 12. 58; Ms. 2. 242. 2 To expect, wait for. With अभि to long for, wish. —आ 1 to desire, long or wish for; प्रत्यापसेव ति-पचकां R. 7. 47, 5. 38; Ms. 2. 162; Me. 91; Y. 1. 153. 2 to require, need. —प्रत्यार to lie in, wait for. —वि to wish, desire or long for. —समा to wish or desire.

काक्ष 1 Wish, desire. 2 Inclination, appetite; as in भक्तकांक्षा.

काक्षि *a.* (गी *f.*) Wishing for, desirous; देशेन, जल &c.; Bg. 11. 52.

काचः 1 Glass, crystal; आकरे पदरागाणां जम्ब काचमण्यैः कुतः H. Pr. 44; काचमुत्प्रेन विकीर्णो हेतु धितामणिर्गंगा Sānti. 1. 12. 2 A loop, a swinging shelf a string so fastened to the yoke as to keep-

port burdens. 3 An eye-disease, an affection of the optic nerve, producing dimness of sight. -Comp. -चडी a glass ewer. -भाजनं a glass vessel. -मणिः crystal, quartz. -मलं, -लवणं, -संभवं black salt or soda.

काचनं, काचनकं A string or tape which ties a parcel or bundle of papers or the leaves of a Manuscript; cf. कचल.

काचनकिम् m. A manuscript, writing

काचुकः 1 A cock. 2 The Chakravāka bird.

काजलं 1 A little water. 2 Bad water.

कांचन a. (नी f.) Golden, made of gold; तन्मये च स्फटिकफलका कांचनी वासयति. Me. 79; कांचनं वलयं S. 6. 5; Ms. 5. 112. -नं 1 Gold; (यहं) अनेखादपि कांचनं Ms. 2. 239. 2 Lustre, brilliancy. 3 Property, wealth. 4 The filament of a lotus. -नः 1 The Dhātūra plant. 2 The Champaka tree. -Comp. -अंगी a woman with a golden (i. e. yellow) complexion; Bv. 2. 72. -कंदूरः a gold-mine. -गिरिः N. of the mountain Meru. -रूः f. 1 golden (yellow) soil. 2 gold-dust. -संधिः a treaty of alliance between two parties on terms of equality; cf. H. 4. 113.

कांचनारः (-लः) The Kovidāra tree.

कांचिः, -ची f. 1 A woman's girdle or zone furnished with small tinkling bells or other ornaments; एतावता नन्दुमेयकोमि कांचोद्युपस्थानमनिदितायाः Ku. 1. 37, 3. 55; Me. 28; Si. 9. 82; R. 6. 43. 2 N. of an ancient city in the south of India, regarded as one of the sacred cities of the Hindus; (for the names of the seven cities, see अवंति). -Comp. -पुरी, -नगरी the same as कांची (2). -पद्मं the hips and loins.

कांजिकं, कांजिका Sour gruel.

काहुकं Acidity.

काठः A rock, stone.

काठिनं, -न्वं 1 Hardness, tightness; काठिन्यमुक्तस्तनं S. 3. 11. 2 Sternness, hard-heartedness, cruelty.

काण a. 1 One-eyed; अद्या काणः Sk.; काणेन वसुधा किं वा H. Pr. 12; Ms. 3. 155. 2 Perforated, broken (as a cowrie), प्रातः काणवराटकोपि न मया तृणेषु शुना मुचं मात् Bh. 3. 4; (Mar. कुटकी कबडी).

काणयः, -रः Son of a one-eyed woman.

काणेली 1 An unchaste or faithless woman. 2 An unmarried woman. -Comp. -मातु m. one whose mother is an unmarried woman son of an married woman (a term of reproach usually in the

voc. case only); काणेलीमातः अस्ति किंचिच्छिष्टं यदुपलक्ष्यसि Mk. 1.

कांडः, -हं 1 A section, a part in general. 2 The portion of a plant from one knot to another. 3 A stem, stock, branch; लीलोत्तातृणालकांडकचलच्छेदेयु U. 3. 16; Amaru 95; Ms. 1. 46, 48. 4 Any division of a work; such as a chapter of a book; as the seven Kāndas of the Rām. 5 A separate department or subject; e. g. ज्ञानं कर्म° &c. 6 A cluster, bundle, multitude. 7 An arrow. 8 A long bone, a bone of the arms or legs. 9 A cane, reed. 10 A stick, staff. 11 Water. 12 Opportunity, occasion. 13 Private place. 14 Vile, bad, sinful, (at the end of comp. only). -Comp. -कारः a maker of arrows. -गोचरः an iron arrow. -पटः, -पटकः a screen surrounding a tent, curtain; Si. 5. 22. -पातः an arrow's flight, range of an arrow. -पुत्रः 1 one of the military profession, a soldier. 2 the husband of a Vaisya woman. 3 an adopted son, any other than one's own son. 4 (as a term of reproach) a base-born fellow, one who is faithless to his family, caste, religion, profession &c. In Mv. 3 Jāmadagnya is styled by शतानंद as कांडपुत्रः; (स्वकुलं पृथतः कृत्वा यो वै परकुलं व्रजेत् । तेन दुश्चरितेनासौ कांडपुत्र इति स्मृतः). -भंगः a fracture of bones or limbs. -बाणो the lute of a Chāṇḍāla. -संधिः a knot, joint (as of a plant). -स्युष्टः one who lives by arms, warrior, soldier.

कांडवत् m. An archer.

कांडीरः An archer; (this word also is sometimes used like कांडपुत्र as a term of reproach; cf. Mv. 3).

कांडोलः A basket of reed; see कंडोल.

कात् ind. An exclamation of abuse or insult, usually in combination with कृ; काक्कु to insult, dishonour; यन्मयैश्वर्यमचेदं दुःखः सदासि काक्कुतः Bḥg.

कातर a. 1 Cowardly, timid, discouraged; वर्जयति च कातरम् Pt. 4. 42; Amaru. 7, 30, 75; R. 11. 78; Me. 77. 2 Distressed, grieved, afraid; क्रियेवं कातरासि S. 4. 3 Agitated, perplexed, confused; Bh. 1. 60. 4 Tremulous through fear (as eyes); R. 2. 52; Amaru. 79.

कातर्यं Cowardice; कातर्यं केवला नीतिः शौर्यं वापदोद्वेष्टितम् R. 17. 47.

कात्यायनः 1 N. of a celebrated writer on grammar who wrote Vārtikas to supplement the Sūtras of Pāṇini 2 N. of a sage who is a writer on civil and religious law; Y. 1. 4.

कात्यायनी 1 An elderly or middle-aged widow (dressed in red clothes) 2 N. of Pārvaṭī -Comp. -द्वयं -द्वयः N. of Kārtikeya

कार्याचित्क a. (त्की f.) Accomplished with difficulty.

काथिकः A narrator of stories; also a writer of stories.

कादंबः 1 A kind of goose (कलहंस); R. 13. 55; Rs. 4. 9 2 An arrow; Si. 18. 29. 3 A sugarcane, 4 The Kudamba tree -कं Flower of the Kadamba tree; R. 13. 27.

कादंबरं A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the Kadamba tree. निषेव्य मधु माधवाः सरसमत्र कादंबरं Si. 4. 66. -री 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the कदंब tree. 2 Spirituous liquor or wine in general; कादंबरीसालिकं प्रधान-सौहृदमिष्यते S. 6; or कादंबरीमदविष्णुपितलोचनस्य मुक्तं हि लोमलसतः पतनं पृथिव्याद् Udb 3 The fluid issuing from the temples of a rutting elephant 4 An epithet of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning. 5 A female cuckoo.

कादंबिनी f. A row of clouds, मदीयमातिबुविनी भवतु कापि कादंबिनी R. G. Bv. 4. 9.

कादाचित्क a. (त्की f.) Incidental, occasional.

कादवेयः A kind of snake.

काननं 1 A forest, a grove; R. 12. 27, 13. 18; Me. 18, 42; काननमवति forest-ground. 2 A home, house. -Comp. -अग्निः wild fire, conflagration. -आकच m. 1 an inhabitant of a forest. 2 a monkey.

कानिष्ठिकं The little finger.

कानिष्ठिन्यः, -यी The offspring of the youngest child.

कानीनः 1 The son of an unmarried woman; कानीनः कन्यकाजातो मातामहमुतो मत Y. 2. 129; see also the definition given in Ms. 9. 172. 2 N. of व्यास. 3 N. of Karpā.

कांत a. 1 Desired, favourite, loved, dear; कांतं कर्तुं चाक्षुषं M. 1. 4. 2 Pleasing, agreeable; भूमिकान्तेनुपयुगेः R. 1. 16 3 Lovely, beautiful; सर्वः कांतमात्मीयं पश्यति S. 2. -तः 1 A lover. 2 A husband, कांतोदितः सहृदुपगतः संगमात् किंचिद्वनः Me. 100; Si. 10. 3, 29. 3 Any beloved person. 4 The moon, 5 The spring 6 A kind of iron. 7 A precious stone (in comp with सर्वं, चंद्र and अवस्). 8 An epithet of Kārtikeya -तं Saffron. -Comp. -आयसं the loadstone. -पक्षिन् m a peacock. -लोहं the loadstone.

कांतार 1 A beloved or lovely woman. 2 A mistress, wife in general, कान्तारस्वस्य शयनीयशिलातलं ते U. 3. 21, Me. 19; Si. 10. 73. 3 The Priyangu creeper. 4 Large cardamoms. 5 The earth. -Comp. अग्निदोहदः the Asoka tree; see अशोक.

कांतारः, -रं 1 A large or dreary forest दूरं तु गुञ्जिगीरिणं Pt 4 81 Bh 1 86 Y 2 88 2 A bad road 3 A hole cavity -रं

1 A red variety of the sugarcane.
2 Mountain ebony.

कांतिः *f.* 1 Loveliness, beauty; *Me.* 15, अङ्गिकाति *S.* 5. 19. 2 Brightness, lustre, brilliance; *Me.* 84. 3 Personal decoration or embellishment. 4 Wish, desire. 5 (In *Rhet.*) Beauty enhanced by love; (*S. D.* thus distinguishes कांति from शोभा and दीप्ति—स्वयंशोभालक्षितं शोभायैरंगभूषणं । शोभा शोका सैव कांतिर्ममथाप्यायिता द्युतिः । कांतिरेवातिविस्तीर्णा दीप्तिरिष्यन्तीत्येते, 130, 131). 6 A lovely or desirable woman. 7 An epithet of Durgā. —*Comp.* —कर *a.* beautifying, illuminating. —द *a.* beautifying, adorning. (—दं) 1 bile. 2 clarified butter. —द, —दायक, —दायिन् *a.* adorning. —भू *m.* the moon.

कांतिमत् *a.* Lovely, beautiful, splendid; *Ku.* 4. 5, 5. 71; *Me.* 30. —*m.* The moon.

कांदवं Anything roasted or baked in an iron pan or oven.

कांदविकः A baker, a confectioner.

कांदिशीक *a.* 1 Put to flight, running away, fugitive; मृगजनः कांदिशीकः सङ्घः *Pt.* 1. 2 (Hence) Terrified, afraid; *Bv.* 2, 178.

कान्यकुब्जः *N.* of a country; see कन्याकुब्ज.

कापटिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Fraudulent, dishonest; 2 Wicked, perverse. —कः A flatterer, parasite.

कापट्यं Wickedness, fraud, deceit.

कापथः A bad road; (*lit.* and *fig.*).

कापालः, कापालिकः A follower of a certain Saiva sect (the left-hand order) characterized by carrying skulls of men in the form of garlands and eating and drinking from them); *Pt.* 1. 2; 2.

कापालिन् *m.* *N.* of Siva.

कापिक *a.* (की *f.*) Shaped or behaving like a monkey.

कापिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Peculiar or belonging to Kapila. 2 Taught by, or derived from, Kapila. —लः 1 A follower of the Sāṅkhya system of philosophy propounded by Kapila. 2 Tawny colour.

कापुरुषः A mean contemptible fellow, coward, wretch; सृष्टुः कापुरुषः स्वल्पकैनापि तुष्यति *Pt.* 1. 25, 361.

कापेयं 1 The monkey species. 2 Monkey-like behaviour, monkey-tricks.

कापोत *a.* (ती *f.*) Grey, of a dirty white colour. —तं 1 A flock of pigeons. 2 Antimony. —तः The grey colour. —*Comp.* —अंजनं antimony applied to the eyes as collyrium.

काश् *ind.* An interjection used in calling out to another.

काम 1 Wish *de re*

R. 2 65 3 67 oft used with the inf form गंतुकाम desirous to go

Bg. 2. 62; *Ms.* 2. 94. 2 Object of desire; सवन् कामान् समश्नुते *Ms.* 2. 5.

3 Affection, love. 4 Love or desire of sensual enjoyments considered as one of the four ends of life (पुरुषार्थ); cf. अर्थ 8 and अर्थकाम. 5 Desire of carnal gratification, lust; *Ms.* 2. 214. 6 The god of love. 7 *N.* of Pradyumna. 8 *N.* of Balarāma. 9 A kind of mango tree. —नं 1 Object of desire. 2 Semen virile.

[Kama is the Cupid of the Hindu mythology—the son of Krishna and Rukmini. His wife is Rati. When the gods wanted a commander for their forces in their war with Taraka, they sought the aid of Kama in drawing the mind of Siva towards Parvati, whose issue alone could vanquish the demon. Kama undertook the mission; but Siva, being offended at the disturbance of his penance, burnt him down with the fire of his third eye. Subsequently he was allowed by Siva to be born again in the form of Pradyumna at the request of Rati. His intimate friend is Vasanta or the spring; and his son is Aniruddha. He is armed with a bow and arrows—the bow-string being a line of bees, and arrows flowers of five different plants]. —*Comp.* —अग्निः 1 a fire of love, violent or ardent love. 2 violent desire, fire of passion. —संदीपनं 1 inflaming the fire of love. 2 an aphrodisiac. —अङ्गुलः 1 a finger-nail. 2 the male organ of generation. —अंगः the mango tree. —अधिकारः the influence of love or desire. —अधिष्ठित *a.* overcome by love. —अमनः see कामाग्नि. अंध *a.* blinded by love or passion. (—घः) the (Indian) cuckoo. —अंधा musk. —अस्मिन् *a.* getting food at will. —अभिकाम *a.* libidinous, lustful. —अरज्यं a pleasant grove. —अरिः an epithet of Siva. —अधिच् *a.* amorous, lustful, lascivious. —अवतारः *N.* of Pradyumna. —अवसायः suppression of passion or desire, stoicism. —अशनं 1 eating at will. 2 unrestrained enjoyment. —आतुर *a.* love-sick, affected by love; कामातुराणां न मयं न लज्जा Subbāsh. —आत्मजः an epithet of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. —आमन् *a.* lustful, libidinous, enamoured; *Ms.* 7. 27. —आयुधं 1 arrow of the god of love. 2 membrum virile. (—घः) the mango tree. —आयुध *m.* 1 a vulture. 2 Garuda. —आर्त *a.* love-stricken, affected by love; कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिद्वयगर्भितनावर्तितेषु *Me.* 5. —आसक्त *a.* overcome with love or desire, impassioned, lustful. —ईप्सु *a.* striving to obtain a desired object. 1 an epithet of Kubaśa 2 the supreme soul. —वदस् 1 voluntary libation of

water. 2 a voluntary libation of water to deceased friends exclusive of those who are entitled to it by law; *Y.* 3. 4. —उपहत *a.* affected by or overcome with passion. —कला *N.* of Rati, the wife of Kāma. —काम, —कामिन् *a.* following the dictates of love or passion. —कार *a.* acting at will, indulging one's desires. (—र) 1 voluntary action, spontaneous deed; *Ms.* 11. 41, 45. 2 desire, influence of desire; *Bg.* 5. 11. —कूटः 1 the paramour of a harlot. 2 harlotry. —कुत् *a.* 1 acting at will, acting as one likes. 2 granting or fulfilling a desire. (—म.) the Supreme soul. —कैलि *a.* lustful. (—लिः) 1 a paramour. 2 copulation. —क्रीडा 1 dalliance of love, amorous sport. 2 copulation. —ग *a.* going of one's own accord, able to act or move as one likes. (—गा) an unchaste or libidinous woman; *Y.* 3. 6. —गति *a.* able to go to any desired place; *R.* 13. 76. सुगः 1 the quality of passion, affection. 2 satiety, perfect enjoyment. 3 an object of sense. —चर, —चार *a.* moving freely or unrestrained, wandering at will; *Ku.* 1. 50. —चार *a.* unchecked, unrestrained. (—रः) 1 unrestrained motion. 2 independent or wilful action, wantonness; न कामचारो नपि शङ्कनीयः *R.* 14. 62. 3 one's will or pleasure, free will, कामचारानुज्ञा *Sk.* *Ms.* 2. 220. 4 sensuality. 5 selfishness. —चारिन् *a.* moving unrestrained; *Ms.* 63. 2 libidinous, lustful. 3 self-willed. (—म.) 1 Garuda. 2 a sparrow. —ज *a.* produced by passion or desire; *Ms.* 7. 46, 47, 50. —जित् *a.* conquering love or passion; *R.* 9. 33. (—म.) 1 an epithet of Skanda. 2 of Siva. —तल the (Indian) cuckoo. —द *a.* fulfilling a desire, granting a request or desire. —दा = कामयैतु *q. v.* —दर्शन *a.* looking lovely. —दुध *a.* 'milking one's desires', granting every desired object; शीतल कामदुधा हि सा *R.* 1. 80, 2. 63; *Māl.* 3. 11. —दुघा, —दुह *f.* a fabulous cow yielding all desires, *Bg.* 10. 28. —दुती the female cuckoo. —देवः the god of love. —धेनुः *f.* the cow of plenty, a heavenly cow yielding all desires. —धंसिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —पति, —पत्नी *f.* Rati, wife of Cupid. —पालः *N.* of Balarām. —प्रवेदनं expressing one's desire, wish or hope, कञ्चित् कामप्रवेदेन *Ak.* —प्रश्नः an unrestrained or free question. —फलः a species of the mango tree. —ओगरा (pl.) sensual gratification. —मह *a.* a festival of the god of love celebrated on the full moon day in the month of Chaitra. —सूद मोदिन् *a.* influenced or infatuated by love *U*

2. 5. -रसः seminal discharge. -रसिक *a.* lustful, libidinous; क्षणमपि युवा काम-रसिकः Bh. 3. 112. -रूप *a.* 1 taking any form at will; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिपुरुषं नामरूपं मयोनः Me. 6. 2 beautiful, pleasing. (-पाः) (pl.) a district lying in the east of Bengal (the western portion of Assam); R. 4. 83, 84. -रेखा लेखा a barlot, courtesan. -लसा membrum virile. -लोल *a.* overcome with passion, love-stricken. -वरः a gift chosen at will. -वल्गुवः 1 the spring. 2 the mango tree. (-भर) moon-light. -वश *a.* influenced by love. (-ज्ञः) subjection to love. -वश्य *a.* subject to love. -वाद *a.* saying anything at will. -विह्व *a.* disappointing desires. -वृत्त *a.* addicted to sensual gratification, licentious, dissipated; Ms. 5. 154. -वृत्ति *a.* acting according to will, self-willed, independent; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीहते Ku. 5. 82. (-त्तिः) *f.* 1 free and unrestrained action. 2 freedom of will. -वृद्धिः *f.* increase of passion. -वृत्ते the trumpet flower. -शरः 1 a love-shaft. 2 the mango tree. -शास्त्र the science of love, erotic science. -संयोगः attainment of desired objects. -सखः the spring. -सू *a.* fulfilling any desire; R. 5. 33. -सूत्र N. of an erotic work by Vātsyāyana. -हेतुक *a.* produced by mere desire without any real cause; Bg. 16. 8.

कामतः *ind.* 1 Of one's own accord, willingly. 2 Voluntarily, knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; Ms. 4. 130; पदा सृष्टं च कामतः Y. 1. 168. 3 From passion or feeling, lustfully; Ms. 3. 173. 4 At will, freely, unrestrained.

कामन *a.* Lustful, libidinous -नं Desire, wish. -ना Wish, desire.

कामनीय Beauty, attractiveness.

कामधनिम् *m.* A brazier.

कामन् *ind.* 1 According to wish or inclination, at will; कामनामी. 2 Agreeably to desire; Mu. 1. 25; 3 To the heart's content; U. 3. 16. 4 Willingly, joyfully; Sānti. 4. 4. 5 Well, very well (a particle of assent); it may be that; ननामन्यादृष्ट्या वा कामं स्नायतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43. 6 Granted or admitted (that); true that, no doubt; (generally followed by तु, तथापि, yet, still); कामं न तिष्ठति मदानन-समुत्थी सा भुविष्टमन्यविषया न तु दुष्टिरस्याः S. 1. 31; 2. 1; R. 4. 13, 6. 22; 13. 75; Māl. 9. 34. 7 Indeed, foresooth, really; R. 2. 43; (often implying unwillingness or contradiction). 8 Better, rather (usually with न) कामना मरणाधिष्ठेदं गृहे कर्त्तव्यमपि । न वैवैतं प्रयच्छेत्तुं ग्रन्थीनाय कश्चित् Ms. 7. 89.

a Lustful libidinous
R 19 50 S 3

कामपितृ

कामल *a.* Lustful, libidinous. -लः 1 The spring. 2 A desert.

कामलिका Spirituous liquor.

कामवत् *a.* 1 Desirous, wishing 2 Lustful.

कामिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) Lustful. 2 Desirous. 3 Loving, fond. -म. 1 A lover, a lustful person (paying particular attention to ladies); त्वया चंद्रम-सा चतिसंश्रियते कामिजनसाक्षीः S. 3; त्वां कामिने मदनद्वैतिसुदाहरति V. 4. 11; Amaru. 2; M. 3. 14. 2 A uxorious husband. The ruddy goose or चक्रवाक bird. 4 A sparrow. 5 An epithet of Siva. 6 The moon. 7 A pigeon. -नी 1 A loving, affectionate or fond woman; Ms. 8. 112. 2 A lovely or beautiful woman; उदयति हि शशांकः कामिनीगण्डपांडुः Mk. 1. 57; केषां नैषा कथय कविताकामिनी कौतुकाय P. R. 1. 22. 3 A woman (in general); सुगया जहार चतुर्वे कामिनी R. 9. 69; Me. 63, 67; Ra. 1. 28. 4 A timid woman. 5 Spirituous liquor.

कासुक *a.* (-का or की *f.*) 1 Wishing, desirous. 2 Lustful, libidinous -कः 1 A lover, a libidinous man; कासुकेः कुम्भीलकैश्च परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4; R. 19. 33; Ra. 6. 9. 2 A sparrow. 3 The Asoka tree -का A woman desirous of wealth. -की A libidinous or lustful woman.

कापिलः, कापीलः N. of a tree; Māl. 9. 31.

कांबलः A carriage covered with a woollen cloth or blanket.

कावविकः A vendor of shell-ornaments, dealer in shells.

कांबोजः 1 A native of the Kambojas; Ms. 10. 44. 2 A king of the Kambojas. 3 The Punnāga tree. 4 A species of horse from the Kamboja country.

काव्य *a.* 1 To be desired, desirable; सुधा विष्टा च काम्याश्च Sānti. 2. 8. 2 Optional, performed for some particular object (opp. नित्य); अंते काव्यस्य कर्मणः R. 10. 50; Ms. 2. 2; 12. 89; Bg. 18. 2. 3 beautiful, lovely, charming, handsome; नक्षी न काव्यः R. 6. 30; U. 5. 12. -व्या A wish, desire, intention, request; ब्राह्मणकाव्या Mk. 3; R. 1. 35; Bg. 10. 1. -COMP. -अभियायः a self-interested motive or purpose. -कर्मन् *n.* a rite performed for some particular object and with a view to future fruition. -गिर *f.* agreeable speech. -दानं 1 an acceptable gift. 2 a free-will-offering; voluntary gift. -मरणं voluntary death, suicide. -व्रतं a voluntary vow.

काम्ल *a.* Slightly acid, acidulous.

कायः, यं 1 The body; विभाति कायः कल्याणाय परीपकारेण तु चंदनेन Bh. 2. 71: कायेन ममसा युद्धया Bg 5. 11 so कायेन शान्ता ममसा &c 2 The trunk of a tree 3 The body of a lute (the whole

lute except the wires). 4 A multitude, assemblage, collection. 5 Principal, capital. 6 Home, residence, habitation. 7 A butt, a mark. 8 Natural temperament. -यं (with or without तीर्थे) The part of the hand just below the fingers, especially the little finger, (this part being considered sacred to Prajāpati is called प्रजापतितीर्थे; cf. Ms. 2. 58-59). -य One of the eight forms of marriage, generally known as प्रजापत्य q. v.; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 38, -COMP. -अग्निः the digestive faculty. -क्लेशः bodily suffering or pain. -चिकित्सा the third of the eight departments of medical science, treatment of diseases affecting the whole body. -मानं measurement of the body. -वलनं an armour. -व्यः 1 the writer-caste (proceeding from a क्षत्रिय father and a सूद्र mother). 2 a man of that caste; कायस्थ इति लक्ष्मी नाम Mu. 1; Y. 1. 336; Mk. 9. (-व्य *f.*) 1 a woman of that caste. 2 the myrobalan tree. (-स्थी *f.*) the wife of a कायस्थ. -स्थित *a.* corporeal, bodily.

कायक (-विका *f.*), कायिक (की *f.*) *a.* Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal; कायिकतपः Ms. 12. 8. -का Interest (whatever is given for the use of money). -COMP. -वृद्धिः *f.* 1 interest consisting in the use of any animal or capital stock pawned. 2 interest of which the payment does not affect the principal, or the use of the body of an animal pledged by the person to whom it is pledged.

कार *a.* (-री *f.*) At the end of comp.) Making, doing, performing, working, maker, doer, author; ग्रंथकारः author; कुम्भकारः सुवर्णकार &c. &c. -र 1 Act, action; as in दुष्कार, 2 A term denoting a sound or a word which is not inflected; as अकार Ms. 2. 76, 126, ककार, प्रकार &c. 3 Effort, exertion, Si. 19. 27. 4 Religious austerity. 5 A husband, lord; a master. 6 Determination. 7 Power, strength. 8 A tax or toll. 9 A heap of snow. 10 The Himālaya mountain. -COMP. -अवरः a man of a mixed and low caste, born from a Nishāda father and Vaidehi mother; cf. Ms. 10. 36. -कर *a.* working, acting as agent. -सू. a toll-station.

कारक *a.* (-रिका *f.*) (Usually at the end of comp.). 1 Making, acting, doing, performing, creating, doer &c; स्वयस्य कारकः Y. 3. 150; 2. 156; वर्णसंकरकारकैः Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 7. 204; Pt. 5. 36. 2 An agent. -कं 1 (In gram.) 1 The relation subsisting between a and a verb in a sentence (or between a noun and other words governing it) there

are six such Kārakas, belonging to the first seven cases, except the genitive: (1) कर्तृ; (2) कर्मन्; (3) करण; (4) संप्रदान; (5) अपादान; (6) अधिकरण. 2 That part of grammar which treats of these relations; i. e. syntax. —COMP. —**श्रीपकं** (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the same Kāraka is connected with several verbs in succession; e. g. स्थिति कृणति वेद्यति विचलति निमिशति विलोकयति तिर्यक् । अंतर्वदति बुभुक्षिमिच्छति नवपरिणवा बहूः शयने K. P. 10. —हेतुः the active or efficient cause; (opp. जापकहेतु).

कारणं 1 A cause, reason; कारणकोपाः कुदुचिन्मः M. 1. 18; R. 1. 74; Bg. 13. 21. 2 Ground, motive, object; किं पुनः कारणं Mbh.; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 3. 347; कारणमादुर्भी तदु R. 16. 22. 3 An instrument, means; Y. 3. 20, 65. 4 (In Nyāya phil.) A cause, that which is invariably antecedent to some product and is not otherwise constituted; or according to Mill, 'the antecedent or concurrence of antecedents on which the effect is invariably and unconditionally consequent'; according to Naryāyikas it is of three kinds; (1) समवायि (intimate or inherent); as threads in the case of cloth; (2) असमवायि (non-intimate or non-inherent); as the conjunction of the threads in the case of cloth; (3) निमित्त (instrumental) as the weaver's loom. 5 The generative cause, creator, father; Ku. 5. 81. 6 An element, elementary matter; Y. 3. 148; Bg. 18. 13. 7 The origin or plot of a play, poem, &c. 8 An organ of sense. 9 The body. 10 A sign, document, proof or authority; Ms. 11. 84. 11 That on which any opinion or judgment is based. —COMP. —**उत्तरं** special plea, denial of the cause of complaint; admission of the charge generally but denial of the actual issue (in law). —**कारणं** an elementary or primary cause; an atom. —**गुणः** a quality of the cause. —**भूत** a. 1 caused. 2 forming the cause. —**माला** a figure of speech, 'a chain of causes'; यथोत्तरं चेत् पूर्वस्य पूर्वकार्यस्य हेतुता । तदा कारणमाला स्यात् K. P. 10; e. g. Bg. 2. 62, 63; also S. D. 728. —**वादि** m. a complainant, plaintiff. —**वारि** n. the original water produced at the beginning of the creation. —**विहीन** a. without a cause. —**हारी** (in Vedānta phil.) the inner rudiment of the body, causal frame.

कारणा 1 Pain, agony. 2 Casting into hell.

कारणिक a. 1 An examiner a judge. 2 Causal

कारण्य A sort of duck कृषारि विहार काव्य सेवते V 2 23

कारंधमिन् m. 1 Brazier. 2 A mineralogist.

कारवः A crow.

कारस्करः N. of a tree (किपाक).

कारा 1 Imprisonment, confinement.

2 A prison-house, a jail. 3 Part of a lute below the neck. 4 Pain, affliction.

5 A female messenger. 6 A female worker in gold. —COMP. —**अगारं**,

—**गृहं**, —**वेरुमन्** n. a prison-house, a jail;

कारागृहे निजितवासयेन लक्ष्येणोपितमात्रादात् R.

6. 40; Sānti. 4. 10; Bh. 3. 21. —**गुप्तः**

a prisoner. —**पालः** a guard of a prison, jailor.

कारिः f. Action, act. —m. or f.

An artist, mechanic

कारिका 1 A female dancer. 2 A

business, trade. 3 A memorial verse,

or a collection of such verses on

grammatical, philosophical or scientific subjects; e. g. Bhartṛihari's

Kārikās on grammar; सांख्यकारिका. 4

Torment, torture. 5 Interest.

कारीषं A heap of dried cowdung.

कार a. (रू. f.) 1 A maker, doer,

an agent, servant. 2 An artisan,

mechanic, artist; कारुभिः कर्तितं तेन कुचिन्मं

स्वगृहेते Vb. 1. 13; इति स साकारुतेण

लेखितं नलस्य च स्वस्य च सख्यमीक्षते N. 1. 38;

Y. 2. 249, 1. 187; Ms. 5. 128; 10. 12.

(They are:—तस्मा च तत्रवायस्य नापितो

रजकस्तथा । पंचमश्मकारश्च कारः शिल्पिनो

यताः ॥). —**रुः** 1 An epithet of विश्वकर्मा

the architect of the gods. 2 An art,

a science. COMP. —**चोरः** one who

commits burglary, a dacoit. —**जः**

1 a piece of mechanism, any product

of manufacture. 2 a young elephant.

3 a hillock, an ant-hill 4 froth.

कारुणिक a. (की. f.) Compassionate,

kind, tender; Nāg. 1. 1.

कारुण्यं Compassion, kindness, pity;

कारुण्यमातन्वते Gīt. 1; करिण्यः कारुण्यस्य

Bv. 1. 1.

कार्कश्यं 1 Hardness, roughness.

2 Firmness. 3 Solidity; Śi. 2. 17;

Pt. 1. 190. 4 Hard-heartedness,

sternness, cruelty; कार्कश्यं गमितेऽपि

चेतसि Amaru. 24.

कार्तवीर्यः The son of Kṛitavīrya

and king of the Haihayas, who ruled

at Māhishmati. [Having worshipped

Dattatreya, he obtained from him

several boons, such as a thousand arms,

a golden chariot that went wheresoever

he willed it to go, the power of

restraining wrong by justice, conquest

of earth, invincibility by enemies &c.;

(cf. R. 6. 39.) According to the Vayu

Purana he ruled justly and righteously

for 85000 years and offered 10000

sacrifices. He was a contemporary of

Ravana whom he once captured and

confined like a beast in a corner of his

city cf. R. 6. 40 Kṛitavīrya was

slain by Parasurama for having carried

off by violence the of his

revered father Jamadagni. Kṛitavīrya is also known by the name Sahasrarjuna.]

कार्तस्वरं Gold; स ततकार्तस्वरमासुरावर Si. 1. 20; दंडेन K. 82.

कार्ततिकः An astrologer, fortune teller; कार्ततिको नाम भूत्वा ह्येवं वज्रान Dk. 130.

कार्तिक a. (की. f.) Belonging to the month of Kārtika; R. 19. 39. —क

1 N. of the month in which the full

moon is near the Kṛttikā or Pleiades

(corresponding to October-November).

2 An epithet of Skanda.

—की. f. The full moon day in the

month of Kārtika.

कार्तिकेयः N. of Skanda (so called

because he was reared by the six

Kṛittikās). [Kartikeya is the Mars

or god of war of the Indian mythology

He is the son of Siva (but born without

the direct intervention of a woman)

Most of his epithets have reference to

the circumstances of his birth. Siva cast

his seed into Agni (who had gone to the

god in the form of a dove while he was

enjoying Pārvatī's company), who

being unable to bear it cast it into the

Ganges; (hence Skanda is called

Agnibhu, Gangaputra). It was then

transferred to the six Kṛittikās (when

they went to bathe in the Ganges),

each of whom therefore conceived and

brought forth a son. But these six sons

were afterwards mysteriously combined

into one of extraordinary form with six

heads and twelve hands and eyes,

(hence he is called Kṛitikeya, Shada-

nana, Shaxmukha &c.). According to

another account the seed of Siva was

cast by the Ganges into a thicket

of reeds (Sara); whence the boy

was called Saravāmbhava, or

Sarajanman. He is said to have

pierced the mountain Krauncha, whence

his name Kraunchadaxa. He was the

commander of the army of the gods in

their war with Taraka, a powerful

demon q. v., whom he vanquished and

slew; and hence his names Senani and

Tarakajit. He is represented as riding

a peacock.] —COMP. —**प्रदः** p. Pārvatī

mother of Kārtikeya.

कार्तस्व्यं Totality, entirety; तात्त्विकोक्तं

कार्तस्व्यं द्विजान्यान् पक्षिणावनान् Ms. 3. 183

कार्दं a. (की. f.) Muddy, soiled or

covered with mud.

कार्पटः 1 A petitioner, a suitor, a

candidate. 2 A rag. 3 La.

कार्पटिकः 1 A pilgrim. 2 One who

maintains himself by carrying water

from holy rivers. 3 A caravan of

pilgrims. 4 An experienced man. 5

A parasite.

कार्पण्यं 1 Poverty, indigence, wretchedness व्यक्तकार्पण्य 2 Compassion

pity 3 Negardness mb-ality Bg 2 7 4 Levity, lightness f-aptit

कार्पास *a.* (सी. *f.*) Made of cotton. -स. -सं 1 Anything made of cotton; Ms. 8. 326; 12. 64. 2 Paper. -सी The cotton plant. Comp. -अस्थि *n.* the seed of the cotton plant. -नासिका spindle. -सौत्रिक *a.* made of cotton thread; Y. 2. 179.

कार्पासिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Made of or from cotton.

कार्पासिका, कार्पासी *f.* The cotton plant.

कार्मण *a.* (णी. *f.*) 1 Finishing a work. 2 Doing any work well or completely. -णं Magic, witchcraft; निखिलनयनकार्मणे कार्मणज्ञा Bv. 2. 79; Vikr. 2. 14, 8, 2.

कार्मिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Manufactured, made, performed, effected &c; कार्योक्तलीनहंसमिथुना लोतोवहा मालिनी S. 6. 16; साक्षिणः कार्यः Ms. 8. 61; so वृद्धः, विचारः &c -ई 1 Work, affair, business; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्नकल्पं Ku. 3. 14; Ms. 5 150. 2 Duty; Si. 2. 1. 3 Occupation, enterprise, emergent business.

कार्यक *a.* (की. *f.*) Fit for or able to do a work, doing it well and completely. -कं 1 A bow; त्वयि चाविज्य-कार्यक S. 1. 6. 2 A Bamboo.

कार्यं *pot. p.* What ought to be done, made, performed, effected &c; कार्योक्तलीनहंसमिथुना लोतोवहा मालिनी S. 6. 16; साक्षिणः कार्यः Ms. 8. 61; so वृद्धः, विचारः &c -ई 1 Work, affair, business; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्नकल्पं Ku. 3. 14; Ms. 5 150. 2 Duty; Si. 2. 1. 3 Occupation, enterprise, emergent business. 4 A religious rite or performance. 5 A motive, object, purpose; Si. 2. 36; H. 4. 61. 6 Want, need, occasion, business (with instr.); किं कार्यं भवतो हस्तेन दयितास्नेहसहस्तेन मे V. 2. 20; तुल्येन कार्यं भवतीश्वरार्थां Pt. 1. 71; Amaru. 71. 7 Conduct, department. 8 A law-suit, legal business, dispute &c; वहिर्निष्क-स्य ज्ञायतां कः कः कार्याधीति Mk. 9; Ms. 8. 43. 9 An effect, the necessary result of a cause (opp. कारण). 10 (In gram.) Operation, विमर्शकार्य declension. 11 The denouement of a drama; कार्णोक्षेपमादी तमुपि रचयन् Mu. 4. 3. 12 healthiness (in medicine). 13 Origin. -Comp. -अक्षम *a.* unable to do one's duty, incompetent. -अकार्य-विचारः discussion as to the propriety or otherwise of anything, deliberation on the arguments for and against any proceeding. -अधिपः 1 the superintendent of a work or affair. 2 the planet that decides any question in astrology. -अर्थः 1 the object of any undertaking, a purpose; Ms. 7. 167. 2 an application for employment. 3 any object or purpose. -अर्थिन् *a.* 1 making a request. 2 seeking to gain one's object or purpose. 3 seeking an employment. 4 pleading a cause in court, going to law Mk. 9 -आचरण seat of transacting business -ईक्षण superior

tendency of public affairs; Ms. 7. 141. -उद्धारः discharge of a duty. -कार *a.* efficacious -कारणे (*dual*) cause and effect; object and motive. -भावः the relation of cause and effect. -कालः time for action, season, fit time or opportunity. -गौरवं importance of an affair. -चित्तक *a.* 1 prudent, cautious, considerate. (-कः) manager of a business, executive officer; Y. 2. 191. -व्युत्त *a.* out of work, out of employ, dismissed from an office. -वृत्तिर्न 1 inspection of a work. 2 inquiry into public affairs. -निर्णयः settlement of an affair. -वृद्धः 1 a man who does any useless thing. 2 a mad, eccentric or crazy man. 3 an idler. -महेषः dislike to work, idleness, laziness. -मेष्यः an agent, a messenger. -वस्तु *n.* an aim or object. -विपत्ति *f.* a failure, reverse, misfortune. -शेषः 1 the remainder of a business; Ms. 7. 153. 2 completion of an affair. 3 part of a business. -सिद्धिः *f.* success. -स्थानं place of business, office. -हस्त 1 obstructing or marrying another's work; H. 1. 77. 2 opposed to another's interests.

कार्यतः *ind.* 1 Through some object or motive. 2 Consequently, necessarily.

कार्श्यं 1 Thinness, emaciation, leanness; Me. 29. 2 Smallness, littleness, scantiness; R. 5. 21.

कार्यः A husbandman, a cultivator. कार्यापणः, -णं (or -पणकः) A coin or weight of different values; Ms. 8. 136, 336; 9. 282 (=कर्ष). -णं Money.

कार्यापणिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Worth one कार्यापण.

कार्यापिक=कार्यापण q. v.

कार्या *a.* (णी. *f.*) 1 Belonging to Krishna or Vishnu; R. 15. 24. 2 Belonging to Vyāsa. 3 Belonging to the black antelope; Ms. 2. 41. 4 black.

कार्यायस *a.* (सी. *f.*) Made of black iron. -सं Iron.

कार्षिणः An epithet of the god of love; Si. 19. 10.

काल *a.* (ली. *f.*) Black, of a dark or dark-blue colour. -लः 1 The black or dark-blue colour. 2 Time (in general); विलंबितकालैः कालं निनाय स मनोरथः R. 1. 33; तस्मिन्काले at that time; काव्य-शास्त्रविनेद्देन कालो गच्छति धर्मितां H. 1. 1 the wise pass their time &c. 3 Fit or opportune time (to do a thing), proper time or occasion; (with gen. loc., dat. or inf.); R. 3. 12, 4. 6, 12. 69; पर्जन्यः कालवर्षा Mk. 10. 60. 4 A period or portion of time (as the hours or watches of a day) गते काले दिनसप्त V. 2. 1 Ms. 5 163 5 The weather 6

Time considered as one of the nine *draavyas* by the Vaiseshikas. 7 The supreme spirit regarded as the destroyer of the universe, being a personification of the destructive principle; कालः काल्या भुवनफलकैः क्रीडति प्राणि-शूरिः Bh. 3. 39. 8 Yama, the God of death; कः कालस्य न गोचरांतरगतः Pt. 1. 146. 9 Fate, destiny. 10 The black part of the eye. 11 The (Indian) cuckoo. 12 The planet Saturn. 13 N. of Siva. 14 A measure of time (in music or prosody). 15 A person who distils and sells spirituous liquor. 16 A section, part. -लं 1 Iron. 2 A kind of perfume. -Comp. -अयस iron. -अक्षरिकः a scholar, one who can read and decipher. -अमरः a kind of sandal tree, black kind of aloe; Bv. 1. 70; R. 4. 81. (-*n.*) the wood of that tree; Rs. 4. 5; 5. 5. -अग्निः, -अनलः the destructive fire at the end of the world. -अंग *a.* having a dark blue body (as a sword with a dark-blue edge). -अजिनं hide of a black antelope. -अञ्जनं a sort of collyrium; Ku. 7. 20, 82. -अंहुजः the (Indian) cuckoo. -आतपातः, -अतिरेक loss of time, delay. -अव्ययः 1 delay lapse of time. 2 loss by lapse of time. -अध्यक्षः 1 'presiding over time,' epithet of the sun. 2 the Supreme soul. -अहुनादिन् *m.* 1 a bee. 2 a sparrow. 3 the Chataka bird. -अंतकः time, regarded as the god of death, and the destroyer of every thing. -अंतरं 1 an interval. 2 a period of time. 3 another time or opportunity. -आवृत *a.* hidden or concealed in the womb of time. -क्षम *a.* able to bear delay; अकालक्षमा देव्याः शरीरावस्था K. 263; S. 4. -विषः an animal venomous only when enraged, as a rat. -अन्नः a dark, watery cloud. -अवधिः appointed time. -अञ्जुद्धि *f.* period of mourning, ceremonial impurity caused by the birth of a child or death of a relation in the family, see अशीव. -आयसं iron. -उत्त *a.* sown in due season. -कचं a blue lotus. -कदंकः an epithet of Siva. -कंठः 1 a peacock. 2 a sparrow. 3 an epithet of Siva; U. 6. -करणं appointing or fixing time. -कणिका, -कणी *f.* misfortune. -कर्मन् *n.* death. -कील noise. -कुंठः Yama. -कूटः, -ट (a) a deadly poison, (b) the poison churned out of the ocean and drunk by Siva; अद्यपि नोज्झति हरः किल कालकूटं Oh P. 50. -कुम्भ *m.* 1 the sun. 2 a peacock. 3 supreme spirit. -क्रमः lapse of time, course of time; कालक्रमेण in course or process of time; Ku. 1. 19. -किंवा 1 fixing a time 2 death. -क्षेप 1 delay loss of time Ms. 22 मये कालक्षेप ना भूय Pt. 1 2 passing the time -क्षेत्रः

-खंड the liver. -गंगा the river Yamunā. -अंघ्रिः a year. -चक्रं 1 the wheel of time (time being represented as a wheel always moving). 2 cycle, 3 (hence fig.) the wheel of fortune. 2 a cock. -त्रयं the three times; the past, the present and the future; दृशी K. 46. -दंडः death. -धर्मः, -धर्मन् m 1 the line of conduct suitable to any particular time. 2 fated time, death; न पुनर्जीवितः कश्चिच्छालधर्ममुपागतः Mb; परीताः कालधर्मणा &c. -धारणा prolongation of time. -नियोगः decree of fate or destiny; Ki. 9. 13. -निरूपणं determination of time, chronology. -नेमिः the rim of the wheel of time. 2 N. of a demon, uncle of Ravana, deputed by him to kill Hanumat. 3 N. of a demon with 100 hands killed by Vishnu. -पक्क a. ripened by time; i. e. spontaneously; Ms. 6. 17, 21; Y. 3. 49. -परिवासः standing for a time so as to become stale. -पाशः the noose of Yama or death. -पाशिकः a hangman. -पृष्ठं 1 a species of antelope. 2 a heron. (-कं) 1 N. of the bow of Karṇa; Ve. 4. 2 a bow in general. -प्रभातं autumn or Sarad; (the two months following the rainy season considered as the best time). -प्रक्षः as epithet of Siva. -मानं measure of time. -मुखः a species of ape. -मेक्षी f. the Manjishṭha plant. -यवनः a king of Yavanas and enemy of Krishna and an invincible foe of the Yadavas. Krishna, finding it impossible to vanquish him on the field of battle, cunningly decoyed him to the cave where Muchukunda was sleeping who burnt him down. -यापः, -यापनं procrastination, putting off. -योगः fate, destiny. -योगिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -रात्रिः, -रात्री f. 1 a dark night 2 the night of destruction at the end of the world (identified with Durgā). -लोहं steel. -विप्रकर्षः prolongation of time. -वृद्धिः f. periodical interest (payable monthly, quarterly or at stated times); Ms. 8. 153. -वेला the time of Saturn, i. e. a particular time of the day (half a watch every day) at which any religious act is improper. -सरोधः 1 keeping back for a long time; Ms. 8. 143 2 lapse of a long period of time a opportune timely सर्प the black and most poisonous variety of the snake -सार the black

antelope. -सूत्रं, -सूत्रकं 1 thread of time or death. 2 N. of a particular bell; Y. 2. 222; Ms. 4. 88. -स्कंधः the tamāla tree. -स्वरूप a. terrible as death, (death-like in form). -हरः an epithet of Siva. -हरणं loss of time, delay; S. 3; U. 5. -हानिः f. delay; R. 13 16.

कालक Liver. -कः 1 A mole, freckle. 2 A water-snake. 3 The black part of the eye.

कालंजरः 1 N. of a mountain and adjacent country (modern Kalinjar). 2 An assembly of religious mendicants. 3 An epithet of Siva.

कालशेरं Buttermilk (produced in a jar by churning).

काला An epithet of Durgā.

कालापः 1 The hair of the head. 2 A serpent's hood. 3 A demon, an imp, a goblin. 4 A student of the Kalāpa grammar. 5 One who knows this grammar.

कालापकं 1 An assemblage of the pupils of Kalāpa. 2 The doctrines or teachings of Kalāpa.

कालिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to time. 2 Depending on time; विशेषः कालिकोऽवस्था Ak. 3 Seasonable, timely.

-कः 1 A crane. 2 A heron. -का 1 Blackness, black colour. 2 Ink, black ink. 3 Price of a commodity to be paid by instalments. 4 Periodical interest paid at stated times. 5 A multitude of clouds, a dark cloud threatening rain; कालिकैव विविधा बला-किनी R. 11. 15. 6 Flaw (alloy &c.) in gold. 7 The liver. 8 A female crow. 9 A scorpion. 10 Spirituous liquor. 11 N. of Durgā. -कं Black sandalwood.

कालिंग a. (गी f.) Produced in or belonging to the Kalinga country.

-गः 1 A king of that country; प्रतिजयह कालिंगस्तमसैर्गजसाधनः R. 4. 40. 2 A snake of that country. 3 An elephant. 4 A species of cucumber. -गाः (pl.) N. of a country; see कलिय. -गं A water-melon.

कालिंद a. (दी f.) Connected with or coming from the mountain Kalinda or the river Yamunā; कालियाः पुलिनेषु कलिङ्गपिताम् Ve. 1. 1; R. 15. 28; Sānti. 4. 13. -COMP. -कर्पणं, -भेदनः an epithet of Balarāma q. v. -सू f. Sanjñā (संज्ञा), a wife of the sun. -सोदरः Yama, the god of death.

कालिमन् m. Blackness; Amaru. 88; Si. 4. 57.

कालियः N. of a tremendously large serpent who dwelt at the bottom of the Yamunā (which was a ground forbidden to Garuda, the enemy of serpents owing to the curse of the sage Saubhari) He was crushed to death by Krishna when he was but a

boy; R. 6. 49. -COMP. -दमनः, -मर्दन epithets of Krishna.

काली 1 Blackness. 2 Ink, black ink. 3 An epithet of Pārvatī, Siva's wife. 4 A row of black clouds. 5 A woman with a dark complexion. 6 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. 7 Night. -COMP. -तनयः a buffalo.

कालीकः A heron.

कालीन a. 1 Belonging to a particular time. 2 Seasonable.

कालीचं A kind of sandal-wood, also कालीयक.

कालुष्यं 1 Foulness, dirtiness, turbidness, muddiness (fig. also); कालुष्यमुपयाति बुद्धिः K. 103 becomes muddy or defiled. 2 Opacity. 3 Disagreement.

कालेय a. Belonging to the Kali age. -वं 1 The liver. 2 Black sandalwood; Ku. 7. 9. 3 Saffron.

कालेयकः 1 A dog. 2 A species of sandal.

काल्यपनिक a. (की f.) 1 Existing only in fancy, fictitious; काल्यानेकी व्युत्पत्तिः. 2 Counterfeit, fabricated

काल्य a. 1 Timely, seasonable. 2 Agreeable, pleasant, auspicious. -रूप Day-break.

काल्याणकं Auspiciousness.

कावचिक a. (की f.) Armorial. -क A multitude of men in armour.

कावुकः 1 A cock. 2 The chakravāka bird.

कावेरं Saffron.

कावेरी 1 N. of a river in the south of India; कावेरीं सतितां पशुः शंकरोऽयमिवाकरोत् R. 4. 45. 2 A harlot, courtesan.

काव्य a. 1 possessed of the qualities of a sage or a poet. 2 Prophetic, inspired, poetical. -व्यः N. of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras. -व्या 1 Intelligence. 2 A female friend. -व्यं 1 A poem; महाकाव्यं; मेघदूतं नान काव्य &c. 2 Poetics, poetry, poetical composition. (काव्य is defined by writers on Poetics in different ways; तद्दोषो शब्दाधीनं सङ्गणानलंकृती पुनः कापि K. P. 1, काव्यं रसात्मकं काव्यं S. D. 1.; रसनीयार्थवति-पादकः शब्दः काव्यं R. G; कविर् तावद्विशयव्यव-च्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1.10; see Chandra. 1. 7 also). 3 Happiness, welfare. 4 Wisdom. 5 Inspiration. -COMP. -अर्थः a poetical thought or idea. -चोरः a robber of the ideas of another poet, a plagiarist; यदस्य देवा इव लुटनाय काव्यार्थचीराः प्रणुतिर्भवन्ति Vikr. 1. 11. -चोरः a stealer of other men's poems. -मीमांसकः a rhetorician, critic. -रसिक a. one who has a taste for and can appreciate the beauties of poetry. -लिङ्गं a figure of speech; thus defined K P 10 a g जितोहि न कर्षं मन्त्रिप्रेक्षि विदोवन Chandra 5 112

काश 1. 4. A. (काश-इ-ने, काशित) 1 To shine, look brilliant or beautiful; R. 10. 6, 7. 24; Ku. 1. 24; Bk. 2 25; Si 6 74. 2 To appear, be visible; देव इमेन च दिशः प्रदिशो वा चकाशिते Mb. 3 To appear or look like. With निष् (caus.) 1 to turn out, expel, drive, banish; see कन् with निष्. 2 to open. 3 to take or bring out, present to the view. -प्र 1 to shine, look brilliant. 2 to be visible, appear; एषु चैवु द्वेदु गृहोऽस्मा न प्रकाशते Kath. 3 to look or appear like. (-Caus.) 1 to show, display, discover, disclose, reveal; अवतरीयनात्मानं प्रकाशयितुं S. 1; S'an. K. 59. 2 to bring to light, make public, proclaim; वृत्ताचिह्नपितं मित्रं सर्वदोषं प्रकाशयेत् Ch'an 20. 3 to publish, bring out (as a work); प्रणीतः ननु प्रकाशितः U. 4. 4 to illuminate, lighten; यथा प्रकाशयत्येकः कृत्स्नं लोकमिव रविः Bg. 13. 33; 5. 16 -प्रति 1 to appear like. 2 to shine in opposition or by contrast. -वि 1 to bloom, open (as a flower). 2 to shine -सं to appear like.

काशाः, -इ A kind of grass used for mats, roofs, &c.; Rs. 3. 1, 2. -इ A flower of that grass; Ku. 7. 11; R. 4. 17; Rs. 3. 28. -स=कासः q. v.

काशी m. pl. N. of a country.

काशिः, -शी f. N. of a celebrated city on the Ganges, the modern Benares and one of the seven sacred cities; see काशी. -Comp. -पः an epithet of Siva. -राजः N. of a king, father of जेवा, जेविका and जेवालिका q. v.

काशित्व a. (नी f.) (Usually at the end of comp.) Shining, appearing or looking like, having the semblance of; e. g. जितकाशित्व one who behaves like a conqueror; see the word.

काशी See काशि. -Comp. -नाथः an epithet of Siva. -यात्रा pilgrimage to Benares.

काशमरी A plant commonly called गामरी; काशमरीः कृतमालसुद्रतदलं कौयटिकटीकते Mal. 9. 7.

काशमीर a. (री f.) Born in, belonging to or coming from Kāshmirā. -रा pl. N. of a country or its inhabitants; see कशीर also. -रं 1 Saffron; काशमीरवर्णनाभिकृतोत्तराणां Ch. P. 8; Bh. 1. 48; काशमीरपीरवृष्टानभिसारिकाणां Git. 11, also 1. 2 Root of a tree. -Comp. -ज जन्मन् n. saffron; Bv. 1. 71; Si. 11 53.

काश्यं Spirituous liquor. -Comp. पं flesh.

काश्यवः 1 N. of a celebrated sage. 2 N. of Kaśyapa. -Comp. -चन्द्रः 1 an epithet of Garuda. 2 N. of Arjuna.

कश्यपिः An epithet of Garuda and of Arjuna.

काश्यपी The earth; तावपि दधासि मातः काश्यपि यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68.

कापः 1 Rubbing, scratching; पथिषु विटपिनां रक्षकपादेः सद्यः Ve. 2. 18. 2 That against which anything is rubbed (as the stock of a tree); लीनालिः सुकरिणां कपोलकापः Ki. 5. 26; see कपोल-काप.

कापाय a. (वी f.) Red, dyed of a Reddish colour; कापायवसनायवा Ak. -चं A red cloth or garment; इमे कापाये गृहीते M. 5; R. 15. 77.

काष्ठं 1 A piece of wood, especially one used as fuel; Ms. 4. 49, 241; 5. 69. 2 Wood or timber, piece or log of wood in general; यथा काष्ठं च काष्ठं च समेयातां महोदवी H. 4. 69; Ms. 4. 49. 3 A stick; Y. 2. 218. 4 An instrument for measuring length. -Comp. -अगारः -रं a wooden house or enclosure. -अंबुवाहिनी a wooden bucket. -कदली the wild plantain. -कीटः a small insect found in decayed wood. -कुडः, -कूटः a woodpecker; Pt. 1. 332; (a worm generally found in wood). -कुडालः a kind of wooden shovel used for baling water out of a boat or for scraping and cleaning its bottom. -तक्ष m., -तक्षकः a carpenter. -तंतुः a small worm found in timber. -दारुः the Indian pine tree; also called देवदारु. -द्रुः the Palāsa tree. -पुत्तलिका a wooden statue or image. -भारिकः a wood-carrier. -मदी f. a funeral pile. -मद्यः a bier, a wooden frame on which dead bodies are carried. -लेखकः a small worm found in wood (=काष्ठकूट). -लोहिन् m. a cudgel armed with iron. -वाटः, -टं a wall made of wood.

काष्ठकं Aloe-wood.

काष्ठा 1 A quarter or region of the world, direction, region (दिक्); Ki. 3. 55. 2 A limit, boundary, स्वयं विशीर्षमपर्ववृत्तिता परा हि काष्ठा तपसः Ku. 5. 28. 3 The last limit, extremity, excess; काष्ठागतसेहरसातुविद्धं Ku. 3. 35. 4 Race-ground, course. 5 A mark, goal. 6 The path of the wind and cloud in the atmosphere. 7 A measure of time= १/४ Kalā.

काष्ठिकः A bearer of wood.

काष्ठिका A small piece of wood.

काष्ठिला f. The plantain tree.

कास् 1 A. (कासे, कासित) 1 To shine; see काश. 2 To cough, make a sound indicating any disease.

कासः, -सा 1 Cough, catarrh. 2 Sneezing. -Comp. -कुंठ a. affected with cough. -हन, -हन् a. removing cough; pectoral.

कासरः (री f.) A buffalo.

कासारं -रं A pond pool lake. Pv. 1 43 Bn 1 39 Git 2

कास् (सू. f.) 1 A sort of lance 2 Indistinct speech. 3 Light, lustre. 4 Disease. 5 Devotion.

कासृति f. A bye-way, a secret path.

काहल a. 1 Dry, withered. 2 Mischievous. 3 Excessive, spacious, large. -लः 1 A cat. 2 A cock. 3 A crow. 4 A sound in general. -लं Indistinct speech. -ला A large drum (military). -ली f. A young woman.

किंयत् a. Poor, mean, insignificant.

किंशारः 1 The beard of corn. 2 A heron. 3 An arrow.

किंशुकः A kind of tree having beautiful red blossoms but without any odour; दिवाहिना न शोभते निर्गन्धा इव किंशुकः Chāp 7; Rs. 6. 20; R. 9. 31. -कं The blossom of this tree, किंशुकेः शुक्लसुखच्छविर्निर्गन्धम् Rs. 6. 21

किंशुलकः The palāsa tree; see किंशुक.

किकिः 1 The cocoa-nut tree. 2 The blue jay. 3 The Chātaka bird; (the bird is also named as किकिह्, किकिदिवि, किकीदिवि).

किकणी, किकिणिका, किकिणी, किकणीका A small bell or tinkling ornament; कणकनकाकिकिणीझणझणायितस्यंदी U. 5. 5; 6. 1; Si. 9. 74; Ku. 7. 49.

किकिरः 1 A horse. 2 The (Indian) cuckoo. 3 A large black bee. 4 N. of Cupid, the god of love. 5 The red colour. -रं The frontal sinus of an elephant. -रा Blood.

किकिरातः 1 A parrot. 2 The (Indian) cuckoo. 3 Cupid. 4 The Asoka tree.

किंजलः-किंजल्कः The filament or blossom of a lotus or any other plant; आकर्षद्भिः पद्मकिंजल्कगंधात् U. 3 2, R. 15. 52.

किटिः A hog.

किटिभः 1 A louse. 2 A bug.

किट्टं, किट्टकं Secretion, excrement, sediment, dirt; अन्नं.

किट्टालः 1 A copper vessel. 2 Rust of iron.

किणः A corn, callosity, a scar, शास्त्रसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणां इति S. 1. 13; Mk. 2. 11; R. 16. 84; 18 47; Git 1. 2 A wart, a mole. 3 An insect found in wood.

किण्वं Sin. -पव, -पवं A drug or seed used to cause fermentation in the manufacture of spirits; Ms 8 326.

किन्तु 1 P. (केतति) 1 To desire 2 To live. 3 (चिकित्सति). To heal, cure.

कितवः (वी f.) 1 A rogue, liar, cheat; अहंति किल कितव उपद्रव M. 4. Amaru. 17, 41; Me. 111. 2 The Dhātūra plant. 3 A kind of perfume

किथिन् m. A horse

किन्नर See under किम्.

किम् *ind.* Used for कृ only at the beginning of comp. to convey the senses of 'badness,' 'deterioration,' 'defect,' 'blame' or 'censure'; e. g. किस्त्रा a bad friend; किन्नरः a bad or deformed man &c.; see comp. below:—*Comp.*—*दासः* a bad slave, or servant. —*नरः* a bad or deformed man; a mythical being with a human figure and the head of a horse (अश्वमुख); जयोदाहरणं बाह्योपयामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78; Ku. 1. 8. ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera. (—*स्त्री* f.) 1 a female Kinnara; Me. 56. 2 a kind of lute. —*पुरुषः* 'a low or despicable man,' a mythical being with a human head and the form of a horse; Ku. 1. 14. ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera. —*मनुः* a bad master or king; हितान्न यः मनुष्येते स किम्पुः Ki. 1. 5. —*राजन्* a. having a bad king. (—*m.*) a bad king. —*सखि* *m.* (nom. sing. किस्त्रा) a bad friend; स किन्त्रा साधु न शास्ति योऽपि Ki. 1. 5.

किम् *pron. a.* (nom. sing. कः *m.*, का *f.*, किम् *n.*) 1 Who, what, which (used interrogatively); प्रजाह कः केन पथा प्रयाति स्वदेशतो वेदितुमस्ति शक्तिः S. 6. 25; कृष्णाविमुक्षेन मृशुना हरता त्वां वद किं न मे हृत R. 8. 67; का खल्वनेन प्रार्थयमानात्मना विकल्पते V. 2; कः कोऽत्र भो. The pronoun is often used to imply 'power or authority to do a thing'; e. g. के आवां परिहातुं दुष्यन्तमाक्रंद S. 1 'who are we &c.,' i. e. what power have we &c. 2 The neuter (किं) is frequently used with instr. of nouns in the sense of 'what is the use of'; किं स्वानिष्टा निरूपणेन H. 1; लोमश्चदुणेन किं &c. Bh. 2. 55; किं तथा दृष्ट्या S. 3; किं कुलेनोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणम् Mk. 9. 7. अपि, चित्, चन, चिदपि or सिवत् are often added to किं to give it an indefinite sense; विवेश कश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30 a certain ascetic &c.; कापि तत एवागतवती Māl. 1 a certain lady; कस्यापि कोपीति निवेदितं च 1. 33; किमपि किमपि...जल्पतोरक्रमेण U. 1. 27; कस्मिंश्चिदपि महाभागश्चैव जन्मनि समथविकारमुपलक्षितवानसि Māl. 1. किमपि, किञ्चित् 'a little,' 'somewhat'; Y. 2. 116; U. 6. 35 किमपि also means indescribable; see अपि. इष is sometimes added to किम् in the sense of 'possibly,' 'I should like to know'; (mostly adding force and elegance to the period); विना सीतादेव्यश्च किमिव हि न दुःखं रक्षतेः U. 6. 30; किमिव हि मधुराणां मदनं नाकृतीनां S. 1. 20; see इव also —*ind.* 1 A particle of interrogation; जातिनाम्ने किं कश्चिद्व्यते पुज्यते कश्चित् H. 1. 58 'is any one killed or worshipped' &c.; ततः किं what then. 2 A particle meaning 'why,' 'wherefore'; किमकारणमेव दर्शनं निरूपयति रत्ये न दीयते Ku. 4. 7. 3 Whether its correlatives in the sense of or

being किं, उत, उताहो, आहोस्वित्, वा, किंवा, अथवा; see these words). —*Comp.* —*अपि ind.* 1 to some extent, somewhat, to a considerable extent. 2 inexpressibly, indescribably (as to quality, quantity, nature &c.). 3 very much, by far; किमपि कमनीयं वपुर्दिदं S. 3; किमपि भीषणं, किमपि करालं &c. —*अर्थ* a. having what motive or aim; किमर्थीयं यत्नः —*अर्थ ind.* why, wherefore. —*आख्य* a. having what name; किमाख्यस्य राज्ञेः सा पत्नी. S. 7. —*इति ind.* why indeed, why to be sure, for what purpose (emphasizing the question); तस्मिन्मिष्युदासते भरताः Māl. 1; किमिष्युदासतामप्यगणि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्धक्यशोभि बलकलं Ku. 5. 44. —*उ-उत* 1 whether-or (showing doubt or uncertainty); किम् त्रिषविसयः किम् नः U. 1. 35, Amaru. 9. 2 why (indeed); त्रिषुहस्तस्यार्थः किम् त्वज्यते S. 3 how much more, how much less; यौवनं धनसंपत्तिः प्रसुप्तमविवेकिता । एकैकमप्यन्वर्थाय किम् यत्नं चतुष्टयं ॥ H. Pr. 11; सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येवामायतनं किम् तत्तमवायः K. 103; R. 14. 35; Ku. 7. 65. —*करः* a servant, slave; अवहेहि मां किंकरमष्टवृत्तेः R. 2. 35. (—*रा*) a female servant. (—*स्त्री*) the wife of a servant. —*कर्तव्यता, कार्यता* any situation in which one asks oneself what should be done; किं कर्तव्यतायुद्धः 'being at a loss or perplexed what to do.' —*कारण* a. having what reason or cause. —*किल ind.* what a pity (expressing displeasure or dissatisfaction, (P. III. 3. 151); न संभावयामि न संशयामि तन्मवान् किं किल वृषलं याजयिष्यति Sk. —*क्षण* a. one who says 'what is a moment,' a lazy fellow who does not value moments; H. 2. 91. —*गोत्र* a. belonging to what family. —*च ind.* moreover, and again, further. —*चन ind.* to a certain degree, a little. —*चित् ind.* to a certain degree, some what, a little; किञ्चिदुक्तांतरीक्षी R. 15. 33; 2. 46, 12. 21. —*ज्ञ* a. 'knowing little,' a smatterer. —*कर* a. doing something, useful. —*कालः* some time, a little time. —*माण* a. having a little life. —*मात्र* a. only a little. —*उदस* a. conversant with which Veda. —*तर्हि ind.* how then, but, however. —*तु ind.* but, yet, however, nevertheless; अथैषि वैनामनवेति किं तु लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40, 1. 65. —*देव* a. having what deity. —*नामधेयः, नामन्* a. having what name. —*निमित्त* a. having what cause or reason, for what purpose. —*निमित्तम् ind.* why, wherefore. —*नु ind.* 1 whether; किं नु मे मरणं श्रेयो पति-स्यागो जनस्य वा Nala. 10. 10. 2 much more, much less; अपि त्रैलोक्यराजस्य हेतोः किम् महीकुटे Bg. 1. 35. 3 what indeed; किं नु मे राक्षसायः —*नु खलु ind.* 1 how possibly, how is it that, why indeed, why to be sure किं नु खलु गीतायैमाकर्ष्य

इष्टजनवैरादतेषु बलवदुक्तवितोऽस्मि S. 5. 2 may it be that; किं नु खलु यथा वयमस्या- मेव निमग्न्यस्यान् प्रति स्वात् S. 1. —*पच, पचान* a. miserly, niggardly. —*पराक्रम* a. of what power or energy. —*पुनर् ind.* how much more, or how much less; स्वयं रोपितेषु तरुष्वत्यन्ते स्नेहः किं पुनरंगसमवेष्टयत्येषु K. 291; Me. 3. 17; Ve. 3. —*प्रकारं ind.* in what manner. —*प्रभाव* a. possessing what power. —*भूत* a. of what sort or nature. —*रूप* a. of what form or shape. —*वदंती. ती* f. rumour, report; महस्र- वाक्कम्पला किंवदंती U. 1. 42; U. 1. 4. —*वराटकः* an extravagant man. —*वा ind.* 1 a particle of interrogation; किं वा शकुन्तेत्यस्य मातुराख्या S. 7. 2 or (corr. of कि 'whether'); राजपुत्रि सुवा किंवा जगर्षि Pt. 1; तस्मिन् मारयामि किंवा विषं प्रयच्छामि किंवा पशुधर्मेण व्यापादयामि *ibid.*; S. Til. 7. —*विदुः* a. knowing what. —*व्यापार* a. following what occupation. —*शील* a. of what habits. —*स्वित् ind.* whether, how; अद्रेः क्षणं हरति पवनः किंस्विदिदुःखसुखीभिः Me. 14.

कियत् a. (Nom. sing. कियान् *m.*, कियती *f.*, कियन् *n.*) 1 How great, how far, how much, how many, of what extent or qualities (having an interrogative force); कियान्कालस्वैवं स्थितस्य संजातः Pt. 5; N. 1. 130; अयं भूतावासी विमुक्ष कियती याति न दशां Sānti. 1. 25; शासति कियंद्भुजो मे रक्षति S. 1. 13; किय-द्वशिष्टं रजन्त्याः S. 4. 2 Of what consideration, i. e. of no account, worthless; राजेति कियती मात्रा Pt. 1. 40; मात कियंतेऽस्यः Ve. 5. 9. 3 Some, a little, a small number, a few (having an indefinite force); निजहृदि विकसंतः संति सत किंन्तः Bh. 2. 78; त्वदभिसरणमसेन बलनी पतति पदानि कियंते चलंती Gīt. 6. —*Comp.* —*एतिका* effort, vigorous and persevering exertion. —*कालम् ind.* 1 how long 2 some little time. —*चिरं ind.* how long; कियच्चिरं आयासि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. —*दूरं ind.* 1 how far, how distant, how long; कियदूरे स जलाशयः Pt. 1; N. 1. 137. 2 for a short time, a little way.

किरः A hog.

किरकः 1 A scribe. 2 A pig.

किरणः 1 A ray or beam of light, a ray (of the sun, moon or any shining substance); १ विकिरणसहिष्णु S. 2. 4; एको हि दोषो घुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतीदृशः किरणे-ज्जिवाकः Ku. 1. 3; Sānti. 4. 6; R. 5. 74; Si. 4. 58; मय radiant, brilliant. 2 A small particle of dust. —*Comp.* —*मालिन्* *m.* the sun.

किरातः 1 N. of a degraded mountain tribe who live by hunting, a mountaineer; वैयाकराकिरातादयश्चन्द्रगुणाः क शंतु संवत्ताः । यदि नटगणकचिकित्सकवैतालिकश्च- नकंदरा न स्युः ॥ Subhāsh. Ku. 1. 6, 15, Ratn. 2. 3. 2 A savage, barbarian. 3 A dwarf. 4 A groom a ho man

5 N. of Siva in the disguise of a Kirāta. -ताः (pl.) N. of a country. -COMP. -आशिन् *m.* an epithet of Garuda.

किराती *f.* 1 A female Kirāta, a woman of Kirāta tribe. 2 A woman who carries a fly-flap or chowri; R. 16. 57. 3 A bawd, a procuress. 4 Pārvatī in the disguise of a Kirāti. 5 The celestial Gangā.

किरीः 1 A hog, boar. 2 A cloud. किरीटः, -हे 1 A diadem, crown, crest, tiara; किरीटवद्भाजलवः Ku. 7. 92. 2 A trader. -COMP. -धारिन् *m.* a king. -मालिन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna.

किरीटिन् *a.* Wearing a crown or diadem; Bg. 11. 17, 46; Pt. 3. -*m.* N. of Arjuna; Bg. 11. 35. (Mb. thus accounts for the name:—पुरा शक्रेण मे वद्ध दुष्यन्तो दानवर्षमेः । किरीटं कूर्चि स्यामि तेनाहुर्मा किरीटिन् ॥).

किरीर *a.* Variegated, spotted. -रः 1 N. of a Rākshasa slain by Bhīma; Ve 6. 2 The variegated colour. -COMP. -जित्, -निवृत्तः, -सदनः epithets of Bhīma.

किल 1 Play, trifling. -COMP. -किञ्चित् amorous agitation, weeping, laughing, being angry &c. in the society of a lover.

किल *ind.* 1 Verily, indeed, assuredly, certainly; अहंति किल कितव उप-पन्न M. 4; इदं किलोपाजमनोहरं वपुः S. 1. 18 2 As they say, as is reported (showing report or tradition ऐतिह्य); भयव योगी किल कार्तवीर्यः R. 6. 33; जहान वस किल वासुदेवः Mbh. 3 A feigned action (अलीक); प्रसह्य सिंहः किल तां चकर्व R. 2. 27; Ki. 11. 2. 4 Hope, expectation or probability; पार्थः किल विजिज्वले द्रुम्न G. M. 5 Dissatisfaction, dislike; एव किल केचिद्दन्ति G. M. 6 Contempt; त्व किल योरस्यसे G. M. 7 Cause, reason (हेतु); (very rare); स किलेवमुक्तवान् G. M. 'for he said so'.

किलकिलः, -ला A sound, a cry expressing joy or pleasure.

किलकिलावते Den. A. To make a noise; Bk. 7. 102.

किलिजं 1 A mat. 2 A thin plank of green wood, board.

किलिन्त् *m.* A horse.

किलिब 1 Sin; Ms. 4. 243; 10. 118; Bg. 3. 13, 6. 45. 2 A fault, offence, injury, guilt; Ms. 8. 235. 3 A disease, sickness.

किसलयः -य A sprout, a young shoot; see किसलय.

किशोरः 1 A colt, cub, the young of any animal; केसरिकिशोरः &c. 2 A youth, lad, a boy below fifteen; a minor in law (अप्राप्तव्यवहार). 3 The sun. -री A maiden, a young woman.

किम्बिक -व्व 1 N. of a country 2 N. of a mountain situated in

that country. -या, -य्या N. of a city, the capital of Kishkindha.

किष्कु *a.* Vile, contemptible, bad. -कुः *m.* or *f.* 1 The forearm. 2 A cubit, span.

किसलः -ल, किसलयः -य A sprout, a young and tender shoot or foliage; अवरः किसलयरागः S. 1. 21; किसलयमल्लन कररुहैः 2. 10; किसलयैः सलयैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35.

कीकट *a.* (दी. *f.*) 1 Poor, indigent. 2 Miserly. -टः (pl.) N. of a country (Behar). -टः A horse.

कीकस *a.* Hard, firm. -स A bone.

कीचकः 1 A hollow bamboo. 2 A bamboo rattling or whistling in the wind; शब्दावते सधुरमनिलेः कीचकाः पूर्वमाणाः Me. 56; R. 2. 12; 4. 73; Ku. 1. 8. 3 N. of a people. 4 N. of the commander-in-chief of king Virāta. [While Draupadī in the guise of Sairandhrī was residing at the court of king Virāta with her five husbands also disguised, Kichaka once happened to see her, and her beauty stirred up wicked passion in his heart. He thenceforward kept a sinister eye on her, and endeavoured through the help of his sister, the king's wife, to violate her chastity. Draupadī complained of his unmannerly conduct towards herself to the king; but when he declined to interfere, she sought the assistance of Bhīma, and at his suggestion showed herself favourable to his advances. It was then agreed that they should meet at mid-night in the dancing hall of the palace. Pursuant to appointment Kichaka went there and attempted to embrace Draupadī (as he fancied Bhīma to be owing to the darkness of night). But the wretch was at once seized and crushed to death by the powerful Bhīma]. -COMP. -जित् *m.* an epithet of Bhīma, the second Pāṇḍava prince.

कीडः 1 A worm, an insect; कीदोपि हुमनःसंगादोहति सतां शिरः H. Pr. 45. 2 A term expressive of contempt (generally at the end of comp.); द्विषकीटः a wretched elephant; so पक्षि-कीटः &c. -COMP. -घ्नः sulphur. -जं silk. -जा lac. -मणिः a firefly.

कीडकः 1 A worm. 2 A bard of the Māgadha tribe.

कीदृशः, कीदृश (सी. *f.*), कीदृश (सी. *f.*) Of what kind or sort, of what nature; तद्गोः कीदृशसौ दिवेकविभवः रुद्रिक् प्रबोधोदयः Prab. 1; N. 1. 137.

कीनाश *a.* 1 Cultivating the soil. 2 Poor, indigent. 3 Niggardly. 4 Small, little. -शः 1 An epithet of Yama, the god of death. 2 A kind of monkey.

कीरः 1 A parrot; एवं कीरवरे मनोरथः मयं पीयूषमाश्वदयति Bv. 1. 58. -राः (pl.) The country and the people of Kāśmīra. -रं Flesh. -COMP. -घ्न

the mango tree (liked by parrots) -वर्षकं a king of perfume.

कीर्ण *a.* 1 Strewn, spread, cast, scattered. 2 Covered, filled. 3 Placed, put. 4 Injured, hurt; see कृ.

कीर्णः *f.* 1 Scattering. 2 Covering, hiding, concealing. 3 Injuring.

कीर्तनं 1 Telling, narrating. 2 A temple. -ना 1 Narration, recital 2 Fame, glory.

कीर्तय—कृत् *q. v.*

कीर्तिः *f.* 1 Fame, renown, glory, इह कीर्तिर्नवागतेति Ms. 2. 9; वेदास्य कर्तारम-नेतकीर्तिं R. 2. 64; Me. 45. 2 Favour, approbation. 3 Dirt, mud. 4 Extension, expansion. 5 Light, lustre. 6 Sound. -COMP. -भाज् *a.* famous, celebrated, renowned. (-*m.*) an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas.

-शेषः survival or remaining behind only in fame, leaving nothing behind but fame; i. e. death; cf. नामशेष, आलेख्यशेष.

कील 1 P. 1 To bind. 2 To pin 3 To stake.

कीलः 1 A wedge, a pin; कीलोत्पादीय वारः Pt. 1. 21. 2 A lance. 3 A post, pillar. 4 A weapon. 5 The elbow. 6 A blow with the elbow. 7 A flame. 8 A minute particle. 9 N. of Siva.

कीलकः 1 A wedge or pin. 2 A pillar, column; see कील.

कीलालः 1 A heavenly drink similar to Amrita, beverage of the gods 2 Honey. 3 A beast. -क 1 Blood 2 Water. -COMP. -धिः the ocean. -पः a demon, goblin.

कीलिका The pin of an axle.

कीलित *a.* 1 Tied, bound. 2 Fixed, nailed, pinned down; तेन मन हृदयमिदम-समशरकीलितं Gīt. 7; सा नश्चेतासि कीलितेय Māl. 5. 10.

कीश *a.* Naked. -शः 1 An ape, monkey. 2 The sun. 3 A bird.

कु 1 The earth. 2 The base of a triangle or any plane figure. -COMP. -पुत्रः Mars.

कु *ind.* A prefix implying 'badness', 'deterioration', 'depreciation', 'sin', 'reproach', 'littleness', 'want', 'deficiency' &c. Its various substitutes are कद् (कदम्ब), क्व (कवोष्ण), दा (कोष्ण), कि (किप्रसू); cf. Pt. 5 17.

-COMP. -कर्मन् *n.* a bad deed, a mean act. -ग्रहः an unpropitious planet

-ग्रामः a petty village or hamlet (without a king's officer, as *agnihotrin*, a physician or a river)

-वेल *a.* wearing bad or ragged garments. -चर्या wickedness, evil conduct, impropriety. -जन्मन् *a.* low-born. -तल्लु *a.* deformed, ugly. (-हु) an epithet of Kubera. -तन्त्री a bad lute. -त-क्ष 1 sophistical or fallacious argument 2 a heterodox doctrine, free-

thinking ; कुतर्कव्यासः सततपरपैश्वर्यमननम्
G. L. 31. पथः a sophistical mode
of arguing. -तीर्थ a bad teacher
-दिनं an evil or unpropitious day.
-दृष्टिः f. 1 weak sight. 2 an evil eye,
sinister eye (fig.). 3 an opinion or
doctrine opposed to the Vedas,
heterodox doctrines; Ms. 12. 95.
-देशः 1 a bad place or country. 2 a
country where the necessities of
life are not available or which is
subject to oppression. -देह a. ugly,
deformed. (-हः) an epithet of
Kubera. -धी a. 1. foolish, silly,
stupid. 2 wicked. -नटः a bad actor.
-नदिका a small river, rill; सुखा स्यात्कु-
नदिका Pt. 1. 25. -नाथः a bad master.
-नामन् m. a miser. -पथः 1 a wrong
road, bad way (fig. also). 2 a
heterodox doctrine. -पुत्रः a bad or
wicked son. -पुरुषः a low, or wicked
man. -पूय a. low, vile, contemptible
man. -विष a. disagreeable, contemptible,
low, mean. -वृषः a bad boat; कुपूरीः
संनर जलम् Ms. 9. 161. -वृद्धः, -वृद्धन् m.
a bad or degraded Brāhmaṇa. -संघः
1 bad advice. 2 a charm used to
secure success in a bad cause. -योगः
an inauspicious conjunction (of
planets). -रस a. having bad juice
or flavour. (-सः) a kind of spiri-
tuous liquor. -रूप a. ugly, deformed;
Pt. 5. 19. -रुद्रे tin. -रोगः lead. -वचसः,
-वाच्य a. abusive, scurrilous, using
abusive or foul language. (-न.) abuse,
bad language. -वर्षः a sudden or
violent shower. -विवाहः a degraded
or improper form of marriage; Ms.
3. 63. -वृत्तिः f. bad behaviour.
-वैद्यः a bad physician, quack. -शील
a. rude, wicked, unmannerly, ill-
tempered. -शल्ल a bad place. -सरित् f.
a small river, rill; उच्छिद्यते क्रियाः सर्वाः
ग्रामे कुसरितो यथा Pt. 2. 85. -सृतिः f. 1
evil conduct, wickedness. 2 conjur-
ing magic. 3 roguery. -स्त्री a bad
woman.

कु I. 1 A. (कवते) To sound. -II. 6
A. (कुवते) 1 To moan, groan. 2 To
cry. -III. 2 P. (कोति) To hum, coo
(as a bee).

कुकम् A kind of spirituous liquor.

कुकीलः A mountain.

कुङ्कु (कु) दः One who gives away
a girl in marriage with suitable
decorations and in accordance with
prescribed ceremonies.

कुङ्कु (कु) रः The cavity of the
loins just above the hips (जवनकुण्डल);
see कुङ्कुट.

कुङ्कुराः (pl.) N. of a country;
also called दशाह.

कुङ्कुलः -ल 1 Chaff; कुङ्कुलानां सद्यो
तदनु हृदयं पच्यत इव U. 6. 40. 2 A fire
made of chaff. -ल 1 A hole, ditch
(filled with stakes). 2 An armour
mail

कुङ्कुवः 1 A cock, a wild cock. 2 A
whip of lighted straw, a fire brand.
3 A spark of fire. -दी A hen

कुङ्कुटिः, -टी f. Hypocrisy, interest-
ed observance of religious rites.

कुङ्कुभः 1 A wild cock. 2 A cock
in general. 3 Varnish.

कुङ्कुरः (सी f.) A dog; यस्मैतच्च न कुङ्कुरैः
हरहर्जयातरं चर्यते Mk. 2. 11. -COMP.
-वाच m. a species of deer.

कुङ्कुरः The belly.

कुङ्कुरिः 1 The belly (in general);
जिह्विताभ्यातकुङ्कुरिः (कुङ्कुरपतिः) Mk. 9. 12.

2 The womb, the part of the belly
containing foetus; कुङ्कुरितस्याश्च कुङ्कुरिः
R. 15. 15; Si. 13. 40. 3 The interior
of anything; R. 10. 65 (where the
word is used in sense 2 also). 4 A
cavity in general. 5 A Cavern, cave;
R. 2. 38, 87. 6 The sheath of a
sword. 7 A bay, gulf. -COMP. -शूलः
belly-ache, colic.

कुङ्कुरिभिरि a. 'Caring to feed his
own belly,' selfish, gluttonous, voraci-
ous.

कुङ्कुमं Saffron; लघुकुङ्कुमकेसरान् (स्फुटान्);
R. 4. 87; Rs. 4. 2; 5. 9; Bh. 1. 10,
25. -COMP. -अद्रिः N. of a mountain.

कुङ्कु I. 6. P. (कुङ्कति, कुङ्कित) 1 To
utter a shrill cry (as a bird). 2 To
go. 3 To polish. 4 To contract, bend.
5 To be contracted. 6 to impede.
7 To write or delineate. WITH सर 1
to be crooked or curved. 2 to con-
tract oneself, to be contracted; as in
गानं संकुचितं; सगपतिरपि गोपात्रं संकुचत्युत्पतिष्युः
Pt. 3. 43. 3 to close, fade; कमलवनानि
संकुचन् Dk. (-Caus.) to close, con-
tract, lessen. -II. 1 P. कुङ्कु also
(कोङ्कति, कुङ्कति, कुङ्कित) 1 to make
crooked, bend or curve. 2 To move
or go crookedly. 3 To make small,
lessen. 4 To shrink, contract. 5 To
go to or towards. WITH आ to con-
tract, curve, bend (in caus. also);
Ku. 3. 70; R. 6. 15; Bh. 1. 3. -वि to
contract, curve.

कुङ्कुः The female breast, a teat,
nipple; अग्रे वनांतरमल्पकुङ्कुवांतरा V. 4. 26.
-COMP. -अग्र, -खल्ल a nipple. -तटं,
-तटी I the slope of the female breast
(तट being स्वार्थ or meaningless). -फलः
the pomegranate tree.

कुङ्कुर a. (रा, -री f.) 1 Going slowly,
creeping. 2 Wicked low, vile. 3 De-
tracting, censorious. -रः A fixed star.

कुङ्कुल A species of lotus.

कुङ्कुः 1 A tree. 2 The planet Mars.
3 N. of a demon killed by Krishna
(also called नरक). -जा N. of Sita.

कुङ्कुमनः, कुङ्कुमिलः A thief who
breaks into a house.

कुङ्कुमिति

मत

कुङ्कुटी A fog or

कुङ्कु See कुच II.

कुङ्कुने Curving, bending, contrac-
tion.

कुङ्कुः A measure of capacity equal
to eight handfuls; अष्टमुष्टिभिरकुङ्कुः.

कुङ्कुका 1 A key; Bh. 1. 63. 2
The shoot of a bamboo.

कुङ्कुचित a. Contracted, curved, bent
&c.

कुङ्कुजः, -ज 1 A place overgrown
with plants or creepers, a bower, an
arbour; चल सन्नि कुङ्कुजं मतिमिषुजं शीलव
नीलविचोले Git. 5; वृक्षलताकुङ्कुजे 12; Me.
19. R. 9. 64. 2 The tusk of an ele-
phant. -COMP. -कुङ्कुदीरः a bower, a
place overgrown with plants and
creepers; कुङ्कुजकुङ्कुदीरकोशिकवदा U. 2.
29; Mā. 5. 19; कैकिलिहजितकुङ्कुदीरे
Git. 1.

कुङ्कुः 1 An elephant. 2 Any thing
pre-eminent or excellent of its class
(at the end of comp. only). Amara
gives the following words used
similarly:—सुदृढरूपे व्याघ्रपुङ्गवमकुङ्कुजाः 1
सिंहगार्हलनाभायाः पुंसि अष्टाध्यायिकाः 3 The
Aśvattha tree. 4 The lunar asterism
called हस्त. -COMP. -अनीक the divi-
sion of an army consisting of ele-
phants, an elephant-corps. -अज्ञानः
the Aśvattha-tree. -अरातिः 1 a lion.
2 Sarabha (a fabulous animal with 8
feet). -ग्रहः an elephant-catcher.

कुङ्कु I. 6 P. (कुङ्कति, कुङ्कित) 1 To be
crooked or curved. 2 To curve or
bend. 3 To act dishonestly, cheat,
deceive. -II. 4 P. (कुङ्कवति) To break
to pieces, break asunder, divide, split.

कुङ्कुः -टं A water-pot, a jar, pitcher

-हः 1 A fort, strong-hold. 2 A ham-
mer. 3 A tree. 4 A house. 5 A
mountain. -COMP. -जः 1 N. of a tree;
Me. 4; R. 19. 37; Rs. 3. 13; Bh. 1.
42. 2 N. of Agastya. 3 N. of Droṇa
-हारिका a female servant.

कुङ्कुकं A plough without a pole.

कुङ्कुकः A roof, thatch.

कुङ्कुङ्कः 1 An arbour formed by
creeping plants overrunning a tree.
2 A small house, hut or cottage.

कुङ्कुपः 1 A measure of grain
(=कुङ्कुव). 2 A garden near a house. 3
A sage, an ascetic. -द A lotus.

कुङ्कुदः The post round which the
rope of the churning stick passes.

कुङ्कुल A roof, thatch.

कुङ्कुलिः 1 The body. 2 A tree. -f. 1
A cottage, hut. 2 A curve, bend;
-COMP. -चरः a porpoise.

कुङ्कुदिर A cottage, hut.

कुङ्कुदिल a. 1 Crooked, bent, curved,
curled; भेदात् कुङ्कुदिलोः S. 5. 23;
R. 6. 82; 19. 17. 2 Tortuous, wind-
ing कोशं कुङ्कुदिला स्त्री Sk 3 (Fig) In
snooze fraudulent, dishonest -COMP
-असत्त्व a evil-minded, malevolent.

पक्ष्म *a.* having curved eye-lashes.
-स्वभाव *a.* crooked by nature, dishonest, malevolent.

कुटिलिका 1 Coming stealthily as a hunter on his prey, crouching. 2 A blacksmith's forge.

कुटी 1 A curve. 2 A cottage, hut; प्रासादीयति कुटयां Sk.; Ms. 11. 72; पर्ण, अन्व &c. 3 A bawd, procuress. -COMP.

-चक्रः a religious mendicant of a particular order; चतुर्विधा भिक्षवस्ते कुटी-चक्रवर्तकी । हेतः परमहंसश्च यो यः पश्चात् स उत्तमः ॥ Mb. -चरः a kind of ascetic who entrusts the care of his family to his son and devotes himself solely to religious penance and austerities.

कुटीरः -रं, कुटीरकः A hut, cottage; U. 2, 29; Amaru, 48.

कुदुनी A bawd, procuress; see कुदुनी.

कुटुंब, कुटुंबकं A household, a family, उदारचरितानां तु वृद्धैश्च कुटुंबकं H. 1. 70; Y. 2. 45; Ms. 11. 12, 22; 8. 166. 2 The duties and cares of a family; तदुपाहितकुटुंबः R. 7. 71. -वः -वं 1 kinsman, a relation by descent or marriage. 2 offspring, progeny. 3 A name. 4 Race. COMP. -कलहः, -हं domestic quarrels. -भारः the burden of the family; भर्ता तदर्थितकुटुंबमरणं सार्धम् S. 4. 19. -व्यापृत *a.* (a father) who is provident and attentive to the good of the family.

कुटुंबिकः, कुटुंबिन् *m.* A householder, a *pater familias*, one who has a family to support or take care of; प्रायेण गृहिणिनिवाः कन्यार्थेषु कुटुंबिनः Ku. 6. 85; V. 3. 1; Ms. 3. 80; Y. 2. 45. 2 A member of a family. -नी 1 The wife of a householder, a housewife (in charge of the house); भवतु कुटुंबिनीमाह्वयं पुच्छामि Mu. 1; प्रभवत्योजि हि भर्तुः कारणकोपाः कुटुंबिन्यः M. 1. 17; R. 8. 86; Amaru, 48. 3 A woman in general.

कुट्ट 10 U. (कुट्टयति, कुट्टित) 1 To cut, divide. 2 To grind, pound. 3 To blame, censure. 4 To multiply.

कुट्टकः A grinder.

कुट्टनं 1 Cutting. 2 Pounding. 3 Abusing, censuring.

कुट्ट (हि) नी A bawd, procuress, a go-between.

कुट्टमितं The affected repulse of a lover's endearments or caresses (one of the 28 graces or blandishments of the heroine). The S. D. thus defines it: -केशस्तनाभरादीनां ग्रहे हर्षेण संव्रमत् । प्राहुः कुट्टमितं नाम शिरःकरविषुषणम् 142.

कुट्टाक *a.* (की *f.*) Who or what divides or cuts.

कुट्टारः A mountain. -रं 1 Sexual intercourse. 2 A woollen blanket. 3 Exclusion.

कुट्टिमः-सं 1 An inlaid or paved floor, ground paved with small stones, pavement; कर्तुं कुट्टिमं पल्लवकुट्टिमं Si. 3. 44; R. 11. 9. 2 Ground prepared for the site of a mansion. 3 A jewel-mine. 4 The pomegranate. 5 A hut, cottage, small house.

कुट्टिहारिका A maid-servant, slave. कुट्टमल=कुट्टमल q. v.

कुट्टः A tree.

कुट्टर See कुट्टर.

कुट्टारः (री *f.*) An axe, a hatchet; मातुः केवलमिव यौवनवचनच्छेदं कुट्टारं वयं Bh. 3. 11.

कुट्टारिकः A wood-cutter.

कुट्टारिका A small axe.

कुट्टारः 1 A tree. 2 An ape, a monkey.

कुट्टिः 1 A tree. 2 A mountain.

कुट्टंगः A bower, an arbour.

कुट्टवः (-वः) A measure of grain equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Prashtha and containing 12 handfuls.

कुट्टमल *a.* Opening, full-blown, expanding, (as the blossom of a flower); R. 18. 37: -लः An opening, bud; विजयनगरेष्वपि कुट्टमलेषु R. 16. 47; U. 6. 17; Si. 2. 7. -लं A particular hell; Ms. 4. 89; Y. 3. 222.

कुट्टमलित *a.* 1 Budded, blossomed. 2 Cheerful, smiling.

कुट्टवः 1 A wall; भेदे कुट्टवात्पातने Y. 2. 223; Si. 3. 45. 2 Plastering (a wall). 3 Baggerness, curiosity. -COMP.

कुट्टिन् *m.* a house-breaker, a thief. -छेद्यः a digger. (-यं) a ditch, pit, breach or opening (in a wall).

कुणं 6 P. (कुणति, कुणित) 1 To support, aid. 2 To sound.

कुणकः A young animal just born.

कुणप *a.* (पी *f.*) Smelling like a dead body, stinking. -पः, -पं A dead body, corpse; शास्त्रनियः कुणपमोजनः V. 5. (a vulture); अन्धः कुणपाशी च Ms. 12. 71; often used as a term of contempt with living beings. -पः 1 A spear. 2 A foul smell, stench.

कुणिः A cripple with a withered arm.

कुण्डक *a.* (की *f.*) Fat, corpulent.

कुण्डं 1 P. (कुण्डति, कुण्डित) 1 To be blunted or dulled. 2 To be lame or mutilated. 3 To be dull or stupid, be idle. 4 To loosen. -Caus. or 10 P. To hide.

कुण्ड *a.* 1 Blunt, dulled; वज्रं तपोवीर्यं महसु कुण्डं Ku. 3. 12 has no effect on &c.; कुणीमर्षकुण्डलादिषु श्रुतः S. B. 2 Dull, foolish, stupid. 3 Indolent, lazy. 4 Weak.

कुण्डकः A fool

कुण्डित *p. p.* 1 Blunted, dulled, (fig. also); विप्रतीज्जमचलेष्वकुण्डितं R. 11. 74; Bv. 2. 78; Ku. 2. 20; शास्त्रेष्वकुण्डिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 not hampered or impeded. 2 Stupid. 3 Mutilated.

कुण्डः, -हं 1 A bowl-shaped vessel, a basin, bowl. 2 A round hole in the ground for receiving and preserving water. 3 A whole in general; अग्नि कुण्डः 4 A pool, well; especially one consecrated to some deity or holy purpose. 5 The bowl of a mendicant -हः (डी *f.*) A son born in adultery, the son of a woman by a man other than her husband while the husband is alive; परैव जीवति कुण्ड स्वात् Ms. 3. 174; Y. 1. 222. -COMP.

-आशिन् *m.* a pander, pimp, one who depends for his livelihood on a कुण्ड i. e. a bastard, or adulterine; Ms. 3. 158; Y. 1. 224. -उधस् (कुण्डोद्री) 1 a cow with a full udder. 2 a woman with a full bosom. -कीदः 1 a keeper of concubines. 2 a follower of the Chârvaâka doctrine, an atheist. 3 a Brâhmaṇya born in adultery. -कीलः a low or vile man. -गोलं, -गोलकं 1 gruel. 2 a group of कुण्ड and गोलक (taken together).

कुण्डलः-लं 1 An ear-ring, ring; श्रेष्ठ श्रुतेनैव न कुण्डलेन Bh. 2 71; Ch. P. 11, Rs. 2. 20, 3. 19; R. 11. 15. 2 A bracelet. 3 The coil of a rope.

कुण्डलना Encircling (as a word) to denote that it is to be left out or not considered; तदोजसस्तत्त्वज्ञानः स्थितानिमीयते चित्ते कुरुते यदा यदा । ततोऽपि मानोः पश्चिषकेत-वाचसा विधिः कुण्डलनां विधौपि ॥ N. 1. 14; cf. 2. 95 also.

कुण्डलिन् (नी *f.*) 1 Decorated with ear-rings. 2 Circular, spiral. 3 Winding, coiling (as a serpent). -*m.* 1 A snake. 2 A peacock. 3 An epithet of Varuṇa.

कुण्डिका 1 A pitcher. 2 A student's water-pot (कर्मदण्ड).

कुण्डिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

कुण्डिनं N. of a city, the capital of the Vidarbhas.

कुण्डि (डी) र *a.* Strong. -रः A man.

कुतपः 1 A Brâhmaṇya. 2 A twice-born man (द्विजस्मन्). 3 The sun. 4 Fire. 5 A guest. 6 An ox, a bull. 7 A daughter's son. 8 A sister's son. 9 Grain. 10 The eighth Muhûrta of the day; अहो सुहृतां विख्याता दश पंच च सर्वदा । तत्राहो सुहृतां यः स कालः कुतपः सृष्टः ॥ -रं 1 The Kusa grass. 2 A sort of blanket.

कुतस *ind.* 1 From where, whence, कस्य त्वं वा कुत आयातः Moha M. 3. 2 Where, where else, in what (other) place &c; इदं किनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5; 3 Why, wherefore, from what cause or motive कुत इत्युच्यते S 5 4 How,

in what manner; स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फल-
मिहास्य S. 1. 15. 5 Much more, much less;
न त्वत्तमोऽस्यभ्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यः Bg. 11. 43, 4
31; न मे स्तेनो जनपदे न कद्र्यो... न स्वेरी स्वेरीणि
कुतः Ch. Up. 6 Because, for. कुतस् is
sometimes used merely for the abl.
of किम्; कुतः कालासमुत्पत्तिं V. P. (=कस्मात्
कालात् &c.); कुतः becomes indefinite
when connected with the particles
विद्, चन or अपि.

कुतस्य a. 1 Whence come. 2 How
happened.

कुतुकं 1 Desire, inclination. 2 Cu-
riosity (=कौतुकं). 3 Eagerness, ar-
dour, vehemence; केलिकलाकुतुकेन च
काचिदसं यक्षताजलकुले । मंजुलवज्जलकुंजगतं
विचक्षणं करेण बुद्धे Gt. 1.

कुतुपः, कुतुः f. A small leathern
bottle for oil.

कुतूहल a. 1 Wonderful. 2 Excellent,
best. 3 Praised, celebrated. —लं 1
Desire, curiosity; उज्जितशब्देन जवितं नः
कुतूहलं S. 1; यदि विलासकलाकुतूहलं Gt. 1;
(यौ) कुतूहलेन नहुषशापितम् R. 3. 54; 13;
2; 15. 65. 2 Eagerness. 3 What
excites curiosity, anything pleasing
or interesting, a curiosity.

कुत्र ind. 1 Where, in which case;
कुत्र मे शिष्यः Pt. 1; प्रवृत्तिः कुत्र कर्तव्या H. 1.
2 In which case; तेजसा सह जातानां वयः
कुत्रोपपद्यते Pt. 1. 328. (कुत्र is some-
times used for the loc. sing.
of किम्) When connected with the
particles विद्, चन or अपि कुत्र becomes
indefinite in sense. कुत्रापि, कुत्रचित्
somewhere, anywhere; न कुत्रापि no-
where; कुत्रचित्-कुत्रचित् in one place in
another place, here-here; Ms. 9. 34.

कुत्रच a. Where living or residing.
कुत्स 10 A. (कुत्सयते, कुत्सित) To abuse,
revile, censure, condemn; Ms. 2. 54;
Y. 1. 31; Santi. 2. 28.

कुत्सनं, कुत्सा Abuse, contempt, re-
proach, abusive language; देवतानां च
कुत्सनं Ms. 4. 163.

कुत्सित a. 1 Despised, contemptible.
2 Low, mean, vile.

कुशः The Kusa grass.
कुशः, यशः, या 1 A painted cloth serv-
ing as an elephant's housings. 2 A
carpet (in general).

कुडारः, लः, लकः 1 A spade, hoe.
2 The Kāñchana tree.

कुडालः-कुडाल q. v.
कुडकाः, नः 1 A watch-house. 2 A
dwelling raised on a scaffold.

कुनकः A crow.
कुतः 1 A lance, a barbed dart,
spear; कुताः प्रविशति K. P. 2 (i. e. कुत-
धारिणः प्रस्थाः); विरहिमि कुतस्तुल्यमुखाकृतिकेत-
किंवदुत्तरितो Gt. 1. 2 A small animal,
an insect.

कुंतलः 1 The hair of the head, a
lock of hair; प्रतुलितः प्रातोन्मीलमनेहर-
कुंतलः U. 1. 20; Ch. P. 4, 6; Gt. 2. 2

A drinking cup. 3 A plough. —लः
(pl.) N. of a country and its in-
habitants.

कुतस्यः (pl. of कुति m.) N. of a
country and its people.

कुतिः N. of a king, son of ऋष.
-Comp. -भोजः N. of a Yādava
prince, king of the Kunties, who
being childless, adopted Kunti.

कुन्ती N. of पृथा, daughter of a Yādava
named धृतराष्ट्र, adopted by कुन्तिभोज,
[She was the first wife of Pandu. As he
was prevented by a curse from having
progeny, he allowed his wife to make
use of a charm she had acquired from
the sage Durvasas, by means of which
she was to have a son by any god she
liked to invoke. She invoked Dharma,
Vayu and Indra, and had from them
Yudhishthira, Bhima and Arjuna
respectively. She was also mother of
Karna by the deity Sun whom she
invoked in her virginhood to test her
charm.].

कुण्ठ 1. 9. P. (कुण्ठति, कुण्ठति, कुण्ठित)
1 To suffer pain. 2 To cling to. 3 To
embrace. 4 To hurt.

कुण्डः-दं A kind of jasmine (white
and delicate); कुण्डावधूताः कलहसमालाः
Bk. 2. 18; व्रतः कुण्डसंवाशितं जीविनं
वायेशः Me. 113. —दं The flower of
this plant; अलकं बालकुण्डावधूतं Me. 65.
47. —दः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2
A turner's lathe. —Comp. —करः a
turner.

कुण्डमः A cat.

कुण्डिनी A multitude of lotuses.

कुडः A rat, mouse.

कुप 4 P. (कुप्यति, कुपित) 1 To be
angry, (generally with the dat. of
the person who is the object of
anger, but sometimes with the acc.
or gen. also); कुप्यति हितकारिणे K. 108;
M. 3. 21; U. 7; कुप्यते तस्मै स वरं R. 3.
56. 2 To be excited, gather strength,
be virulent; as in दोषाः प्रकुप्यन्ति Susr.
With अति to be angry; Bk. 15. 55.
—परि to be angry. —न 1 to be angry;
निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकुप्यति धनं स तत्प्रापये
प्रसीदति. Pt. 1. 283. 2 to be excited,
gather strength, increase. (—Caus.)
to provoke, irritate, exasperate.

कुपिद् See कुविद्.

कुपिनिर् m. A fisherman.

कुपिनी A kind of net for catch-
ing small fish.

कुप्य a. Despised, low, mean,
contemptible.

कुप्यं 1 A base metal. 2 Any metal
but silver and gold; Ki. 1. 35; Ms.
7. 96; 10. 113.

कुवे (वे) रः The god of riches and
treasure and the regent of the
northern quarter; कुवेरपुत्रा दिशःकुम्भ
गुह्यं प्रवृत्ते समये विलम्ब्य Ku. 3. 25 (vide
Malli thereon.) [Kubera is the son of

Visravas by Idavida, and thus the half-
brother of Ravana. Besides being the
lord of riches and regent of the north,
he is the king of the Yakshas and
Kinnaras, and a friend of Rudra. His
abode is Kailas. He is represented as
being deformed in body—having three
legs, only eight teeth, and a yellow
mark in place of one eye]. —Comp.
—अद्रिः, —अचलः an epithet of mountain
Kailāsa. —दिक्षु f. the north.

कुब्ज a. Hump-backed, crooked.

—जः 1 A curved sword. 2 A hump
on the back. —ज्या A young female
servant of Kamsa, said to be deformed
in three parts of her body.
[Krishna and Balarama, while proceed-
ing to Mathura, saw her on the high
road carrying unguent to Kamsa. They
asked her if she would give them some
portion of it, and she gave as much as
they wanted. Krishna, being very much
pleased with her kindness, made her
perfectly straight, and she began to
appear a most beautiful woman].

कुञ्जकः N. of a tree; Ms. 8. 247,
5. 2.

कुञ्जिका An unmarried girl eight
years old.

कुण्ड m. A mountain.

कुमारः 1 A son, boy; a youth;
R. 3. 48. 2 A boy below five. 3 A
prince, an heir-apparent; (especially
in dramas); विप्रोक्तिः कुमारं तद्राज्यमस्मिन्नेवरे
R. 12. 11; कुमारस्य दुषो वायः V. 5; उप-
वेदमर्हति कुमारः Mu. 4 (said by Rāksasa
to Malayaketu). 4 N. of Kārtikeya,
the god of war; कुमारकल्पं सृष्टे कुमारं
R. 5. 36; कुमारोपि कुमारविक्रमः 3. 55. 5
N. of Agni. 6 A parrot. 7 The river
सिन्धु —Comp. —पालनः 1 one who takes
care of children. 2 N. of king Sāli-
vāhana. —भर्या 1 care of young
children. 2 care of a woman in
pregnancy or confinement, midwife-
ry; R. 3. 12. —वाहिनः, —वाहनः a
peacock. —रु f. 1 an epithet of
Pārvatī. 2 of the Ganges.

कुमारकः 1 A child, a youth. 2 The
pupil of the eye.

कुमारयति Den. P. To play, sport
(like a child).

कुमारिक a. (की f.) कुमारिच (की f.)
a. Furnished with girls, abounding
in girls.

कुमारिका, कुमारी 1 A young girl,
one from 10 to 12 years old. 2 A
maiden, virgin; त्रिणि वर्णाश्रितो कुमारी-
तुमती सती Ms. 9. 90; 11. 58; आवर्तता-
न्योपपन्नकुमारी R. 6. 69. 3 A girl or
daughter in general. 4 N. of Durgā.
5 N. of several plants. —Comp. —पुत्रः
the son of an unmarried woman. —पुत्र-
पुत्रः the father in law of a girl defiled
before marriage.

कुमुद *a.* 1 Unkind, unfriendly. 2 Avaricious. — *u.* 1 The white water-lily. 2 The red lotus.

कुमुदः—*दं* 1 The white water-lily said to open at moon-rise; नोच्छसिति तपनकिरणैश्चन्द्रस्यैवांशुभिः कुमुदं V. 3. 16; so S. 5. 28; Rs. 3. 2, 21, 23; Me. 40. 1 A red lotus. —*दं* Silver. —*दः* 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. 2 N. of the elephant supposed to guard the south. 3 Camphor. 4 A species of monkey. 5 N. of a Nāga who gave his younger sister कुमुद्वती to Kusa, son of Rāma; see R. 16. 75-86: —*COMP.* —*अभिरुद्धं* silver-आकरः, आवास. a pond full of lotuses. —*ईशः* the moon. —*खंडं* an assemblage of lotuses. —*नाथः*, *पतिः*, *बंधुः*, *बांधवः*, —*सुद्ध* *m.* the moon.

कुमुद्वती The lotus plant.

कुमुदिनी 1 A water-lily with white lot is flowers; यथेक्षानंदं व्रजति सप्रपदि कुमुदिनी U. 5. 26; Si. 9. 34. 2 A collection of lotuses. 3 A place abounding in lotuses. —*COMP.* —*नायकः* —*पतिः* the moon.

कुमुद्वत् *a.* Abounding in lotuses; कुमुद्वत् च चारु R. 4. 19. —*ती* 1 A water-lily with white flowers (opening at moonrise); अंतर्हिते शशिनि सैव कुमुद्वती मे शशि न नंदयति संस्मरणीयकोभा S. 4. 2; कुमुद्वती भाद्रपदी माघं (न वचं) R. 6. 36 2 A collection of lotuses. 3 A place abounding in lotuses. —*ईशः* the moon.

कुमुद्वकः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

कुम्भा An enclosure round the sacrificial ground.

कुम्भः 1 A pitcher, water-pot, jar; इव कुम्भो न मत्तकयसकुम्भा Jag. ; वज्रैस्तादृशं मित्रं विषकुम्भं पयोमुखं H. 1. 77; R. 2. 36; so कुच, स्तन. 2 The frontal globe on the forehead of an elephant; इमकुम्भं Māl. 5. 32; मत्तमकुम्भद्वले भुवि संति शूराः Bh. 1. 59. 3 Aquarius, the eleventh sign of the zodiac. 4 A measure of grain equal to 20 *dronas*; Ms. 8. 320. 5 (In Yoga phil.) Closing the nostrils and mouth so as to suspend breathing. 6 The paramour of a harlot. —*COMP.* —*कर्णः* 'pitcher-eared' N. of a gigantic Rākṣhaṣa, brother of Rāvaṇa and slain by Rāma. [He is said to have devoured thousands of beings including sages and heavenly nymphs, and the gods were anxiously waiting for an opportunity to retaliate upon the powerful demon. After Brahmā had inflicted on him a curse for the humiliation to which he subjected Indra and his elephant Airavata, Kumbhakarṇa began to practise the most rigid austerities. Brahmā was pleased and was about to grant him a boon, when the gods requested Sarasvatī to take him by the tongue and to pervert it

Accordingly when he went to the god, instead of asking *indrapada* he asked *nidrāpada* which was readily granted. It is said that he slept for six months at a time, and, when roused, was awake for only one day. When Lanka was besieged by the monkey-troops of Rāma, Ravana with great difficulty roused Kumbhakarṇa, desirous of availing himself of his gigantic strength. After having drunk 2000 jars of liquor, he took Sugriva prisoner, besides devouring thousands of monkeys. He was ultimately slain by Rāma]. —*कारः* 1 a potter; Y. 3. 146. 2 a mixed tribe (देव्याय विप्रतश्चोयात् कुम्भकारः स उच्यते Usanas; or मालाकारात्मकेषां कुम्भकारो व्यजायत Parāśara). —*चोगः* N. of a town. —*जः*, —*जन्मन्* *m.* —*योनिः*, —*संभवः* 1 an epithet of Agastya; प्रसारादीदयानं कुम्भयोगेर्मीहोजसः R. 4. 22; 15. 55. 2 an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. 3 an epithet of Vasishṭha. —*दासी* a bawd, procuress; sometimes used as a term of reproach or abuse. —*लग्नं* that time of the day in which Aquarius rises above the horizon. —*मेढुकः* 1 (lit.) a frog in a pitcher. 2 (fig.) an inexperienced man; cf. कृष्णमेढुक. —*सधिः* the hollow on the top of an elephant's head between the frontal globes.

कुम्भकः 1 The base of a column. 2 A religious exercise (in Yoga phil.), stopping the breath by closing the mouth and both the nostrils with the fingers of the right hand.

कुम्भा A harlot, whore.

कुम्भिका 1 A small pot. 2 A harlot.

कुम्भिन् 1 An elephant; Bv. 1. 52. 2 A crocodile. —*COMP.* —*नरकः* a particular hell. —*सदः* rut, ichor.

कुम्भिलः 1 A thief who breaks into a house. 2 A plagiarist. 3 A wife's brother. 4 A child of an imperfect impregnation or born at undue seasons.

कुम्भी A small water-jar. —*COMP.* —*नसः* a kind of venomous serpent; U. 2. 29. —*पाकः* (sing. or pl.) a particular hell in which the wicked are baked like potter's vessels; Y. 3. 224; Ms. 12. 76.

कुम्भीकः The Punnāga tree —*COMP.* —*भक्षिका* a sort of fly.

कुम्भीरः A shark.

कुम्भीरकः, **कुम्भीलः**, **कुम्भीलकः** A thief; लोभेन गृहीतस्य कुम्भीरकस्यास्ति वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2; कुम्भीलकैः कामुकैश्च परिहृतव्या चन्द्रिका M. 4. 6. P. (कुरति, कुरित) To sound.

कुरकरः, **कुरंकुरः** The (Indian) crane.

कुरंग (कीर) 1 A deer in general. तमे नरि कुरंगं पुन मवता कि नाम तव तपः Sānta 1 14. 4. 6 लक्ष्मी

Jag. 2 A species of deer (कुरंग ईशताम्र स्याद्वरिणाकृतिको महान्). —*COMP.* —*अक्षी* —*नयना*, —*नेत्रा* a deer-eyed woman. —*नाभिः* musk.

कुरंगसः The same as कुरंग q. v.

कुरचिह्नः A crab.

कुरदः A shoemaker.

कुरदः, **कुरंदकः**, **कुरदिका** The yellow amaranth.

कुरंदः Enlargement of the testicles or of the scrotum, hydrocele.

कुररः (लः) An osprey; Y. 1. 174.

कुररी 1 A female osprey; चक्रद विद्या कुररीय भूयः R. 14. 68. 2 An ewe. *COMP.* —*गणः* a flight of ospreys.

कुरवः (वः), **कुरव** (व) कं A species of amaranth; कुरवका रवकारणतो यदुः R. 9. 29; Me. 78; Rs. 6. 18. —*वं* (वं), —*व* (व) कं The flower of this tree, चूडापात्रो नवकुरवकं Me. 65; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषक कुरवकं श्यामावदातरणं M. 3. 5.

कुरीर A kind of head-dress for women.

कुरुः (pl.) N. of a country situated in the north of India about the site of the modern Delhi; श्रियः कुरुणामविषस्य पालनी Ki. 1. 1; चिराय तस्मिन् कुरुवक्ष्यामते 1. 17. 2 The kings of this country.

कुरुः 1 A priest. 2 Boiled rice. —*COMP.* —*क्षेत्रं* N. of an extensive plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas,

यमेक्षेने कुरुक्षेत्रे समावेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1, Ms. 2. 19. —*जागलं* = कुरुक्षेत्रं q. v. —*राज* *m.*, —*राजः* an epithet of Duryodhana —*विस्तः* a weight of gold equal to about 700 Troy grains. —*वृद्धः* an epithet of Bhīṣma.

कुरंदः A red species of amaranth. —*डी* A wooden doll or puppet.

कुरलः A look of hair, especially on the forehead.

कुरवकः = कुरवक q. v.

कुरविदः—*दं* A ruby. —*दं* 1 Black salt. 2 A mirror.

कुकुटः 1 A cock. 2 Rubbish.

कुकुरः A dog; उपकर्तुमपि शक्तं नि स नयति कुकुरं Pt. 2. 90. v. 1.

कुचिका = कुचिका q. v.

कुई, **कुईन** See कुई, कुईन.

कु (कू) पैरः 1 The knee. 2 The elbow.

कु (कू) पीसः, **कु (कू) पीसकः** A sort of bodice worn by women; मणोद्धारीय-कपीडितस्तनः Rs. 5. 8, 4. 16. v. 1.

कुर्वत् *pres. p.* Doing &c. —*m.* 1 A servant. 2 A shoemaker.

कुलः 1 A race, family; निदानमिदं वाकु-कुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1. 2 The residence of a family, a seat, house, an abode, वसनाधिकुलेश सः R. 12. 25. 3 A high or noble family, noble descent; कुले जन्म Pt. 5 2 Ms. 7 54, 62

so कुलजा &c 4 A band, troops flock, collection multitude

गुणकुल रोमचमप्यस्य ४. २. ५; अलिङ्गकुलस्य
Gīt. 1; Si. 9. 71; so गो, कुलि, महिनी
&c. 5 A lot, gang, band (in a bad
sense). 6 A country. 7 The body.
8 The front or fore part. -लः The
head of a guild or corporation.
-Comp. -अकुल *a.* 1 of a mixed char-
acter or origin. 2 middling. तिथिः
m. f. the second, sixth and the tenth
lunar days of a fortnight in a month.
वारः Wednesday. -अंगना a respect-
able or high-born (chaste) woman.
-अंगारः a man who ruins his family.
-अचलः, -आद्रिः, -पर्वतः, -शैलः a princi-
pal mountain, one of a class of seven
mountains which are supposed to
exist in each division of the conti-
nent; their names are:—महेन्द्रो मलयः
सह्यः ह्यकिमात्रं दक्षपर्वतः। विषयः पारिगात्र
संघे कुलपर्वतः ॥ -अश्वित *a.* born in a
noble family. -अभिमानः family pride.
-आचारः a duty or custom peculiar
to a family or caste. -आचार्यः 1 a
family-priest or teacher. 2 a geneo-
logist. -आलम्बिन् *a.* maintaining a
family. -ईश्वरः 1 the chief of a
family. 2 N. of Siva. -उत्कट *a.* high-
born. (-दः) a horse of a good breed.
-उत्पन्नः, उत्पन्न, उत्पन्न *a.* sprung from
a noble family, high-born. -उद्धतः the
head or perpetrator of a family; see
उद्ध. -उपदेशः a family name. -कज्जलः
one who is disgrace to his family.
-कोटकः one who is a thorn or trouble
to his family. -कन्यका, -कन्या a girl
of high birth; विशुद्धसुखः कुलकन्यकाजनः
Mā. 7. 1; यदे रूढे दुःखाः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्र-
हति Mā. 7. -करः the founder of a
family. -कर्मन् *n.* a custom peculiar
to a family. -कलेकः one who is a
disgrace to his family. -क्षयः 1 ruin
of a family. 2 extinction of a family.
-मितिः, -पुत्र्य *m.*, -पर्वतः, -शैलः see कुल-
चल above. -घ्न *a.* ruining a family;
दोषैरेतः कुलघ्नतः Bg. 1. 42. -ज, -जात *a.*
1 well-born, of high birth. 2 ance-
stral, hereditary; Ki. 1. 31 (used in
both senses.) -जनः a high-born or
distinguished person. -तंतुः one who
continues or perpetuates a family.
-तिथिः *m. f.* an important lunar day,
viz:—the 4th, 8th, 12th or 14th of a
lunar fortnight. -तिलकः the glory
of a family, one who does honour to
his family. -दीपः दीपकः the glory of
a family. -दुहित्र *f.* see कुलकन्या. -देवता
a tutelary deity; the guardian deity
of a family; Ku. 7. 27. -धर्मः a fami-
ly custom, a duty or custom peculiar
to a family; उत्तमकुलधर्माणं मनुष्याणां जना-
ईन Bg. 1. 43; Ms. 1. 118; 8. 14 -धारकः
a son. -धुर्यः (a son) able to support
a family, a grown up son; न हि सति
कुलधुर्ये सुखं ददात्त R. 7. 71. -नन्दन *a.*
gladdening or doing honour to a
family. -नायिका a girl worshipped

at the celebration of the orgies of
left-hand Śāktas. -नारी a high bred
and virtuous woman. -नाशः 1 ruin
or extinction of a family. 2 an
apostate, reprobate, out-cast. 3 a
camel. -परंपरा the series of genera-
tions comprising a race. -पतिः 1 the
head or chief of a family. 2 a sage
who feeds and teaches 10,000 pupils;
thus defined:—सुनीता वृत्तामहं योऽनदानादि-
पोषणात्। अद्याप्यसति विप्रपितृणां कुलपतिः स्तनः ॥
अपि नाम कुलपतिरियमसर्वलोकसंभवा स्यात् S. 1;
R. 1. 95; U. 3. 48. -पांडुका a woman
disgracing her family, an unchaste
woman -पालिः, -पालिका, -पाली *f.* a
chaste, high-born woman. -पुत्रः a
noble-born youth; इह सर्वस्वकलिनः कुलपु-
त्रमहादुःखाः Mk. 4. 10. -पुरुषः 1 a res-
pectable or high-born man; कथं वति
कुलपुरुषो देशवारपुरुषं मनोज्ञमपि Bh. 1. 92.
2 an ancestor. -पूवर्गः an ancestor.
-भार्या a virtuous wife. -भृत्या the
nursing of a pregnant woman. -मर्या-
दा family honour or respectability.
-मार्गः a family custom, the best way
or the way of honesty. -योवित्र -वधू
f. a woman of good family and
character. -वारः a principal day, (i.e.
Tuesday and Friday). -विद्या know-
ledge handed down in a family,
traditional knowledge. -विप्रः a
family-priest. -वृद्धः an old and ex-
perienced member of a family. -व्रतः,
-व्रतः a family vow; गलितवयसनिद्वान्द्राणा-
मिदं हि कुलव्रतं R. 3. 70; विधातिननुनाड्यः
कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. -श्रेष्ठिन्
m. 1 the chief of a family or a guild.
2 an artisan of noble birth. -संख्या
1 family-respectability. 2 inclusion
among respectable families; Ms. 3.
66. -संततिः *f.* posterity, descendants,
continuation of a lineage; Ms. 5.
159. -संभव *a.* of respectable family.
-सेवकः an excellent servant. -स्त्री a
woman of good family, a noble
woman; अयमस्मिन्महात् कृष्णं वदुष्यति कुलस्त्रियः
Bg. 1. 41. -स्थितिः *f.* antiquity or
prosperity of a family.
कुल *a.* Of good family, of good
birth. -कः 1 The chief of a guild. 2
Any artisan of eminent birth. 3 An
ant-hill. -कं 1 A collection, multi-
tude. 2 A number of verses in gram-
matical connection; (the number of
verses ranging from 5 to 15 and the
whole forming one sentence); e.g.
see Si. 1. 1-10, R. 1. 5-9; so Ku. 1.
1-16.
कुलदा An unchaste woman; Mu. 6.
5; Y. 1. 215. -Comp. -पतिः a cuckold.
कुलतः ind. By birth.
कुलचः A kind of pulse.
कुलचर *a.* One who continues or
perpetuates a family.
कुलभरः, -लः A thief

कुलवत् *a.* Of respectable birth or
origin; nobly born.

कुलावः, -वं 1 The nest of a bird;
कुलकृतकपाणकुटकुलाः कुले कुलायद्रमाः U. 2
9, N. 1. 141. 2 The body. 3 A place
or spot in general. 4 A woven tex-
ture, a web. 5 A case or receptacle.
-Comp. -निलायः the act of sitting in
a nest, hatching, brooding. -स्थः a
bird.

कुलायिका A bird-cage, an aviary,
dove-cot.

कुलालः 1 A potter; वज्रा येन कुलालवनि-
यमिता ब्रह्मांडमाहोदरे Bh. 2. 95. 2 A wild
cock.

कुलिः A hand.

कुलिक *a.* Of a good family, well-
born. -कः 1 A kinsman; Y. 2. 233.
2 The chief or head of a guild. 3
An artist of high birth. -Comp. -वेला
certain portions of time on each day
on which it is improper to begin any
good business.

कुलिगः 1 A bird (in general). 2 A
sparrow.

कुलिच *a.* (नी *f.*) Of good family,
high-born. -*m.* A mountain.

कुलिदः (pl.) N. of a country and its
rulers.

कुलिः, -रं 1 A crab. 2 The 4th sign
of the zodiac, Cancer.

कुलि (ली) दा, -जं 1 The thunder-bolt
of Indra: वृषस्य इहः कुलिसं कुलिता धीव लक्ष्यते
Ku. 2. 20; अवेदनाजं कुलिशसूतानां 1. 20;
R. 3. 68; 4. 88; Amaru. 66. 2 The
point or end of a thing; Me. 61.
-Comp. -धरः, -पाणिः an epithet of
Indra. -नायकः a particular mode of
sexual enjoyment.

कुली A wife's elder sister.

कुलीन *a.* Of high descent, of a
good family, well-born; दिव्यवोषितानि-
वाकुलीनां K. 11. -नः A horse of good
breed.

कुलीनसे Water.

कुलीरः, -रकः 1 A crab. 2 The fourth
sign of the zodiac, Cancer.

कुलकयुजा A fire brand.

कुलुतः (pl.) N. of a country and its
rulers.

कुलमाघः Gruel. -कः A kind of
grain. -Comp. -अभिपुतं gruel.

कुल्य *a.* 1 Relating to a family,
race, or corporation. 2 Well-born.
-स्थः A respectable man. -हृदयं 1
Friendly inquiry after family affairs,
(condolence, congratulation &c.). 2
A bone; Mv. 2. 16. 3 Flesh. 4 A
winnowing basket. -ल्या 1 A virtu-
ous woman. 2 A small river, canal,
stream; कुल्योमीभिः पवनचपलैः शास्त्रिणो वीक्ष-
युताः S. 1. 15; कुल्योमीयापदपात्र R. 12.
3. 7. 49. 3 A dike, trench. 4 A
measure of grain equal to 8 dronam
कुन 1 A flower 2 A lotus

कुवर See कुवर.

कुवल 1 The water-lily. 2 A pearl. 3 Water.

कुवल्य 1 The blue water-lily कुवल-यल्लसिचैरिगिंदी नवनोल्लव U. 3. 22. 2 A water-lily in general. 3 The earth (-m. also).

कुवल्यिनी 1 The blue water-lily plant. 2 An assemblage of lotuses. 3 A place abounding in lotuses. 4 The lotus-plant.

कुषाद a. 1 Detracting, under-valuing, censorious. 2 Low, vile, mean.

कुषिकः (pl.) N. of a country.

कुषि (पिं) वः 1 A weaver; कुषिदस्त्वं तावत्पटसि उपग्राममस्तिः K. P. 7. 2 N. of the weaver caste.

कुषेणी 1 A basket to hold fish (when caught), fish-basket 2 A badly arranged tress of hair.

कुवेल A lotus.

कुशः 1 A kind of grass considered holy and forming an essential requisite of several religious ceremonies; पवित्रायै इमे कुशाः Srāddha Mantra कुशा-पूतं प्रवक्ष्यामि विहरं R. 8. 18. 1. 49, 95. 2 N. of the elder son of Rāma. [He was one of the twin sons of Rāma, born after Sita had been ruthlessly abandoned in the forest; yet he was the elder of the two in point of first seeing the light of this world. He, with Lava, was brought up by the sage Vālmiki, and the two boys were taught to repeat the Ramayana, the epic of the poet. Kusa was made by Rāma king of Kusa and he lived there for some time after his father's death. But the presiding deity of the old capital Ayodhya presented herself to him in his dream and besought him not to slight her. Kusa then returned to Ayodhya; see R. 16. 3-42] —शं Water; as in कुशाय q. v. —Comp. —अग्र the sharp point of a blade of the Kusa grass hence often used in comp. in the sense of 'sharp', 'shrewd' 'penetrating' as intellect कुश्रि a. having a penetrating intellect, sharp, shrewd; (अपि) कुशायद्भे कुशली वरुते R. 5. 4. —अग्रिय a. penetrating, sharp. —अंशु-रीच a ring of Kusa grass worn at religious ceremonies. —आसनं a seat or mat of Kusa grass. —खलं N. of a place in the north of India; V. 1.

कुशल a. 1 Right, proper, good, auspicious; Si. 16. 41; Bg. 18. 10. 2 Happy, prosperous. 3 Able, skilful, clever, proficient, well-versed; with loc. or in comp.; दहनीत्या च कुशलं Y. 1. 313, 2. 181; Ma. 7. 190; R. 3. 12. —लं 1 Welfare, a happy or prosperous condition, happiness; पञ्च कुशलं राज्यं राजाश्रममुनि-भिः R. 1. 58; अथापनः कुशलमन्त्रे वृक्षति

खर Me. 101; अपि कुशलं भवतः 'are you doing well' (how do you do?) 2 Virtue. 3 Cleverness, ability. —Comp. —काम a. desirous of happiness. —मन्त्रः friendly inquiry after a person's health or welfare. —बुद्धि a. wise, intelligent, shrewd, sharp.

कुशलित्व a. (नी f.) Happy, doing well, prosperous; अथ भगवन्लोकायुग्रहाय कुशली काश्यपः S. 5; R. 5. 4; Me. 112.

कुशा 1 A rope. 2 A bridle.

कुशावती N. of a city, the capital of Kusa, Rāma's son; see कुश.

कुक्षिक a. Squint-eyed. —कः N. of the grand-father of Viśvāmitra (or according to some accounts, of the father of विश्वामित्र). 2 A plough-share. 3 Sediment of oil.

कुशी A plough-share.

कुशीलवः 1 A bard, singer; Ma. 8. 65, 102. 2 An actor, a dancer; तत्सर्वं कुशीलवाः संगीतप्रयोगेण भरतमीदितसंपाद-नाय प्रवर्ततां Māl. 1; तत्किमिति चारमयाति कुशीलवैः सह संगीतकं Ve. 1 3 A news-monger. 4 An epithet of Vālmiki.

कुशुभः The water-pot of an ascetic.

कुशूलः 1 Granary, cupboard, store-room; को यन्मो वहुमिः पुनैः कुशूलायुषादकैः H. Pr. 20. 2 A fire made of chaff.

कुशेराय A water-lily, a lotus in general, कुशयकुशेरायस्त्रोदुरस्याः (वशाः) S. 4. 10; R. 6. 18. —यः The Indian crane or Sārasa bird.

कुश्र 9 P. (कुष्णति, कुषित) 1 To tear, extract, pull or draw out; शिवाः कुष्णति मांसानि Bk. 18 12; 17. 10, 7. 95 2 To test, examine. 3 To shine. —With निम्ब to extract, tear, draw out; उपान्तवोर्निष्कुषितं विद्मैः R. 7. 50; Bk. 9. 30; 5. 42; so काकेर्निष्कुषितं श्वभिः कव-लितं गोमयमुद्गीदितं Gangāśhṭaka.

कुषाकुः 1 The son. 2 Fire. 3 An ape, a monkey.

कुषः —लं Leprosy (of which there are 18 varieties); गल्लक्ष्णमिदृशाय च Bh. 1. 90. —Comp. —अरिः 1 sulphur. 2 N. of several plants.

कुक्षि a. (नी f.) —कुक्षित a. Affected with leprosy.

कुष्मांडः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd. 2 A false conception.

कुष्मांडकः A kind of pumpkin gourd.

कुश्र 4 P. (कुस्यति, कुसित) 1 To embrace. 2 To surround.

कुसितः 1 An inhabited country. 2 One who lives on usury; see कुसीद below.

कुसी (सि) दः (Also written as कुशी-पी-द) A money-lender, a usurer. —दे 1 Any loan or thing lent to be repaid with interest. 2 Lending money, usury, the profession of usury; कुसीदाद् दारिद्र्यं पञ्चगवयं विश्वामित्र

Pt. 1. 11; —Ma. 1. 90; 8. 410; Y. 1. 119. —Comp. —पयः usury, usurious interest; any interest exceeding 5 per cent. —बुद्धिः f. interest on money; कुसीदश्चिद्विषयं नास्ति सक्दाहता Ma. 3. 151. कुसीदा A female usurer.

कुसीदायी The wife of a usurer.

कुसीदिकः, कुसीदिन् m. A usurer.

कुसुम 1 A flower; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः कल S. 7. 30. 2 Menstrual discharge.

3 A fruit. —Comp. —अंजनं the calx of brass used as collyrium. —अंजलिः a handful of flowers. —अधिपः, अधिराज् m. the Champaka tree (bearing yellow fragrant flowers); —अवचायः gathering flowers; अन्यत्र सूर्यं कुसुमावचायं कुसुमवाहिमि करोमि सख्यः K. P. 3. —अव-तंसकं a chaplet. —अखः, —आयुधः, —हनुः, —बाणः, —शरः 1 a flowery arrow. 2 N.

of the god of love; अभिनवः कुसुमेष्टुभ्या-पारः Māl. 1 (where the word may also be read as कुसुमेष्टु व्यापारः); तस्मै नमो भगवते कुसुमायुधाय Bh. 1. 1; Rs. 6. 33 Ch. P. 20, 23; R. 7. 61; Si. 8. 70, 3. 2; कुसुमशरणमन्वेन Gīt. 10. —आकर. 1 a garden. 2 a nosegay. 3 vernal season; नन्दनं कुसुमाकरः Bg. 10. 35; so Bv. 1. 48. —आत्मकं saffron. —आसवे 1 honey, 2 a kind of spirituous liquor (prepared from flowers). —उज्ज्वल a. brilliant with blossoms. —काशुकः, —चा-पः, —धम्बन् m. epithets of the god of love; कुसुमचापमतेजयश्चुभिः R. 9. 39; Rs. 6. 27. —चित्त a. heaped with flowers. —पुरं N. of the town of Pātālīputra; कुसुमपुराभियोगं प्रवक्ष्यामीति रामसः Mu. 2. —लता a creeper in blossom. —रापनं a bed of flowers; V. 3. 10. —स्तवकः a nosegay, bouquet; कुसुमस्तवकस्तेव द्वे गती स्तो मन्वसिनां Bh. 2. 33.

कुसुमवती A woman in her courses.

कुसुमित a. Flowered, furnished with flowers.

कुसुमालः A thief.

कुसुमः —भं 1 Safflower; कुसुमारुणं चारु-वेले वसाना Jag; R. 6. 6. 2 Saffron. 3 The water-pot of an ascetic. —भं Gold. —यः Outward affection (compared with the colour of safflower).

कुसुलः A granary, store-house (for corn &c.).

कुसुतिः f. Fraud, cheating, deceit.

कुसुमः 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. 2 The ocean.

कुहः Kubera, the god of riches.

कुहकः A cheat, rogue, juggler.

—क, —का Jugglery, deception. —Comp.

—कार a. conjuring, cheating. —चकित a. afraid of a trick, suspicious, cautious, wary; H. 4. 102. —खनः, —खरः a cock.

कुहनः 1 A mouse. 2 A snake. —नं 1 A small earthen vessel. 2 A glass vessel

कुहना, कुहनिका Interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy (इम).

कुहरं 1 A cavity, hollow; as in नाभिः, आस्य &c. 2 The ear. 3 The throat. 4 Proximity. 5 Copulation. कुहरि 1 Sound in general. 2 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo. 3 A sound uttered in copulation.

कुहः, कुहः f. 1 New moon day, i. e. the last day of a lunar month when the moon is invisible; कृत्यैव गता नविं कुहः N. 4. 57. 2 The deity that presides over this day; Ms. 3. 86. 3 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo पिनेन रोषारुणचक्षुषा सुहः उहस्ताहयत चन्द्रवेदिनी N. 1. 100; उन्मिलति कुहः कुहरिति कलौचालाः विकानां गिरः Gft. 1. -COMP. -कुंठः, -कुखः, -रवः, -शब्दः the (Indian) cuckoo. कु 1 6. A. (कवते, कुवते); 9. U. (कु-ह-नाति, कु-ह-नीते) 1 To sound, make noise, cry out in distress; खगाशुक्रविरेक्ष्य Bk. 14. 20; 1. 20; 14. 5; 15. 26; 16. 29.

कुः f. A female imp.

कुचः The female breast, especially that of a young or unmarried woman; see कुच.

कुचिका, कुची 1 A small brush of hair, a pencil. 2 A key.

कुज 1 P. (कुजति, कुजित) To make any inarticulate sound, hum, coo, warble; कुजंतं राम रामेति मधुरं मधुराक्षरं Rām: प्रसोक्तिको यमपुरं कुज Ku. 3. 32; Rs. 6. 22; R. 2. 12; N. 1. 127. WITH नि, परि or वि to coo, to make an indistinct noise.

कुजः, कुजनं, कुजितं 1 Cooing, warbling. 2 The rattling of wheels.

कुज a. 1 False; as in कुटः सः पूर्वसंज्ञिः Y. 1. 80. 2 Immovable, steady.

-दः, -दं 1 Fraud, illusion, deception. 2 A trick, fraudulent or roguish scheme. 3 A puzzling question, knotty or intricate point, as in कुटलोक्त, कुटान्योक्ति. 4 Falsehood, untruth; oft. used in comp. with the force of an adjective; 'वचनं false or deceitful words; तुला, मानं &c. 5 A summit or peak of a mountain;

वर्षानिव तद्वराकुटवैवाहुर्युग्मिः R. 4. 71, Me. 113. 6 Any projection or prominence. 7 The bone of the forehead with its projections, the crown of the head. 8 A horn. 9 End, corner; Y. 3. 96. 10 Head, chief. 11 A heap, mass, multitude; अन्नकुटं 'a heap of clouds'; so अन्नकुटं 'a heap of food'. 12 A hammer, an iron mallet. 13 A plough-share, the body of a plough. 14 A trap for catching deer. 15 A concealed weapon, as a dagger in a woollen case or a sword in a stick. 16 A water-jar. -दः 1 A house, dwelling. 2 An epithet of

Agastya. -COMP. -असः a false or loaded die; इटाक्षोपविदेविनः Y. 2. 202.

-अगारं an apartment on the top of a house. -अर्थः ambiguity of meaning.

-भावित्ता a tale, fiction. -उपायः a fraudulent plan, trick, stratagem.

-कारः a rogue, a false witness. -कृत् a. 1 cheating, deceiving. 2 forging a document; Y. 2. 70. 3 bribing.

(-m.) 1 a man of the writer caste (काचस्थ). 2 an epithet of Siva.

-कार्षापणः a false कार्षापण q. v. -खड्गः a swordstick. -छद्म m. a cheat.

-तुला a false pair of scales. -धर्म a. where falsehood is considered a duty (as a place, house, country &c.).

-पाकलः bilious, fever to which elephants are subject (हस्तिपातज्वर); अर्चिण वैकुण्ठविद्वत्तारुणः कलमं कदोर इव कुट-पाकलः (अभिहित) Mā. 1. 39; (also sometimes written as कुटपाकलः).

-पातकः a potter, a potter's kiln.

-पाशः, -चयः a trap, snare; R. 13. 39.

-मानं a false measure or weight.

-मोहनः an epithet of Skanda. -यंत्रं a trap, a snare for deer, birds &c.

-युद्धं treacherous or unfair warfare; R. 17. 69. -शाल्मलिः f. m. 1 a species of the Śālmali tree. 2 a kind of tree with sharp thorns (regarded as one of the several instruments-perhaps a club-with which the wicked are tortured in the world of Yama); see R. 12. 95 and Malli. thereon. -शासनं a forged grant or decree. -साक्षिन् m. a false witness. -स्थ a. standing at the top, occupying the highest place (said of a person who stands at the head in a genealogical table). (स्थः) the supreme soul (immovable, unchangeable, and perpetually the same); Bg. 6. 8; 12. 3. -स्वर्णं counterfeit gold.

कुदकं 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. 2 Elevation, prominence. 3 The body of a plough, a plough-share. -COMP. -आख्यानं an invented tale.

कुदशः ind. In heaps or multitudes.

कुदचं-कुदच q. v.

कुण 10 U. (कुणयति-ते, कुणित) 1 To speak, converse 2 To contract, close (said to be Atm. in this sense).

कुणिका 1 The horn of any animal. 2 The peg of a lute.

कुणित a. Shut, closed.

कुडालः Mountain ebony.

कुपः 1 A well; कुपे पश्य पयोनिधायि वरौ युद्धमिति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49; so नितरां नीचोत्सीति त्वं खेदं रूपं मां कदापि कुपाः। अत्यंत-रसहृदयो वतः परेषां एणयहीतासि Bv. 1. 9.

2 A hole, cave, hollow, cavity; as in जघनकूप. 3 A leather oil-vessel. 4 A mast; क्षोणीनौक्ष्वयंदः Dk. 1. -COMP. -अंकः, -अंगः horripilation. -कच्छपः, -मंडकः -की (lit.) a tortoise or frog in a

well. (fig.) an inexperienced person, one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; oft. used as a term of reproach. -चक्रं a water-wheel, a contrivance for raising water from a well चक्रवती-वदिका a bucket or pot attached to the water-wheel to draw up water. चक्रवदिकान्याय see under न्याय.

कुपकः 1 A well (temporary). 2 A hole, cave, cavity. 3 The hollow below the loins. 4 A stake to which a boat is moored. 5 The mast of a ship. 6 A funeral pile. 7 A hole under a funeral pile. 8 A leather oil-vessel. 9 A rock or tree in the midst of a river.

कृपा (वा) रः The ocean.

कूपी 1 A small well. 2 A flask, bottle. 3 The navel.

कुव (व) र a. (सी. f.) 1 Beautiful, agreeable. 2 Hump-backed. -रः, -रं The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed. -रः A hump-backed man. -री 1 A carriage covered with a cloth or blanket. 2 The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed; Vā. 4.

कुरः, -दं Food, boiled rice; इतश्च कुर-च्युतैर्लभ्यं पिदं हस्ति प्रतिपाद्यते मावपुत्रैः Mk. 4.

कुर्चः, -र्वं 1 A bunch of any thing, a bundle. 2 A handful of Kusa grass. 3 A Peacock's feather. 4 The beard; आगतमनश्चास्कारणं सविशेषद्वैतमय जीर्ण-कुर्चोनां U. 4; or प्रसृतित्वमनेन चित्रफलकं लवङ्गचूर्णं तपसानां कर्चुः S. 6. 5 The tip of the thumb and the middle finger brought in contact so as to pinch &c. 6 The upper part of the nose, the part (or hair) between the eyebrows. 7 A brush. 8 Deceit, fraud. 9 Boasting, bragging. 10 Hypocrisy.

-चं 1 The head. 2 A store-room. -COMP. -क्षीरिणः, -कोखरः the cocoa-nut tree.

कुचिका 1 A painting brush or pencil. 2 A key. 3 A bud, blossom. 4 Inappetent milk. 5 A needle.

कुर्च 1 U. (कुर्चति-ते, कुर्चति) 1 To leap, jump. 2 To frolic; वज्रशराधुर्ध्वं सैवकुर्च-विरे तथा Bk. 14. 77, 9; 15. 45. WITH उद् to jump up, leap up.

कुर्चनं 1 Leaping. 2 Playing, sporting. -नी 1 A festival in honour of Kāmadeva, held on the fifteenth day of Chaitra. 2 The full moon day in Chaitra.

कुर्चः The part between the eyebrows.

कुर्चरः 1 The elbow; Si. 20. 19. 2 The knee.

कुर्मः 1 A tortoise; सहैकर्म इवांगानि रक्षद्विपरमात्मनः Ma. 7. 105; Bg. 2. 58

2 Vishnu in his second or Kumānarnat on COMP अवतार the Kārma incarnat on of Vāsinu of Git 1। क्षातरतविपुलतर तव विष्टि पृष्ठ रर
दीश हे ॥ -पृष्ठ, -पृष्ठक 1 the back or shell of a tortoise. 2 a lid or cover of a dish. -राजः Vishnu in his shape of a tortoise in his second incarnation.

कुल 1 A shore, bank; राधाभाषयो-
र्जयति यमुनाकुलं रहःकेलयः Git. 1; नदी बोमन-
कुलभाक् R. 12. 35, 68. 2 A slope,
declivity. 3 Skirt, edge, border,
proximity; कुलायकुलं विमुक्तं तेषु ते N.
1 141. 4 A pond. 5 The rear of
an army. 6 A heap, mound. -COMP.
-चर a. frequenting or grazing on
the banks of a river. -भूः f. the land
on a bank. -हंडकः, -हंडकः an eddy.

कुलंकष a. Tearing away or under-
mining the bank; कुलंकषेव सिद्धः प्रसन्नम-
मस्ततरं च S. 5. 21. -वः The current
or stream of a river. -वा A river.

कुलंधव a. Kissing, i. e. bordering
on the bank of a river.

कुलमुज a. Breaking down banks,
(as rivers, elephants &c.); R. 4. 22.

कुलमुह a. Tearing up or carrying
away the bank; Māl. 5. 19.

कुमांडः A kind of pumpkin gourd,
कुहा A fog, mist.

कु 1. 5 U. (कुणेति-कृते) To hurt,
injure, kill. -II. 8 U. (करोति, कुरुते,
कृत) 1 To do (in general); तात किं
कराम्यहे. 2 To make; गणिकामवरोपमकरोत्
Dk; युणेण चके युवराजशब्दमाह R. 3. 45;
युवराजः कृतः &c. 3 To manufacture,
shape, prepare; कुमकारो घटं करोति; कटं
करोति &c. 4 To build, create; एवं कुरु;
सना कुरु मर्त्यं मोः. 5 To produce, cause,
engender; रतिमुग्रमयार्थमा कुरुते S. 2. 1.
6 To form, arrange; अंजलिं करोति;
स्वोतहस्तकं कृत्वा. 7 To write, compose;
चकार हनरोहं शाखं Pt. 1. 8 To perform,
be engaged in; पूजां करोति. 9 To tell,
narrate; इति बहुविधाः कथाः कुर्वन् &c. 10
To carry out, execute, obey; एवं
क्रियते युष्माद्देशः Māl. 1; or करिष्यामि वच-
स्तव or शासनं मे कुरुष्व &c. 11 To bring
about, accomplish, effect; सत्संगतिः
कथय किं न करोति पुंसां Bh. 2. 23. 12 To
throw or let out, discharge, emit;
मूत्रं कृत्वा to discharge urine, make water;
सो प्रीषं कृत्वा to void excrement. 13 To
assume, put on, take; स्त्रीरूपं कृत्वा;
नानास्त्राणि कुर्वीतः Y. 3. 162. 14 To send
forth, utter; मातुर्गिरिं कृत्वा, कलरवं कृत्वा
&c. 15 To place or put on (with
loc.) कटे हारमकरोत् K. 212; पाणिपुंसि
कृत्वा &c. 16 To entrust (with some
duty), appoint; अयमस्मात् विविधाः कुर्यात्तत्र
तत्र विपश्चितः Ms. 7. 81. 17 To cook
(as food) as in कृतार्थ. 18 To think,
regard, consider; दृष्टिस्तुष्टिं कृतजगत्त्रयसत्त्व-
चारं U 6-19. 19 To take (as in the

hand) कुरु को गरुमेकमयोधन N 4 59
20 To make a so nd as न स्तारुय
कुरुत्य धनं so वपदुःखं स नारु &c 21 To
pass spend (time) वषाण दश चक्र
spent; क्षणं कुरु wait a moment. 22 To
direct towards, turn the attention to,
resolve on; (with loc. or dat.);
तार्धमे कुरुते मनः Ms. 12. 118; नगरमनया
मार्ति न करोति S. 2. 23 To do a thing
for another (either for his advantage
or injury); यदनेन कृतं मयि, असौ किं मे
करिष्यति &c. 24 To use, employ, make
use of; किं तया क्रियते येन्या Pt. 1. 25
To divide, break into parts (with
adverbs ending in वा); द्विधा कृत्वा
to divide into two parts; शतधा कृत्वा, सहस्रधा
कृत्वा &c. 26 To cause to become subject
to, reduce completely to (a particular
condition, with adverbs ending in
सात्); आत्मसात् कृत्वा to subject or appro-
priate to oneself; R. 8. 2; मस्मसात्
कृत्वा to reduce to ashes. This root is
often used with nouns, adjectives
and indeclinables to form verbs from
them, somewhat like the English
affixes 'en' or '(i) fy', in the sense
of 'making a person or thing to be
what it previously is not'; e. g.
कुरुणीकृत्वा to make that which is not
already black, black, i. e. blacken;
सो सेतीकृत्वा to whiten; वनीकृत्वा to solidify;
विरलीकृत्वा to rarefy &c. &c. Sometimes
these formations take place in other
senses also; e. g. कोडीकृत्वा 'to clasp to
the bosom', embrace; मस्मिकृत्वा to reduce
to ashes; प्रवणीकृत्वा to incline, bend;
तृणीकृत्वा to value as little as straw; मदीकृत्वा
to slacken, make slow; सो हलाकृत्वा
to roast on the end of pointed lances;
हलाकृत्वा to please; समवाकृत्वा to spend time
&c. N. B. This root by itself admits
of either Pada; but it is Atm. gene-
rally with prepositions in the follow-
ing senses:— (1) doing injury to;
(2) censure, blame; (3) serving;
(4) outraging, acting violently or
rashly; (5) preparing, changing the
condition of, turning into; (6) recit-
ing. (7) employing, using; see P. 1.
3. 32 and "Student's guide to
Sanskrit composition" § 338. Note.
The root कृ is of the most frequent
application in Sanskrit literature, and
its senses are variously modified, or
almost infinitely extended according
to the noun with which the root is
connected; e. g. पदं कृत्वा to set foot (fig.
also); आश्रमे पदे करिष्यामि S. 4. 19; क्रमेण
कृतं मनं यदुपि तययौवनेन पदं K. 141; मनसा कृत्वा
to think of, meditate; मनसि कृत्वा
to think; दृष्ट्वा मनस्वेवमकरोत् K. 136; or to
resolve or determine; सख्यं, मैत्री कृत्वा
to form friendship with; अस्त्राणि कृत्वा
to practise the use of weapons; दंडं कृत्वा
to inflict punishment हृष्ये कृत्वा to pay

heed to कल कृत्वा to de मनि वद्वि कृत्वा to
thank of ntend mean उत्प कृत्वा to
offe l bat ons of water to the Manes
विर कृत्वा to delay दुर कृत्वा to play on the
lute, नखान कृत्वा to clean the nails, कन्य कृत्वा
to outrage or violate a maiden; विना कृत्वा
to separate from, to be abandoned
by; as in मदनेन विना कृता रतिः Ku. 4 21,
मध्ये कृत्वा to place in the middle, to have
reference to; मध्येकृत्य स्थितं क्रथकैशिकात्
M. 5. 2; वशी कृत्वा to win over, place in
subjection, subdue; चमकृत्वा to cause
surprise; make an exhibition or a
show; सत्कृत्वा to honour, treat with re-
spect; तिर्यक्कृत्वा to place aside. —Caus.
(कारयति-ते) To cause to do, perform,
make, execute &c; आज्ञां कारय रत्नोमि
Bk. 8. 84; भव्यं भूयेन वा कटे का
रयति Sk. —Desid. (चिकीर्षति-ते) to
wish to do &c. With अंगी 1
to accept, betake oneself to; लवंगी
कुर्गीदगीकरोत् Jag.; दक्षिणमाश्रायंगीकृत्य K.
121. 2 to confess, acknowledge, own,
admit. 3 to promise to do, under-
take; किं त्वगीकृतं हस्तजन्तुकुणवच्छाभी जगो
लज्जते Mu. 2. 18. 4 to subdue, make
one's own, favour; Amaru. 52 -अति
to exceed, surpass. -अधि 1 to be
entitled to, have a right; to autho-
rise, to qualify for the discharge of
some duty; नैवायकारिष्यहि वेदवृत्ते Bk. 2
34; Ki. 4. 25. 2 to aim at, have re-
ference to; (अधिकृत्य is often used in
the sense of 'with reference to',
'referring to', 'regarding', 'concern-
ing', 'on the subject of'; ग्रामिसमयमधि-
कृत्यगीयताम् S. 1; शब्दतलानधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S.
2; R. 11. 62.) 3 (A.) to bear; अधिकृत्य
न च हृतिः Bk. 8. 20. 4 to overpower or
subdue, be superior to. 5 to refrain
or desist from. -अनु to do after, fol-
low; especially to imitate (with acc
or gen.); शैलविपस्यानुचकार लक्ष्मी Bk. 2.
8; Ms. 2. 199; दयातया हर्षितवानु कुर्वती K.
10; अनुकरोति भगवतो नारायणस्य 6. -अप 1
to drag away, remove, insult by
dragging away; गोपचक्रे वनास्तीतो Bk. 8.
20. 2 to hurt, injure, wrong, harm,
do harm or injury to (with gen. of
person); न किंचिन्मया तस्यापकर्तुं शक्यं Pt.
1. -अपा 1 to drive away, discard,
remove, dispel; तज्ज्ञेयं तिमिरनयकरोति चद्र
S. 6. 29; न पुत्रास्तस्यमपकरिष्यति Ku. 5.
14. 2 to cast off, reject, put aside,
give up; शिवा भुजलक्ष्मणवाचकार R. 7. 50
-अभ्य 1 to initiate in, 2 to make a
friend of; (see under अभ्यतर). -अल
to adorn, decorate, grace; उभावलंचकत्.
रचितान्यां तपोवनाभूतिपथं गताम्याम् R. 11. 18,
कदनो वदोऽलंकृतो जन्मना S. 1. -आ (Caus)
1 to call, cause to come, invite,
आकारयैनमत्र. 2 to bring near. -आविस्
to manifest or make visible, show,
display; (see under आविस्.) -उप
(Prece उपकरोति) 1 (a) to befriend

serve, assist, favour, help, oblige; (oft. with gen. sometimes loc. of the person obliged); सा लक्ष्मीरपकुरुते यमा परे Bk. 8. 18; आत्मनश्चोपकुरु Me. 101; St. 20. 74; Ms. 8. 394. (b) to attend or wait upon, serve 2 (Pres. उपस्करोति). (a) to adorn, grace, decorate. (b) to make efforts (with gen. of a thing); Bk. 8. 19; 119. (c) to prepare, elaborate, perfect, refine. -उपा 1 to deliver, give. 2 to perform a (preparatory) rite; Ms. 4. 95; see उपाक्रमन् 3 to fetch, bring. 4 to begin. -उरी, उररी, उररी, ऊरी or ऊररी to accept, see अंगीकृ above; R. 15. 70; see उरी also. -विरस् 1 to abuse, revile, condemn, despise. 2 to surpass, excel, conquer; see under विस्. -स्वं to thou anybody (as an insult). -दक्षिणी or -प्रदक्षिणी to walk round something keeping the right side towards it; प्रदक्षिणीकुरुय सद्योदतामीन् S. 4.; प्रदक्षिणीकुरुय हुतं हुताशननन्तरं मरुतंरूपं च । R. 2. 71. -दुस् to act wrongly. -विक् to reproach, revile, condemn; see under विक्. -नमस् to salute, adore; सुनिवयं नमस्कृत्य Sk.; see under नमस्. -नि to injure, wrong. -निस् 1 to remove, drive away; Ms. 11. 53. 2 to break, frustrate; Bk. 15. 54. -निरा 1 to expel, drive away, repudiate; Bk. 6. 100; R. 14. 57. 2 to refute (as an opinion.) 3 to give up, abandon. 4 to destroy completely, annihilate. 5 to revile, condemn, slight. -न्यक् to insult, condemn. -नरा (P.) to reject, disregard, slight, take no notice of; तौ हस्मात् पराकुर्वन्ममत् पुष्पकं प्रति Bk. 8. 50. -परि (परिकरोति) 1 to surround. 2 (परिष्करोति) to adorn, decorate; रथो हेमपरिष्कृतः Mb. (fig.) to refine, polish (as words). -पुरस् 1 to place in front; राजा शकुन्तलां पुरस्कृत्य वक्तव्यः S. 4.; हते जरति गंगेरे प्रस्कृत्य शिवेदिनं Ve. 2. 18; see under पुरस्. -प्र 1 to do, perform, commence (used much in the same sense as कृ); जानक्यपि नरो देवाय करोति विगर्हितं Pt. 4. 35; Bk. 2. 36; Rs. 1. 6; Ms. 8. 54, 60; 8, 239, Amaru. 13. 2 to assault, outrage, insult; Bk. 8. 19. 3 to honour, worship. -प्रति 1 to requite, pay back, repay; पूर्वं कृतार्थो निवापां नार्थं प्रति करोति सः । Rām. 2 to remedy; व्याधिनिश्चयानि ते ज्ञातुं प्रतिकुर्यां हि तत्र वै Mb. 3 to give back, restore, replace; Ms. 9. 285. 4 to retaliate; R. 12. 94. -प्रसायी 1 to confide, believe. 2 to regard as authority, obey; शासनं तस्मिन्प्रति प्रसायीकृतं S. 6. 3 to fix upon, dispense, deal or mete out; दैवेन प्रहृष्टा स्वयं जगति यद्यस्य प्रसायीकृतं Bh. 2. 121. -प्रहृस् to make manifest, display, make visible, show; see under प्रहृस्. -प्रत्युप to requite, return (an obligation). -स्ति to alter, change, affect; निवारयन्ती सति विविच्यते येषां न चेत्तसि

त एव प्रतिः Ku. 1. 59; R. 13. 42. 2 to disfigure, deform; विकृताकृति Ms. 9. 52. 3 to create, produce, effect Ms. 1. 75; नास्य विश्वं विकुरुते दानवाः Mb. 4 to disturb, harm, injure (Atm.); हिनान्यनु-पकुरुणि प्रहृष्टानि विकुरुते R. 17. 58. 5 to utter (sound) विकुर्याणः स्वराण्य Bk. 8. 20. 6 to be faithless (as a wife). -विनि to hurt, injure. -विम 1 to tease, trouble, harass, harm; किं सञ्चालि विम-करोति S. 7; Ku. 2. 1. 2 to wrong, ill-treat; S. 4. 17. 3 to affect, cause a change in; कमपरमवशेन विमकुर्वुः Ku. 6. 95. -व्या 1 to make manifest, clear up; सामन्ते व्याकरवाणि Ch. Up. 2 to propound, explain. 3 to tell, narrate; तन्मे सर्वं भगवान् व्याकरोतु Mb. -सं 1 (संकुर्वते) (a) to commit; ये पञ्चापरपञ्चदोषसंहिताः पापा-नि संकुर्वते Mk. 9. 4. (b) to manufacture, prepare. (c) to do, perform. 2 (संस्कुरुते) (a) to adorn, grace; ककुम् समस्कुरुत माधवनीं Si. 9. 25. (b) to refine, polish; वाग्येका समलं करोति पुरुषं वा संस्कृता वार्धते । Bh. 2. 19; Si. 14. 50. (c) to consecrate by repeating sacred Mantras; Ms. 5. 36. (d) to purify (a person) by scriptural ceremonies, perform purificatory ceremonies over (a person); संवत्सारीमयप्रिया मेधिलेयो यथावि-धि R. 15. 31; Y. 2. 124. -साची to turn aside or askeance; साचीकृता चार-तरेण तस्यै Ku. 8. 68; R. 6. 14. कुकः The throat. कुकजः (रः) A kind of partridge. कुक (कु) लासः A lizard, chameleon. कुकुषाकुः 1 A cock. 2 A peacock. 3 A lizard. -Comp. -ध्वजः an epithet of Kārtikeya. कृकाटिका 1 The raised and straight part of the neck. 2 The back of the neck. कृच्छ्र a. 1 Causing trouble, painful. Ms. 6. 78. 2 Bad, miserable, evil; 3 Wicked, sinful. 4 Being in a difficult or painful situation. -च्छ्रः, -च्छ्रं 1 Difficulty, trouble, hardship, misery, calamity, danger; कृच्छ्रं महतीर्णः R. 14. 6; 13. 77. 2 Bodily mortification, penance, expiation; Ms. 4. 222; 5. 21; 11. 105. -च्छ्रे, कृच्छ्रेण, कृच्छ्रात् With great difficulty, painfully, miserably; लब्धं कृच्छ्रेण स्वयं H. 1. 185. -Comp. -माय a. 1 one whose life is in danger. 2 breathing with difficulty. 3 hardly supporting life. -नाय a. 1 curable with difficulty (as a patient or disease). 2 accomplished with difficulty. कृत् I. 6 P. (कृतति-कृत) 1 To cut, cut off, divide, tear, asunder, cut in pieces, destroy; प्रहृति विधिर्मन्त्रेदी न कृतति जीवितं U. 3. 31, 35; Bk. 9. 42; 15. 97; 16. 15; Ms. 8. 12. WITH अव to cut off, divide, tear

asunder. -उत् 1 to cut off or out, tear out; R. 12. 49; Ms. 11. 105. 2 to back, cut up; उम्कृत्योद्दृष्ट्य कृति Māl. 5. 16. -वि 1 to cut or tear off, tear up; विनासाद्भवस्यत्वेन सुलान्यपि निहृताति Pt. 2. 39; निहृतातिव नानर्ध Bk. 7. 11; महति-कुरुते R. 7. 58. -II 7 P. (कृणाति, कृण) 1 To spin. 2 To surround.

कृत् a. (Generally at the end of comp.). Accomplisher, doer, maker, performer, manufacturer, composer &c.; पाप्, पुण्य, प्रतिमा &c. -m. 1 A class of affixes used to form derivatives (nouns, adjectives &c.) from roots. 2 A word so formed.

कृत a. Done, performed, made, effected, accomplished, manufactur- ed &c. &c.; (p. p. of कृ 8 U.). -सं 1 Work, deed, action; Ms. 7. 197. 2 Service, benefit. 3 Consequence, result. 4 Aim, object. 5 N. of that side of a die which is marked with four points. 6 N. of the first of the four Yugas of the world extend- ing over 1728000 years of men; see Ms. 1. 69 and Kull. thereon; but, according to Mb., over 4800 years of men. 7 The number '4'. -Comp. -अकृत a. done and not done; i. e. done in part but not completed. -अंक 1 marked, branded; Ms. 8. 281. 2 numbered. (-कः) that side of a die which is marked with four points. -अञ्जलि a. folding the hands in sup- plication; Bg. 11. 14; Ms. 4. 154. -अनुकर a. following another's ex- ample, subservient. -अनुसारः custom, usage. -अंत a. bringing to an end, terminating. (-तः) 1 Yama, the god of death; द्वितीयं कृतान्तमिवार्धेन व्याधनमस्य H. 1. 2 fate destiny; हस्तसिन्धुवि न सहते संगतं नो कृतान्तः Me. 105. 3 a demonstrated conclusion, dogma, a proved doctrine. 4 a sinful or inauspicious action. 5 an epithet of Saturn. 6 Saturday. जनकः the sun. -अन्नं 1 cooked food, कृतान्नमुदकं शिपः Ms. 4. 219; 11. 3. 2 digested food. 3 excrement. -अपराध a. guilty, offender, criminal. -अभय a. saved from fear or danger. -अभिषेक a. crowned, inaugurated. -अभ्यास a. practised. -अर्थ a. 1 having gained one's object, successful. 2 satisfied, happy, contented; कृतः कृतार्थोऽस्ति निवारितांशसि Si. 1. 29; R. 8. 3; Ki. 4. 9. 3 clever. (कृतार्थकृति 1 to render fruitful or successful. 2 to make good; कान्तं प्रहृष्टाचारतद्वत्तया कोपः कृतार्थकृतिः Amaru. 15). -अवधान a. careful, attentive. -अवधि a. 1 fixed, appoint- ed. 2 bounded, limited. -अवस्थ a. 1 summoned, caused to be pre- sent. 2 fixed, settled. -अयुध a. 1 armed. 2 trained in the weapons

of arms or missiles; R. 17. 62. —आगम *a.* advanced, proficient. (*-m.*) the supreme soul. —आगसू *a.* guilty, offending, criminal, sinful. —आत्मसू *a.* 1 having control over oneself, self-possessed, of a self-governed spirit. 2 purified in mind. —आभरण *a.* adorned. —आयास *a.* labouring, suffering. —आह्वान *a.* challenged. —उत्साह *a.* diligent, making effort, striving. —उद्वाह *a.* 1 married. 2 making penance by standing with uplifted hands. —उपकार *a.* 1 favoured, befriended, assisted; Ku. 3. 73. 2 friendly. —उपभोग *a.* used, enjoyed. —कर्मेन् *a.* 1 one who has done his work; R. 9. 3. 2 skilful, clever. (*-m.*) 1 the supreme spirit.. 2 a *Sannyāsin*. —काम *a.* one whose desires are fulfilled. —काल *a.* 1 fixed or settled as to time. 2 who has waited a certain time. (*-लः*) appointed time; Y. 2. 184. —कृत्य *a.* 1 who has accomplished his object; Bg 15. 20. 2 satisfied, contented; Sānti. 3. 19. 3 having done his duty. —क्रयः *a.* a purchaser. —क्षण *a.* 1 waiting impatiently for the exact moment; वय सर्वे सोऽक्षः कृतक्षणास्तितमः Pt. 1. 2 one who has got an opportunity. —ज्ञ *a.* 1 ungrateful; Ms. 4. 214; 8. 19. 2 defeating all previous measures. —ब्रूः *a.* a boy on whom the ceremony of tonsure has been performed; Ms. 5. 58, 67. —ज्ञ *a.* 1 grateful; Ms. 7. 209, 210; Y. 1. 308. 2 correct in conduct. (*-ज्ञः*) a dog. —तीर्थ *a.* 1 one who has visited or frequents holy places. 2 one who studies with a professional teacher. 3 fertile in expedients. 4 a guide. —दासः *a.* a servant hired for a stated period, a hired servant. —धी *a.* 1 prudent, considerate. 2 learned, educated, wise; Mu. 5. 20. —निर्णेजिनः *a.* a penitent. —निश्चय *a.* resolute, resolved. —पुत्र *a.* skilled in archery. —पूर्व *a.* done formerly. —प्रतिकृतं assault and counter-assault, attack and resistance; R. 12. 94. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1 one who has made an agreement or engagement. 2 one who has fulfilled his promise. —पुत्रि *a.* learned, educated, wise; Ms. 1. 97; 7. 30. —सुख *a.* learned, wise. —लक्षण *a.* 1 stamped, marked. 2 branded; Ms. 9. 239. 3 excellent, amiable. 4 defined, discriminated. —वर्मन् *m.* a warrior on the side of the Kauravas who with Kripa and Asvatthāman survived the great havoc of the great Bhārati war. He was afterwards slain by Sātyaki. —विद्य *a.* learned, educated. —सूतेति कृतकविशेषः Pt. 4. 43. —सर्वपुत्रितः पूर्वी भिक्षुः कृते जगत् । कृतं कृतविद्यं यम आचरति वेदितुः Pt. 1. 45. —वेत्तव *a.* hired,

paid (as a servant); Y. 2. 164. —वेदिन् *a.* grateful; see कृतज्ञ. —वेश *a.* attired, decorated; गतवति कृतवेशे केशवे कुंजशय्यां Git. 11. —शोभ *a.* 1 splendid. 2 beautiful. 3 handy, dexterous. —शौच *a.* purified. —श्रमः, —परिश्रमः one who has studied; कृतपरिश्रमेति ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mn. 1. I have devoted my time to (spent my labours on) the science of astronomy. —संकल्प *a.* resolved, determined. —संकेत *a.* making an appointment; नामसंकेतं कृतसंकेतं वाद्यते द्रुतं वेणुं Git. 5. —संज्ञ *a.* 1 restored to consciousness or animation. 2 aroused. —संनाह *a.* clad in armour. —सापत्निका *a.* a woman whose husband has married another wife, a married woman having a co-wife or a superseded wife. —हस्त, —हस्तक *a.* 1 dexterous, clever, skilful, handy. 2 skilled in archery. —हस्तता *a.* 1 skill, dexterity. 2 skill in archery or generally in handling arms; कौरवे कृतहस्तता पुनरियं देवे यथा सीरिणि Ve. 6. 12; Mv. 6. 41. —कृतक *a.* 1 Done, made, prepared; (opp. नैसर्गिक); यद्यकृतकं तत्तद्विषयं Nyāya-Sūtra. 2 Artificial, done or prepared artificially; अकृतकविधि सर्वाणिगमाकरपजातं R. 18. 52. 3 Feigned, pretended, false, sham, assumed; कृतककलहं कृत्वा Mu. 3; Ki. 8. 46. 4 Adopted (as a son &c.); oft. at the end of comp. also; यद्यप्येते कृतकतनयः कांतया वर्धन्ते मे (बालमंदारवृक्षः) Me. 75; सोऽपि न पुनःकृतकः पदवीं श्रुते (जहाति) S. 4. 13. —कृतं *ind.* Enough, no more of; away; (with instr.); अथवा कृतं संदेहेन S. 1; अथवा निप कृतं R. 11. 41; कृतमथेन U. 4. —कृति *f.* 1 Doing, manufacturing, making, performing. 2 Action, deed. 3 Creation, work, composition; (तौ) स्वकृतिं गायमानस कविप्रथमपद्धति R. 15. 33, 64, 69; N. 22. 155. 4 Magic, enchantment. 5 Injuring, killing. 6 The number '20'. —COMP. —करः an epithet of Ravana. —कृतिन् *a.* 1 One who has done his work or gained his end, satisfied, contented, happy, successful; यस्य कीरेण कृतिनो वयं च सुवनानि च U. 1. 32; न सख्यनिर्जित्य रघुं कृती भवान् R. 3. 51; 12. 64. 2 (Hence) Lucky, fortunate, blessed; S. 1. 24; S. 7. 19. 3 Clever, competent, able, expert, skilful, wise, learned; तं सुप्रशक्तीकृतं कृती R. 11. 29; Ku. 2. 10; Ki. 2. 9. 4 Good, virtuous, pure, pious; तावदेव कृतिनामपि स्फुरत्येव निर्मलनिर्वेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 56. 5 Following, obeying, doing what is enjoined. —कृते-कृतेन *ind.* (with gen. or in comp.) For for the sake of on account of कृतीनां प्राणाणां कृते Bh. 3

36; काव्यं यशसेऽर्पिते K. P. 1; Bg 1. 35; Y. 1. 216; S. 6. —कृतिः *f.* 1 Skin, hide (in general) 2 Especially, the hide of an antelope on which a religious student sits 3 The bark of the birch-tree used for writing upon &c. 4 The birch-tree 5 One of the lunar mansions, Pleiades. —COMP. —वासः, —वाससू *m.* an epithet of Siva; स कृतिवासस्तपसे यतात्मा Ku. 1. 54; M. 1. 1. —कृतिका (pl.) 1 The third of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms, (consisting of 6 stars, the Pleiades) 2 The six stars represented as nymphs acting as nurses to Kārtikeya, the god of war. —COMP. —तनयः, —पुत्रः, —सुतः epithets of Kārtikeya. —भवः the moon. —कृत्स्न *a.* 1 Working well, able to work, powerful. 2 Clever, skilful. —स्तुः A mechanic, an artist. —कृत्य *a.* 1 What should or ought to be done, right, proper, fit 2 Feasible, practicable. 3 Who may be seduced from allegiance, treacherous; Rāj. T. 6. 247. —स्तु 1 What ought to be done, duty, function, Ms. 2. 237; 7. 67. 2 Work, business, deed, commission; बहुकृत्यं Me. 114, अयोध्याकृत्यैः S. 7. 34. 3 Purpose, object, end; कृजद्विपदितवशाकृत्यं R. 2. 12; Ku. 4. 15. 4 Motive, cause. —स्त्य *a.* class of affixes used to form potential (future) passive participles, these are तस्य, अनीय, य and लभिम. —स्त्या 1 Action, deed. 2 Magic. 3 A female deity to whom sacrifices are offered for destructive and magical purposes. —कृत्रिम *a.* 1 Artificial, fictitious, not spontaneous, acquired; निम्नं, शत्रु &c.; R. 13. 75; 14. 37. 2 Adopted (as a child); see below. —नः, —पुत्रः an artificial or adopted son; one of the 12 kinds of sons recognised by the Hindu law; he is a grown up son adopted without the consent of his natural parents; cf. कृत्रिमः स्वात्स्वयं दत्त Y. 2. 131; cf. also Ms. 9. 169. —न 1 A kind of salt. 2 A kind of perfume. —COMP. —धूपः-धूपकः incense, a kind of perfume. —पुत्रः see कृत्रिम. —पुत्रकः a doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. —भूमि *f.* an artificial floor. —वनं *a.* park, garden. —कृतस् *ind.* An affix added to numerals to denote 'fold' or 'times', e. g. अष्टकृतः eight times, eight-fold, so दश, पंच &c. —कृतसं 1 Water. 2 A multitude. —स्तः Sin. —कृतस *a.* All. whole. entire : पदः कृतसः S. 2. 15 Bg 3. 29 Ms. 1. 105. 5. 42

कृतञ्ज A plough.
कृतञ्ज Cutting, cutting off, dividing,
tearing asunder.

कृपः The maternal uncle of अश्वत्थामन्. [He was born of the sage Saradvat by a nymph called Janapadi, but along with his sister Kripa, also born from the nymph, he was brought up by Santanu. He was proficient in the science of archery. In the great war he sided with the Kauravas, and after all had been slain, he was given an asylum by the Pandavas. He is one of the seven Chirajivins.]

कृपा a. 1 Poor, pitiable, wretched, helpless; राजपुत्रस्य समस्ते पात्राश्च कृपाः प्रजाः U. 4. 25. 2 Void of judgment, unable or unwilling to discriminate or to do a thing; कानार्ता हि प्रकृतिकृपा-भेदाच्चेतनेषु Me. 5; so जराजीविभ्यश्चसमगृह्य-लेषकृपाः Bh. 3. 17. 3 Low, mean, vile; Bg. 2. 49; Mu. 2. 18; Bh. 2. 49. 4 Miserly, stingy. —जं Wretchedness. —जः A miser; कृपेण समी दत्ता धुवि कोऽपि न विद्यते । अलक्षणेन विद्यानि यः परेभ्यः प्रयच्छति Vyāsa. —COMP. —धी, —इद्धि a. little or low minded. —वत्सल a. kind to the poor.

कृपा Pity, tenderness, compassion; कृपाकवीः इतो विद्युते निधुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26; Sānti. 4. 19; सकृपे kindly.

कृपाणः 1 A sword; स पातु यः केसरिणोः कृपाणः Vikr. 1. 1; कृपाणस्य कृपाणस्य च केवल-माकारतो मेघः Subhāsh. 2 A knife.

कृपाणिका A dagger, knife.

कृपाणी 1 A pair of scissors. 2 A dagger.

कृपाळ a. Merciful, compassionate, kind.

कृपी The sister of कृप and wife of Droṇa. —COMP. —पतिः an epithet of Droṇa.

कृपीट 1 Underwood, forest wood.

2 Wood, firewood. 3 Water. 4 The belly. —COMP. —पालः 1 a rudder. 2 the ocean. 3 air, wind. —योनिः fire.

कृमि a. Full of worms, wormy. —निः

1 A worm, an insect in general; कृमिकृलचितं Bh. 2. 9. 2 Worms (disease).

3 An ass. 4 A spider. 5 The lac (dye).

—COMP. —कोशः, —कोषः the cocoon of a silk-worm. —उदयं silken cloth.

—जं, —जगं agallochum, aloe wood.

—जा lac, the red dye produced by insects. —जलजः, —वारिकृदः a

shell-fish, an animal (fish, &c.) living in a shell. —पर्वतः, —शैलः an ant-hill.

—फलः the Udumbara tree. —शंकाः the fish living in the conch. —शुक्तिः f. 1 a bivalve shell. 2 the animal living in it. 3 an oyster.

कृमिण or कृमिल a. Having worms, wormy.

कृमिल A fruitful woman.

कृश् 4 P. (कृषति, कृष्ट). 1 To become lean or emaciated. 2 To wane (as the moon). —Caus. To emaciate.

कृश a. (Compar. कशीयत्; superl. कशीष्ट). 1 Lean, weak, feeble, emaciated; कृशस्तुः कृशोदृति &c. 2 Small, little, minute (in size or quantity); इहदपि न वाच्यः कृशवनः Bh. 2. 28 3 Poor, insignificant; Ms. 7. 208. —COMP. —अक्षः a spider. —अक्ष a. lean, thin. (—गी) 1 a woman with a slender frame. 2 the Priyangu creeper. —उद्वर a. thin-waisted; V. 5. 16.

कृशला Hair (of the head).

कृशस्तुः Fire; इतोः कृशस्तुप्रतिमाद्विधेयि R. 2. 49; 7. 24; 10. 74; Ku. 1. 51; Bh. 2. 107. —COMP. —रेतश्च m. an epithet of Siva.

कृशाश्विन् m. An actor.

कृष I. 6. U. (कृषति-ते, कृष्ट) To plough, make furrows.—II. 1 P.

(कृषति, कृष्ट) To draw, drag, pull, drag away, tear; प्रसङ्गं सिंहः क्लिष्टं तं चक्रे R. 2. 27; V. 1. 19. 2 To draw towards oneself, attract; Bk. 15. 47; Bg. 15. 7. 3 To lead or conduct as an army; स रत्नं नदतीं कर्षन् R. 14. 32. 4 To bend (as a bow);

नावायतकृष्टशार्ङ्गः R. 5. 50. 5 To become master of, subdue, vanquish, over-

power; बलवानिन्द्रियग्रानो विद्वंसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215; नरः स्वस्थाननासाय गजैर्दमयि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. 6 To plough, till;

अदुलोमकृष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रतिशोऽनं कर्षति Sk. 7 To obtain, get; कुलसंख्यां च गच्छति कर्षति च महारथः Mb. 8 To take away from, de-

prive one of (with two acc.). —With अप 1 to draw back or away,

pull off, take or drag away or off, drag out, extract; दैताग्रमिन्नपकृष्य निरी-

क्षते च Rs. 4. 14; R. 16. 55. 2 To re-

move; U. 1. 8. 3 To lessen, diminish. —अव to draw, draw away from.

—आ 1 to draw, draw towards, drag, pull, extract (fig. also); केहेनाकृष्य

उच्यते H. 1. 109; S. 1. 33; दुरमसुवा

सारणेन वयमाकृष्टाः S. 1; Amaru. 2. 72;

Ku. 2. 59; R. 1. 23. 2 to bend (as a bow); S. 3. 5; Si. 9. 40. 3 to

extract, borrow; H. Pr. 9. 4 to

snatch, take by force; Bk. 16. 30. 5

to supply a word or words from an

other rule or sentence. —उद्व 1 to

draw or pull up, extricate; अंगदकोटि-

लक्षं प्रलेखयत्कृष्य R. 6. 14; Si. 13. 60. 2

to enhance, increase. —नि to sink

down, lessen, diminish. —निष् 1 to

draw or pull out. 2 to extort, exact, snatch or take by force; निष्कृष्यर्थं

चक्रे कृषेत् R. 5. 26. —परि to draw, pull, drag. —प्र 1 to draw away, pull,

attract. 2 to lead (as an army). 3 to

bend (as a bow). 4 to increase. —वि

1 to draw, pull. 2 to bend (as a

bow); शरासनं तेन विकृष्यतामिदं S. 6. 28.

—विम to remove. —संनि to bring near.

कृषकः 1 A ploughman, husband-

man. 2 A plough-share. 3 An ox.

कृषाणः, कृषिकः A ploughman, hus-

bandman.

कृषिः f. 1 Ploughing. 2 Agricul-

ture, husbandry; चीवते बालिशस्यापि

सर्वज्ञपातिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3; कृषिः कृषिः-

कृष्या Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90, 3. 64, 10.

79; Bg. 18. 44.—COMP. —कर्मन् n.

agriculture. —जीविन् a. living by

husbandry. —कले agricultural produce

or profit; Me. 16. —सेवा agriculture,

husbandry.

कृषीवलः One who lives by hus-

bandry, a farmer; कृषे चापि कृषीवलः

Y. 1. 276; Ms. 9. 38.

कृष्करः An epithet of Siva.

कृष्ट a. 1 Drawn, pulled, dragged,

attracted. 2 Ploughed.

कृष्टिः A learned man. —f. 1 Draw-

ing, attracting. 2 Ploughing, culti-

vating the soil.

कृष्ण a. 1 Black, dark, dark-blue.

2 Wicked, evil. —रगः 1 The black

colour. 2 The black antelope. 3 A

crow. 4 The (Indian) cuckoo. 5 The

dark half of a lunar month, (from

full to new moon). 6 The Kali age.

7 Vishnu in his eighth incarnation,

both as the son of Vasudeva and

Devaki [Krishna], is the most celebrated

hero of Indian mythology and the most

popular of all the deities. Though the

real son of Vasudeva and Devaki and

thus a cousin of Kamsa, he was, for all

practical purposes, the son of Nanda

and Yaroda, by whom he was brought

up and in whose house he spent his

childhood. It was here that his divine

character began to be gradually dis-

covered, when he easily crushed the

most redoubtable demons, such as Baka,

Putana &c., that were sent to kill him

by Kamsa, and performed many other

feats of surprising strength. The chief

companions of his youth were the Gopis

or wives of the cowherds of Gokula,

among whom Radha was his special

favourite; (cf. Jayadeva's Gita-

govinda). He killed Kamsa, Naraka,

Kesin, Arishtha and a host of other

powerful demons. He was a particu-

lar friend of Arjuna, to whom he acted

as charioteer in the great war, and his

staunch support of the cause of the

Pandavas was the main cause of the

overthrow of the Kauravas. On several

critical occasions, it was Krishna's as-

sistance and inventive mind that stood

the Pandavas in good stead. After the

general destruction of the Yadavas at

Prabhāsa, he was killed unintentionally

by a hunter named Jaras who shot him

with an arrow mistaking him at a dis-

tance for a deer. He had more than

16000 wives, but Rukmini and Satya-

bhama, (as also Radha) were his favou-

rites. He is said to have been of a

dark-blue or cloud-like colour of

कहिरिय मालिनतरं तव कृष्ण मनोपि भविष्यति वृत्त
Git 8. His son was Pradyumna.]
8 N. of Vyāsa, the reputed author of
the Mahābhārata. 9 N. of Arjuna.
10 Aloe wood. -कृष्ण 1 Blackness,
darkness (moral also). 2 Iron. 3
Antimony. 4 The black part of the
eye 5 Black pepper. 6 Lead.
-COMP. -अयुक् *n.* a kind of sandal-
wood. -अचलः an epithet of the
mountain Rāivataka -अजिनः the
skin of the black antelope. -अयस्
n. -अयस्, -आमिषं iron, crude or
black iron. -अध्वन्, -आध्वम् *m.* fire.
-अह्मनी the 8th day of the dark half
of Śrāvapa when Kṛṣṇa was born;
also called गोकुलाह्मनी. -आवासः the
holy fig-tree. -उदरः a kind of snake.
-कद्दं a red lotus. -कर्मन् *a.* of black
deeds, criminal, wicked, depraved,
guilty. -काकः a raven. -कायः a
buffalo. -काष्ठं a kind of sandal-wood,
agallochum. -कोहलः a gambler.
-गतिः fire; आवापने कृष्णगतिं सहायं R. 6.
42 -ग्रीवः N. of Śiva. -तारः 1 a spe-
cies of antelope (in general). -देहः
a bee. -धनं money got by foul
means. -द्वेपायनः N. of Vyāsa; तमहम-
रात्मकृष्णं कृष्णद्वेपायनं वेदे Ve. 1. 3. -पक्षः
the dark half of a lunar month.
-सुगः the black antelope; सुगे कृष्ण-
सुगस्य वामनयनं कङ्कद्वेपायां सुगी S. 6. 16.
-सुखः, -वचनः, -वदनः the black-faced
monkey. -सुखवेदः the Taittirīya or
black Yajurveda -लोहः the load-
stone. -वर्णः 1 black colour. 2 N. of
Rāhu. 3 a Śūdra. -वर्त्मन् *m.* 1 fire;
R 11. 42; Ms. 2. 94. 2 N. of Rāhu.
3 a low man, profligate, black-
guard. -वेणा N. of river. -शकुनिः a
crow. -शारः, -सारः the spotted ante-
lope; कृष्णशरी दशरथस्यैव चाधिप्यकाशुके S.
1. 6. -भृगः a buffalo. -सारथिः an
epithet of Arjuna.

कृष्णकं The hide of the black ante-
lope.

कृष्णलः The Gunjā plant. -लं Its
berry.

कृष्णा 1 N. of द्रौपदी, wife of the
Pandavas; Ki. 1. 26. 2 N. of a river
in the Deccan that joins the sea at
Masulipattam.

कृष्णिका Black mustard.

कृष्णिमन् *m.* Blackness.

कृष्णी A dark night.

कृ I. 6 P. (किरति, कीर्ण) 1 To scatter,
throw about, pour out, cast, disperse;
समस्तशिरसि चंचलचक्षुःश्रद्धासुपरि शरतुवारं
कोप्यय वीरपोतः किरति U. 5. 2; 6. 1;
दिशि दिशि किरति सजलकणजालं Git. 4; S.
1. 7; Anaru. 11. 2 To strew, cover
or fill with; Bk. 3. 5, 17. 42. -WITH
अप 1 to scatter, cast about; अप-
किरति कुम्भे Sk. 2 to scrape with the feet
(for food abode &c), through joy
(amid of quadrupeds and birds) (the

form in this sense is अपस्किरते): अप-
स्किरते वृषो हृष्टः कुकुटो भक्षार्थी वा आश्वार्थी च
Sk. -अप 1 to cast off, reject, repudia-
te. -अव 1 to scatter, throw; अवाकिरन्नाल-
लताः प्रक्षलिः R. 2. 10. -आ 1 to spread
round. 2 to dig up. -उद् 1 to scatter
upwards, throw up; R. 1. 42. 2 to
dig up, excavate. 3 to engrave,
carve, sculpture; उत्कीर्णा इव वासयष्टिषु
निशानिप्रालसा बर्हिषः V. 3. 2; R. 4. 59.
-उप (उपस्किरति) to cut, hurt or injure.
-परि 1 to surround; परिकीर्णा परिवदिनी
सुनेः R. 8. 35. 2 to hand or give over,
deliver; महीं महेच्छः परिकीर्यं सुतो R. 18.
33. -प्र 1 to scatter, throw, pour out;
प्रकीर्णः दुष्पणां हरिचरणशोरजलिरयं Ve. 1. 2.
2 to sow, as seed. -प्रति (प्रतिस्किरति) to
hurt, injure, tear; उरोविदारं प्रतिचस्करे
नखैः St. 1. 47. -वि 1 to scatter, throw
about, strew or spread about; Ku. 3.
61; Ki. 2. 59; Bk. 13; 14. 25. -विनि
1 to throw, abandon, cast off; Ku. 4.
6 -सम् 1 to mix, commingle or mix
together. -समुद् 1 to perforate, bore,
pierce; R. 1. 4. -II 9 U. (कृणाति,
कृणीति) To injure, hurt, kill.

कृत् 10 U. (कीर्तयति, कीर्तित) 1 To
mention, repeat, utter; नाप्ति कीर्तितं एव
R. 1. 87; Ms. 7. 167, 2. 124. 2 To
tell, recite, declare, communicate;
Ms. 3. 36, 9. 42. 3 To name, call.
4 To praise, glorify, commemorate;
अपप्रथमुणां प्रातुरचिकीर्तनं विक्रमं Bk. 15.
72; Pt. 1. 4.

कृष् 1. A. (कल्पते, कृष्) 1 To be fit
or adequate for, result in, bring
about, accomplish, produce, tend to;
(with dat.); कल्पसे रक्षणाय S. 5. 5;
पश्चाद्युत्तरपक्षभारं कल्पते विश्रमाय V. 3. 1;
विभावरी यद्यकृष्णं कल्पते Ku. 5. 44, 6. 29;
5. 79; Me. 55. R. 5. 13, 8. 40; S. 6.
23; Bk. 22. 21. 2 To be well manag-
ed or regulated, to succeed. 3 To be-
come, happen, occur; कल्पिष्यते हरेः
प्रतिः Bk. 16. 12; 9. 44, 45. 4 To be
prepared, be ready; चकृते चाश्व-
कुञ्जं Bk. 14. 89. 5 To be favour-
able to, subserve. 6 To partake of.
-Caus. 1 To prepare, arrange, fit
out. 2 To settle, fix. 3 To divide. 4
To provide or furnish with. 5 To
consider. -WITH अव 1 to result in,
tend to, accomplish; (with dat.).
-आ (Caus.) to adorn, decorate.
-उप 1 to result in, lead to, (with
dat.); Ms. 3. 202. 2 to be prepared
or ready at hand; Ms. 3. 208; 8. 333.
-परि (Caus.) 1 to decide, determine,
fix upon. 2 to prepare, get ready.
3 to endow with; S. 2. 9. -प्र 1 to
happen, occur. 2 to be successful
(Caus) 1 to invent, devise plan
(schemes &c) 2 to prepare, make

ready. -वि 1 to doubt, be doubtful.
(Caus.) to doubt. -सं (Caus.) 1 to
resolve, determine, settle. 2 to intend,
propose. -समुप 1 to get ready.

कृत *p. p.* 1 Prepared, done, got
ready, equipped; कृतविवाहवेया R. 6. 10
decked in her nuptial attire. 2 Cut,
pared; कृतकेशनखस्रश्च Ms. 4. 35. 3
Caused, produced. 4 Fixed, settled.
5 Thought of, invented. -COMP.
-कीला a title-deed. -दूपः frank-in-
cense.

कृतिः *f.* 1 Accomplishment; suc-
cess. 2 Invention, contrivance. 3
Arranging.

कृतिक *a.* Bought, purchased.

कैकयः (pl.) N. of a country and
its people; मगधकोसलकैकयशासिनां दुहितरः
R. 9. 17.

केकर *a.* (री *f.*) Squint-eyed. -र
A squint eye; cf. अकिकर. -COMP.
-अक्ष *a.* squint-eyed.

केका The cry of a peacock; केका-
मिर्नलिकंडस्तिरयति वचनं ताडयादुच्छिखंडः Māl
9. 30; पद्मजसंवादिनीः केकाः R. 1. 39, 7
69, 13. 27, 16. 64; Me. 22; Bh
1. 35.

केकाफलः, -केकिकः, -केकिन् *m.* A
peacock; इतः केकिकीडाकलकलरवः पद्मलक्ष्मा
Bh. 1. 37.

केणिका A tent.

केतः 1 A house, abode. 2 Living,
habitation. 3 A banner. 4 Will, in-
tention, desire.

केतकः 1 N. of a plant; प्रतिमास्य
वनानि केतकानां Ghat. 15. 2 A banner
—कं A flower of the Ketaka plant,
केतकैः सुचिभिः Me. 24, 23; R. 6. 17,
13. 16. -की 1 N. of a plant (=केतक),
हस्तिमिव विषते सुचिभिः केतकीनां Rs. 2. 23
2 A flower of that plant; Ra. 2.
20, 24.

केतनं 1 A house, an abode; अकलित-
महिमानः केतनं मेगलानां Māl. 2. 9; मम मरणमेव
वरमातिदित्युकेतना Git. 7. 2 An invitation,
summons. 3 Place, site. 4 A flag,
banner; मयं भीमं मरुता भवतो रथकेतनं Ve
2. 23; Si. 14. 28; R. 9. 39. 5 A sign,
symbol; as in मकरकेतन. 6 An in-
dispensable act (also religious),
निवासांजलिदानेन केतनैः श्राद्धकर्मभिः । तस्योपकरे
शुक्रस्त्वं किं जीवन् किमुतान्धया Ve. 3. 16.

केतित *a.* 1 Called, summoned 2
Dwelt, inhabited.

केतुः 1 A flag, banner; चीतांशुकानि
केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. 2 A
chief, head, leader, foremost, any
eminent person (oft. at the end of
comp.); मनुष्यवानां मनुष्यशक्तिं R. 2. 83,
कुलस्य केतुः स्तीतस्य (राशवः) Rām. 3 A
comet, meteor; Ms. 1. 38. 4 A sign,
mark 5 Brightness, clearness 6 A
ray of light. 7 The descending node
dared as the ninth planet, and

the body or trunk of the demon Rāhu; कदारः स केतुश्चंद्रमसं पूर्णमंडलनिधानी Mu. 1. 6. -Comp. -ग्रहः the descending node. -भः a cloud. -रश्मिः f. a flagstaff; R. 12. 103. -रत्नं lapis lazuli, (also called वैद्युतं). -वसनं a flag.

कदारः 1 A field under water; meadow. 2 A basin for water round the root of a tree. 3 A mountain. 4 A particular mountain forming part of the Himalayas (modern Kedār). 5 A form of Siva. -Comp. -खंडं a small dyke, earth raised to keep out water. -नाथः a particular form of Siva.

केदारः 1 The head. 2 The skull. 3 A cheek. 4 A joint.

केनिपातः A rudder, helm, a large oar used as a rudder.

केन्द्रं 1 The centre of a circle. 2 The argument of a circle. 3 Distance of a planet from the first point of its orbit in the 4th, 7th or 10th degree.

केयूरः -रं A bracelet worn on the upper arm, an armlet; केयूरः न विषुषयंति दुष्टं हारः न चंद्रोज्ज्वलाः Bh. 2. 19; R. 6. 68; Ku. 7. 69. -रः A kind of coitus.

केरलः (pl.) N. of a country (in the south of India, the modern Malabar) and its inhabitants; Mā. 6. 19; R. 4. 54. -ली f. 1 A woman of the Kerala country. 2 Astronomical science.

केद 1 P. (कलति, कलित) 1 To shake. 2 To sport, be frolicsome.

केलकः A dancer, tumbler.

केलासः Crystal.

केलिः m. f. 1 Play, sport. 2 Amorous sport, pastime; केलिचलन-णिकुंडल &c. Gīt. 1; हरिश्चंद्र सुधवधुनिकरे विलासिनि विलासति केलिरे *ibid.*; राधायाध-वार्जयति यमुनाक्षले केलिकयः *ibid.*; Amaru. 7. Ms. 8. 357; Rā. 4. 17. 3 Joke, jest, mirth. -लिः f. The earth. -Comp. -कला 1 sportive skill, wantonness, amorous address. 2 the lute of Sarasvatī. -किलः the confidential companion of the hero of a drama (a kind of विदूषक or buffoon). -किलावती Rati, wife of the god of love. -कीजः a camel. -कुचिका a wife's younger sister. -कुपित a. angry in sport; Ve. 1. 2. -कोपः an actor, a dancer. -ग्रहं, -निकेतनं, -मंदिरं, -सदनं a pleasure-house, a private apartment; Amaru. 8. -नागरः a sensualist. -पर a. sportive, wanton, amorous. -मुखः joke, sport, pastime. -वृक्षः a species of Kadamba tree. -शयनं a pleasure-couch, sofa; केलिश-यनमनुयात Gīt. 11. -शुषिः f. the earth.

-सचिवः a boon companion, confidential friend.

केलिकः The Asoka tree.

केली 1 Play, sport. 2 Amorous sport. -Comp. -पिकः a cuckoo kept for pleasure. -वनी a pleasure-park, pleasure-grove. -शुकः a parrot kept for pleasure.

केवल a. 1 Peculiar, exclusive, uncommon. 2 Alone, mere, sole, only, isolated; स हि तस्य न केवलां श्रियं प्रतिपेदे सकलाद् गुणानपि R. 8. 5; न केवलानां वसतां वसतिमेवेति नां कामदुष्टां वसतां 2. 63; 15. 1; Ku. 2. 34. 3 Whole, entire, absolute, perfect. 4 Bare, uncovered (as ground); Ku. 5. 12. 5 Pure, simple, unmingled, unattended (by anything else); कर्तव्यं केवला नीतिः R. 17. 47. -रं ind. Only, merely, solely, entirely, absolutely, wholly; केवलनिद-देव पृच्छामि K. 155; न केवलं-अपि not only-but; वसु तस्य विभोर्न केवलं गुणवशापि परप्रयो-जना R. 8. 31; cf. also 3. 19, 20, 31. -Comp. -आत्मन् a. one whose essence is absolute unity; Ku. 2. 4. -नैयायिकः a mere logician (not proficient in any other branch of learning); so व्याकरण.

केवलतस् ind. Simply, solely, wholly, purely, merely.

केवलिन a. (नी f.) 1 Alone, only. 2 Devoted to the doctrine of absolute unity of the spirit.

केशः 1 Hair in general; विश्वंकेशासु परेषुमिदं Ku. 5. 68. 2 Especially, the hair of the head; केशेषु पृथिव्या or केशयाहं दुष्यते Sk. 1; सुकेश्या Ms. 7. 91; केशव्यपरो-पणादिव R. 3. 56; 2. 8. 3 The mane of a horse or lion. 4 A ray of light. 5 An epithet of Varuṇa. 6 A kind of perfume. -Comp. -अंतः 1 the tip of the hair. 2 long hair hanging down, a lock or tuft of hair. 3 cutting of the hair as a religious ceremony; Ms. 2. 65. -उच्चयः much or handsome hair. -कर्मन् n. dressing or arranging the hair (of the head). -कलापः a mass or quantity of hair. -कीटः a. seized by the hair. -ग्रहः -ग्रहणं pulling the hair, seizing (one) by the hair (both in amorous sports and in fighting); केशग्रहः खलु वदा दुष्टात्मजायाः Ve. 3. 11, 29; Me. 50; so यत्र तेषु केश-ग्रहः K. 8 (that is, not in battles). -क्षं morbid baldness. -च्छिद् m. a hair-dresser, barber. -जाहः the root of the hair. -पक्षः, -पक्षाः, -हस्तः much (or ornamented) hair; तं केशपात्रं प्र-भीक्ष्य कुर्वन्तलभियन् विविधैर्ल चमयैः Ku. 1. 48; 7. 57; cf. कचपक्ष, कचहस्त &c. -बंधः a hair-band. -दुः, -शुभिः f. the head or any other part of the body on which hair grows. -प्रसाधनी, -मार्जकं, -मार्जनं a comb. -रचना dressing the hair. -वेष्टः a tress or fillet of hair

केशवः 1 A goat. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 A bug. 4 A brother.

केशव a. Having much, fine or luxuriant hair. -वः An epithet of Vishnu; केशव जय जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1, केशवं पतिवं इन्द्रा पठिष्या इत्येतिभ्यः Subhāsh. -Comp. -आयुधः the mango tree. (-यं) a weapon of Vishnu. -आलयः, -आ-वासः the Asvattha tree.

केशाकेशि ind. 'Hair to hair', (fighting) by pulling each other's hair; केशाकेशमभवदुद्धं रक्षसां वानरैः सह Mb. 1. 2. 283.

केशिक a. (की f.) Having fine or luxuriant hair.

केशिन् m. 1 A lion. 2 N. of a Rākshasa slain by Kṛishna. 3 N. of another Rākshasa who carried Uvasenā and who was slain by Indra. 4 An epithet of Kṛishna. 5 One having fine hair. -Comp. -निदु-द्धनः, -मथनः epithets of Kṛishna; Bg. 18. 1.

केशिनी 1 A woman with a beautiful braid of hair. 2 N. of the wife of Visrāvas and mother of Rāvaṇa and Kumbhakarna.

केस (श) रः, -रं 1 The mane (as of a lion); न हृदयद्वारेण गजान्धुगच्छते विलो-लजिह्वश्लिवायकेसरः Ma. 1. 14; S. 7. 14. 2 The filament of a flower; नीपं हृद्ग-हरितकपिशं केसरेवर्द्धते Me. 21; S. 6. 17; M. 2. 11; R. 4. 67; Si. 9. 47. 3 The Bakula tree; एतासोऽक्षलकिञ्चलयः केसराश्च कांतः Ms. 78; Ku. 2. 55. 4 The Punnāga tree. 5 The fibre (as of a mango fruit). -रं A flower of the Bakula tree; R. 9. 36. -Comp. -अन्तः an epithet of the mountain Meru. -वरं saffron.

केस (श) रिन् m. 1 A lion; अनुहं कुर्वते वनजनिं न हि गोमातुस्तानि केसरी Si. 16. 25; यदुर्वरः केसरिणं ददर्श R. 2. 29; S. 7. 3. 2 The best, excellent, or most prominent of a class (at the end of comp.; cf. कुंजर, सिंह &c.). 3 A horse. 4 The citron plant. 5 The Punnāga tree. 6 N. of the father of Hanumat. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet of Hanumat.

के 1 P. (कायति) To sound. केशुकं A flower of the केशुक tree. केकयः The king of the Kekayas; see केकय.

केकसः A demon, goblin.

केकयः A prince or ruler of the Kekayas. -यी A daughter of the prince of the Kekayas and one (the youngest) of the three wives of king Dasaratha and mother of Bharata. [When Rama was about to be installed as heir-apparent, she was not less re-joiced than Kausalya. But she had a very wicked nurse called Manthara who long owed Rama a grudge. Finding this to be an excellent opportunity for her revenge, Manthara so completely

बहिरिव मालिनतरं तत्र कृष्ण मनोपि भविष्यति वृत्ते
Git 8. His son was Pradyumna.]
8 N. of Vyāsa, the reputed author of
the Mahābhārata. 9 N. of Arjuna.
10 Aloe wood. -कृष्ण 1 Blackness,
darkness (moral also). 2 Iron. 3
Antimony. 4 The black part of the
eye 5 Black pepper. 6 Lead.
-Comp. -अयुक् न. a kind of sandal-
wood. -अचलः an epithet of the
mountain Rāvatāka -अजिनं the
skin of the black antelope. -अयस्
n. -अयसं, -आमिषं iron, crude or
black iron. -अध्वज, -आर्चिस् m. fire.
-अष्टमी the 8th day of the dark half
of Śrāvāṇa when Kṛṣṇa was born;
also called गोकुलपूजा. -आवासः the
holy fig-tree. -उदरः a kind of snake.
-कंदं a red lotus. -कर्मन् a. of black
deeds, criminal, wicked, depraved,
guilty. -काकः a raven. -कायः a
buffalo. -काष्ठं a kind of sandal-wood,
agallochum. -कोहलः a gambler.
-गतिः fire; आयायने कृष्णगतिं सहायं. R. 6.
42 -शिवः N. of Śiva. -तारः 1 a spe-
cies of antelope (in general). -देहः
a bee. -धनं money got by folk
means. -द्वेपायनः N. of Vyāsa; तमह-
मरामकृष्णं कृष्णद्वेपायनं वेदे Ve. 1. 3. -पक्षः
the dark half of a lunar month.
-सुगः the black antelope; सुगे कृष्ण-
सुगस्य वासनयनं कर्तुं यवानां सुगी S. 6. 16.
-सुखः, -वज्रः, -वदनः the black-faced
monkey. -यजुर्वेदः the Taittirīya or
black Yajurveda -लोहः the load-
stone. -वर्णः 1 black colour. 2 N. of
Rāhu. 3 a Śūdra. -वर्त्मन् m. 1 fire;
R. 11. 42; Ms. 2. 94. 2 N. of Rāhu.
3 a low man, profligate, black-
guard. -वेणा N. of river. -शकुनिः a
crow. -शारः, -सारः the spotted ante-
lope; कृष्णशरी दशकुलस्यैवाधिपत्यमाह S.
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कृष्णक The hide of the black ante-
lope.

कृष्णलः The Gunjā plant. -लं Its
berry.

कृष्णा 1 N. of द्रौपदी, wife of the
Pandavas; Ki. 1. 26. 2 N. of a river
in the Deccan that joins the sea at
Masulipattam.

कृष्णिका Black mustard.

कृष्णिमन् m. Blackness.

कृष्णी A dark night.

कृ I. 6 P. (किरति, कीर्ण) 1 To scatter,
throw about, pour out, cast, disperse;
समरशिरसि चंचलचन्द्रश्चक्षुषोपरि शरतुषारं
कोप्यथ वीरपोतः किरति U. 5. 2; 6. 1;
दिशि दिशि किरति सजलकणजालं Git. 4; S.
1. 7; Amaru. 11. 2 To strew, cover
or fill with; Bk. 3. 5, 17. 42. -With
अप 1 to scatter, cast about; अप-
किरति कुम्भं Sk. 2 to scrape with the feet
(for food, abode &c.), through joy
(and of quadrupeds and birds), (the

form in this sense is अपस्किरते): अप-
स्किरते वृषो ह्यः कुकुटो मन्त्राधी वा अथयार्थी च
Sk. -अपा to cast off, reject, repudia-
te. -अव to scatter, throw; अवाकिरन्नाल-
लताः प्रसृतिः R. 2. 10. -आ 1 to spread
round. 2 to dig up. -उद् 1 to scatter
upwards, throw up; R. 1. 42. 2 to
dig up, excavate. 3 to engrave,
carve, sculpture; उत्कीर्णं इव वासयष्टिषु
निशानिप्रालता बहिः V. 3. 2; R. 4. 59.
-उप (उपस्किरति) to cut, hurt or injure.
-परि 1 to surround; परिकीर्णं परिवादिनी
मुनेः R. 8. 35. 2 to hand or give over,
deliver; महीं नहेच्छः परिकीर्यं सुते R. 18.
33. -प्र 1 to scatter, throw, pour out;
प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हरिचरणयोरञ्जलिर्यं Ve. 1. 2.
2 to sow, as seed. -प्रति (प्रतिस्किरति) to
hurt, injure, tear; उरोविदारं प्रतिचस्करे
नक्षैः Si. 1. 47. -वि to scatter, throw
about, strew or spread about; Ku. 3.
61; Ki. 2. 59; Bk. 13; 14. 25. -विनि
to throw, abandon, cast off; Ku. 4.
6 -सम् to mix, commingle or mix
together. -समुद् to perforate, bore,
pierce; R. 1. 4. -II 9 U. (कृणति,
कृणीते) To injure, hurt, kill.

कृत् 10 U. (कीर्तयति, कीर्तित) 1 To
mention, repeat, utter; नास्ति कीर्तितं पृ
R. 1. 87; Ms. 7. 167, 2. 124. 2 To
tell, recite, declare, communicate;
Ms. 3. 36, 9. 42. 3 To name, call.
4 To praise, glorify, commemorate;
अपप्रथयुगान् आतुरचिकीर्तञ्च विक्रमे Bk. 15.
72; Pt. 1. 4.

कृष् 1. A. (कल्पते, कृष्) 1 To be fit
or adequate for, result in, bring
about, accomplish, produce, tend to;
(with dat.). कल्पसे रक्षणाय S. 5. 5;
पश्चाद्युत्तरपक्षतमः कल्पते विश्रमाय V. 3. 1;
विभागीयं दयकणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44, 6. 29;
5. 79; Me. 55. R. 5. 13, 8. 40; S. 6.
23; Bk. 22. 21. 2 To be well manag-
ed or regulated, to succeed. 3 To be-
come, happen, occur; कल्पिष्यते हरेः
प्रीतिः Bk. 16. 12; 9. 44, 45. 4 To be
prepared, be ready; बहूने चाश-
कुन्तं Bk. 14. 89. 5 To be favour-
able to, subserve. 6 To partake of.
-Caus. 1 To prepare, arrange, fit
out. 2 To settle, fix. 3 To divide. 4
To provide or furnish with. 5 To
consider. -With अव to result in,
tend to, accomplish; (with dat.).
-आ (Caus.) to adorn, decorate.
-उप 1 to result in, lead to, (with
dat.); Ms. 3. 202. 2 to be prepared
or ready at hand; Ms. 3. 208; 8. 333.
-परि (Caus.) 1 to decide, determine,
fix upon. 2 to prepare, get ready.
3 to endow with; S. 2. 9. -प्र 1 to
happen, occur. 2 to be successful
(Caus.) 1 to invent, devise plan
(schemes &c.) 2 to prepare, make

ready. -वि to doubt, be doubtful
(Caus.) to doubt. -सं (Caus.) 1 to
resolve, determine, settle. 2 to intend,
propose. -समुप to get ready.

कृत p. p. 1 Prepared, done, got
ready, equipped; कृतविवाहवेणा R. 6. 10
decked in her nuptial attire. 2 Cut,
pared; कृतकेशचक्षुश्च Ms. 4. 35. 3
Caused, produced. 4 Fixed, settled.
5 Thought of, invented. -Comp.
-कीला a title-deed. -धूपः frank-in-
cense.

कृति f. 1 Accomplishment; suc-
cess. 2 Invention, contrivance. 3
Arranging.

कृतिक a. Bought, purchased.

कैकयः (pl.) N. of a country and
its people; मगधकोसलकैकयशासिनां दुहितरः
R. 9. 17.

केकर a. (री f.) Squint-eyed. -र
A squint eye; cf. अकेकर. -Comp
-अक्ष a. squint-eyed.

केका The cry of a peacock; केका-
भिर्निलकण्ठस्तिरयति वचनं ताडवाद्भिच्छब्दः MāI
9. 30; बह्वर्जसवादिनीः केकाः R. 1. 39, 7
69, 13. 27, 16. 64; Me. 22; Bh
1. 35.

केकाचलः, -केकिकः, -केकिन् m. A
peacock; इतः केकिक्रीडाकलकलरवः पक्षमल्लशां
Bh. 1. 37.

केणिका A tent.

केतः 1 A house, abode. 2 Living,
habitation. 3 A banner. 4 Will, in-
tention, desire.

केतकः 1 N. of a plant; प्रतिमास्य
वसानि केतकानां Ghat. 15. 2 A banner
-कं A flower of the Ketaka plant,
केतकैः सुचिभिः Me. 24, 23; R. 6. 17,
13. 16. -की 1 N. of a plant (=केतक),
हसितमिव विपले सुचिभिः केतकीनां Rs. 2. 23.
2 A flower of that plant; Rs. 2.
20, 24.

केतनं 1 A house, an abode; अकलित-
महिमानः केतनं मेगलानां MāI. 2. 9; मम मरणमेव
वरमातिवितथकेतना Git. 7. 2 An invitation,
summons. 3 Place, site. 4 A flag,
banner; मयं भीमेन मरुता भवतो रथकेतनं Ve
2. 23; Si. 14. 28; R. 9. 39. 5 A sign,
symbol; as in मकरकेतन. 6 An in-
dispensable act (also religious),
निवाप्राजलिदनेन केतनैः श्राद्धकर्मभिः । तस्योपकारि
शक्तस्य किं जीवन् किमुतमया Ve. 3. 16.

केतित a. 1 Called, summoned. 2
Dwelt, inhabited.

केतुः 1 A flag, banner; चीन्नाशुकमिव
केतोः प्रतिघातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. 2 A
chief, head, leader, foremost, any
eminent person (oft. at the end of
comp.); मनुष्यवाचा मनुवंशकेतुः R. 2. 33,
कुलस्य केतुः स्तीतस्य (राघवः) Rām. 3 A
comet, meteor; Ms. 1. 38. 4 A sign,
mark 5 Brightness, clearness 6 A
ray of light. 7 The d 9th planet
considered as the ninth planet and

the body or trunk of the demon Rāhu; (the head being regarded as Rāhu); कर्षहः स केतुश्चन्द्रमसं पूर्णमंडलमिदानीं Mu. 1. 6. -Comp. -ग्रहः the descending node. -मः a cloud. -पद्मिः f. a flagstaff; R. 12. 103. -रत्नं lapis lazuli, (also called बैदूर्य). -वसनं a flag.

केदारः 1 A field under water; meadow. 2 A basin for water round the root of a tree. 3 A mountain. 4 A particular mountain forming part of the Himālayas (modern Kedar). 5 A form of Siva. -Comp. -खंडं a small dyke, earth raised to keep out water. -नयः a particular form of Siva.

केदारः 1 The head. 2 The skull. 3 A cheek. 4 A joint.

केनिपातः A rudder, helm, a large oar used as a rudder.

केन्द्रं 1 The centre of a circle. 2 The argument of a circle. 3 Distance of a planet from the first point of its orbit in the 4th, 7th or 10th degree.

केयूरः -रं A bracelet worn on the upper arm, an armlet; केयूरं न विभूषयति पुरुषं हारं न चंद्रोज्ज्वलाः Bh. 2. 19; R. 6. 68; Ku. 7. 69. -रः A kind of coitus.

केरलः (pl.) N. of a country (in the south of India, the modern Malabar) and its inhabitants; Mā. 6. 19; R. 4. 54. -ली f. 1 A woman of the Kerala country. 2 Astronomical science.

केन्द्र 1 P. (कलति, कलित) 1 To shake. 2 To sport, be frolicsome.

केलकः A dancer, tumbler.

केलासः Crystal.

केलिः m. f. 1 Play, sport. 2 Amorous sport, pastime; केलिचलन-गिङ्गडल &c. Gīt. 1; हरिश्चंद्र उग्रवधुनिकरे विलासिनि विलासति केलिरे *ibid*; राधामाधव-योजयति यमुनाकुले च केलयः *ibid*; Amaru. 7. Ms. 8. 357; Rs. 4. 17. 3 Joke, jest, mirth. -लिः f. The earth. -Comp. -कला 1 sportive skill, wantonness, amorous address. 2 the lute of Sarasvatī. -किलः the confidential companion of the hero of a drama (a kind of विदूषक or buffoon). -किलावती Rati, wife of the god of love. -जीविः a camel. -कुचिका a wife's younger sister. -कुपित a. angry in sport; Ve. 1. 2. -कोषः an actor, a dancer. -ग्रहं, -निकेतनं, -मंदिरं, -सदनं a pleasure-house, a private apartment; Amaru. 8. -नागरः a sensualist. -वर a. sportive, wanton, amorous. -खलः joke, sport, pastime. -वृक्षः a species of Kadamba tree. -रचनं a pleasure-conch, sofa; केलिश-यनमनुपातं Gīt. 11. -शुषिः f. the earth.

-सचिवः a boon companion, confidential friend.

केलिकः The Asoka tree.

केली 1 Play, sport. 2 Amorous sport. -Comp. -पिकः a cuckoo kept for pleasure. -वनी a pleasure-park, pleasure-grove. -छुकः a parrot kept for pleasure.

केवल a. 1 Peculiar, exclusive, uncommon. 2 Alone, mere, sole, only, isolated; स हि तस्य न केवलं श्रितं प्रतिपदे सकलार्थं गुणानि R. 8. 5; न केवलानां पयसां प्रवृत्तिमवेदि मां कामदुर्गा प्रसक्तां 2. 63; 15. 1; Ku. 2. 34. 3 Whole, entire, absolute, perfect. 4 Bare, uncovered (as ground); Ku. 5. 12. 5 Pure, simple, unmingled, unattended (by anything else); कातर्यं केवला नीतिः R. 17. 47. -लं ind. Only, merely, solely, entirely, absolutely, wholly; केवलनिद-देव दुष्कानि K. 155; न केवलं-अपि not only-but; वदु तस्य विभेन केवलं गुणवचापि परप्रयो-जना R. 8. 31; cf. also 3. 19, 20, 31. -Comp. -आत्मन् a. one whose essence is absolute unity; Ku. 2. 4. -ज्ञेयविकः a mere logician (not proficient in any other branch of learning); so व्याकरण.

केवलतत्त्व ind. Simply, solely, wholly, purely, merely.

केवलिक a. (नी f.) 1 Alone, only. 2 Devoted to the doctrine of absolute unity of the spirit.

केसाः 1 Hair in general; विवर्णकेसाश्च परेत्युमिषु Ku. 5. 68. 2 Especially, the hair of the head; केशेषु युहीत्या or केशवाहं युध्येते Sk.; सुकेशा Ma. 7. 91; केशव्यवरो-पणादि R. 3. 56; 2. 8. 3 The mane of a horse or lion. 4 A ray of light. 5 An epithet of Varuṇa. 6 A kind of perfume. -Comp. -अंतः 1 the tip of the hair. 2 long hair hanging down, a lock or tuft of hair. 3 cutting of the hair as a religious ceremony; Ms. 2. 65. -उच्चयः much or handsome hair. -कर्मन् a. dressing or arranging the hair (of the head). -कलापः a mass or quantity of hair. -कोटः a louse. -गर्भः a braid of hair. -युहीव a. seized by the hair. -ग्रहः -ग्रहणं pulling the hair, seizing (one) by the hair (both in amorous sports and in fighting); केशग्रहः खलु तदा दुष्कामजायाः Ve. 3. 11, 29; Ma. 50; so यत्र रतेषु केश-ग्रहः K. 8 (that is, not in battles). -हं morbid baldness. -च्छिद् m. a hair-dresser, barber. -जाहः the root of the hair. -पक्षः, -पात्रः, -हस्तः much (or ornamented) hair; तं केशपात्रं प्र-नीक्ष्य कुर्वन्तुर्विषयं विधितं चमयः Ku. 1. 48; 7. 57; cf. कचपक्ष, कचहस्त &c. -बंधः a hair-band. -शुः, -शुभिः f. the head or any other part of the body on which hair grows. -यसायनी, -मार्जकं, -मार्जनं a comb. -रचना dressing the hair. -वेष्टाः a tress or fillet of hair

केशः 1 A goat. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 A bug. 4 A brother.

केशव a. Having much, fine or luxuriant hair. -वः An epithet of Vishnu; केशव जय जगदीश हर Gīt. 1; केशवं पतिं दध्वा पांडवा हर्षनिर्भराः Subhāsh. -Comp. -आयुधः the mango tree. (-धं) a weapon of Vishnu. -आलयः, -आ-वासः the Asvattha tree.

केशाकेशि ind. 'Hair to hair', (fighting) by pulling each other's hair; केशाकेशमभवत् रक्षसां वानरैः सह Mb; Y. 2. 283.

केशिक a. (की f.) Having fine or luxuriant hair.

केशिन् m. 1 A lion. 2 N. of a Rākshasa slain by Krishna. 3 N. of another Rākshasa who was carried by Devasenā and who was slain by Indra. 4 An epithet of Krishna. 5 One having fine hair. -Comp. -निद्र-द्वयः, -मयनः epithets of Krishna; Bg. 18. 1.

केशिनी 1 A woman with a beautiful braid of hair. 2 N. of the wife of Virāvas and mother of Rāvaṇa and Kumbhakarna.

केस (श) रः, -रं 1 The mane (as of a lion); न इत्यद्वैतं गजान्धुनस्यो विलो-लजिह्वलितारकेसरः Ka. 1. 14; S. 7. 14. 2 The filament of a flower; नीपं दध्वा हरितकपिशं केसरेरंध्रं Me. 21; S. 6. 17; M. 2. 11; R. 4. 67; Si. 9. 47. 3 The Bakula tree; रत्नाशोकश्चलकितलयः केसराश्च कृतः Ma. 78; Ku. 2. 55. 4 The Punnāga tree. 5 The fibre (as of a mango fruit). -रं A flower of the Bakula tree; R. 9. 36. -Comp. -अचलः an epithet of the mountain Meru. -वरं saffron.

केस (श) रिन् m 1 A lion; अश्वकुर्वते वनस्वनि न हि गोनायुक्तानि केसरी Si. 16. 25; धनुर्वरः केसरिणं ददर्श R. 2. 29; S. 7. 3. 2 The best, excellent, or most prominent of a class (at the end of comp.; cf. कुंजर, सिंह &c.). 3 A horse. 4 The citron plant. 5 The Punnāga tree. 6 N. of the father of Hanumat. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet of Hanumat.

के 1 P. (कायति) To sound.

केकुर्क A flower of the किकुर्क tree.

केकेयः The king of the Kekayas; see केकय.

केकसः A demon, goblin.

केकेयः A prince or ruler of the Kekayas. -ची A daughter of the prince of the Kekayas and one (the youngest) of the three wives of king Dasaratha and mother of Bharata. [When Rama was about to be installed as heir-apparent, she was not less rejoiced than Kausalya. But she had a very wicked nurse called Manthara who long owed Rama a grudge. Finding this to be an excellent opportunity for

so completely

perverted the mind of Kaikeyi that she became ready to ask the king, as suggested by her nurse, to grant her the two boons which he had formerly promised to her. By one of these boons she asked for the installation of her son Bharata, and by the other for the banishment of Rama for fourteen years. Dasaratha, blinded by passion as he was, severely scolded her of her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. On account of this wicked act her name has become proverbial for 'a shrew', or 'Xanthippe'.

केटभः N. of a demon killed by Vishnu. [He was a very powerful demon. He and Madhu are said to have sprung from the ears of Vishnu while he was asleep; and when they were about to devour Brahma they were slain by Vishnu]. -COMP. -अरिः -जित् m., -रिपुः, -हन् epithets of Vishnu.

केतकः A flower of the Ketaka plant.

केतवं 1 The stake in a game. 2 Gambling. 3 Falsehood, deceit, fraud, roguery, trick; हृदये वसतीति मलियं यद्वचस्तद्वैमि केतवं Ku. 4. 9. -अः 1 A cheat, rogue. 2 A gambler. 3 The Dhattāra plant. -COMP. -प्रयोगः a trick, device. -बाहू falsehood, roguery.

केदारः Rice, corn. -रं A multitude of fields; also केदारं.

कैश्विकः (scil. न्याय) A maxim of 'how much more', an argument *a fortiori* (derived from किमुत 'how much more').

कैरवः 1 A gambler, cheat, rogue. 1 An enemy. -वं The white lotus opening at moon-rise; चंद्रो विकासयति कैरवक्रवालं Bh. 2. 73. -COMP. -बन्धुः an epithet of the moon.

कैरविन् m. The moon.

कैरविणी 1 A lotus plant bearing white lotuses. 2 A place (pond &c.) abounding in white lotuses. 3 An assemblage of white lotuses.

कैरवी Moonlight.

कैलासः N. of a mountain, a peak of the Himalayas and residence of Siva and Kubera; Me. 11, 58; R. 2. 35. -COMP. -नाथः an epithet 1 of Siva. 2 of Kubera; कैलासनाथं तरसा विजिगृह्य R. 5. 28; कैलासनाथमुपहृष्य विवर्तमाना V. 1. 2.

कैवर्तः A fisherman; मेनोहः कैवर्तः क्षिपति परितस्वी प्रति मुहुः (तजूजालीजालं, Sānti. 3. 16; Ms. 8. 260; (as to his descent see Ms. 10. 34).

कैवल्यं 1 Perfect isolation, soleness, exclusiveness. 2 Individuality. 3 Detachment of the soul from matter, identification with the supreme spirit. 4 Final capation or liberation.

केशिक a. (की f.) Hair-like, fine as hair. -कः The sentiment of love, lust. -की A quantity of hair. -की One of the four varieties of dramatic style, more usually and correctly written केशिकी q. v.

केशोरं Youth, childhood, tender age (below fifteen); केशोरमायचदशाद्.

केश्यं The whole mass of hair, quantity of hair.

कोकः 1 A wolf; वनयुधपरिग्रहा गृणी को-कैरिवर्दिता Rām. 2 The ruddy goose (चक्रवाकः); कोकानां करुणस्वरेण सदृशी दीर्घा मन्-मथर्षना Gīt. 5. 3 A cuckoo. 4 A frog. 5 N. of Vishnu. -COMP. -देवः a pig-demon. -बुधः an epithet of the sun.

कोकनदं The red lotus; किंचित्कोकनद-च्छदस्य सदृशे नेत्रे स्वयं रज्यतः U. 5. 36; नील-नलिनानामपि तन्नि तव लोचनं धारयति कोकनदरूपं Gīt 10; Śi. 4. 46.

कोकिलः A white horse.

कोकिलः 1 The (Indian) cuckoo; हुस्कोकिलो यम्पुर्णं बुक्कज Ku. 3. 32; 4. 16; R. 12. 39. 2 A firebrand. -COMP. -आवास्तः, -उत्सवः the mango tree.

कोकः, कोकणः (pl.) N. of a country, the strip of land between the Sahyādrī and the ocean.

कोकणा N. of Rāṇukā, wife of Jamadagni. -COMP. -सुतः an epithet of Parasurāma.

कोजागरः N. of a festival held on the full moon night in the month of Āshvina and celebrated with several games.

कोटः 1 A fort. 2 A hut, shed. 3 Crookedness (moral also). 4 A beard.

कोटरः -रं The hollow of a tree; नीचाराः सुकर्मकोटरसुखप्रदास्तृणामयः S. 1. 14; कोटरमकालवृष्ट्या प्रबलपुरोवातया गमिति M. 4. 2; Rā. 1. 26.

कोटरी, कोटवी 1 A naked woman. 2 A epithet of the goddess Durgā (represented as naked).

कोटिः -टी f. 1 The curved end of a bow; सुमिविहितैककोटि काशुकं R. 11. 81; U. 4. 29. 2 The end or extremity, edge or point in general; सहस्रं दंतस्य कोट्या लिखन् Māl. 9. 32; अंगकोटिलम् R. 6. 14, 7. 46; 8. 36. 3 The edge or point of a weapon. 4 The highest point, excess, pitch, climax, excellence; परां कोटिमान्द्वयस्यध्यच्छन् K. 369; so कोपकोटिमापन्ना Pt. 4 excessively angry. 5 The horns or digits of the moon; Ku. 2. 26. 6 Ten millions, a crore; R. 5. 21; 12. 82; Ms. 6. 63. 7 The complement of an arc to 90° (in math.). 8 The side of a rightangled triangle (in math.). 9 A class, department, kingdom; मनुष्यं प्राणिं &c. 10 One side of a question in dispute. an alternative -COMP. -क्षीपरः a man of a rare -चित् m. an epithet of

Kālidāsa. -ज्या the co-sine of an angle in a rightangled triangle (in math.). -द्वयं two alternatives. -पात्र a rudder. -पालः the guard of a stronghold. -वेधिनं a. (lit.) striking a point. (fig.) performing the most difficult things.

कोटिक a. Forming the highest point of anything.

कोटिरः 1 The hair collected on the forehead by ascetics in the shape of a horn. 2 An ichneumon. 3 An epithet of Indra.

कोटि (टी) झः A harrow.

कोटिशः ind. By crores, by tens of millions, in innumerable numbers

कोटीरः 1 A diadem, crown. 2 A crest. 3 The hair collected (by ascetics) on the forehead in the shape of a horn, matted hair in general; कोटीरं वनयुधेण योगपट्टव्यापारपारममुं भज श्रुतमुं N. 11. 18.

कोटः A fort, castle.

कोटवी 1 A naked woman with dishevelled hair. 2 N. of the goddess Durgā. 3 N. of the mother of Bāna.

कोटारः 1 A fortified town, stronghold. 2 The stairs of a pond. 3 A well, pond. 4 A libertine, a dissolute person.

कोणः 1 A corner, an angle (of anything); मयेन कोणे कृत्वन स्थितस्य Vikr. 1. 99; युक्तेतत्तु पुनः कोणं नयनपद्मयोः Bv. 2. 173. 2 An intermediate point of the compass. 3 The bow of a lute, a fiddle-stick. 4 The sharp edge of a sword or weapon. 5 A stick, staff, club. 6 A drum-stick. 7 N. of the planet Mars. 8 N. of the planet Saturn. -COMP. -आवातः striking of drums, tabors &c., used in the sense of 'a mingled sound of various musical instruments'; कोणावातेषु गर्जललयवन्-वदान्योन्यसंघट्टचंडः Ve. 1. 22. (It is thus defined by Bharata :—दकाशतसहस्राणि भेरीशतशतानि च। एकदा यत्र हन्यते कोणावात स उच्यते). -कुणः a bug.

कोणपः see कोणप.

कोणाकोणि ind. From angle to angle, corner-wise, diagonally.

कोट्टः -डं A bow; रे कंदर्वं करं कथयसि किं कोट्टं देवकार्यैः Bh. 3. 100; कोट्टपाणि निन्दन्पतिरोक्तानां M. 5. 10. -हः An eyebrow.

कोट्टः A species of grain eaten by the poor; छित्वा कर्पूरखंडान् इतिमिह कुर्वते कोट्टानां संमतात् Bh. 2. 100.

कोपः 1 Anger, wrath, passion; कोप न चञ्चति नितान्तबलोपि नागः Pt. 1. 123. न त्वया कोपः कार्यः do not be angry. 2 (In medicine) morbid irritation or disorder of the humours of the body, i. e. पिचकोप, वातकोप. -COMP. -आकुलः -आविष्ट a enraged furious. -हन् 1 an angry or passionate man 2

the course of anger. -पदं 1 cause of anger. 2 pretended anger. -वक्रः subjection to anger. -वेगः violence, fury of anger.

कोपन *a.* 1 Passionate, irascible, angry. 2 Causing anger. 3 Irritating, causing morbid disorder of the humours of the body. -नं Becoming angry. -ना A passionate or angry woman; कयासि कयासि सरसपराधाद् गदान्तः कोपनयास्वभूतः Ku. 3. 8; Amara 55.

कोपित *a.* 1 Angry, irritated; सत्य-मेवासि यदि हृदति मयि कोपिनी Git. 10. 2 Causing anger. 3 Irritating, causing disorder of the humours of the body.

कोमल *a.* 1 Tender, soft, delicate (fig. also); बंधुकोमलं (कं) S. 6. 12; कोमलविटपादुकारिणी बाहू 1. 21; संपत्तु नहतं चितं भवत्युलकोमलं Bh. 2. 66. 2 (a) Soft, low; कोमल गीतं. (b) Agreeable, pleasing, sweet; रे रे कोकिल कोमलैः कलदैः किं त्वं वृथा जलसि Bh. 3. 100. 3 Handsome, beautiful.

कोमलक The fibres of the stalk of a lotus.

कोपयिः, कोपयिकः The lapwing; कश्मलः कृतमालस्रतदलं कोपयिकीकले Māl. 9. 7; Ms. 5. 13; Y. 1. 173.

कोरकः -कं 1 A bud, an unblown flower; संवृद्धं यद्यपि स्थितं कुर्वकं तत्कोरकव-स्थया S. 6. 3. 2 (fig.) Any thing resembling a bud, i. e. partially opened but not fully developed; राधाराः स्तनकोरकोपरि चलन्नेव हरिः पातु नः Git. 12. 3 The fibres of the stalk of a lotus. 4 A kind of perfume.

कोरकः -कोरकः q. v. कोरित *a.* 1 Budded, sprouted. 2 Ground, pounded, reduced to small particles.

कोलः 1 A hog, boar; Si. 14. 43. 2 A raft, boat. 3 The breast. 4 The haunch, hip, lap. 5 An embrace. 6 The planet Saturn. 7 An out-cast, one of a degraded tribe. 8 A barbarian. -लं 1 The weight of one Tola. 2 Black pepper. 3 A kind of berry. -Comp. -अंचः N. of the country of the Kalingas. -कुच्छः a heron.

कोलचकः The body of a lute. कोला (लि, ली) *f.* See वद्री. कोलाहलः -लं A loud and confused noise, an uproar.

कोविद् *a.* Experienced, learned, skilled, wise, proficient (with gen. or loc., but usually in comp.); छणदोषकोविद् Si. 14. 53, 69; प्राचावतीवृद्ध-यन्कयाकोविदमगवृद्धम् Me. 30; Ms. 7. 26. कोविदारः, रं N. of a tree; चितं विदार-यति कस्य न कोविदारः Ra. 3. 6.

कोशः -शं (श-चं) 1 A vessel for holding liquids, a pail. 2 A bucket, cup. 3 A vessel in general. 4 A box, cupboard, drawer, trunk. 5 A sheath, scabbard. 6 A case, cover, covering.

7 A store, mass; Ms. 1. 93. 8 A store-room. 9 A treasury, an apart-ment where money is kept; Ms. 8. 419. 10 Treasure, money, wealth; निःशेषविश्राणितकोषजतं R. 5. 1; (fig. also); कोशस्तपसः K. 45. 11 Gold or silver wrought or unwrought. 12 A dictionary, lexicon, vocabulary. 13 A closed flower, bud; उजातवोः एकजको-शयोः श्रियं R. 3. 8, 13, 29; इत्थं विधितयति कोशगते द्विके हा हंत हंत नलिनी गज उज्जहार Subhāsh. 14 The stone of a fruit. 15 A pod. 16 A nutmeg, nut-shell. 17 The cocoon of a silk-worm; Y. 3. 147. 18 Vulva, the womb. 19 An egg. 20 A testicle or the scrotum. 21 The penis. 22 A ball, globe. 23 (In Vedānta phil.) A term for the five vestures (sheaths or cases) which successively make the body, enshrining the soul. 24 (In law) A kind of ordeal; of. Y. 2. 114. -Comp.

-अधिपतिः, -अध्यक्षः 1 a treasurer, pay-master; (cf. the modern 'minister of finance'). 2 an epithet of Kubera. -अगारः a treasury, store-room. -कारः 1 one who makes scabbards. 2 a lexicographer. 3 the silk-worm while in the cocoon. 4 a chrysalis. -कारकः a silkworm. -कर *m.* a kind of sugar-cane. -ग्रहं a treasury, store-room; R. 5. 29. -चंडुः the (Indian) crane.

-नायकः, -पालः a treasurer. -पेटकः, -कं a chest in which treasure is kept, coffer. -वासिन् *m.* an animal living in a shell, a chrysalis. -वृद्धि *f.* 1 in-crease of treasure. 2 enlargement of the scrotum. -शायिका a clasped knife, a knife lying in a sheath. -स्थ *a.* incased, sheathed. (-स्थः) an animal living in a shell (as a snail).

-हीन *a.* deprived of riches, poor. कोशलिकं A bribe (=कोशलिक q. v. which is the more correct form).

कोशानकिच *m.* 1 Trade, business. 2 A trader, merchant. 3 Submarine fire. कोशि (चि) *m.* The mango tree.

कोष्ठः 1 Any one of the viscera of the body, such as the heart, lungs &c. 2 The belly, abdomen. 3 An inner apartment. 4 A granary, store-room. -ष्ठं 1 A surrounding wall. 2 The shell of anything. -Comp.

-अगारं a store-house, store-room; पयोवभारिकोष्ठमार्गं मतश्चोचितैर्न गृहं भविष्यति Ve. 3; Ms. 9. 280. -अग्निः the digestive faculty, gastric juice. -पालः 1 a treasurer, store-keeper. 2 a guard, watch. 3 a constable (resembling the modern municipal officer). -शुद्धिः *f.* evacuation of the bowels.

कोष्ठकः 1 A granary. 2 A surround- ing wall. -कं A brick trough for watering cattle. कोष्ण *a.* Lukewarm, tepid; R. 1. 84. -रुजं Warmth.

कोस (श) लः (pl.) N. of a country and its people; विदुरनतसुवरकोसलम् R. 9. 9; 3. 5; 6. 71; नगकोसलककपशासि-नां दुहितः 9. 17.

कोस (श) ला The city of Ayodhya. कोहलः 1 A kind of musical in-strument. 2 A sort of spirituous liquor.

कोकुरिकः 1 A poulticer. 2 A mendicant who walks always fixing his eyes on the ground for fear of treading upon worms, insects &c. 3 (Hence) A hypocrite.

कोश *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Tied to, or being on, the sides. 2 Abdominal.

कोक्ष्य (की *f.*) 1 Being in the belly. 2 Being in a sheath; अस्ति कैक्ष्य-सुवन्म चकारापनसं सुखं Bk. 4. 31.

कोक्ष्यकः A sword, scimitar; दानपा-र्श्वलंविना कोक्ष्यकेन K. 8; Vikr. 1. 90.

कोकः, कोकणः (pl.) N. of a country and its people or rulers; (see कोकण).

कोट *a.* (टी *f.*) 1 Living in one's own house; hence, independent, free. 2 Domestic, homely, homebred. 3 Fraudulent, dishonest. 4 Snared. -टः 1 Fraud, falsehood. 2 Giving false evidence. -Comp. -जः the Kutaja tree. -तक्षः (opp. ग्रामतक्षः) an independent carpenter, one who works at home on his own account and not for the village. -साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. -साक्ष्यं false evidence, perjury.

कोटिकः, -कोटिकः 1 One whose business is to catch birds &c. in traps. 2 One who sells the flesh of birds, animals &c.; a butcher, poacher. कोटिलिकः 1 A hunter. 2 A black-smith.

कोटिल्यं 1 Crookedness (lit. and fig.). 2 Wickedness 3 Dishonesty, fraud. -ल्यः 'The crooked', N. of Chāpakya, a celebrated writer on civil polity, (the work being known as चाणक्यनीति), the friend and adviser of Chandragupta and a very impor- tant character in the Mudrārākehasa; कीदिल्यः कुटिलमतिः स एव येन क्रोधादौ प्रसम-दाहि नंदवेशः Mn. 1. 7, स्पृशति नां स्वयमावेन कीदिल्यशेषः Mn. 7.

कोटुव *a.* (की *f.*) Necessary for the family or household. -वं Family relationship.

कोटुविक *a.* (की *f.*) Constituting a family. -कः The father or master of a family; *paterfamilias*.

कोणपः A goblin, demon. -Comp. -हंतः an epithet of Bhishma.

कोतुकं 1 Desire, curiosity, wish. 2 Eagerness, vehemence, impatience. 3 Anything creating curiosity or wonder. 4 The marriage thread (worn on the wrist); R. 8. 1. 5 The ceremony with the marriage

thread preceding a marriage. 6 Festivity, gaiety. 7 Particularly, auspicious festivity, solemnity or solemn occasion (such as marriage); Ku 7. 25. 8 Delight, joy, pleasure, happiness; Bh. 3. 140. 9 Sport, pastime. 10 A song, dance, show, or spectacle. 11 Joke, mirth. 12 Friendly greeting, salutation.—COMP. -अगारः-रं, -गृहं a pleasure-house; कौतु-ङ्गारमागत् Ku. 7. 94. -क्रिया, -मंगलं 1 a solemn ceremony. 2 particularly marriage ceremony; R. 11. 53. -तोरणः-णं a triumphal arch erected on festive occasions.

कौतुहलं (त्वं) 1 Desire, curiosity, interest; विषयव्यावृत्तकौतुहलः V. 1. 9; S. 1. 2 Eagerness, vehement or eager desire. 3 Anything exciting curiosity, a wonder, curiosity.

कौत्तिकः A spearman, lancer. कौत्तियः 'Son of Kunti', an epithet of Yudhishtira, Bhima or Arjuna.

कौप a. (वी f.) Relating to or coming from a well (as water).

कौपीनं 1 The pudenda. 2 A privy, privy part. 3 A small piece of cloth (usually a small strip) worn over the privities; कौपीनं शतसंखड्जर्जरं कथा पुनस्तादृशी Bh. 3. 101. 4 (Hence sometimes) A ragged or tattered garment. 5 A sin, improper or wrong act.

कौर्ब्यं 1 Crookedness. 2 Hump-backedness.

कौमार a. (री f.) 1 Juvenile, youthful, virgin, maidenly (of men and women); कौमारः पतिः, कौमारी माया. 2 Soft, tender.—रं 1 Childhood (to the age of five). 2 Maidenhood (to the age of sixteen); virginity; पिता रक्षति कौमारं भर्ता रक्षति औषने Ms. 9. 3; देहिनीशरः नृ यथा देहे कौमारं यौवनं जरा Bg. 2. 13.—COMP. -भृत्यं the rearing and general treatment of children. -हर a marrying or gaining a woman as a girl; यः कौमारहरः स एव हि वरः K. P. 1.

कौमारकं Boyhood, juvenile or tender age; कौमारकेऽपि मिरिचद्रुतां दधानः U. 6. 19.

कौमारिकः A father of girls.

कौमारिकेयः The son of an unmarried woman.

कौमुदः The month Kārtika.

कौमुदी 1 Moonlight; शशिना सह याति कौमुदी Ku. 4. 33; शशिनस्पृगतं कौमुदी नेवमुक्तं R. 6. 85; (the word is thus derived:—कौ मोदते जना यस्यां तेनासी काशुदी मता). 2 Anything serving as moonlight, i. e. causing delight and balmy coolness; त्वमस्य लोकस्य च नेव-कौमुदी Ku. 5. 71; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवतः कनकम् Māl. 1. 34: cf चन्द्रिका 3 The full moon day in Kārtika 4 The full moon day in Ardra 5 Festivity

(in general). 6 Particularly, a festive day on which temples, houses &c. are illuminated. 7 (At the end of titles of works &c.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated; e. g. तर्ककौमुदी, सांख्यतत्त्वकौमुदी, सिद्धांतकौमुदी &c.—COMP. -पतिः the moon.—वृक्षः the stick or stand of a lamp.

कौमादकी, कौमोदी N. of the mace of Vishnu.

कौरव a. (वी f.) Relating to the Kurus; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रयनपिष्ठं कौरवं तद्भजेयः Me. 48. -वः 1 A descendant of Kuru; मथामि कौरवशतं समरं न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15. 2 A ruler of the Kurus.

कौरव्यः 1 A descendant of Kuru; कौरव्यवंशोदविस्मिन् क रष शलभायते Ve. 1. 19, 25; कौरव्ये कृतहस्तता पुनरियं देवे यथा सीरिणि 6. 12. 2 A ruler of the Kurus.

कौर्ष्यः The zodiacal sign Scorpio (a word derived from Greek).

कौल a. (ली f.) 1 Relating to a family, ancestral, hereditary. 2 Of a noble family, well-born. -लः A worshipper of शक्ति according to the left hand ritual. -लं The doctrine and practices of left hand Śāktas.

कौलकेयः The son of an unchaste woman, a bastard.

कौलदिनेयः 1 The son of a (chaste) female beggar. 2 A bastard.

कौलदेयः The son of a female beggar (chaste or unchaste). 2 A bastard.

कौलिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to a family. 2 Customary in a family, ancestral. -कः A weaver; कौलिको विष्णुरूपेण राजकन्यां निषेवते Pt. 1. 202. 2 A heretic. 3 A follower of the left hand Śāktā ritual.

कौलीन a. Belonging to a noble family. -नः 1 The son of a female beggar. 2 A follower of the left hand Śāktā ritual. -नं 1 An evil report, a scandal; मालविकागते किमपि कौलीनं श्रवते M. 3; तदेव कौलीनमिव प्रति-भाति V. 2; Me. 112; कौलीनमात्माश्रयमा-चक्षते R. 14. 36, 84. 2 An improper act, bad or scandalous conduct; स्वयते तस्मिन् वितमसि कुले जन्म कौलीनमेतत् Ve. 2. 10. 3 A combat of animals. 4 Cock-fighting. 5 War, battle (in general). 6 High birth. 7 A privy, the pudenda.

कौलीन्यं 1 High birth. 2 Family scandal.

कौलूतः A king of the Kulūtas; कौलूतश्चित्रवर्मा Mu. 1. 20.

कौलेयकः A dog, hound.

कौल्य a. Noble-born, of a high birth.

कौये (वे) र a. (री f.) Belonging to or coming from Kubera; यानं सस्मर कौवेरं R. 15-45.—री The north (the d action preceded over by Kubera.) ततः प्रतप्ये कौवेरी मास्मानिव रणविश्व B 4 66

कौश a. (शी f.) 1 Silken. 2 Made of Kusa grass.

कौशलं (त्वं) 1 Well-being, happiness, prosperity. 2 Skill, skilfulness, cleverness; किमकौशलायुतं प्रयोजनप्रे-क्षितम् Mu. 3; हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं दक्षि विचारविशेषः Si. 10. 13.

कौशलिक A bribe.

कौशलिका, कौशली 1 A present, an offering. 2 Friendly inquiry after one's health &c., greeting.

कौशलेयः An epithet of Rāma, son of Kausalyā.

कौशल्य The eldest wife of Dasaratha and mother of Rāma.

कौशल्यायनिः Rāma, son of Kausalyā, Bk. 7. 90.

कौशांची N. of an ancient city on the Ganges in the lower part of the Doab.

कौशिक a. (की f.) 1 Incased, sheathed. 2 Silken. -कः 1 An epithet of विश्वामित्र q. v. 2 An owl, U. 2. 29. 3 A lexicographer. 4 Marrow. 5 Bdellium. 6 An ichneumon. 7 A snake-catcher. 8 The sentiment of love (शृंगार). 9 One who knows hidden treasures. 10 An epithet of Indra. -का A cup, drinking vessel. -की 1 N. of a river in Behār. 2 N. of the goddess Durgā. 3 N. of one of the four varieties of dramatic style; सुकुमारार्थसंदर्भां कौशिकीं तदुच्यते; See S. D. 411 et. seq. also.

-COMP. -अरातिः, -अरिः a crow. -फलः the cocoa-nut tree. -प्रियः an epithet of Rāma.

कौशे (वे) रं 1 Silk; Pt. 1. 94. 2 A silken cloth in general Ms. 5. 120. 3 A woman's lower garment of silk; निनामि कौशेयमुपावाणमभ्यर्चनेपथ्यमलं चकार Ku. 7. 9; विद्युद्गणकौशेयः Mk. 5. 3; Rs. 5. 9.

कौसीन्यं 1 The practice of usury 2 Sloth, indolence.

कौस्तिकः 1 A cheat, knave. 2 A juggler.

कौस्तुभः N. of a celebrated gem obtained with 13 other jewels at the churning of the ocean and worn by Vishnu on his breast; सकौस्तुभं द्वेपयतीव दृष्ट्वा R. 6. 49; 10. 10.—COMP. -लक्षणः, -वक्षस् m., -हृदयः an epithet of Vishnu कृत् 1 A. (कृषते) 1 To make a creaking sound. 2 To sink. 3 To be wet

ककचः A saw.—COMP. -च्छदः the Ketaka tree. -पत्रः the teak tree

-पाद् m., -पादः a lizard.

ककरः A kind of partridge. 2 A saw. 3 A poor man. 4 A disease.

कतुः 1 A sacrifice; ऋतोरक्षेण कतेन युज्यते R. 3. 65; शतं कतुनामपविश्रमाप स 3. 38; M. 1. 4, Ms. 7. 79. 2 An epithet of Vishnu 3 One of the ten Prajāpatis M 1 35 3 Intel gence talent 3 Power ab ty -COMP

-उत्तमः the राजसूय sacrifice. -बुध्-द्वि m a demon, goblin. -वसिन् m. an epithet of Siva (who destroyed Daksha's sacrifice.) -पतिः performer of a sacrifice. -पशु a sacrificial horse. -वसुधः an epithet of Vishnu. -भुज् m. a god, deity. -राज् m. 1 the lord of sacrifices; यथाशक्तेः कतुराद् Ms. 9. 260. 2 the राजसूय sacrifice.

क्रु 1 P. (कथति, कथित) To injure, hurt, kill.

कथकैशिकः (pl.) N. of a country; अथथरेण कथकैशिकानां R. 5. 39; Ms. 5. 2.

क्रधनं A slaughter.

कथनकः A camel.

क्र 1 P. (क्रंदति, क्रंदित) 1 To cry, weep, shed tears; किं क्रंदसि बुराकंद स्वपक्षकारक Pt. 4. 29; क्रंदधतः करुणमप्सरसां गणोऽयं V. 1. 2; चक्रं विष्ठा कुरीव भुवः R. 14. 68; 15. 42; Bk. 3. 28, 5. 5. 2 To call out to, call out piteously to any one, (with acc.); क्रंदधविरतं सोऽथ ब्राह्मणमुत्तमस्य Mār. P. —10 P. or Caus. 1 To cry out continuously. 2 To cause to weep. —WITH आ 1 to cry out, cry, creak, scream; तुणधलचैस्तुहिनेः पतद्भिन्नकंतीवोषसि शीतकालः Rs. 4. 7, Bk. 15. 50. 2 to call out to (caus.); एषोऽसि शिखिर्दनां पटुतैः केकाभिराक्रंदितः Mk. 5. 23.

क्रंदनं, क्रंदितं 1 Cry of distress or weeping, lamentation; हा तासि क्रंदित-माकर्ण्य विषण्णः R. 9. 75. 2 Mutual defiance, challenge.

क्र 1 U., 4 P. (कामति, क्रमते, काम्यति, क्रान्ति) 1 To walk, step, go; कामत्यनुदिते ह्येव वाली व्यपगतकृत्यः Rām.; गन्धर्वानं न तेनासी-दमत कामता पुः Bk. 8. 2, 25. 2 To go to, approach (with acc.); देवा इमान् लोकानक्रमत Sat. Br. 3 To pass or go over, go across; सुखं योजनपंचाशत्क्रमेव Rām. 4 To leap, jump; क्रमे बर्धव क्रमिंतुं सक्रोधः (हरिः) Bk. 2. 9; 5. 51. 5 To go up, ascend. 6 To cover, occupy, take possession of, fill; क्रान्ता यथा चेतसि विस्मयेन R. 14. 17. 7 To surpass, excel; स्थितः सर्वोत्तमेनोर्वी कांश्व मेरुरिवाम्ना R. 1. 14. 8 To undertake, strive after, be able or competent for, show energy for (with dat. or inf.); व्याकरणायध्यायय क्रमते Sk.; धर्माय क्रमते साधुः Vop.; व्युत्पत्तिरावर्जितकैविद्याणि न रंजनाय क्रमते जहानां Vikr. 1. 16; हवा रक्षोसि लधि-तुनकमीन्मरुतिः पुनः अशोकवतिकासि Bk. 9. 23. 9 To be developed or increased, to have full scope, be at home (with loc.); कृषेयु क्रमते Dk. 170; क्रमतेऽसिन्धुसाम्राणि, or कस्य क्रमते बुद्धिः Sk.; क्रममाणोऽसिन्धुसि Bk. 8. 22. 10 To fulfil, accomplish. 11 To have sexual intercourse with. (By P. I. 3. 38 क्रम् by itself is used in the Atm. in the sense of continuity or want of interruption energy or application,

and 'development or increase', and also 'conquering or getting over').

—WITH अति 1 to cross, go over; सत्कक्षांतराण्यतिक्रम्य K. 92. 2 to go beyond, pass over or by; Me. 57. 40. 3 to excel, surpass; Ms. 8. 151. 4 to transgress, violate, overstep; अतिक्रम्य सदाचारं K. 160. 5 to disregard, exclude, neglect; प्रथितयशासं प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1; किं वा परिजनमातिक्रम्य भवासंविष्टः M. 4; or कथं ज्येष्ठानतिक्रम्य यवीयान् राज्यमर्हति Mb. 6 to pass, elapse (as time); अतिक्रमति दशहो Ms. 5. 76; यथा यथा यौवनम-तिचक्रान् K. 59. —अधि to ascend. —अध्या to occupy, fill, take; अध्याक्रान्ता वसतिर-मुनाप्याश्रमे सर्वभोज्ये S. 2. 14. —अनु 1 to follow. 2 to begin. 3 to give the contents of —अन्वा to visit one after another. —अप to leave, go away from. —अभि 1 to go to, approach, enter; अभिचक्रान् कालुस्थः शस्त्रेणाश्रमं प्रति Rām. 2 to wander, roam over. 3 to attack. —अव to withdraw. —आ 1 to approach, go towards. 2 to attack, subdue, conquer, vanquish; पक्षिणाव-क्रान्ताकम् H. 1; पौस्त्यनेवमाकामन् R. 4. 34; Bh. 1. 70. 3 to fill, enter, take possession of; सं केसवोऽपर इवाक्रमिंतुं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2, 9. 12. 4 to begin, commence. 5 to come up, rise (Atm.); यान्वता-निधिराक्रमते न माधुः R. 5. 71. 6 to ascend, mount, occupy. —उद् 1 to go up, out or beyond; ऊर्ध्वं प्राणं सुक्रान्ति Ms. 2. 120. 2 to neglect, disregard; आर्षं प्रमाणमुत्क्रम्य धर्मं न प्रतिपालयन् Mb.; वर्ममुत्क्रम्य. 3 to step beyond; R. 15. 33. —उप 1 to go towards, approach. 2 to assail, attack. 3 to treat, attend upon, physic (as a physician); to cure or heal. 4 to make advances of love to, win over; सर्वैरुपायैरुपक्रम्य सीतां Rām. 5 to perform, set about. 6 (Atm.) to begin, commence प्रक्रमे वक्तुमुपक्रमते कः Ki. 2. 28; R. 17. 33. —निष् 1 to go away, or from, leave. 2 to issue from, come out of; Bk. 7. 71. —परा (Atm.) 1 to display courage, strength, or heroism, act bravely; यक्षवर्जितयेदधीनं सिंहवच्च पराक्रमेत् Ms. 7. 106; Bk. 8. 22, 93. 2 to turn back. 3 to march against, attack. —परि 1 to walk about, walk round; परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च (in dramas). 2 to overtake. —प्र (Atm.) 1 to begin, commence; प्रचक्रमे च प्रतिवक्तुमुत्तरं R. 3. 47, 2. 15; Ku. 3. 2. 2 to tread on, walk on; Bk. 15. 23. 3 to go, set out. —नति to return. —वि (Atm.) 1 to walk along or through; विष्णुश्चेष्टा विचक्रमे took 3 steps; Bk. 8. 24. 2 to assail, overcome, conquer. 3 to cleave; open (Paras.). —वृत्ति 1 to transgress, 2 to pass (time). —व्युद् see —उद् —सम् 1 to come or meet together 2 to traverse, cross, go or pass through.

3 to approach, to go. 4 to go over or be transferred (to another). 5 to enter on or in; कालो ह्ययं संक्रमितुं द्वितीयं सर्वोपकारक्रममाश्रमं ते R. 5. 10. —समा 1 to occupy, take possession of, fill सममेव समाक्रान्तं द्वयं द्विदगातिना । तेन सिंहासन पित्र्यमखिलं चारिमिदं R. 4. 4. 2 to assail, conquer, subdue.

क्रमः 1 A step, pace; विचक्रमः; सागरः युवमेदेण क्रमेणेकेन हंविताः Mb. 2 A foot 3 Going, proceeding, course; क्रमात् or क्रमेण in course of, gradually; कालक्रमेण gradually, in course of time; मायक्रमः course or turn of fate; R. 3. 7, 30, 32. 4 Performance, commencement; इत्यमन विततक्रमे क्रतौ Si. 14. 53 5 Regular course, order, series, succession; निमित्तचैमित्तिकयोरयं क्रमः S. 7. 30; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 85, 2. 173, 3. 69. 6 Method, manner; नेत्रक्रमेणोपहृतो ह्ययं R. 7. 39. 7 Grasp, hold; क्रमगतं पक्षोः कन्यका Māl. 3. 18. 8 A position of attack (assumed by an animal before making a spring) 9 Preparation, readiness; Bk. 2. 9. 10 An undertaking, enterprize. 11 An act or deed, manner of proceeding; कोऽप्येव क्रान्तः क्रमः Amaru. 43, 33. 12 Particular manner of reciting Vedic texts. 13 Power, strength. —सं Mud. —COMP. —अव्युत्तरः, —अव्ययः regular order, due arrangement. —आगत, —आयात a. descended or inherited lineally, hereditary. —ज्यः the sine of a planet, declination. —भंगः irregularity.

क्रमक a. Orderly, methodical. —क्रः A student who goes through a regular course of study.

क्रमणः 1 The foot. 2 A horse. —ग 1 A step. 2 Walking. 3 Proceeding. 4 Transgressing.

क्रमतः ind. Gradually, successively.

क्रमशः ind. 1 In due order, regularly, successively, seriatim. 2 Gradually, by degrees; R. 12. 57; Ms. 1. 68, 3. 12.

क्रमिक a. 1 Successive, serial. 2 Descended lineally, ancestral, hereditary.

क्रसुः, क्रसुकः The betel-nut tree; आस्तादिताद्रिक्रसुकः ससुदात् Si. 3. 81, Vikr. 18. 98.

क्रमेलः, क्रमेलकः A camel; निरीक्षिते कैलवनं प्रविश्य क्रमेलकः कंदकजालमेव Vikr. 1. 29; Si. 12. 18; N. 6. 104.

क्रयः Buying, purchasing. —COMP. —आरोहः a market, fair. —क्रीत a. bought. —लेख्य a deed of sale, conveyance &c.; (ग्रहं क्षेत्राधिकं कीला तुल्य-मूल्याक्षराभितं । एव कारयेते यत् क्रयलेख्यं तदुच्यते Brihaspati). —विक्रयौ (du.) trade, traffic, buying and selling; Ms. 8. 5, 7. 127. —विक्रयिकः a trader, merchant.

क्रयणं Buying, purchasing.

क्रयिका 1 A trader, dealer 2 A

क्रय *a.* A thing exhibited for sale in the market; (opp. **वैय** which only means 'fit to be purchased').

कृष्य Raw flesh, carrion, स्पर्धुगममणि कृष्यमव्ययनात् Māl. 5. 16. -**COMP.** -अवृ, -अवृ, -अवृ *a.* eating raw flesh; Ms. 5. 131. (-*m.*) 1 a carnivorous animal, such as a tiger &c.; U. 1. 49. 2 a demon, goblin; R. 15. 16.

कृशिमन् *m.* Thinness, emaciation, leanness.

क्राकचिक A sawyer.

क्रांत *a.* Gone, passed over, traversed &c.; (*p. p.* of **क्र** q. v.). -**स** 1 A horse. 2 A foot, step. -**COMP.** -**वशित्** *a.* omniscient.

क्रांत *f.* 1 Going, proceeding. 2 A step, pace. 3 Surpassing. 4 Attacking, overcoming. 5 Declination of a planet. 6 The ecliptic. -**COMP.** -**कक्षः**, -**मंडलः**, -**वृत्तं** the ecliptic. -**पातः** the equinoctial points or nodes of the ecliptic. -**वलयः** 1 the ecliptic. 2 the tropical zone, space within the tropics.

क्राय (पि) कः 1 A purchaser. 2 A trader, merchant.

क्रिमिः 1 A worm. 2 An insect; see **कृमिः**. -**COMP.** -**जं** aloewood. -**शैलः** an ant-bill.

क्रिया 1 Doing, execution, performance, accomplishment; उपचार, धर्म; प्रत्युक्तं हि प्रणयिषु सतामीप्सितार्थक्रिये Me. 114. 2 An action, act, business, undertaking; प्रणयिक्रिया V. 4. 15; Ms. 2. 4. 3 Activity, bodily action, labour. 4 Teaching, instruction; क्रिया हि वस्तुवहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. 5 Possession of some art (as of singing, dancing &c.), knowledge; शिक्षा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था M 1. 16. 6 Practice (opp. शास्त्र theory). 7 A literary work; श्रुत मन्त्रोत्तरवहितैः क्रियाभिर्मा कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2; कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिपद्यते बहुमानः M. 1. 8 A purificatory rite, a religious rite or ceremony. 9 An expiatory rite, expiation. 10 (a) Ceremony of offering oblations to the deceased ancestors (श्राद्ध). (b) Obsequies. 11 Worship. 12 Medical treatment, application of remedies, cure; रीतिक्रिया M. 4 cold remedies. 13 (In gram.) Action, the general idea expressed by a verb. 14 Motion. 15 Especially, motion as one of the seven categories of the Vaisesikas; see **कर्तृन्**. 16 (In law) Judicial investigation by human means (witnesses &c.) or by ordeals. 17 Burden of proof. -**COMP.** -**अन्वित** *a.* practising ritual observances. -**अवर्णः** 1 completion or termination of an affair, execution of a task, क्रियावर्णः क्रियावर्णः कृता Ki. 1 44 2 liberation from one's sins, a special

agreement; क्रियाश्रुयमास्त्येतत् वज्रार्थं यत्-
हीयते Ms. 9. 53. -**अवसक्त** *a.* one who loses a law-suit through the statements of the witnesses &c. -**इन्द्रियं** see **कर्मेन्द्रिय**. -**कलापः** 1 the whole body of ceremonies enjoined in the Hindu religious law. 2 all the particulars or points of any business. -**कारः** 1 an agent, worker. 2 a beginner, tyro, a fresh student. 3 an agreement. -**द्वेषिन्** *m.* a witness whose testimony is prejudicial to the cause (one of the five kinds of witnesses). -**निर्देशः** evidence. -**पटु** *a.* dexterous. -**पथः** mode of medical treatment. -**पदं** *a* verb. -**पर** *a.* diligent in the performance of one's duty. -**पादः** the third division of a legal plaint; that is, witnesses, documents and other proofs adduced by the plaintiff or complainant. -**योगः** 1 connection with the verb. 2 the employment of expedients or means. -**लोपः** omission or discontinuance of any of the essential ceremonies of the Hindu religion; क्रियालोपात् वृषलत्वं गताः Ms. 10. 43. -**वशः** necessity, necessary influence of acts done or to be done. -**वाचक**, -**वाचिन्** *a.* expressing any action, as a verbal noun. -**वादिन्** *m.* a plaintiff, complainant. -**विधिः** a rule of action, manner of performing any rite; Ms. 9. 220. -**विशेषणं** 1 an adverb. 2 a predicative adjective. -**संक्रान्तिः** *f.* imparting (to others) one's knowledge; teaching; M. 1. 19. **समन्वितारः** the repetition of any act.

क्रियावत् *a.* Engaged in any actual work, versed in the practice of a thing; यस्तु क्रियावान्मनुष्यः स विद्वान् H. 1. 67.

क्री 9 U. (क्रीणाति, क्रीणीते, क्रीत) 1 To buy, purchase; महता दुग्धपण्येन क्रीतेयं कायनौत्सव्या Sānti 3. 1; क्रीणीष्व मञ्जीवित-
नेव पण्यमन्यत्र चेदस्ति तदस्तु पुण्यं N. 3. 87, 88; Pt. 1. 13; Ms. 9. 174. 2 To barter, exchange; कश्चित्सहस्रैर्मुखाणामेकं क्रीणासि पण्डितं Mb. -**WITH** आ to buy. -**नि** to buy off, redeem, ransom. -**परि** (in the Atm.) 1 to buy; संभोगाय परिक्रीतः कर्तासि तव नाशिये Bk. 8. 72. 2 to hire, purchase for a time (with instr. or dat. of the price at which one is employed on stipulated wages); शतेन शताय वा परिक्रीतः Sk. 3 to return, requite, repay; कृतोऽनोपकृतं वायोः परिक्रीणावमुत्थितं Bk. 8. 8. -**वि** 1 to sell (Atm. in this sense); मया शतसहस्रेण विक्रीणीषे इतं यदि Rām.; विक्रीणीत तिलाञ्जुलान् Ms. 10. 90, 8. 197, 222; Sānti. 1. 12. 2 to barter, exchange; नाकस्माच्छाडिलीमता विक्रीणाति तिलैस्तिलाञ्जु Pt. 2. 65.

क्रीड 1 P. (क्रीडति, क्रीडति) 1 To play amuse oneself वापरा क्रीडिमुना कृत्वा Pt. 1 एव क्रीडति

सको विधिः Mk. 10. 59. 2 To gamble, play at dice; बहुविधं कृतं क्रीडतः Mk. 2; नाशेः क्रीडकदाचिद् Ms. 4. 74; Y. 1. 138. 3 To jest, joke or trifle with; सद्वृत्तस्तनमंडलस्तवकथं प्रथेयम क्रीडति Gīt 3 क्रीडिष्यामि तावदेतया V. 3; एवमाशाग्रहयस्ते क्रीडत भवितायिभिः H. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 187. Mk. 3. -**WITH** अनु (Atm.) to play, sport, amuse oneself; सावबुलक्रीडमानानि पश्य वृद्धानि पक्षिणां Bk. 8. 10. -**आ**, -**परि**, -**स** (Atm.) to play &c; संक्रीडते मणिर्मयं कन्याः Me. 70; but क्रीड् with स is Paras. in the sense of 'making a noise'; संक्रीडति शकटानि Mbh. 'the carts creak.'

क्रीडः 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure. 2 Jest, joke.

क्रीडनं 1 Playing, sporting. 2 A play-thing, toy.

क्रीडनकः -**कं** क्रीडनयि, -**यकं** A play-thing, toy.

क्रीडा 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure; तोयक्रीडानिरतदुवतिस्मानतिकैर्महद्भिः Me. 33, 61. 2 Jest, joke. -**COMP.** -**गृह** a pleasure-house. -**शैलः** an artificial hill serving as a pleasure-abode, a pleasure-mountain; क्रीडाशैलः कनककद-
लविष्टमिन्द्रजिह्वः Me. 77. -**नारी** a prostitute -**कोपः** feigned anger; Amar. 12 -**मयूरः** a peacock kept for pleasure, R. 16. 14. -**रत्नं** 'the gem of sports', copulation.

क्रीत *a.* Bought; see **क्री**. -**सः** One of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu Law; a son purchased from his natural parents; क्रीतश्च तान्मा विक्रीतः Y. 2. 131; Ms. 9. 174. -**COMP.** -**अनुदशयः** 'repenting a purchase', rescission, returning a thing purchased to the seller (admissible in some cases by law).

कुच *m.* **कुचः** A curlew, heron.

कुध 4. P. (कुप्यति, कुद्ध) To be angry (with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger); हर्यं कुप्यति; but sometimes with words like उपरि, प्रति &c. also; नमोपरि स कुद्धः, न मां प्रति कुद्धो ह्यः &c. -**WITH** प्रति to be angry in return; कुप्यते न प्रतिकुप्येत् Ma. 6. 48. -**सम्** to get angry with, संकुप्यसि दृष्ट्वा किं त्वं दिक्षु मां दग्धेणे Bk. 8. 76.

कुध *f.* Anger.

कुश 1 P. (क्रोशति, कुश) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn (for); क्रोशत्यस्त कश्चिद्यः Bk. 6. 124. 2 To cry out, yell, scream, bawl, call out; अतीव बुकोश जीवनाशं ननाश च Bk. 14. 31. -**WITH** अनु to pity, take compassion on. -**अभि** to bewail. -**आ** 1 to cry, cry out loudly; अये गौरीनाथ विप्रवरुण धर्मो भिक्वन Bh. 3 123 2 to revile abuse स्तं अभिनी

द्वयवर्ति Ms. 8. 267; Bk. 5. 39. -परि to lament. -मत्या to revile in return. -वि 1 to call aloud, cry out loudly; आकोश विक्रोश लपाविचंद Mk. 1. 41; Bk. 14. 42; 16. 32. 2 to utter (with acc.). 3 to call out to (with acc.). 4 to resound. -व्यर to lament, bewail.

कृष्ट *a.* 1 Cried out. 2 Called out to. -हं Crying, a cry, yell.

क्रूर *a.* 1 Cruel, wicked, hard-hearted, pitiless; तस्याभिषेकसंभारं कल्पितं क्रूरनिश्चय R. 12. 4; Ms. 105; Ms. 10.

9 2 Hard, rough 3 Formidable, terrible, fierce. 4 Destructive, mischievous. 5 Wounded, hurt. 6 Bloody. 7 Raw. 8 Strong. 9 Hot, sharp, disagreeable; Ms. 2. 33. -रः A hawk; heron. -रं 1 A wound. 2 Slaughter, cruelty. 3 Any horrible deed. -Comp. -आकृति *a.* terrible in form. (तिः) epithet of Rāvaṇa. -आचार *a.* following cruel or savage practices. -आशय *a.* 1 containing fierce animals (as a river). 2 of a cruel disposition. -कर्मन् *n.* 1 a bloody act. 2 any hard labour. -कृत् *a.* fierce, cruel, unrelenting. -कोष्ठ *a.* having costive bowels unaffected by strong purgatives. -गंधः sulphur.

-दृश *a.* 1 evil-eyed, having a malignant look. 2 mischievous, villainous. -रविन् *m.* a raven. -लोचनः an epithet of the planet Saturn.

क्रैतु *m.* A purchaser; Y. 2. 168.

क्रौंचः *N.* of a mountain; see क्रौंच.

क्रोडः 1 A hog. 2 The hollow of a tree, cavity; हा हा हेत तथापि जन्मविरपि-कोडे मने बावति Udb. 3 The chest, bosom, breast; कोडीकृत to clasp to the bosom; Bh. 2. 35. 4 The middle part of anything; Vikr. 11. 75; see क्रोड *n.* 5 An epithet of the planet Saturn.

-हं, -डा 1 The breast, chest, the part between the shoulders. 2 The interior of anything, a cavity, hollow. -Comp. -अंकः, -अंघ्रिः, -पादः a tortoise. -पत्रं 1 marginal writing. 2 a postscript to a letter. 3 a supplement. 4 a codicil to a will.

क्रोडीकरणम् Embracing, clasping to the bosom.

क्रोडीमुखः A rhinoceros.

क्रोधः 1 Anger, wrath; क्रोधात्क्रोडोऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; so क्रोधांधः, क्रोधानलः &c 2 (In Rhet.) Anger considered as the feeling which gives rise to the *raudra* sentiment. -Comp. -उज्झ्वल *a.* free from anger, cool, composed. -सूक्ष्म *a.* overcome or infatuated with anger.

क्रोधन *a.* Wrathful, passionate, angry irascible. वक्षतेन कृत् तदेव कुरुते शेषाणि क्रोधन Ve 5. 31 -नं Being angry angry

क्रोशः 1 A cry, yell, shout, scream, noise. 2 A measure of distance equal to 4th of a Yojana, a *Koss*; क्रोशार्थं प्रकृतिपुरःसरं गत्वा R. 13. 79; समुद्रापुरी क्रोशी or क्रोशयोः. -Comp. -तालः -ध्वनिः a large drum.

क्रोशन *a.* Crying. -नं A cry.

क्रोष्टु *m.* (क्षी *f.*) A jackal (the strong cases of this word are necessarily formed from क्रोष्टु and the weak ones optionally).

क्रौंचः 1 A curlew, heron; मनोहर-क्रौंचविनादितानि सीमांतवायुस्तुक्रयति चतः Rs. 4. 8; Ms. 12. 64. 2 *N.* of a mountain (said to be the grandson of Himālaya and said to have been pierced by Kārtikeya and Parasurāma); इत्यद्वारं स्रजपतिवसो वरम् यत् क्रौंचरंध्रं Me. 57. -Comp. -अदन् the fibres of the stalk of a lotus. -अरातिः, -अरिः, -रिपुः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 of Parasurāma. -वारणः -सूदनः an epithet (1) of Kārtikeya (2) of Parasurāma.

क्रौर्यं Cruelty, hard-heartedness.

कृद् 1. 1 P. (कृदति, कृदित) 1 To call, call out. 2 To cry, lament. -II. 1 A. (कृदते or कृदते) To be confused.

कृप् 1. 4. P. (कृप्ति, कृप्ति, कृप्ति) To be fatigued or tired, be exhausted or depressed; न च कृप्तामन विव्यथे Bk. 5. 102; 14. 101. -With वि to be fatigued.

कुमः, कुमथः Fatigue, languor, exhaustion; विनोदितदिनकुमः कृतस्त्वच्र जावृन्दैः Si. 4. 66; Ms. 7. 151; S. 3. 21.

कृंत *a.* 1 Fatigued, tired out; तमातपकृंतं R. 2. 13, Me. 18, 36; V. 2. 22. 2 Withered, faded; कृंतो नम्यहेलस वष नलिनीपत्रे नखैरर्पितः S. 3. 26; R. 10. 48. 3 Lean.

कृतिः *f.* Fatigue. -Comp. -रिद्ध *a.* refreshing, invigorating.

कृद् 4 P. (कृयति, कृिन्) To become wet, be damp, be moist. -Caus. To moisten, wet; न चैवं कृदयंस्थाः Bg. 2. 23; Bk. 18. 11.

कृिन् *a.* Wet, moistened. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* bleary-eyed.

कृिन् 4 A. (also P. according to some authorities) (कृिन्ते, कृिद् or कृिशित) 1 To be tormented, be afflicted, suffer; अनुपदेशग्रहणे नातिक्रिशते चः शिष्या M. 1; त्रयः परार्थे कृिन्तेति साक्षिणः प्रतिश्रुः कुलं Ms. 8. 169. 2 To torment, molest. -II. 9 P. (कृिश्नाति, कृिद्, कृिशित) To torment, afflict, molest, distress; कृिश्नाति लब्धपरिपालनवृत्तिरेव S. 5. 6; एवमारब्धनामोपि कृिश्नाति भुवनत्रयं Ku. 2. 40; R. 11. 58.

कृिशित, -कृिद् *a.* 1 Distressed, suffering pain or misery. 2 Afflicted to ted 3 Faded 4 Inconsistent contradictory *c g* नता मे वया 5

Elaborate, artificial, (as a composition.) 6 Put to shame.

क्रिष्टिः *f.* 1 Affliction, anguish, distress, pain. 2 Service.

क्रीच (च) *a.* 1 Impotent, neuter, emasculated; Ms. 3. 150, 4. 295, Y. 1. 223. 2 Unmanly, timid, weak, weak-minded; R. 8. 34; क्रीचाद् पल-रिता Mk. 9. 5. 3 Cowardly. 4 Mean, base. 5 Idle. 6 Of the neuter gender. -च, -चे (-चः -चे) 1 An impotent man, a eunuch; न मृत्तं केनिलं वस्य रिष्टा चात् निमज्जति । मेढं चान्मादशुकाम्यां हीनं क्रीच च उच्यते ॥ Kātyāyana quoted in Dāya-bhāga. 2 The neuter gender.

क्रेद्ः 1 Wetness, moisture, dampness; Sānti. 1. 29; R. 7. 21. 2 Running, discharge from a sore. 3 Distress, suffering; R. 15. 32 (=उग्रन Malli.).

क्रेशः 1 Pain, anguish, suffering, distress, trouble; किमात्मा क्रेशस्य प्रवृत्त-नीतः S. 1; क्रेशः फलन हि पुनर्वतां विद्यते Ku. 5. 86; Bg. 12. 5. 2 Wrath, anger. 3 Worldly occupation. -Comp. -क्षम *a.* capable of enduring trouble.

क्रेच्यं (च्यं) 1 Impotence (lit.), वर क्रेच्यं पुंशो न च परकलाभिमनं Pt. 1. 2 Unmanliness; timidity, cowardice; क्रेच्यं ना स्म गमः पार्थ Bg. 2. 3. 3 Uselessness; impotence, powerlessness, R. 12. 86.

क्रौं The lungs.

क ind. 1 Whither, where; क तेज्यो-न्य यलाः क च दु गहताः कौतुकरताः U. 6. 33, क-क when repeated in co ordinate sentences imply 'great difference,' or 'incongruity'; क रुजा हृदयमाश्रिणी क च ते विश्वसनीयमायुर्व M. 3. 2; क सुव्रतमो वरा क चालाविषया नतिः R. 1. 2; Ki. 1. 6; S. 2. 18. 2 Sometimes क is used in the sense of the loc. of क्रि; क प्रदेशे *i. e.* कस्मिन्देशे. (a) With a following अपि it means (1) somewhere, any-where. (2) sometimes. (b) With a following चित् it means (1) in some places; प्रतिगथाः कचिद्विपरीकलमिदः सूच्यत रक्षेपलः S. 1. 14; Rs. 1. 2; R. 1. 41. (2) in some cases; कचिद् गोचरः कचिन्न गोचरोऽर्थः कचिद्-कचिन् (a) in one place-in another place, here-here, कचिदीनावायं कचिद्विप च हातेति रुदितं Bh 3. 125, 1. 4. (b) now-now (referring to time); कचिन् पथा संचरते सुराणां कचिन् वनाणां पततां कचिन्न R. 13. 19

कण् 1 P. (कणति, कणिन्) 1 To sound (indistinctly), jingle, tinkle; इति शेषपतीव डिडिमः करिणी हस्तिपकाहतः कणत् H. 2. 86; कणमाभिदुषुरी Amaru. 28; Rs. 3. 36; Me. 36. 2 To hum, warble (as bees &c.); sing indistinctly, Ku. 1. 54; U. 3. 24; Bk. 6. 84.

कणः, कणनं, कणितं, कणजः 1 A sound in general 2 The sound of any musical inst at

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destruction, ruinous. -कालः 1 time of universal destruction. 2 the period of decline. -कासः consumptive cough. -पक्षः the dark fortnight. -युक्तिः f. -योगः an opportunity of destroying. -रोगः consumption. -वायुः the wind that is to blow at the destruction of the world. -संपद् f. total loss, ruin. क्षयधुः Consumptive cough, consumption.

क्षयिन् a. (जी f.) 1 Diminishing, decaying; आरम्भिक क्षयिणी क्रमेण Bh. 2. 60; waning, wasting; न चादृतविष क्षयि R. 17. 71, Ms. 9. 314. 2 Consumptive. 3 Perishable, fragile. -m. The moon.

क्षयिण्डु a. 1 Wasting, decaying. 2 Perishable, fragile.

क्षर 1 P. (क्षति, क्षति) (Used transitively or intransitively) 1 To flow, glide. 2 To send or stream forth, pour out, emit; R. 13. 74; Bk. 9. 8. 3 To drop, trickle, ooze. 4 To waste away, wane, perish. 5 To become useless, have no effect; यज्ञोन्मूलने क्षति तपः क्षति विस्मयः Ms. 4. 237. 6 To slip from, be deprived of (with abl.). -Caus. (क्षययति) To accuse, traduce (usually with अ). -With वि to melt away, dissolve.

क्षर a. 1 Melting away. 2 Movable. 3 Perishable; क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कृत्स्नोक्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16. -र A cloud. -र 1 Water. 2 The body. क्षरणे 1 The act of flowing, trickling, dropping, oozing. 2 The act of perspiring; अंगुलिक्षरणस्य कर्तिकः R. 19. 18.

क्षरिन् m. The rainy season.

क्षाल 10 U. (क्षालयति, क्षालित) 1 To wash, wash off, purify, cleanse; कते रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमते कः क्षालयस्वस्वामिनीयसं नमः Si. 1. 38, H. 4. 60. 2 To wipe away. -With व 1 to wash, purify, cleanse; पादौ, मुखं, हस्तं &c. प्रक्षालयति. 2 to wipe away; (अवशः) तेषामनुग्रहेणाव राजन् प्रक्षालयत्सवः Mb. -वि to wash off; R. 5. 44.

क्ष्वः, क्ष्वधुः 1 Sneezing. 2 Cough.

क्षत्र a. (जी f.) Relating or peculiar to the military tribe; क्षत्रो यस्तेः क्षित इव तनुं ब्रह्मचर्यस्य कृत्ते U. 6. 9; R. 1. 19. -ज 1 The Kshatriya tribe. 2 The qualifications of a Kshatriya; the Gita thus describes them: -यौर्ध्वं तेजो धृतिर्दाय्यं युद्धे चाप्यलाननं दानमीश्वरमावृक्ष क्षत्रं कर्म स्वभावजं Bg. 18. 43.

क्षान् p. p. 1 Patient, forbearing, enduring. 2 Forgiven. -ता The earth.

क्षान्तिः f. 1 Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षान्तिश्चेद्वचने किं Bh. 2. 21; Bg. 18. 42.

क्षान्तु a. Patient, forbearing. -तु A father.

क्षाम a. 1 Scorched, singed. 2 Diminished, thin, wasted, emaciated,

lean; क्षामक्षानकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10; मये क्षामा Me. 82; क्षामच्छायं मयनमधुना मद्वियोगेन नूनं 80, 89. 3 Slight, little, small. 4 Weak, infirm.

क्षार a. Corrosive, caustic, acid, pungent, saline. -रः 1 Juice, essence. 2 Treacle, molasses. 3 Any corrosive or acid substance; क्षरे क्षारनिवासं जातं तस्यैव दूशनं U. 4. 7; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; (क्षारं क्षते क्षिप् &c. has become proverbial and means 'to aggravate the pain which is already unbearable,' 'to make bad worse,' 'to add insult to injury'). 4 Glass. 5 A rogue, cheat. -र 1 Black salt. 2 Water. -Comp. -अच्छं sea-salt. -अंजनं an alkaline unguent. -अंशु n. an alkaline fluid. -उदकः, -उदकः, -उदधिः, -समुद्रः the salt ocean. -जयं, -त्रितयं natron, salt-petre and borax. -नदी a river of alkaline water in hell. -भूमिः f. -भूमिका saline soil; किमाश्रयं क्षारभूमौ प्रापदा यमुदुत्तिका U. 6. -मेलकः an alkaline substance. -रसः a saline flavour.

क्षारकः 1 Alkali. 2 Juice, essence. 3 A cage, basket or net for birds. 4 A washerman. 5 A blossom; a bud or newblown flower (कलिका).

क्षारणं, -णा Accusing; especially of adultery.

क्षारिका Hunger.

क्षारित a. 1 Distilled from saline matter. 2 Falsely accused, (especially of adultery).

क्षालनं 1 Washing, cleansing (with water). 2 Sprinkling.

क्षालित a. 1 Washed, cleansed, purified. 2 Wiped away, requited; तथा वृत्तं प्राप्यैवयति यथा क्षालितमग्निः U. 1. 28.

क्षि 1. 1 P. (क्षयति, क्षिण् or क्षीण) 1 To decay or waste. 2 To rule, govern, be master of. -II 1. 5. 9. P. (क्षयति, क्षिणोति, क्षिणाति) 1 To destroy, affect, ruin, corrupt; न तदक्षः क्षत्रभृतां क्षिणोति R. 2. 40. 2 To diminish, cause to waste away; R. 19. 48. 3 To kill, injure.

-Pass. (क्षियते) 1 To waste, wane, decay, be diminished (fig. also); प्रतिक्षणमयं कायः क्षीयमाणो न लक्ष्यते H. 4. 66; प्रत्यासक्तविषादिदृष्टमनसां प्रायो मतिः क्षियते Pt. 2. 4; Amaru 93; Bh. 2. 19. -Caus. (क्षययति or क्षययति) 1 To destroy, remove, put an end to; नमस्वि च क्षययतु नीललोहितः युग्मभवं परितराक्षिरामसुः S. 7. 35; R. 8. 47; Me. 53. 2 To spend or pass (as time). -With अप to decay, decline, be diminished. -परि, -प्र-सं 1 to decay, wane. 2 to be emaciated or lean.

क्षितिः f. 1 The earth. 2 A dwelling, an abode, a house. 3 Loss, destruction. 4 The end of the world. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः a king; R. 1. 5; 3. 3; 11. 1. -कणः dust. -कणः an

earthquake. -क्षिन् m. a king, prince. -जः 1 a tree. 2 an earth-worm. 3 the planet Mars. 4 N. of the demon Naraka killed by Vishnu. (-जं) the horizon. (-जा) an epithet of Sitā. -तलं the surface of the earth. -देवः a Brāhmaṇa. -धरः a mountain; Ku. 7. 94. -नाथः, -पः, -पतिः, -पालः, -भुजः m. रक्षिन् m. a king, sovereign; R. 2. 51, 5. 76, 6. 86, 7. 3, 9. 75. -पुत्रः the planet Mars. -प्रतिष्ठ a. dwelling on the earth. -भूत m. 1 a mountain; सर्वक्षितिरुता नद्यः V. 4. 27; (where it means 'a king' also); Ki 5. 20; Rs. 6. 26 2 a king. -मण्डले the globe. -रंजः a ditch, hollow. -रुह m. a tree. -वर्धनः m. a corpse, dead body. -वृत्तिः f. 'the course of the earth', patient behaviour. -व्युदासः a cave within the earth, an underground hole.

क्षिद्रः 1 A disease. 2 The sun. 3 A horn.

क्षिप् 6 U. (but only P. when preceded by जग्मि, प्राते and अजि), 4 P. (क्षिपति-ते, क्षिप्यते, क्षिप) 1 To throw, cast, send, dispatch, discharge, let go (with loc. or sometimes dat.); मरुद्वज इति तु द्वारि क्षिप्यन्मरुद्वज इत्यपि Ms. 9. 83; जिला वा क्षिप्यन् मयि Mb. ; K. 12. 95; with प्राते also; Bh. 3. 67. 2 To place, put on or upon, throw into; सज्जनानि क्षिप्यन्तः क्षिन्ना धनोवहिनः कथा S. 7. 24; Y. 1. 230; Bg. 16. 19. 3 To fix on, attach to (as a blame); मये क्षिपन् क्षिपति H. 2. 4 To cast or throw off, cast away, rid oneself of; किं कुर्यात् मरुद्वजा न वयमि क्ष्मि न क्षिप्यन्तः क्व Mu. 2. 18. 5 To take away, destroy; Māl. 1. 17. 6 To reject, disdain. 7 To insult, revile, abuse, scold; Ms. 8. 312, 270; Sānti. 3. 10. -With अयि -1 to censure, blame. 2 to offend, abuse. 3 to surpass. -अव 1 to cast down, leave, abandon. 2 to slander, revile. -आ 1 to throw or cast down, hit. 2 to contract. 3 to draw back, snatch or draw away, pull or take off; अपपादनाक्षिप्य R. 7. 7; Bh. 1. 43; Me. 68. 4 to hint at, indicate. 5 to infer (from circumstances); जात्या व्यकिराक्षिप्यते. 6 to object to (as an argument). 7 to neglect, disregard. 8 to insult. -उद् 1 to throw up; Rs. 1. 22. -उप 1 to cast on, throw at; वयमि वयस्य तत्र तत्र दाक्षक्षिपितः Māl. 5. 31. 2 to hint, indicate; adduce; उक्तं कार्य-दुपक्षिपति Mk. 9. 3. 3 to begin, commence. 4 to insult, upbraid. -ति 1 to put, place or throw down; Y. 1. 103; Amaru. 80. 2 to entrust, consign to the care of; Ms. 6. 3, 8. 179, 180. 3 to encamp. 4 to cast off, reject. 5 to bestow on. -परि 1 to surround; गंगालोतः परिक्षिपन् Ku. 6. 38. 2 to embrace. -वर्षा 1 to bind or tie up, collect (as

hair); (केशांति) पर्याक्षिपत् काचिदुदारबन्धं Ku. 7. 14. -प्र 1 to put into, throw at or in; नामेव्यं प्रक्षिपेदग्नौ Ms. 4. 53; क्षारं हन प्रक्षिपत् Mk. 5. 18. 2 to insert, interpolate; इति ह्ये कैश्चिन्नक्षिणं Kaiy-yata. -वि 1 to throw or cast. 2 to divert. 3 to distract. -सं 1 to collect, heap together; आतपत्यसंक्षितनीयाराह निषादिभिः R. 1. 52; Bk. 5. 86. 2 to withdraw, destroy. 3 to shorten, curtail, abridge; संक्षिप्येत क्षण इव कथं वीचयामा निवामा Me. 108; Ms. 7. 34.

क्षिपण 1 Sending, throwing, casting. 2 Reviling, abusing.

क्षिपणी (णि) f 1 An oar. 2 A net. 3 A weapon. -णिः A stroke.

क्षिपण्युः 1 The body. 2 The spring season

क्षिपा 1 Sending, throwing, casting. 2 Night.

क्षित p. p. 1 Thrown, scattered, hurled, cast. 2 Abandoned. 3 Disregarded, neglected, disrespected. 4 Placed 5 Distracted, mad (see क्षिप्). -सं A wound caused by shooting. -COMP. -कुक्षुरः a mad dog. -चित्त a distracted in mind, absent-minded. -देह a prostrating the body, lying down.

क्षितिः f. 1 Throwing, sending forth. 2 Explaining a hidden meaning (such as solving riddles).

क्षिप a. (compar. क्षेपियस्; superl. क्षेपिष्) Quick, speedy. -प्र ind. Quickly, speedily, immediately; विनष्टं व्रजति क्षिप्रमापन्नविभामि Ms 3. 179; Sānti. 3. 6; Bk 2. 44 -COMP. -कारिन् a. acting quickly, prompt.

क्षिया 1 Loss, destruction, waste, decay. 2 An impropriety, offence against established customs (आचारभेद); the following is an instance; स्वयमह रथेन याति उपस्थाय पदातिं गमयति Sk.

क्षीजनं The whistling of hollow reeds.

क्षीण a. 1 Thin, emaciated, waned, become lean, diminished, worn away, expended; मार्गं क्षीणं विच्छेद (जानीयात्) H. 1. 72; so क्षीणः क्षीणः; क्षीणं पुण्यं मय्यल्लोके विद्वन्ति. 2 Slender, delicate. 3 Small, little. 4 Poor, miserable. 5 Powerless, weak. -COMP. -चन्द्रः the moon on the wane. -घन a. reduced to poverty, impoverished. -पण a. one who is purified after having suffered the consequences of sin. -पुण्य a. one who has enjoyed all his stock of merit, and must work to acquire more in another birth. -सस्य a slender-waisted. -वासिन् a. inhabiting a dilapidated house. -विक्रांत a. destitute of courage or prowess. -वृत्ति a. deprived of the means of support, out of employ

क्षीर, क्षीर See क्षीर, क्षीर.

क्षीरः -रं 1 Milk; हेतो हि क्षीरमादत्ते तन्मिथ्य वर्जयत्यपः S. 6. 27. 2 The milky juice or sap of trees; ये तत्क्षीरमुतिष्ठन्मयो दक्षिणेन वृक्षः Me. 107; Ku. 1. 9. 3 Water -COMP. -अद्भुतः an infant, a sucking child. -अविद्यः the sea of milk. -जः 1 the moon. 2 a pearl. -जं sea-salt. -जा तनया an epithet of Lakshmi. -आह्वः the pine tree. -उद्भुतः the sea of milk; क्षीरोद्वेलेव सफेनपुञ्जा Ku. 7. 26. -तनयः the moon. -तनया, -सुता an epithet of Lakshmi. -उदधि= क्षीरोद q. v. above. -जम्भिः a wave of the sea of milk; R. 4. 27. -ओदन् rice boiled with milk. -कण्ठः a young child (having milk in the throat); लघा तरक्षीरकण्ठेन प्राप्तमारण्यकं व्रतं Mv. 4. 52, 5. 11. -जं coagulated milk. -द्रुमः the Asvattha tree. -धात्री a wet-nurse. -धिः, -निधिः the sea of milk; इन्द्रः क्षीरनिवादि R. 1. 12. -धेनुः f. a milch cow. -नीरं 1 water and milk. 2 milk-like water. 3 a fast embrace. -पः a child. -वारिः, -वारिधिः the sea of milk. -विकृतिः inspissated milk. -वृक्षः 1 N. of the four trees न्यग्रोध, उदुम्बर, अश्वत्थ and मरूक. 2 the glomerous fig-tree. -झरः cream, the skim of milk. -समुद्भुतः the sea of milk. -सारः butter. -हिंहीरः the foam of milk.

क्षीरिका A dish prepared with milk.

क्षीरिन् a. Milky, yielding milk.

क्षीर 1 4. P. (क्षीवति, क्षीव्यति) 1 To be drunk or intoxicated. 2 To spit, eject from the mouth.

क्षीव a. Excited, drunk, intoxicated; ध्रुवं जये यस्य जयावृत्तेन क्षीवः क्षमाभर्तुरभूच्छृणुः Vikr. 1. 96; क्षीवी दुःशासनश्चक्रा Ve. 5. 27.

क्षु 2 P. (क्षीति, क्षुत) 1 To sneeze; अपवाति सरोवरा निरस्ते कृतकं कानिनि क्षुब्धे सुगन्धा Si. 9. 83; Ch. P. 10; Bk. 14. 75. 2 To cough.

क्षुण्ण p. p. 1 Beaten, trodden; R. 1. 17. 2 (Fig.) Practised, followed; क्षुद्रजनक्षुण्ण रथ मार्गः K. 146. 3 Pounded; see क्षुद्र -COMP. -मनस्य a. penitent, repentant.

क्षुद्र f, क्षुते -ता Sneezing, a sneeze.

क्षुद्र 7 U. (क्षुण्ति, क्षुते, क्षुण्ण) 1 To tread or trample upon, strike against, crush (under the foot), bruise, pound down; क्षुण्णं सर्पान् पाताले Bk. 6. 36; ते ते व्याधिपताक्षौष्ठः पादेर्दन्तस्तथाच्छिद्रन् 15. 43; 17. 66. 2 To move, be agitated (A.). -WITH प्र to crush, bruise, pound; निजन्तस्य प्रक्षुब्धोद गदपङ्क्तिं विमिषणः Bk. 14. 33.

क्षुद्र a. (comp. क्षोदीयस् superl. क्षोदिष्ठ) 1 Minute, small, tiny, little, trifling. 2 Mean, low, vile, base; क्षुद्रजने वृत्तं क्षरणं प्रपद्ये Ku 1-12 3 Wicked 4 Cruel 5 Poor indigent 6 Meekly niggardly Me 17 -द्रा 1

A bee. 2 A quarrelsome woman. 3 A woman maimed or crippled. 4 A prostitute; उपसृष्टा इव क्षुद्रादिष्ठितभयनाः K. 107. -COMP. -अञ्जनं a kind of unguent applied to the eyes in certain diseases. -अञ्जः the small cavity of the heart. -उल्लूकः an owl. -कण्डूः small shell. -कुष्ठं a mild form of leprosy. -चन्द्रिका 1 small bell. 2 a girdle of small bells. -चन्दनं red sandal-wood. -जंतुः any small animal. -दक्षिका a small gadfly. -इद्धि a. low-minded, mean. -रसः honey. -रोग a minor disease; (44 are enumerated by Susruta). -शंखः a small conch-shell. -सुवर्णं low or bad gold, brass.

क्षुद्रल a. Minute, small (applied especially to diseases and animals).

क्षुष्ट 4 P. (क्षुष्यति, क्षुष्यति) To be hungry; Bk 5. 66, 6. 44, 9. 39.

क्षुष्ट f क्षुष्टा Hunger; सीदति क्षुष्टा Ms 7. 134, 4. 187. -COMP. -आर्तः, -आविष्ट a. afflicted by hunger. -क्षाम a. emaciated by hunger; Bk. 2. 29. -पिपासित a. hungry and thirsty. -निवृत्तिः f. cessation of hunger, appeasing of appetite (in general).

क्षुष्टाल a. Hungry.

क्षुषित a. Hungry; R. 2. 39.

क्षुपः A tree with small roots and branches, a shrub.

क्षुष्ट 1 A., 4. 9. P. (क्षोभते, क्षुष्यति, क्षुन्नाति, क्षुभित-क्षुब्ध) 1 To shake, tremble, to be agitated or disturbed, महाद्भु इव क्षुष्यन् Bk. 9. 118; R. 4. 21, Si. 8. 24. 2 To be unsteady. 3 To stumble (fig. also). -WITH प्र, -वि or सम् to tremble, be agitated or disturbed.

क्षुभित a. 1 Shaken, agitated &c., महाप्रलयनास्तक्षुभितपुष्पवर्तक &c. Ve. 3 2 2 Afraid. 3 Enraged.

क्षुब्ध a. 1 Agitated, shaken, unsteady. 2 Disturbed. 3 Afraid. -व्यः A churning stick; शोभैव मन्दक्षुब्धक्षुभिता-मोधिर्वर्णना Si. 2. 107. 2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

क्षुमा Linseed, a kind of flax.

क्षुर 6. P. (क्षुरति, क्षुरति) 1 To cut, scratch. 2 To make lines or furrows.

क्षुरः 1 A razor; R. 7. 46; Ms. 9. 262. 2 A razor-like barb attached to an arrow. 3 The hoof of a cow or horse. 4 An arrow. -COMP. -कर्मन् n. -क्रिया act of shaving. -चतुष्टयं the four things necessary for shaving. -धानं, -भण्डं a razorcase. -धार a as sharp as a razor. -प्रः 1 an arrow with a sharp horse-shoe-shaped head, तं क्षुप्रशकलीकृतं कृती R. 11. 29; 9. 62. 2 a sort of hoe, a weeding-spade.

-मर्बिन् -मर्बिन् m a barber

क्षुरिका क्षुरि 1 A knife dagger 2 A small razor

शुरिणी The wife of a barber.
शुरिन् *m.* A barber.
शुद्ध *a.* Small, little. -Comp. -नातः the younger brother of a father; cf. सुह.

शुद्ध *a.* 1 Little, minute. 2 Low, vile. 3 Insignificant. 4 Poor. 5 Wicked, malicious. 6 Young.

क्षेत्र 1 A field, ground, soil; भीयते बलिहाराय सक्षेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3. 2 Landed property, land. 3 Place, abode, region, repository; कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमवस्थानं Pt. 1. 191; Bh. 1. 77; Me. 16. 4 A sacred spot, a place of pilgrimage; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रवर्णविशुद्धं कौरवं तद्रजः Me. 46; Bg. 1. 1. 5 An enclosed sport of ground. 6 Fertile, soil. 7 Place of origin. 8 A wife; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् S. 1; Ms. 3. 175. 9 The sphere of action, the body (regarded as the field of the working of the soul); क्षेत्रिनो यं विचिन्वन्ति क्षेत्रान्तरवर्तिनं Ku. 6. 77; Bg. 13. 1, 2, 3. 10 The mind. 11 A house; a town. 12 A plane figure, as a triangle. 13 A diagram. -Comp.

-अधिदेवता the tutelary deity of any sacred piece of ground. -आजीवः, -करः a cultivator, peasant. -गणितं geometry. -गत *a.* geometrical. -उप-पत्तिः *f.* geometrical proof. -ज *a.* 1 produced in a field. 2 born from the body. (-जः) one of the 12 kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu Law, the offspring of a wife by a kinsman duly appointed to raise up issue to the husband; Ms. 9. 167, 180; Y. 1. 68-69, 2. 128. -जात *a.* begotten on the wife of another. -ज्ञ *a.* 1 knowing localities. 2 clever, dexterous. (-ज्ञः) 1 the soul; cf. Bg. 13. 1-3; Ms. 12. 12. 2 the supreme soul. 3 a libertine. 4 a husbandman. -पतिः a land-owner, a landlord. -पदं a place sacred to a deity. -पालः 1 a man employed to guard a field. 2 a deity protecting fields. 3 an epithet of Siva, -फले the area or superficial contents of a figure (in math.). -भक्तिः *f.* the division of a field. -भूमिः *f.* cultivated land. -राशिः quantity represented by geometrical figures. -विद् *a.* =क्षेत्रज्ञ *q. v.* (-*m.*) 1 husbandman. 2 a sage, one who has spiritual knowledge; Ku. 3. 50. 3 the soul. -स्थ *a.* residing at a sacred place.

क्षेत्रिक *a.* (की) *f.* Relating to a field. -कः 1 A farmer; Ms. 8. 241, 9. 53. 2 A husband; Ms. 9. 145.

क्षेत्रिन् *m.* 1 An agriculturist, a cultivator; Y. 2. 161. 2 A (nominal) husband; S. 5. 3 The soul. 4 The supreme soul; Bg. 13. 33.

क्षेत्रिय *a.* 1 Relating to a field 2 Curable in a future body or incur

able in the present life, irremediable; दंडेन क्षेत्रियो येन सद्यपतीति साञ्जवीन् Bk. 4. 32. -द 1 An organic disease. 2 Meadow grass, pasturage. -यः An adulterer.

क्षेपः 1 Throwing, tossing, casting, moving about, movement (of limbs); कक्षेपास्तुम Me. 47; ब्रक्षेपमात्रानुमतग्रवेशां Ku. 3. 60. 2 A throw, cast. 3 Sending, dispatching. 4 Striking down. 5 Transgressing. 6 Passing away (time); कालक्षेपः. 7 Delay, dilatoriness. 8 Insult, abuse; क्षेपं करोति चेद्वयः Y. 2. 204; किं क्षेपः. 9 Disrespect, contempt. 10 Pride, haughtiness. 11 A nosegay.

क्षेपक *a.* 1 A thrower, sender. 2 Interpolated, inserted (as a passage). 3 Abusive, disrespectful. -कः A spurious or interpolated passage.

क्षेपणं 1 Throwing, casting, sending, directing &c. 2 Spending (as time). 3 Omitting. 4 Abusing. 5 A sling. -णिः, -णी *f.* 1 An oar. 2 A net for fishing. 3 A sling or any instrument with which missiles are thrown.

क्षेम *a.* 1 Conferring happiness; ease or comfort; good, beneficial, well; वर्तयता रणे ह्युत्तमो क्षेमतरं भवेत् Bg. 1. 45. 2 Prosperous, at ease, comfortable. 3 Secure, happy. -मः, -ने 1 Peace, happiness, ease, welfare, well-being; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाक्षिराय तस्मिन् कुरुवक्षसासते Ki. 1. 17; वैरुषं क्षेमं समाम्ब्य (पृच्छेत्) Ms. 2. 127; अहुरा सर्वजलचरणो क्षेमं भविष्यति Pt. 1. 2. Safety, security; क्षेमिणं ब्रज वावकात् Mk. 7. 7 safely; Pt. 1. 146. 3 Preserving, protecting; R. 15. 6. 4 Keeping what is acquired; cf. वेगक्षेमः. 5 Final beatitude, eternal happiness. -मः A kind of perfume. -Comp. -कर (also क्षेमकर) *a.* propitious, causing peace or security.

क्षेमिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Safe, secure, happy.

क्षे 1 P. (क्षायति, क्षाम) To wane, waste away, become emaciated, decline, decay.

क्षेप्यं 1 Destruction. 2 Leanness, slenderness. **क्षेत्रं** 1 A multitude of fields. 2 A field. **क्षैरेय** *a.* (की *f.*) Milky. **क्षोढः** The post to which an elephant is fastened. **क्षोणिः, क्षोणी** *f.* 1 The earth. 2 The number 'one' (in math). **क्षोत्** *m.* A pestle. **क्षोदः** 1 Pounding, grinding. 2 The stone on which anything is ground or powdered 3 Dust, particle, any small or minute particle U 8 *

क्षोद 1 A. (क्षायते, क्षायति) To shake, tremble; चक्ष्माये च मही Bk 14. 21; 17. 73.

क्षिब्ध 1 U. (क्षेडति-ने, क्षेड् or क्षेडित) To hum, roar, whistle, growl, murmur, sound indistinctly, Ms. 4. 64.

क्षिब्ध 1 A., क्षिब्ध 4 P. (क्षिचति, क्षेदित, क्षिण्ण) 1 To be wet or unctuous 2 To emit sap or discharge juice, ichor &c., exude. -With म to murmur, hum; Bk. 7. 103.

क्षेडः 1 Sound, noise. 2 Venom, poison; सुन्दरी क्षुभो गृहक्षिब्धस्वेदाविषैश्च । क्षिप्ता श्लाघते पूर्वं परं कटे निच्यति Subhāsh. 3 Moistening. 4 Abandonment. -ह 1 The roaring of a lion. 2 A war-cry, war-whoop. 3 A bamboo.

क्षेडित The roaring of a lion.

क्षेष्ट Play jest, joke

-Comp. -क्षम *a.* capable of standing a test, scrutiny, or investigation.

क्षोदिमन् *m.* Minuteness.

क्षोभः 1 Shaking, moving, tossing; Me. 28, 95; so काननक्षोभः &c. 2 Jolting; R. 1. 58; V. 3. 11. 3 (a) Agitation, disturbance, excitement, emotion; स्वयंवरक्षोभकृतमाभावः R. 7. 3; अक्षेदिमन्ममक्षुभनेनः पुनर्वेदिताद्बलवन्निगुह Ku. 3. 69. (b) Provocation, irritation, प्रायः स्वं महिमानं क्षोभालापितयते जंतुः S. 6. 31

क्षोभण Agitating, disturbing. -ण One of the five arrows of Kāmadeva.

क्षोनः -न A room on the top of a house.

क्षोणिः -णी *f.* see क्षोणि. -Comp. -प्राचीरः the ocean. -सुज् *m.* a king.

क्षुत् *m.* a mountain.

क्षौद्रः The Champaka tree. -इ 1 Smallness. 2 Meanness, lowness. 3 Honey; सक्षौद्रपटलेरिव R. 4. 63. 4 Water. 5 A particle of dust. -Comp -जं wax.

क्षौदेयं Wax.

क्षौमः -मं 1 Silken cloth, woven silk, क्षौमं केनचिद्विदुषांभुवतृणा मागल्यमाविष्कृतं S. 4. 5; क्षौमांतरितमेखले (अंके) R. 10. 8

2 An airy room on the top of a house. 3 The back of an edifice. -म Linen cloth. 4 Linseed. -मी Flax.

क्षौर Shaving.

क्षौरिकः A barber.

क्षु 2 P. (क्षौति, क्षुत) To whet, sharpen. -With सं (Atm.) to sharpen (fig. also) Bk. 8. 40.

क्ष्मा 1 The earth; (पुं) क्ष्मां लंभयित्वा क्षमयौपपन्नं R. 18. 9; किं क्षेपस्य मत्स्यथा न वृषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येव यत् Mu. 2. 18. 2 (In math.) The number 'one'.

-Comp. -जः the planet Mars. -प, -पतिः, -भुज् -*m.* a king; कविक्ष्मापतिः Git. 1; देशानामुपरि क्ष्मापः Pt. 1. 155.

-भुत् *m.* a king or mountain.

क्ष्माप् 1 A. (क्ष्मायते, क्ष्मायति) To shake, tremble; चक्ष्माये च मही Bk 14. 21; 17. 73.

क्षिब्ध 1 U. (क्षेडति-ने, क्षेड् or क्षेडित) To hum, roar, whistle, growl, murmur, sound indistinctly, Ms. 4. 64.

क्षिब्ध 1 A., क्षिब्ध 4 P. (क्षिचति, क्षेदित, क्षिण्ण) 1 To be wet or unctuous 2 To emit sap or discharge juice, ichor &c., exude. -With म to murmur, hum; Bk. 7. 103.

क्षेडः 1 Sound, noise. 2 Venom, poison; सुन्दरी क्षुभो गृहक्षिब्धस्वेदाविषैश्च । क्षिप्ता श्लाघते पूर्वं परं कटे निच्यति Subhāsh. 3 Moistening. 4 Abandonment. -ह 1 The roaring of a lion. 2 A war-cry, war-whoop. 3 A bamboo.

क्षेडित The roaring of a lion.

क्षेष्ट Play jest, joke

ख.

खः The sun. —खं 1 The sky; खं वंशोदर इवाक्रमितुं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2; वाचद्विः खं नरुतां वरति Ku. 3. 72; Ms. 9. 2 Heaven. 3 Organ of sense. 4 A city. 5 A field. 6 A cypher. 7 A dot, an anusvāra. 8 A cavity, an aperture, hollow, hole; Ms. 9. 43. 9 An aperture of the human body; (of which there are 9, i.e. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation); खनि चैव सृष्टेद्विः Ms. 2. 60, 53; 4. 144; Y. 1. 20; cf. Ku. 3. 50. 10 A wound. 11 Happiness, pleasure. 12 Talc. 13 Action. 14 Knowledge. 15 Brahman. —COMP. —अः (खेः) 1 a planet. 2 Rāhu, the ascending node. —आपगा an epithet of the Ganges. —उल्कः 1 a meteor. 2 a planet. —उल्मुकः the planet Mars. —कामिनी N. of Durgā. —कुंतलः N. of Siva. —नः 1 a bird; अक्षुनीत खगः स नैकधा तनु N. 2. 2; Ms. 12. 68. 2 air, wind; तमासीव यया खर्त्तुं वृक्षानन्निर्वनाम्हगः Mb. 3 the sun. 4 a planet; e. g. आपोक्तिने यदि खगः स किलेदुवारः Tv. 5 a grass-hopper. 6 a deity. 7 an arrow. —अधिपः an epithet of Garuḍa. —अंतकः a hawk, falcon. —अभिरामः an epithet of Siva. —आसनः 1. the eastern mountain on which the sun rises. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. —इंद्रः, ईश्वरः, पतिः epithets of Garuḍa. —वर्ती f. the earth. —स्थानं 1 the hollow of a tree. 2 a bird's nest. —गंगा celestial Gangā. —गतिः f. flight in the air. —गमः a bird. —(खे) गमकः a kind of gallinule. —गोलः the celestial sphere. —विद्या astronomy. —चमसः the moon. —चरः (खेचरः also) 1 a bird. 2 a cloud. 3 the sun. 4 the wind. 5 a demon. —(री i. e. खेचरी) 1 a semi-divine female able to fly. 2 an epithet of Durgā. —जलं 'sky-water,' dew, rain, frost &c. —ज्योतिष् m. a fire-fly. —जमालः 1 a cloud. 2 smoke. —द्योतः 1 a fire-fly; खद्योताली-विलसितनिभा विद्युदुन्मेषद्वयं Me. 81. 2 the sun —द्योतनः the sun. —धूपः a rocket; सुधुधुः खद्युपात् Bk. 3. 5. —परायः darkness. —पुष्पं 'sky-flower,' used figuratively to denote anything impossible, an impossibility; cf. the four impossibilities in this verse:—धूम्रवर्णमसि स्नातः राजशृंगपद्मधरः । एष वंश्याहृतो याति खद्युषकृतशेखरः Subhāsh. —अं a planet. —अतिः a falcon. —मणिः 'the jewel of the sky,' the sun. —नीलनं sleepiness, weariness. —श्रुतिः an epithet of Siva. —वारि n. rain-water; dew &c. —वायवः snow hoar-frost. —खय (also खेयन) a roosting or dwelling in the air

—जरीरं a celestial body. —खासः wind, air. —समुत्पन्नः, —संभव a. produced in the sky. —सिंधुः the moon. —स्वनी the earth. —स्फटिकं the sun or moon gem. —हर a. having a cypher for its denominator.

खड्गखट्ट a. Hard, solid. —खः Chalk. खंकरः A curl, a lock of hair. खच्छ 1. 9. P. (खचति, खच्चाति, खचित) 1 To come forth, appear. 2 To be born again. 3 To purify. —II. 10 U. (खचयति, खचित) To fasten, bind, set. —With उद् to intermix, intermingle, set or inlay with; R. 8. 53, 13. 54; Mu. 4. 12.

खचित a. 1 Fastened, joined, full of, intermixed with; शङ्कतनीडखचितं विभ्रज्जटांमंडलं S. 7. 11. 2 Fixed, blended. 3 Inlaid, set, studded, in comp.; मणि, रत्न.

खजू 1 P. (खजति, खजित) To churn, agitate.

खजः, —जकः A churning stick.

खजपः Clarified butter.

खजाकः A bird.

खजाजिका A ladle or spoon.

खंज 1 P. (खंजति) To limp, halt, walk lame; खंजन् प्रमंजनजनः पथिकः विप्राहः N. 11. 107.

खंज a. Lame, crippled, halt; पद्मेन खंजः Sk.; Ms. 8. 242; Bh. 1. 64. —COMP. —खेटः, —खेलः the wag-tail.

खंजनः A species of the wag-tail; स्फुटकमलोद्वेलितखंजनमुगनिव शरदि तडागं Gīt. 11; नेने खंजनमंजने S. D. एको हि खंजनवरो नलिनीदलस्थः S. Til. 4, 7. —नं Going lamely. —COMP. —रत्तं the cohabitation of saints.

खंजना, खंजनिका A species of wag-tail.

खंजरीटः, —टकः, खंजलेखः The wag-tail; Bv. 2. 78; Ch. P. 8; Ms. 5. 14; Y. 1. 174; Amaru. 99.

खटः 1 Phlegm. 2 A blind well. 3 A hatchet. 4 A plough. 5 Grass. —COMP. —कटाहकः a spitting-box. —खावकः 1 a jackal. 2 a crow. 3 an animal. 4 a glass vessel.

खटकः 1 A man whose business is to negotiate marriages; cf. वटक. 2 The half-closed hand.

खटकायुखं A particular position of the hand in shooting.

खटिका 1 Chalk. 2 The external opening of the ear.

खड (ड) किका 1 A side-door, window.

खटिनी, खटी Chalk.

खट्टव a. Dwarfish. —नः A dwarf.

खटा 1 A bed stand 2 A kind of grass

खटिः m. f. A bier.

खट्टिकः 1 A butcher. 2 A hunter, fowler.

खट्टेरक a. Dwarfish.

खट्टा 1 A bed-stand, couch, cot. 2 A swing, hammock. —COMP. —अग. 1 a club or staff with a skull at the top considered as the weapon of Siva and carried by ascetics and Yogins; Māl. 5. 4, 23. 2 N. of Dilpa. धर, भू m. epithets of Siva —अंगिन् m. an epithet of Siva —आसुत, —आसुत a. 1 low, vile 2 abandoned, wicked. 3 Silly, stupid

खटाका, खटिका A small bed-stand

खट्ट see खट्ट.

खट्टः Breaking, dividing.

खट्टिका, खट्टी Chalk.

खट्टः 1 A sword; न हि खट्टो विजानाति कर्मकारं स्वकारणं Udb.; खट्टं परादृश्य &c 2 The horn of a rhinoceros. 3 A rhinoceros; R. 9. 62; Ms. 3. 272, 5 18. —इं Iron. —COMP. —आवात a sword-cut. —आधारः a sheath, scabbard. —आमिषं a buffalo's flesh. —आहः a rhinoceros. —कोशः a scabbard. —धर a swordsman. —धेनुः, —धेनुका 1 a small sword. 2 a female rhinoceros. —पत्र the blade of a sword. —पाणि a. sword in hand. —पात्रं a vessel made of buffalo's horns. —पिधानं, —पिधानक a scabbard. —पुत्रिका a knife, small sword. —प्रहारः a swordcut. —फलं a sword-blade.

खट्टवत् a. Armed with a sword

खट्टिकः 1 A swordsman. 2 A butcher.

खट्टिन a. (नी f.) Armed with a sword. —m. A rhinoceros.

खट्टीकं A sickle.

खट्ट 10 P. (खट्टयति, खट्टित) 1 To break, cut, tear, break to pieces, crush; Bk. 15. 54. 2 To defeat completely, destroy, dispel; रजनीचत-नाथेन खट्टिते तिमिरे निशि H. 3. 111. 3 To disappoint; frustrate, cross in love, क्षमिः कस्य न खट्टितं सुवि मनः Pt. 1. 146 4 To distrust, 5 To cheat.

खट्टः, —हं 1 A break, chasm, gap, fissure, fracture. 2 A piece, part, fragment, portion; दिवः कान्तिमत्खट्टेन Me. 30; काट्ट, साट्ट &c. 3 section of a work, chapter. 4 A multitude, an assemblage, group; तरुखट्टस्य K. 23. —डः 1 Candied sugar. 2 A flaw in a jewel. —इं 1 A kind of salt. 2 A sort of sugar-cane. —COMP. —अग्रं 1 scattered clouds. 2 the impression of the teeth in amorous sports. —आलि f 1 a m of o 2 a pond or lake 3 a woman whose husband has

been guilty of infidelity. -कथा a short tale. -काव्य a small poem, such as the नेचदूत; it is thus defined:—
खंडकव्यं भवेत् काव्यस्यैकदेशादुच्चारितं च S. D. 564. -जः a kind of sugar. -धारा scissors. -परशुः 1 an epithet of Siva; महेश्वरं लीलाजनिजगतः खंडपरशोः G. L. 1; येनानेन जगत् खंडपरशुर्द्वयो हरः स्यात्त्वे Mv. 2. 33. 2 an epithet of Parasurāma, son of Jamadagni. -पशुः 1 N. of Siva. 2 of Parasurāma. 3 of Rāhu. 4 an elephant with a broken tusk. -पालः a confectioner. -मलयः a partial destruction of the universe in which all the spheres beneath Svarga are dissolved in one common ruin. -संदलं a segment of a circle. -नोदकः a kind of sugar. -लवणं a kind of salt. -विकारः sugar. -शर्करा candied sugar. -शीला a loose woman, an unchaste wife.

खंडकः -क A fragment, part or piece. -कः 1 Candied sugar. 2 One who has no nails.

खंडन a. 1 Breaking, cutting, dividing. 2 Destroying, annihilating; स्मरणखंडनं मम शिरसि खंडनं Git. 10; भवज्वर-खंडन 12. -नं 1 Breaking or cutting. 2 Biting, injuring, hurting; अयरोष्ठ-खंडनं Pt. 1; वयस्य भुजवंधनं जनय खंडनं Git. 10; Oh. P. 13. 3 Disappointing, frustrating (as in love) 4 Interrupting; खंडनवर्जितं R. 9. 36. 5 Cheating, deceiving. 6 Refuting (in argument); N. 6. 130. 7 Rebellion; opposition. 8 Dismissal.

खंडलः, -लं A piece.

खंडशस्त्र ind. 1 To pieces, into fragment; कृ to cut into pieces. 2 Bit by bit, piece by piece, piecemeal.

खंडित p. p. 1 Cut, broken in pieces. 2 Destroyed, annihilated. 3 Refuted (in argument), controverted. 4 Rebelled. 5 Disappointed, betrayed, abandoned; खंडितपुत्रविलासं Git. 8. -ता A woman whose husband or lover has been guilty of infidelity and who is therefore angry with him; one of the 8 principal Nāyikās in Sanskrit; R. 5. 67; Me. 39. She is thus described:—पार्श्वमेति त्रिवेयं यस्या अयसंभोगवर्जितः । सा खंडितेति कथिता धीरि-र्याकषायिता S. D. 114. -Comp. -विग्रह a. maimed, mutilated. -वृत्त a. immoral, dissolute, abandoned.

खंडिनी The earth.

खंडिकाः (pl.) Fried or parched grain.

खदिरः 1 N. of a tree; Y. 1. 302. 2 An epithet of Indra. 3 The moon.

खद्व 1 U. (खनतिने, खत; pass; सम्प्रते or खयते) To dig up, delve, excavate; खननाद्युचितं सिद्धः Pt. 3. 17, Ms. 2. 218; Bk. 1. 17. -With अभि to dig. -उद् to dig out, root out, uproot, eradicate

(fig. also); इमादुस्सवार तरसा R. 4. 36, 33, 14. 73; Me. 52; Bk. 12. 5; 15. 55; Mal. 9. 34. -नि 1 to dig, dig up. 2 to bury, inter; इमादुस्सवार निखनेत् Y. 3. 1; वयसायां निचखनेत् R. 12. 30; Bk. 4. 3; 16. 22. 3 to erect (as a column); निचखान जयस्समात् R. 4. 36. 4 to implant, infix, pierce into; निखनान शर्षुजे R. 3. 55, 12. 90; Bk. 3. 8; H. 4. 72. -परि to dig round (as a ditch).

खनकः 1 A miner. 2 A house-breaker. 3 A rat. 4 A mine.

खननं 1 Digging, excavating. 2 Burying.

खनिः -नी f. 1 A mine; R. 17. 66; 18. 22; Mu. 7. 31. 2 A cave.

खनिचं A spade, hoe, a pick-axe.

खदुरः The betel-nut tree.

खर a. (opp. सुदृ, रुद्ध, द्रव) 1 Hard, rough, solid. 2 Severe, sharp, strict; R. 8. 9; सरः खरः कतः Kāv. 1. 59. 3 Pungent, acid. 4 Dense, thick. 5 Hurtful, injurious, cutting (words). 6 Sharp-edged; देहि खरयनशरात्वात् Git. 10. 7 Hot; खरागुः &c. 8 Cruel. -रः 1 An ass; Ms. 2. 201; 4. 115, 120, 8. 370; Y. 2. 160. 2 A mule. 3 A heron. 4 A crow. 5 N. of a demon, half-brother of Rāvana, and slain by Rāma; R. 12. 42. -Comp. -अंशुः, -रश्मिः the sun. -कुडी 1 a stable for asses. 2 a barber's shop. -कोणः the francoline partridge. -कोमलः the month Jyeshtha. -गृहं-गहं a stable for asses. -जल, -जल a. sharp-nosed. -वृक्षः a lotus. -धर्षित्व m. an epithet of Rāma, who killed the demon खर. -नादः the braying of an ass. -नालः a lotus. -पात्रं an iron vessel. -पालः a wooden vessel. -मियः a pigeon. -यानं a donkey-cart. -शब्दः 1 the braying of an ass, 2 an osprey. -शाला a stable for asses. -सरा wild jasmine.

खरिका Powdered musk.
खरिधम-य a. Drinking ass's milk.
खरी A she-ass. -Comp. -जंघः an epithet of Siva. -वृषः a jackass.
खर a. 1 White. 2 Foolish, stupid. 3 Cruel. 4 Desirous of prohibited things. -रः 1 horse. 2 A tooth. 3 Pride. 4 Cupid, the god of love. 5 Siva. -रः f. A girl who chooses her own husband.
खरं 1 P. (खर्जति, खर्जित) 1 To pain, make uneasy. 2 To creak.
खर्जनं Scratching.
खर्जिका 1 A venereal disease. 2 A relish.
खर्जः f. 1 Scratching. 2 The date-tree. 3 The Dhattūra tree.
खर्जुरं Silver.
खर्जुः f. Itching, itch.
खर्जुरः 1 Date-tree. 2 A scorpion. -रं 1 Silver. 2 Yellow orpiment. -री The date-tree; B. 4. 57.

खर्परः 1 A thief. 2 A rogue, cheat. 3 A beggar's bowl. 4 The skull. 5 A piece of a broken jar, pot-sherd. 6 An umbrella.

खर्परिका, खर्परी A kind of collyrium.

खर्व (खर्वति, खर्वति) 1 To go, move, go towards. 2 To be proud.

खर्व (र्व) a. 1 Mutilated, crippled; imperfect. 2 Dwarfish, low, short in stature. -र्वः, -र्वी a large number (10,000,000,000). -Comp. -शास्त्र a. dwarfish, small, short.

खर्वटः, -टं 1 A market-town. 2 A village at the foot of a mountain.

खर्व 1 P. (खलति, खलित) 1 To move, shake. 2 To gather, collect.

खलः -लं 1 A threshing floor; Ms. 11. 17, 114; Y. 2. 282. 2 Earth, soil. 3 Place, site. 4 A heap of dust. 5 Sediment, dregs, deposit of oil &c. -लः a. 1 Wicked or mischievous person; र्वः करः खलः कूरः सर्पवृत्तकरः खलः । मनीषाविशयोः र्वः खलः केन निवार्यते ॥ Chāp. 26; निषधरतोऽप्यतद्विषयः खल इति न यथा वदन्ति विद्वांसः । यदयं नकुलद्वेषो सकुलद्वेषो पुनः विभुः ॥ Vās. [खलीकृ means (1) 'to crush' (2) 'to hurt or injure'. (3) 'to ill-treat, scorn'; परोक्षे खलीकृतोऽयं दूत-कारः Mk. 2.] -Comp. -उक्तिः f. abuse, wicked language. -घातः a threshing floor -घृः m. f. a sweeper, cleaner. -सूतिः quick-silver. -संसर्गः keeping company with a wicked man.

खलकः A pitcher.
खलति a. Bald-headed, bald; दुपखलतिः.
खललिकः A mountain.
खलिः -ली f. Sediment of oil or oil-cake, खाल्या वैदुर्मयस्य पचति तिलखली-मियनेनैवनादेः Bh. 2. 100.
खलि (ली) नः-नं The bit of a bridle.

खलिनी A multitude of threshing floors.

खलीकारः, -कृतिः f. 1 Hurting, injuring. 2 Ill-treating; Sānti. 1. 25. 3 Evil, mischief.

खलु ind. A particle implying:—
1 Certainly, surely, verily, indeed;
मर्त्यं पवानि खलु ते विष्णीमवन्ति S. 4. 14;
अनुत्प्रेक्षकः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1; न खल्व-
निर्जित्य खलु कुनी मवाद् R. 3. 51. 2 En-
treaty, conciliation ('pray'); न खलु
न खलु वागः सन्निपात्योयमस्मिन् S. 1. 10;
न खलु न खलु हृद्ये साहसं कार्यमेतत् Nāg. 3.
3 Inquiry; न खलु तामभिकुड्यो ह्युः V. 3
(=किं अभिकुड्यो ह्युः); न खलु विवितास्ते तत्र
निवसन्तश्चाणक्यहर्षकेन Mu. 2; न खल्वयस्या
निवाकिता मलितः सोपि उद्धृतां गतिं Ku. 4. 24.

4 Prohibition (with gerunds);
निर्धर्तितोऽर्थे लेखेन खल्वयस्या खलु वाचिकं Si.
2. 70. 5 Reason (for); न विद्वीर्यं कतिना
खलु क्रियः Ku. 4. 5 (G. M. cites this
as an illustration of विषाद or dejection);
विनिष्ठा जन एव मरितत्पदधीनं खलु

देहिनां सुखं 4. 10. 6 खलु is sometimes used as an expletive. 7 Sometimes only to add grace to the sentence (वाक्यालंकार).

खलु *m.* Darkness.

खलुरिका A place for military exercise.

खलया A multitude of threshing floors.

खलः 1 A stone or vessel for grinding drugs, a mill. 2 A pit. 3 Leather. 4 The Chātaka bird. 5 A leather water-bag.

खलिका A frying-pan.

खल्लि (छी) *α.* Bald-headed.

खल्वत् *α.* Bald, bald-headed; खल्वत्ते दिवसेष्वस्य किमैः संतापितो नस्तके Bh. 2. 90; Vikr. 18. 99.

खशः (pl.) A mountainous country in the north of India and its inhabitants; Ms. 10. 44; (also written खस).

खशरीः (pl.) N. of a country and its people.

खस्यः 1 Anger. 2 Violence, cruelty. खसः 1 Itch, scab. 2 N. of a country; see खश.

खस्यचिः *m. f.* 1 An expression of reproach (at the end of a compound); वैयाकरणखस्यचिः 'a bad grammarian', 'one who has forgotten it.'

खसखसः Poppy. -COMP. -रसः opium.

खालिकः Fried grain.

खाद् (त्) *ind.* The sound made in clearing the throat; खात्तु to clear the throat.

खाद-दा, -दिका-टी *f.* A bier, a bedstead on which dead bodies are carried to the pile.

खाडवः Sugar-candy. -वं N. of a forest in Kurukshetra, sacred to Indra, and burnt by Agni with the assistance of Arjuna and Krishna. -COMP. -ग्रन्थः N. of a town.

खाडविकः, खाडविकः A confectioner.

खात *α.* 1 Dug up, excavated. 2 Torn, rent. -वं 1 An excavation. 2 A hole. 3 A ditch, moat. 4 An oblong pond. -COMP. -यूः *f.* a moat, ditch.

खातकः 1 A digger. 2 A debtor. -कः A moat, ditch.

खाला An artificial pond.

खातिः *f.* Digging, excavating.

खात्रं 1 A spade. 2 An oblong pond. 3 A thread. 4 A wood, forest. 5 Horror.

खाद् 1 P. (खादति, खादित) To eat, devour, feed; to prey upon, bite; शङ्खादयोः पतति खादति पृष्ठभासं H. 1. 81; खादन्मोक्षं न दुष्यति Ms. 5. 32, 53; Bk. 6. 6; 9. 78, 14. 87, 101; 15. 35.

खादक *α.* (विका *f.*) Eating, consuming. -कः A debtor.

खाद्यः A tooth -न 1 Eating, obediency. 2 Food

खादुक *α.* (की *f.*) Mischievous, injurious, malicious.

खाद्यं Food, victuals.

खादिर *α.* (री *f.*) Made of or coming from the Khadira tree; खादिरं यमं कुर्वति; Ms. 2. 45.

खानं 1 Digging. 2 Injury. -COMP. -उदकः the cocoa-nut tree.

खानक *α.* (निका *f.*) One who digs, a miner.

खानिः *f.* A mine.

खानिकः-कः A hole in a wall; breach.

खानिलः A house-breaker.

खारः, -रिः-री *f.* A measure of grain equal to 16 *dronas*.

खारिपच *α.* Cooking a Khāri by measure.

खार्वा The Tretā age or second Yuga of the world.

खिखिरः 1 A fox (री *f.*) 2 The foot of a bedstead.

खिद् 1. 6 P. (खिदति, खिच) To strike, press down, afflict. -II. 4. 7. A. (खियते, खिचे, खिच) 1 To suffer pain or misery, to be afflicted or wearied, feel tired, depressed or exhausted; S. 5. 7; किं नाम मयि खियते हरः Ve. 1; स दुःखो यः खियते नैद्विषैः H. 2. 141 overpowered; Sānti. 3. 7; Bk. 14. 108, 17 10. 2 To frighten, terrify (in *caus.*) -With परि to suffer pain or misery, be distressed or wearied.

खिदिरः 1 An ascetic. 2 A pauper. 3 The moon.

खिच *p. p.* 1 Depressed, afflicted, dejected, distressed, suffering pain; हरः खेदं खिचे मयि भजति नायापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11; अर्चनपापप्रणखिचमानसः Gīt. 3. 2 Fatigued, tired, exhausted; खिचः खिचः खिचतिष्ठ पदं त्यज्य गतासि ख Me. 13, 38; तपोपचारोज्ज्वलिद्विचहस्तया R. 8. 11; Ch. P. 3, 20; Si. 9. 11.

खिलः-लं 1 A piece of waste or uncultivated land, desert, bare soil. 2 An additional hymn appended to the regular collection; Ms. 3. 232. 3 A supplement in general. 4 A compendium, compilation. 5 Vacuity. (खिल is often used in combination with खू and कृः-खिलीकृ to become impassable, to be blocked up, be left unfrequented; खिलीकृते विमानानां तदोपा-तमयामाणि Ku. 2. 45. खिलीकृ means (α) to obstruct, impede, make impassable, block up; R. 11. 14, 87. (b) to lay waste, devastate, put down or vanquish completely; विपश्न-नखिलीकृत्य प्रतिष्ठा खलु दुर्लभा Si. 2. 34.

खुगाहः A tawny (or black) horse.

खुरः 1 A hoof; R. 1. 85, 2. 2; Ms. 4. 67. 2 A kind of perfume. 3 A razor. 4 The foot of a bedstead. -COMP. -क्षेपः a kick. -पक्षः

-पक्ष *α.* flatwood -पक्षी a horse's

footmarks. -प्रः an arrow with a semi-circular head; see खुर.

खुरली Military exercise or practice (as of arms, archery &c.); अस्त्रप्रयोग खुरलीकले गणानां Mv. 2. 34; दूरोत्पत्तन्खुरलीकलेजनितान् 5. 5.

खुरालकः An iron arrow.

खुरालिकः 1 A razor-case. 2 An iron arrow. 3 A pillow.

खुद् *α.* Small, little, mean, low, see खुद्. -COMP. -तातः a father's younger brother.

खेचर see खचर.

खेटः 1 A village, small town or hamlet. 2 Phlegm. 3 The club of Balarāma. 4 A horse. (N. B. At the end of comp. खेट expresses defectiveness or deterioration, and may be rendered by 'miserable', 'wretched' &c.; नगरखेटं a miserable town). For खेट see under ख.

खेदितानः-लः A minstrel, whose business is to awaken the master of the house with music and singing, (वैतालिक.)

खेदिन् *m.* A libertine.

खेदः 1 Depression, lassitude, dejection (of spirits). 2 Fatigue, exhaustion; अलसलुलितसुखान्यव्यसंजातः खेदान् U. 1. 24; अथखेदं नयेथाः Me. 32; R. 18. 45. 3 Pain, torment; Amaru 33. 4 Distress, sorrow; हरः खेदं खिचे नयि भजति नायापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11, Amaru. 53.

खेयं A ditch, moat. -यः A bridge

खेद् 1 P. (खेलति, खेलित) 1 To shake, move to and fro. 2 To tremble 3 To play.

खेल *α.* Sportive, amorous, playful, R. 4. 22. V. 4. 16, 43.

खेलनं 1 Shaking. 2 Play, pastime. 3 A performance.

खेला Sport, play.

खेलिः *f.* 1 Sport, play. 2 An arrow

खोटिः *f.* Cunning or shrewd woman.

खोड *α.* Crippled, lame, limping

खोर (ल) *α.* Limping, lame.

खोलकः 1 A helmet. 2 An anthill. 3 The shell of a betelnut 4 Sauce-pan.

खोलिः A quiver.

ख्या 2 P. (A. also in non-conjugational tenses) (ख्याति, ख्यात) To tell, declare, communicate (with dat. of person). -Pass. (ख्यायते) 1 To be named or called; Bk. 6. 97. 2 To be known or famous. -Caus. (ख्यापयति &c.) 1 To make known, proclaim; Ms. 7. 201. 2 To tell, declare, relate; Bh. 2. 59; Ms. 11. 99. 3 To extol, make renowned, praise. -WITH अस्मि (pass) to be known. (-caus.) to declare, proclaim -आ 1 to tell, declare, unocate (usually with dat. of

person); त समान बर्णोपासनाचर्युविदुषद्विः R 15. 5; 41, 71, 93; 12. 42, 91; Bg. 11. 31; 18. 63; sometimes with gen.; आस्थाहि मन्त्रे सिद्धसंनय Pt. 4. 15. 2 to announce, signify. 3 to call, name; R. 10. 21; Ms. 4. 6. -परि to be well-known. -परिसं to enumerate. -प्र to be well-known. -प्रत्या 1 to deny. 2 to decline, refuse, reject. 3 to forbid, prohibit. 4 to interdict. 5 to surpass, excel; M. 3. 5. -त्रि to be

well-known or famous. -व्या 1 to tell, communicate, declare, Bk. 14. 113. 2 to explain, relate; रावणस्यादिने जन्म व्याख्यास्यति Mb. 3 to name, call; विदुः द्वैर्दोषावाणी व्याख्याता वा विदुः सदा Srut. 15. -सं to count, enumerate, calculate, sum up; तत्तद्विषयं च तत्त्वानि संख्येः संख्यायते S. B. ख्यात p. p. 1 Known: R. 13. 6. 2 Named, called. 3 Told. 4 Celebrated, famous; notorious. -Comp. -गर्हण a. notoriously vile, infamous.

ख्यातिः f. 1 Renown, fame, reputation, glory, celebrity; Ms. 12. 36; Pt. 1. 371. 2 A name, title, appellation. 3 Narration. 4 Praise. 5 (In phil.) Knowledge, the faculty of discriminating objects by appropriate designation; Si. 4. 55. ख्यापनं 1 Declaring, divulging 2 Confessing, avowing, publicly declaring; Ms. 11. 227. 3 Making renowned, celebrating.

ग.

ग a. (Used only at the end of comp.) Who or what goes, going, moving, being, staying, remaining, having sexual intercourse with &c. —गः 1 A Gandharva. 2 An epithet of Gaṇeśa. 3 A long syllable (used as an abbreviation of गुरु), (in prosody). —गं A song.

गगनं (गं) (Some suppose गगज to be an incorrect form, as is observed by a writer:—काव्येने गगने केने गजमिच्छेति वृत्तः) 1 The sky, atmosphere; अत्रोच-
तेन गगनस्यज्ञा रघुः स्वरिण R. 3. 43; गगन-
मिव नक्षत्रं Pt. 5. 6; सोमं चंद्रः पतति
गगनात् S. 4 v. 1.; Si. 9. 27. 2 (In
math.) A cypher. 3 Heaven. —Comp.
-अग्रं the highest heavens. -अंगना a
heavenly nymph, an Apsaras. -अद्यगः
1 the sun. 2 a planet. 3 a celestial
being. -अंधु n. rain-water. -उल्लुक्कः
the planet Mars. -कुसुमं-पुष्पं 'sky-
flower'; i. e. any unreal thing, an
impossibility; see कुसुम. -गतिः 1 a
deity, 2 a celestial being; Me. 46. 3
a planet. -चर (also गगनेचर) a.
moving in the air. (-रः) 1 a bird.
2 a planet. 3 a heavenly spirit -ध्वजः
1 the sun. 2 a cloud. -सद् a. dwell-
ing in the air. (-म.) a celestial
being; Si. 4. 53. -सिंधु f. an epithet
of the Ganges. -स्थ, -स्थित a. situated
in the sky. -स्पर्शनः 1 air, wind. 2 N.
of one of the eight Maruts.

गंगा 1 The river Ganges, the most
sacred river in India; अयोधो गंगेयं पद-
सुपगता स्तोकमथवा Bk. 3. 10; R. 2. 26;
13 57; (mentioned in Rv. 10. 75. 5
along with other rivers); (also
occasionally applied to several other
rivers considered sacred in India).
2 The Ganges personified as a god-
dess. [Gangā is the eldest daughter of
Himavat. It is said that a curse of
Brahmā made her come down upon
earth, where she became the first wife
of King Santanu. She bore him eight
sons, of whom Bhīshma, the youngest,
became a well-known personage, re-
nowned for his valour and lifelong

celibacy. According to another account
she came down on earth being propi-
tiated by Bhagiratha; see गंगारथ and गङ्गा
also; and cf. Bh. 3. 10.] —Comp.
-अंधु, -अंभु n. 1 water of the
Ganges. 2 pure rain-water (such as
falls in the month of आश्विन). -अवतारः
the descent of the Ganges on the
earth; गंगारथ इव द्युर्गमवतारः K. 32
(where गं also means 'descent into
the Ganges' for ablution.) 2 N. of
a sacred place. -उद्भेदः the source
of the Ganges. -क्षेत्रं the river
Ganges and the district two Koss on
either of its banks. -चिह्नी Gangetic
kite. -जः 1 N. of Bhīshma. 2 of
Kārtikeya. -दत्तः an epithet of
Bhīshma. -द्वारं the place where the
Ganges enters the plains (also called
हृत्तिर). -धरः 1 an epithet of Śiva.
2 the ocean. -पुरं N. of a town. -पुत्रः
1 N. of Bhīshma. 2 of Kārtikeya.
3 a man of a mixed and vile caste
whose business is to remove dead
bodies. 4 a Brāhmaṇa who conducts
pilgrims to the Ganges. -मृत m. 1
N. of Śiva. 2 the ocean. -सरयं the
bed of the Ganges. -यात्रा 1 a pil-
grimage to the Ganges. 2 carrying
a sick person to the river-side to
die there. -सागरः the place where
the Ganges enters the ocean. -सुतः 1
an epithet of Bhīshma. 2 of Kārti-
keya. -द्वदः N. of a तीर्थ.

गंगाका, गंगका, गंगिका The Ganges.
गंगोक्तः A precious stone also
called गेनेद.

गच्छः 1 A tree. 2 The period (i. e.
number of terms) of a progression
(in math.).

गच्छः 1 P. (गजति, गजित) 1 To sound,
roar; जगज्जुगः Bk. 14. 5. 2 To be
drunk; to be confused or inebriated.

गजः 1 An elephant; कचाचितो विष्णु-
वागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36. [2 The number
'eight'. 3 A measure of length; a
Gaja or yard, (thus defined:—साधार-
णतयाष्टा अश्वपृष्ठं गजः). 4 A demon

killed by Śiva. —Comp. -अयनी m.
1 the most excellent among ele-
phants, 2 an epithet of देववत, the
elephant of Indra. -अधिपतिः lord of
elephants, a noble elephant. -अध्यक्षः
a superintendent of elephants. -अप-
सदः a vile or wretched elephant, a
common or low-born elephant. -अज्ञः
the religious fig-tree (अश्वत्थ). (-ने)
the root of a lotus. -अरिः 1 a lion. 2
N. of Śiva who killed the demon
गज. -आजीवः 'one who gets his
livelihood by elephants', an elephant-
driver. -आननः, -आरयः epithets of
Gaṇeśa. -आयुवदः science of the
treatment of elephants. -आरोहः an
elephant-driver. -आह्व, -आह्वयं N. of
Hastināpura. -इन्द्रः 1 an excellent
elephant, a lordly elephant; किं वृत्ति
गजैर्द्रव्यमने S. Til. 7. 2 Airāvata,
Indra's elephant. -कर्णः an epithet
of Śiva. -कंदः a large esculent
root. -कूर्माक्षिन् m. N. of caruḍa.
-गतिः f. 1 a stately, majestic gait
like that of an elephant. 2 a woman
with such a gait. -गामिनी a woman
having a stately elephant-like
gait. -दक्ष, द्युपत a. as high or tall
as an elephant. -दंतः 1 an elephant's
tusk. 2 an epithet of Gaṇeśa. 3
ivory. 4 a peg, pin, or bracket
projecting from a wall मय a. made
of ivory. -दानं 1 the fluid (ichor)
exuding from the temples of an
elephant. 2 the gift of an elephant.
-नासा the temples of an elephant.
-पतिः 1 the lord or keeper of
elephants. 2 a very tall and stately
elephant; Si. 6. 55. 3 an
excellent elephant. -दुग्धः a large
and excellent elephant; गजदुग्धवस्तु ।
धरिं विलोकयति चादुरविश्रुते Bk. 2. 81.
-पुरं N. of Hastināpura. -चंधनी,
-चंधिनी a stable for elephants. -भक्षकः
the sacred fig-tree. -मेहनं the orna-
ments with which elephant is deco-
rated, particularly the coloured,
lines on his head. -मंडलिका -मंडली
a ring or circle of elephants

al n. सुक्ता नैतिक a pearl supposed to be found in the *kumbhus* or projections on the forehead of an elephant. -सुखः, वक्रः, वदुनः epithets of Ganesa -मोदनः a lion. -युयं a herd of elephants; R. 9. 71. -योधिन् a. fighting on an elephant. -राजः a lordly or noble elephant. -त्रजः a troop of elephants. -शिक्षा the science of elephants. -साह्वनं N. of Hastinâpura. -स्नानं (lit.) bathing of an elephant; (fig.) useless or unproductive efforts resembling the ablution of elephants which, after pouring water over their bodies, and by throwing dirt, rubbish, and other foul matter; cf. अवशेष-विचित्रानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18.

गजता A multitude of elephants. गजवत् a. Having elephants; R. 9. 10. गञ्ज 1. P. (गंजति) To sound in a particular way.

गंजः 1 A mine. 2 A treasury. 3 A cow-house. 4 A mart, a place where grain is stored for sale. 5 Disrespect, contempt. -जाल A hut, hovel. 2 A tavern. 3 A drinking vessel.

गजज a. 1 Contemning, putting to shame, surpassing, excelling; स्थलकर्मगजजने मम हृदयरजने (चरणद्वयं) Git. 10; अक्षिपुलंगजजनेजनकं 12; नेत्रे वज्रजने S. D. 2 Defeating, conquering; कालिविषयवज्रजने Git. 1.

गजिका A tavern, liquor-shop. गद्ग 1 P. (गडति, गडित्) 1 To distil, draw out. 2 To run (as a liquid).

गद्गः 1 A screen. 2 A fence. 3 A ditch, moat. 4 An impediment. 5 A kind of gold-fish. -Comp. -उत्थं, -वेराजं, -लक्षणं rock or fossil salt, especially that found in the district called गद्ग.

गडधर्तः, गडधिरस्तुः A cloud.

गडिः 1 A young steer. 2 A lazy ox; क्षणात्मानेव दौरात्मादुरि ध्रुवो विद्युज्यते। असजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गीरीलिः K. P. 10

गद्ग a. Crooked, hump-backed. -ह्रः 1 A hump on the back. 2 A javelin. 3 A water-pot. 4 An earthworm. 5 Any superfluous excrement or addition, a useless object; see अतिगद्ग.

गडुङ्कः 1 A water-pot. 2 A finger-ring.

गडुङ्कल a. Hump-backed, crooked, bent

गडेरः A cloud.

गडौलः 1 A mouthful. 2 Raw sugar. गडुङ्कलः A sheep.

गडुङ्किका 1 A line of sheep. 2 A continuous line, stream, current; 'गवाहः' a stream of sheep, used to signify 'blindly following other people like a flock of sheep'; cf. गते गडुङ्किकाप्रवाहेना मे K P 8

गडुङ्कः A golden vase.

गण 10 U. (गणयति-ने, गणित्) 1 To count, number; enumerate; लीलाकमल-पत्राणि गणयामास पार्वती Ku. 6. 84; ज्ञाना-क्षरं गणय गच्छसि यच्चदंतं S. 6. 11. 2 To calculate, consider, compute. 3. To sum or add up, reckon. 4 To estimate, value at (with instr.); न तं वृणेना-पि गणयामि. 5 To class with or among, reckon among अगण्यतामेव Dk. 154. 6 To take into account, give consideration to; वार्णी कणभुज्जीमजीगणत् Malli. 7 To regard, consider, think or take to be; त्वया दिना सुखमेतावदजस्य गण्यतां R. 8. 69, 5. 20, 11. 75; जातस्तु गण्यते सोऽयं यः स्तुरत्यन्वयाधिकं Pt. 1. 27; किसलयतल्पं गणयति विहितदुतादधिकल्पं Git. 4. 8 To ascribe or impute to, attribute to (with loc.); जादयं क्षीमति गण्यते Bh. 2. 54. 9. To attend to, take notice of, mind; गण-यमगणयित्वा यन्ममावदत्तस्य V. 4. 13. 10. (With a negative particle) not to care for, not to mind; न महान्तमपि क्लेश-मज्जीगणत् K. 64; मत्स्वी कार्यार्थं न गणयति दुःखं न च सुखं Bh. 2. 81, 9; Sânti. 1. 10; Bk. 2. 53; 15. 5, 45; H. 2. 142. -With अघि 1 to praise. 2. to enumerate, count. -अव to disregard. -परि 1 to enumerate, count. 2 to consider, regard, think; अप-रिगणयन् Me. 5. -प्र to calculate. -चि 1 to number; Y. 3. 104. 2 to regard, consider; Me. 109; R. 1. 87. 3 to disregard, not to mind. 4 to reflect, think; Pt. 3. 43.

गणः 1 A flock, multitude, group, troop, collection; युगिगणगणा, मगणः &c. 2 A series, a class. 3 A body of followers or attendants. 4 Particularly, a troop of demigods considered as Siva's attendants and under the special superintendence of Ganesa; a demigod of this troop; गणाणां स्वा गणपतिं हवामहे कवि कवीनां &c.; गणा नमेरुपसदावतंसः Ku. 1. 55, 7. 40, 71; Me. 33, 55; Ki. 5. 13. 5 Any assemblage or society of men formed for the attainment of the same objects. 6 A sect (in philosophy or religion). 7 A small body of troops (a sub-division of अश्वहिणी), consisting of 27 chariots, as many elephants, 81 horses and 135 foot. 8 A number (in math.) 9 A foot (in prosody). 10 (In gram.) A series of roots or words belonging to the same rule and called after the first word of that series; e. g. भ्वादिगण i. e. the class of roots which begin with भ्. 11 An epithet of Ganesa. -Comp. -अग्रणी m. N. of Ganesa. -अचलः N. of the mountain Kailâsa, as the residence of the Ganesa of Siva

अधिपः -अधिपतिः 1 N. of Siva; Si 9. 27. 2 N. of Ganesa. 3 the chief of a troop of soldiers or of a class of disciples, of a body of men or animals. -अन्नं a mess, food prepared for a number of persons in common; Ms. 4. 209, 219. -अभ्य-तर a. one of a troop or number (-रः) the leader or member of any religious association; Ms. 3. 154. -ईशः N. of Ganapati, Siva's son (see गणपति below). -जननी an epithet of Pârvatî. -रूपणं red-lead -ईशानः, -ईश्वरः 1 an epithet of Ganesa. 2 of Siva. -उत्साहः the rhinoceros. -कारः 1 a classifier, 2 an epithet of Bhîmasena. -कुलव्य ind. for a whole series of times, for a number of times. -गति a particular high number. -चक्रकं a dinner eaten in common by a party of virtuous men. -छंदस् n. a metre regulated and measured by feet. -लिथ a. forming a troop or collection. -दीक्षा 1 initiation of a number or a class. 2 performance of rites for a number of persons. -देवताः (Pl.) groups of deities who generally appear in classes or troops; Ak. thus classifies them -आदित्यविदुः, वसवस्तुषिता भास्वरानिलाः। महारा-जिकसाध्याश्चः द्राक्ष गणदेवताः ॥ -द्रव्यं public property, common stock. -धरः 1 the head of a class or number 2 the teacher of a school. -नाथ, -नायकः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Ganesa. -नायिका an epithet of Durgâ. -पः, -पतिः 1 N. of Siva 2 N. of Ganesa. [He is the son of Siva and Parvati, or of Parvati only, for, according to one legend, he sprang from the scurf of her body. He is the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles; hence he is invoked and worshipped at the commencement of every important undertaking. He is usually represented in a sitting posture-short and fat, with a protuberant belly, and four hands; riding a mouse, and with the head of an elephant. This head has only one tusk, the other having been lost in a scuffle between him and Parasurâma when he opposed the latter's entrance to Siva's inner apartments; (whence he is called Ekadanta, Ekadantashtra &c.) There are several legends accounting for his elephant head. It is said that he wrote the Mahâbhârata at the dictation of Vyâsa who secured his services as a scribe from the god Brahmâ]. -पर्वत see गणाचल. -पठिकं the breast, bosom. -रुपः the head of a tribe or class. (pl.) N. of a country and its people. -पूतः the leader of a tribe or class. -भर्तृ m. 1 an epithet of Siva नमस्तुभ्यै Ku. 5. 42 2 of

Ganesa. 3 the leader of a class. -भोजन mess, eating in common. -यज्ञः a rite common to all. -राज्यं N. of an empire in the Dekkan. -रात्रि a series of nights. -वृत्त see गणछन्दः. -हासः; -हासकः a species of perfume.

-गणक a. (गणिका f.) Bought for a large sum. -ज्ञः 1 An arithmetician. 2 An astrologer; रैषय पुस्तकधर क्षणमत्र तिष्ठ वेद्योसि किं गणकशास्त्रविद्या-रदोसि केनौषधेन मम पश्यति मर्तुरेवा किंवा गमिष्यति एति छविप्रवासी Subha'sh. -क्री The wife of an astrologer.

-गणनं 1 Counting, calculation. 2 Adding, enumerating. 3 Considering, supposing, regarding. 4 Believing, thinking.

-गणना Calculation, consideration, regard, account; का वा गणना सचेतनेषु अयगतचेतनाभ्यां वि संवदयितुमलं (भद्रः) K. 157 (what need we say of &c.; cf कथा); Me. 10, 87; R. 11. 64; Si. 16. 59; Amaru. 64. -COMP. -गतिः f. गणगति q. v. -पतिः an arithmetician. -महामात्रः a minister of finance.

-गणशब्द ind. In troops or flocks, by classes.

गणिः f. Counting.

गणिका 1 A harlot, courtesan; गुणधुरका गणिका च यस्य वसंतशोभिव वसंतसेना Mk. 1. 6; गणिका नाम पादुकांतरप्रविष्टव लेटुका दुःखेन पुननिराक्रियते Mk. 5; निरकाशयद्रमिमेतवर्षं विद्यदालयादपरदिगणिका Si. 9 10. 2 A female elephant. 3 A kind of flower.

-गणित a. 1 Counted, numbered, calculated. 2 Regarded, cared for &c.; see -गण. -तं 1 Reckoning, calculating. 2 The science of computation, mathematics; (it comprises पाटीगणित or व्यक्तगणित, arithmetic, बीजगणित, algebra and रेखागणित geometry) गणितमथ कलां वैशिकीं हस्तिशिक्षां ज्ञात्वा Mk. 1. 4. 3 The sum of a progression. 4 A sum (in general).

गणितिन् m. 1 One who has made a calculation. 2 A mathematician.

गणिन् a. (नी f.) Having a flock or troop (of anything); श्वगिन् 'having a pack of hounds'; R. 9 63 -m. A teacher (having a class of pupils).

गण्य a. Numerable, what may be counted.

गणेरुः The Karnikāra tree. -f. 1 A harlot. 2 A female elephant. गणेरुका 1 A bawd, procuress. 2 A female servant.

गण्डः 1 The cheek, the whole side of the face including the temple; गण्डाभोगे गुरुकपटलं Mal. 2. 5; तदीयमाद्रुणगण्डलेखं Ku. 7. 82. Me. 26. 92; Amaru. 81; Rs. 4. 6; 6. 10.

S. 6. 17; Si. 72. 54. 2 An elephant's temple; Māl. 1. 1. 3 A bubble. 4 A boil, tumour, swelling; pimple; अयमपरो गण्डस्योपरि विस्फोटः Mu. 5; तदा गण्डस्योपरि पिष्टिका संवृता S. 2. 5 Goitre and other excrecences of the neck. 6 A joint, knot. 7 A mark, spot. 8 A rhinoceros. 9 The bladder. 10 A hero, warrior. 11 Part of a horse's trappings, a stud or button fixed as an ornament upon the harness. -COMP. -अंग a rhinoceros. -उपधानं a pillow; मृदुगण्डोपधानानि शयनानि सुखानि च Susr. -कुसुमं the juice that exudes from the elephant's temples during rut, ichor. -कूपः a well on the peak or summit of a mountain. -ग्रामः any large or considerable village. -देशः, -प्रदेशः the cheek. -फलकं a broad cheek; धृतसुगण्डफलकैर्विषयुर्विदमद्रिरास्यकमलेः प्रमदाः Si. 9. 47. -भित्तिः f. 1 the opening in the temples of an elephant from which ichor exudes during rut. 2 'a wall-like cheek', an excellent i. e. broad and expansive cheek; निर्धौतदानामलगण्डभित्तिः (गजः) R. 5. 43. (where Malli. says प्रशस्ती गण्डो गण्डभित्ति see et seq.) 12. 102. -नालः, -नाला inflammation of the glands of the neck; -मूर्ख a, exceedingly foolish, very stupid. -शिला any large rock. -शैलः 1 a huge rock thrown down by an earthquake or storm; Ki. 7. 37. 2 the forehead. -साङ्गवा N. of a river, also called गण्डकी. -स्थलं, -स्थली the cheek; गण्डस्थलेषु मद्वाशिषु Pt. 1. 123; S. Til. 7; गण्डस्थलीः प्रोषितपत्रलेखाः R. 6. 72; Amaru. 77. 2 the temples of an elephant.

गण्डकः 1 A rhinoceros. 2 An impediment, obstacle. 3 A joint, knot. 4 A mark, spot. 5 A boil, tumour, pimple. 6 Disjunction, separation. 7 A coin of the value of four cowries. -COMP. -वती see गण्डकी q. v.

गण्डका A lump, a ball.

गण्डकी 1 N. of a river flowing into the Ganges. 2 A female rhinoceros. -COMP. -पुत्रः -शिला the Sāligrāma stone.

गण्डलिन् m. N. of Siva.

गण्डिः The trunk of a tree from the root to the beginning of the branches.

गण्डिका 1 A sort of pebble. 2 A kind of beverage.

गण्डिरः A hero, champion.

गण्डुः m. f. 1 A pillow. 2 A joint, knot.

गण्डू f. 1 A joint, knot. 2 A bone. 3 A pillow. 4 Oil. -COMP. -पदः a kind of worm भवं lead. -पदी a small गण्डूद.

गण्डुषः-वा A mouthful, handful (of water); गज्या गण्डुजलं करेणुः (द्वौ)

Ku. 3. 37; U. 3. 16; Māl. 9. 34; गण्डुजलमात्रेण शक्तीं करैरावने Udb. 2 The tip of an elephant's trunk

गण्डोलः 1 Raw sugar. 2 A mouthful.

गत p. p. (of गम्) 1 Gone, departed, gone for ever; Mu. 1. 25. 2 Passed away, elapsed, past; गतायां रात्री. 3 Dead, deceased, departed to the next world; Ku. 4. 30. 4 Gone to, arrived at, reaching to. 5 Being in, situated in, seated in, resting on, contained in; usually in comp.; आसादश्रावगतः Pt. 1 seated on &c.; सदेगतः R. 3. 66 seated in the assembly; so आद्यः; सर्वगत existing everywhere. 6 Fallen into, reduced to; e. g. आपद्गतः. 7 Referring or relating to, with regard to, about, concerning, connected with (usually in comp.); राजा शकुन्तलागतमेव चित्तयति S. 5; मनुगतेषां चित्ता S. 4. ब्रह्मणि भवस्यो सर्वगतं किमपि पृच्छामः S. 7; so पुत्रगतः स्नेहः &c. -तं 1 Motion, going; गतमुपरि घनातां बारिगर्भोदराणां S. 7. 7; Si. 1. 2. 2 Gait, manner of going; Ku. 1. 34; V. 4. 16. 3 An event.

As first member of comp translated by 'free from', 'bereft of', 'deprived of', 'without.' -COMP.

-अक्ष a. sightless, blind. -अध्वज a. 1 one who has accomplished or finished a journey. 2 conversant, familiar (with anything). (-f) the time immediately preceding new moon when a small streak of the moon is still visible; (चतुर्दशी-युक्तामावास्या). -अनुगतं following custom or precedent. -अनुगतिक a. doing as others do, a blind follower; गतानुगतिको लोकः पारमार्थिकः Pt. 1. 342 people are blind followers or servile imitators; Mu. 6. 5.

-अंतः a. one whose end has arrived. -अर्थ a. 1 poor. 2 meaningless (the meaning being already expressed).

-असु, -जीवित, -प्राण a. expired, dead; Bg. 2. 11. -आगतं 1 going and coming; frequent visits, Bh. 3. 7; Bg. 9. 21; Mu. 4. 1. 2 irregular course of the stars (in astronomy).

-आधि a. free from anxiety, happy. -आयुस् a. decrepit, infirm, very old. -आर्तवा a woman past her child-bearing.

-उत्साह a. dissipated, dejected.

-ओजस् a. bereft of strength or energy. -कल्मष a. freed from crime or sin, purified. -कृम a. refreshed.

-चेतन a. deprived of sense or consciousness, insensible, senseless. -दिनं ind. yesterday. -वत्यागत a. returned after having gone away; Ms. 7. 146. -वन्ध a. bereft of splendour, dim, obscured, faded.

-वाण a. lifeless, dead. -माद्य a

almost gone, nearly passed away; गन्तव्यारजनी. -भर्तृका 1 a widow. 2 (rarely) a woman whose husband has gone abroad (अपेक्षितभर्तृका). -लक्ष्मीक *a.* 1 bereft of lustre or splendour, faded. 2 deprived of wealth, impoverished; suffering losses. -वयस्क *a.* advanced in years, aged, old. -वर्षः, -र्षी the past year. -वैर *a.* at peace (with), reconciled. -व्यथ *a.* free from pain. -शैशव *a* past child-hood. -सत्त्व *a.* 1 dead, annihilated, lifeless. 2 base. -सन्तकः an elephant out of rut. -स्पृह *a.* indifferent to worldly attachments.

गतिः *f.* 1 Motion, going, moving, gait; गतिर्विगलितः Pt. 4. 78; अविद्यगतिः S 1. 14; (न) भिदंति मेदां गतिमथमुल्लसः Ku. 1. 11 do not mend their slow gait (do not mend their pace); ३० गगनगतिः Pt. 1; लघुगतिः Ms. 16. 10, 46; U. 6. 23. 2 Access, entrance; मणो वज्रसमुत्कर्षीं सूत्रस्थेवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. 3 Scope, room; अस्त्रगतिः Ku. 3. 19; मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; नास्त्वगतिर्मनोरथानां V. 2. 4 Turn, course; दैर्घ्यगतिर्हि चित्रा. 5 Going to, reaching, obtaining; वैकुण्ठीया गतिः Pt. 1 obtaining Heaven. 6 Fate, issue; मर्तुर्गतिर्गतव्या Dk. 103. 7 State, condition; दातं भोगो नात्रास्ति गतो गतो भवति वित्तस्य Bh. 2. 43; Pt. 1. 106. 8 Position, station, situation, mode of existence; परा-ध्यगतिः पितुः R. 8. 27; कुमुदस्त्वक्स्वेव द्वे गती स्तो मवस्विनां Bh. 2. 104; Pt. 1. 41, 420. 9 A means, expedient, course, alternative अनुपपन्ने द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3; का गतिः what help is there, can't help (often used in dramas) Pt. 1. 319; आद्या गतिर्नास्ति K. 158. 10 Recourse, shelter, refuge, asylum, resort; विद्यमाना गतिर्वेदा Pt. 1. 320, 322, आसयन् सलिले पृथ्वीं यः स मे श्रीहरिरिति Sk. 11 Source, origin, acquisition; Bg. 2. 43; Ms. 1. 10. 12 A way, path. 13 A march, procession. 14 An event, issue, result. 15 The course of events, fate, fortune. 16 Course of asterisms. 17 The diurnal motion of a planet in its orbit. 18 A running wound or sore, fistula. 19 Knowledge, wisdom. 20 Transmigration, metempsychosis; Ms. 6. 73. 21 A stage or period of life (as शैशव, जीवन, वार्षक). 22 (In gram.) A term for prepositions and some other adverbial prefixes (such as अह, तिरस् &c.) when immediately connected with the tenses of a verb or verbal derivatives. —Comp. —अचुसरः following the course of another. —भसः stoppage. —हीन a- without refuge, helpless, forlorn, गत्वर *a.* (रि *f.*) 1 Going, movable locomotive 2 Transient, perishable

गत्वरेणुभिः Ki. 2. 19; गत्वर्यो यौवनश्रियः
11. 12.

गद् 1 P. (गदति, गदित्) 1 To speak articulately, speak, say, relate; जगद्वाये गदधज् Si. 2. 69; बहु जगद् पुस्तान्तर्य मना किलाहं 11 39; छद्मार्थश्चा जगदे कुतारी R. 6. 45. 2 To enumerate. -WITH in to declare, say, speak; R. 2. 33.

गदः 1 Speaking, speech. 2 A sentence. 3 Disease, sickness; असाध्यः कुरुते कोपे प्रति काले गदो यथा Si. 2. 84; जनपदे न गदः पद्मादयो R. 9. 4; 17. 81. 4 Thunder. -द A kind of poison. -COMP. -अगदौ (du.) the two Āsvis, physicians of gods. -अग्रणीः the chief of all diseases; i. e. consumption. -अवरः a cloud अरातिः a drug, medicament.

गदयिस्तु *a.* 1 Loquacious, garrulous, talkative. 2 Libidinous, lustful. -स्तु: N. of Kāma, the god of love.

गदा A mace, club; संघर्षाय गदा
न सञ्चोवनेत् Ve. 1. 15. -COMP. -अग्र-
जः N. of Krishna; Si. 2. 84. -
अग्रपाणि a. having a mace in the
right hand. -धरः an epithet of
Vishnu. -धृत् a. a club-bearer, one
who fights with a mace. (-म्) an
epithet of vishnu -युद्धं a fight with
clubs. -हस्त a. armed with a club.

गदिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Armed with a club; Bg. 11. 17. 2 Affected with sickness, diseased. -*m.* An epithet of Vishnu.

गद्गद् *a.* Stammering, stuttering; तत्किं रोहिषि गद्गदेन वचसा *Amaru.* 53; गद्गदगलभ्युच्चद्वितीयाक्षरं को देहीति बदेत् *Bh.* 3 3; सान्द्रगद्गदं हरिस्त्रिबुवा *Gīt.* 10. —*तं ind.* In a faltering or stammering tone; विललाप स वाष्पगद्गद् *R.* 8. 43. —*द्*, —*दं* Stammering, indistinct or convulsive speech. —*COMP.* —*वन्नि*: low inarticulate sound expressive of joy or grief. —*वाच् f.* inarticulate or convulsive speech, interrupted by sobbing &c. —*स्वर a.* uttering stammering sounds. (—*रः*) 1 indistinct or stammering utterance. 2 a buffalo.

गद्य *pot. p.* To be spoken or uttered; गद्यवैतत्त्व्या गम Bk. 6. 47. —*द्य* Prose, elaborate prose composition, composition not metrical yet framed with due regard to harmony; one of the three classes into which all compositions may be divided; See Kāv. 1. 11.

गद्याण (न-ल) कः A weight equal
to 41 *Gunjās*.

गन्तु *a.* (त्रौ. *f.*) 1 One that goes or moves. 2 Having sexual intercourse with a woman.

गञ्जी A car drawn by oxen; गञ्जी-
ये in the same sense

गन्धू 10 A (गन्धयते) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To ask, beg. 3 To move, go.

गन्धः 1 Smell, odour; गन्धमाद्राय चोद्वर्ध. Me. 21; अपभ्रंशो दुरिते हृद्यगन्धैः S. 4 7, R. 12. 27. (गन्ध is changed to गन्धि when as the last member of a Bah. comp. it is preceded by उद्, प्रति, ह्य, इति, or when the compound implies comparison; सुगन्ध, सुरभिगन्धि, कमलगन्धि सुन्ध, also when गन्धि is used in the sense of 'a little') 2 Smell considered as one of the 24 properties or guṇas of the Vaiśeṣikā; it is property characteristic of वृक्षी or earth which is defined as गन्धवती वृक्षी F. S. 3. The mere smell of anything, a little, a very small quantity, वृत्तगन्धि भोजनं Sk. 4 A perfume, any fragrant substance; एषा मया देविता गन्धुक्तिः Mk. 8; Y. 1. 231. 5 Sulphur 6 Pounded sandal wood. 7 Connection, relationship. A neighbour. 9 Pride, arrogance; as in आत्तगन्ध q. v. -गन्ध 1 Smell. 2 Black aloewood. -COMP. -अधिकं a kind of perfume. -अपकर्षणं removing smells. -अंबु n. fragrant water -अम्ला the wild lemon tree. -अश्मन् m. sulphur. -अष्टकं a mixture of 8 fragrant substances offered to deities, varying in kind according to the nature of the deity to whom they are offered. -आहुः the musk-rat -आजीवः a vendor of perfumes. -आढ्य α. rich in odour, very fragrant लजश्चेत्तमगन्धाढ्याः Mb. (-ढ्यः) the orange tree. (-ढ्यं) sandal-wood. -इन्द्रिय the organ of smell. -इषभः, -गज, -द्विपः -हस्तिन् m. 'the scent-elephant' an elephant of the best kind; ज्ञयति गजानन्यागन्धद्विपः कलभोऽपि च V. 5 18; R. 6. 7; 17. 70; Ki. 17. 17 -उत्तमा spirituous liquor. -उदं scented water. -उपजीविन् m. one who lives by perfumes, a perfumer. -ओतुः (forming गन्धोतु or गन्धौतु) the civet-cat. -कारिका 1 a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes. 2 a female artisan living in the house of another, but not altogether subject to another's control. -कालिका, -काली f. N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. -काष्ठ aloewood. -कुडी a kind of perfume -कैलिका, -वैलिका musk. -गुण α having the property of odour. -घ्राण the smelling of any odour. -जल fragrant water. -ज्ञा the nose. -तुर्य a musical instrument of a loud sound used in battle (as a drum or trumpet). -तेलं a fragrant oil, a kind of oil prepared with fragrant substances. -दार n. aloewood. -द्वयं a fragrant substance. -धूलिः f. musk. -नकुलः the musk rat -नालिका -नाली the

nose. -निलया a kind of jasmine. -र N. of a class of manes. -पत्रा. -पलाशी a species of zedoary. -पलाशिका turmeric. -पाषाणः sulphur. -पिशाचिका the smoke of burnt fragrant resin (so called from its dark colour or cloudy nature, or perhaps from its attracting demons by its fragrance). -पुष्पः 1 the Vetasa plant. 2 the Ketaka plant (-स्य) a fragrant flower. -पुष्पा an indigo plant. -पुतना a kind of imp or goblin. -फली 1 the Priyangu creeper. 2 a bud of the Champaka tree. -मंथुः the mango tree. -मातु f. the earth. -मादनः 1 a large black bee. 2 sulphur. (-नः -नं). N. of a particular mountain to the east of Meru renowned for its fragrant forests. -मादनी spirituous liquor. -मादिनी lac. -माजीरः the civet-cat. -मुखः. -मुषिकः -मुषी f. the musk-rat. -मुगः 1 the civet cat. 2 the musk-deer. -मैथुनः a bull. -मोदनः sulphur. -मोहिनी a bud of the Champaka tree. -मुक्तिः f. preparation of perfumes. -राजः a kind of jasmine (-ज) 1 a sort of perfume. 2 sandal-wood. -लता the Priyangu creeper. -लोलुपा a bee. -बहः the wind; रात्रिदिवं गेवहः ग्याति S. 5. 4; दिवसणिषा गेवहं कुलेन Ku. 3. 25. -बहः the nose. -बाहकः 1 the wind. 2 the musk-deer. -बाही the nose. -बिहलः wheat. -बुक्षः the Sāla tree. -ब्याकुलं a kind of fragrant berry (ककौल). -ब्राहिनी the musk-rat. -शेखरः musk. -सारः sandal. -सोमं the white water-lily. -हारिका a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes; cf. गंधकारिका.

गंधकः Sulphur.

गंधनं 1 Continued effort, perseverance. 2 Hurting, injury, killing. 3 Manifestation. 4 Intimation, information, hint.

गंधवती 1 The earth. 2 Wine. 3 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. 4 A variety of jasmine.

गंधर्वः A celestial musician, a class of demi-gods regarded as the singers or musicians of gods and said to give good and agreeable voice to girls; सोमं शौचं द्वावासां गंधर्वश्च ह्युमा गिरं Y. 1. 71. 2 A singer in general. 3 A horse. 4 The musk-deer. 5 The soul after death and previous to its being born again. 6 The black cuckoo. -Comp. -नगरं, -पुरं the city of Gandharvas, an imaginary city in the sky, probably the result of some natural phenomenon, such as mirage. -राजः Chitraratha, the chief of the Gandharvas -विद्या the science of music.

-विवाहः one of the eight forms of marriage described in Ms. 3. 27. &c.; in this form marriage proceeds entirely from love or the mutual inclination of a youth and maiden without ceremonies and without consulting relatives; it is, as Kālidāsa observes, कथमन्ववाचिकृता लोभनवृत्तिः S. 4. 16. -वेदः one of the four subordinate Vedas or *Upavedas*, which treats of music; see उपवेद. -हस्तः, -हस्तकः the castor-oil-plant.

गंधारः (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

गंधाली 1 A wasp. 2 Continued fragrance. -Comp. -गन्धः small cardamoms.

गंधालु a. Fragrant, perfumed, scented.

गंधिक a. (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Having the smell of; as उपलगांधिक. 2 Having a very small quantity of; ब्रह्मगंधिकः a brother only in name. -कः 1 A seller of perfumes. 2 Sulphur.

गभस्ति m. f. A ray of light, a sunbeam or moonbeam. -स्तिः m. The sun. -f. An epithet of Svāhā, the wife of Agni. -Comp. -करः, -पाणिः, -हस्तः the sun.

गभस्तिमत् m. The sun; वनव्यपयेन गभस्तिमान्विह R. 3. 37. -n. One of the seven divisions of Pātāla.

गभीर a. 1 Deep (in all senses) उचालस्त इमे गभीरयतः गुण्याः हरिद्वेगमाः U. 2. 30; Bv. 2. 105. 2 Deep sounding (as a drum). 3 Thick, dense, impervious (as a forest.) 4 Profound, sagacious. 5 Grave, serious, solemn, earnest. 6 Secret, mysterious. 7 Inscrutable, difficult to be perceived or understood. -Comp. -आत्मन् the supreme soul. -वेद्य a. very penetrating.

गभीरिका A large drum with a deep sound.

गभोलिकः A small round pillow.

गम् 1 P. (गच्छति, गतः caus. गमयति, desid. जिगमिषति, जिगमिषते Atm.) 1 To go, move in general; गच्छत्वायां पुनर्देशनाय V. 5; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं यावति पश्चाद्वत्सुतं चेतः S. 1. 34; ब्राह्मण गम्यते 'where art thou going'. 2 To depart, go forth, go away, set forth or out; उच्छिन्नेनां ज्योतिरेकं जगान S. 5. 30. 3 To go to, reach, resort to, arrive at, approach; यद्गन्तोपि गम्यते Pt. 1. 7; एतो गच्छति कर्तारं Ms. 8. 19 the sin goes to (recoils on) the doer; 4. 19; so वरणि सुर्ना गम् &c. 4 To pass, pass away, elapse (as time); दिनेषु गच्छत्यु R. 3. 8 as days rolled on, in course of time; काव्यशास्त्रविनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमतां H. 1. 1. गच्छता कालेन in the long run. 5

To go to the state or condition of, become, undergo, suffer, partake of &c. (usually joined with nouns ending in त्, -स्य &c. or any noun in the acc.); गमिष्यामिहृदयम् R. 1. 3; पञ्चादुनास्मां हनुष्यो जगान Ku. 1, 29 went by or received the name of Umā; so दूतिं गच्छति becomes satisfied विषादं गतः became dejected; क्लोप न गच्छति does not become angry; आहृत्य गतः released from debt. 6 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with, गतोः नृनां...ने गच्छति पुनार Pt. 2. 107, Y. 1. 80. -Caus. 1 To cause to go, lead to, reduce to (as a state). 2 To spend, pass (as time). 3 To make clear, explain, expound. 4 To signify, denote, convey an idea or sense of; द्वौ नवौ वक्तव्ये गमयन् 'two negatives make one affirmative.' -WITH अति to go or pass away. -अचि 1 to acquire, obtain, get; अधिगच्छति नहिनानं चंद्रोऽपि निशापरि-ग्रहीतः M. 1. 18.; तन्मन्वाधिमगच्छति Ms. 2. 218; 7. 33; Eg. 2. 64; R. 2. 66, 5. 34. 2 to accomplish, secure, fulfill; अर्थं संप्रतिषेधं नमुदधिगंतुं सहायवानेव M. 1. 9. 3 to approach, go towards, reach, have access to; गुणाद्योऽन्यत-न्मन्वी नृपतिगोधिगम्यते Pt. 1. 384. 4 to know, learn, study, understand, तेन्योऽधिगंतुं निगमांतविद्यां U. 2. 3; Ki. 2. 41; Ms. 7. 39; Y. 1. 99. 5 to marry or take (as a husband), Ms. 9. 91. -अध्या to find, get, meet with. -अनु 1 to go after, follow, accompany; ओदकांतात् स्निग्धो जनेऽनुगंतव्यः S. 4; मार्गं मनुष्येश्वरधर्मपत्नी कुतेरिषाधे स्थितिरगन्वगच्छत् R. 2. 2, 6; Ki. 5. 2; Ms. 12. 115; Pt. 1. 73. 2 to approach, arrive at, go to. 3 to imitate, resemble, respond to; आ-स्फालितं यत्नदाकराधिमुदंशरीरान्धिमगच्छत् R. 16. 13; Ki. 4. 36. -अंतर् to go between, be included or comprised see अंतर्गत. -अप 1 to go away, depart, pass away, (as time &c.); Pt. 3. 8. 2 to vanish, disappear, go away from. -अग्नि to go near, approach, visit; एतमग्निं मुनेर्हृदयः R. 15. 59; Ki. 10. 21; ननुमेकाग्रमस्तिनमभिगम्य महर्षयः Ms. 1. 1. 2 to find, meet with (casually or by chance). 3 to cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; Y. 2. 205. -अप्या 1 to approach, arrive, come or draw near; सर्वान्प्रागतो युरः H. 1. 103. 2 to come to, obtain. -अभ्युद् 1 to rise, go up. 2 to go towards, go forth to meet. -अभ्युप to agree to, accept, undertake, admit, grant, own. -अव 1 to know, learn, think, understand, believe. परस्ताद्वचमथत एव S. 1. कथं शान्तमित्य-भिहिते श्रान्त इत्यवगच्छति सुर्वः Mk. 1; Bg. 10. 41; R. 8. 88; Bk. 5. 81. 2

to consider, take for, regard as. (-Caus.) to convey, denote, signify, show, tell; Bk. 10. 62. -आ 1 to come, approach. 2 to arrive at, attain, reach (a particular state) (-Caus.) 1 to lead towards, bring, convey; आगमितापि विदुर् Gīt. 12. 2 to learn, study; R. 10. 71. 3 to wait (Atm.) -उद् 1 to rise or go up; असह्यतोद्गतैरुसंडला Bs. 1. 10. v. 1. 2 to shoot up, appear; V. 4. 23. 3 to rise or spring from, proceed, originate; इच्छताः पोषयुस्तेभ्यः श्रुत्वा कथाः R. 7. 16; Amaru. 91. 4 to be famous or well-known; R. 18. 20. -उप 1 to go, to approach, attain reach to; R. 6. 85. 2 to penetrate, enter into; Si. 9. 39. 3 to undergo, suffer; तपो वीरमुपागमत् Rām. 4 to go to the state of, attain, acquire; प्रतिष्ठतामुपागते हि विद्वे Si 9. 6; तान्मदायित्वनिवेपयतु Ku. 1. 8. 5 to admit, consent or agree to. 6 to approach a woman for sexual intercourse; सुतां मत्तां प्रमत्तां वा रक्षो यत्रोपागच्छति Ms. 3. 34; 4. 40. -उपा 1 to come to, approach (a person or place). 2 to go to, go to the state of, attain; वृत्तिमुपागतः, पंचत्वमुपागतः &c. 3 to get, obtain; Y. 2. 143. -नि 1 to go to, attain, acquire, obtain; यत्र दुःखादि च नियच्छति Bg. 18. 36, 9. 31. 2 to get knowledge, learn -निस् (निर) 1 to go out, depart; प्रकाशं निगंतः S. 4. हुतवहपरिसेदादाद्यु निगित कक्षत् Rs. 1. 27; Ms. 9. 83; S. 6. 3; Amaru. 61. 2 to remove; as in निगितविशंकः. 3 to be cured (of a disease). -पर 1 to return; तदयं परागत एवासि U. 5. 2 to surround, encompass, pervade; स्फुटपरामपरगतपंकजं Si. 6. 2. -परि 1 to go or walk round; तं ह्यं तत्र परिगम्य Rām.; यथा हि मेरुः सूर्येण निर्यशः परिगम्यते Mb. 2 to surround; Si. 9. 26; Bk. 10. 1; सेनापरित &c. 3 to spread everywhere, pervade all directions. 4 to obtain; वृषलतां &c. 5 to know, understand, learn; R. 7. 71. 6 to die, go forth (from this world); वयं देव्यो जातश्चिरपरिगता एव खलु ते Bh. 3. 38. 7 to overpower, affect; as in ह्रुषया परिगतः -पर्या 1 to approach, go towards. 2 to complete, finish. 3 to conquer, subdue. -प्रति 1 to return. 2 to advance or go towards. -प्रत्या to return, come back. -प्रत्युद् to go forth or advance towards to meet (as a mark of respect); व्रजुज्जगामातिश्रिमातिशेय R. 5. 2; प्रत्युद्च्छति मुच्छति स्थिरतमः पुंजे निङ्कुंजे पासः Gīt. 11; Bv. 3. 3. -वि 1 to pass away (as time &c.); सत्यवापि सपदि व्यगमि Si. 9. 17. 2 to vanish, disappear; सलज्जाया लज्जापि व्यगमदिव दूरं मृगदृष्टाः Gīt. 11; Bg. 11. 1, Ms. 3. 2, 59. (-Caus.) to spend,

pass; विगमयत्युचिद्र एव श्रुपाः S. 6. 4. -विनस् 1 to go out. 2 to disappear, vanish. -विप्र to separate. -सं (Used, in Atm.) to come or join together, meet, encounter; असंयुतैः समगंकि Dk.; इति भगवत्यौ कलिंदकन्यामंदाकियौ संगच्छेते A. R. 7. 2 to cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; भार्या च परसंगता Pt. 1. 208; Ms. 8. 378. (-Caus.) to bring together, join or unite; R. 7. 17. -समधि 1 to approach. 2 to study. 3 to get, acquire; यत्ते समधिगच्छति यस्मैते तस्य तद्वत् Ms. 8. 416. -समव to know fully. -समुपा 1 to approach. 2 to befall.

गम a. (At the end of comp.) Going, moving, going to, reaching, attaining, getting &c.; खगम, दुरोगम, हृदयगम &c. -गमः 1 Going, moving. 2 March; अश्वत्थैकाहगमः 3 The march of an assailant. 4 A road. 5 Inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness. 6 Superficiality, careless perusal. 7 (Sexual) intercourse with a woman, cohabitation; युवगनागमः Ms. 11. 55; Y. 2. 293. 8 A game played with dice and men. -Comp. -आगमः going and coming.

गमक a. (मिका f.) 1 Indicative or suggestive, a proof or index of; तदेव गमकं पांडिलिवेदगम्योः Mal. 1. 7. 2 Convincing.

गमनं 1 Going, motion, gait; श्रोणीभारावलचनगमना Me. 82; so गजद्वगमने S. Til. 7. 2 Going, motion considered as one of the five *karmans* by the Vaisesikas. 3 Approaching, going to. 4 March of an assailant. 5 Undergoing, suffering. 6 Obtaining, attaining. 7 Cohabitation.

गमित् a. Intending to go; as in शरंगमी. -m A passenger.

गमनीय, गम्य pot. p. 1 Accessible, approachable; विकारस्य गमनीयासि संवृता S. 1. 2 Intelligible, easy to be comprehended. 3 Intended, implied, meant. 4 Suitable, desirable, fit; Y. 1. 64. 5 Fit for cohabitation; युवजनगम्या नार्यः Pt. 1. 278; अभिकामां त्रिष्यं यश्च गम्यां रहसि याचितः नैवेति Mb. 6 Curable (by a drug &c.); न गम्यो मंत्राणां Bh. 1. 89.

गंभारिका, गंभारी N. of a tree.

गंभीर a. -गंभीर q. v.; R. 1. 36; Me. 64, 66. -रः 1 A lotus. 2 A citron. -Comp. -वेदित् a. restive (as an elephant).

गंभीरा, गंभीरिका N. of a river; गंभीरायाः पयसि Me. 40.

गयः 1 N. of the people living round Gayā and the district inhabited by them. 2 N. of an Asura.

-या N. of a city in Behar which is a place of pilgrimage.

गर a. (रि f.) Swallowing. -रः 1 Any drink or fluid, beverage. 2 Sickness, disease. 3 Swallowing (गर also in this sense) -रः -रं 1 Poison. 2 An antidote. -रं Sprinkling, wetting. -Comp. -अधिका 1 the insect called Lākṣhā. 2 the red dye obtained from it. -श्री a kind of fish. -द a. poisoning, giving poison. (-दं) poison. -व्रत a peacock.

गरणं 1 The act of swallowing. 2 Sprinkling. 3 Poison.

गरमः Foetus, embryo; see गर्भ

गरलः-ले 1 Poison or venom in general; कुषलयदुलभेणी कंटे न ता गरलवृत्तिः Gīt. 3; गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरे 4; स्मरगरलखंडनं मम क्षिरसि मंडनं 10. 2 The venom of a snake. -लं A bundle of grass. -Comp. -अरिः an emerald.

गरित a. Poisoned.

गरितम् m. 1 Weight, heaviness; Si. 9. 49. 2 Importance, greatness; dignity; Pt. 1. 30. 3 Worth, excellence. 4 One of the eight *Siddhis* or faculties of Siva, by which he can make himself heavy or great at will; see सिद्धि.

गरिष्ठ a. 1 Heaviest. 2 Most important; (superl. of द्रु a. q. v.)

गरीयस् a. Heavier, weightier, more important (compar. of द्रु a. q. v.), मतिरेव बलाद्वीर्यसी H. 2. 86; वृद्धस्य तरुणी भार्यां प्रणिश्योऽपि गरीयसी H. 1. 112. Si. 2. 24, 37.

गरुडः 1 N. of the king of birds [He is a son of Kasyapa by his wife Vinatā. He is the chief of the feathered race, an implacable enemy of serpents and elder brother of Aruna. In a dispute between his mother and Kadrū, her rival, about the colour of उच्चैःश्रवस् Kadrū defeated Vinatā, and, in accordance with the conditions of the wager, made her her slave. Garuda brought down the heavenly beverage (Amrita) to purchase her freedom, not however without a hard struggle with Indra for the same. Vinatā, was then released; but the Amrita was taken away by Indra from the serpents. Garuda is represented as the vehicle of Vishnu and as having a white face, an aquiline nose, red wings and a golden body] 2 A building shaped like Garuda. 3 N. of a particular military array

-Comp. -अग्रजः an epithet of Aruna, the charioteer of the sun. -अक्ष an epithet of Vishnu. -अंकिन, -अश्मन् m., -उत्तीर्ण an emerald. -ह्वज

an epithet of Vishnu. -च्युहः a particular military array; see (3) above.

गर्भत् *m.* 1 The wing of a bird. 2 Eating, swallowing. -COMP. -चो-धिन् *m.* a quail.

गर्भस्तत् *a.* Winged; गर्भदासीविषमी-मर्शनः *R.* 3. 57. -*m.* 1 Garuḍa, 2 A bird in general.

गर्भलः Garuḍa, the chief of birds.

गर्भः 1 *N.* of an old sage, one of the sons of Brahmā. 2 A bull. 3 An earth-worm. -(pl.) The descendants of Garga. -COMP. -चोतस् *n.* *N.* of a Tirtha.

गर्भरः 1 A whirlpool, an eddy. 2 A kind of musical instrument. 3 A kind of fish. 4 A churn. -चि A churn; a vessel for holding water.

गर्भाटः A kind of fish.

गर्ज 1 *P.*, 10 *U.* (गर्जति, गर्जयति-ते, गर्जित) 1 To roar, growl; गर्जन् हरिः सामभिः शैलकुन्ने *Bk.* 2. 9; 15. 21. रणे न गर्जति वृषा हि ह्यराः -*Rām.* ह्यरा गर्जति चातिदुर्धितवलो दुर्धरावो वा शिखी *Mk.* 5. 6. 2 To emit a deep or thundering sound, thunder; यदि गर्जति वारिषो गर्जतु तन्वान निधुराः द्रुष्याः *Mk.* 5. 32 (and in several other verses of the same Act); गर्जति शरदि न वर्षति वर्षति वर्षाद् नित् स्वतो मेघः *Udb.* -WITH अन्तु to thunder in return, echo; *Ku.* 6 40. -प्रति 1 to roar at, to roar against; (fig.) 2 to resist, oppose; अयोहृदयः प्रतिगर्जता *R.* 9. 9.

गर्जः 1 The roaring of elephants. 2 The rumbling or thundering of clouds.

गर्जनं 1 Roaring, a roar, growl, thunder. 2 (Hence) sound, noise in general. 3 Passion, wrath. 4 War, battle. 5 Reproach.

गर्जा, गर्जिः The thundering of clouds.

गर्जित *a.* Sounded, roared. -तं The thunder of clouds. -तः A roaring elephant in rut.

गर्तः -र्तः A hollow, hole, cave; ससखेषु गर्तेषु *Ms.* 4. 47, 203. (गर्तो also in this sense.) -र्तः 1 The hollow of the loins. 2 A kind of disease. 3 *N.* of a country, a part of the Trigartas *q. v.* -COMP. -आश्रयः an animal living in holes or under ground; as a mouse or rat.

गर्तिका A weaver's work-shop; (so called because the weaver sits at his loom with his feet in a hole below the level of the floor)

गर्द 1 *P.*, 10 *U.* (गर्दति, गर्दयति-ते) To sound, roar.

गर्दभः (भी *f.*) 1 An ass; न गर्दभी बाजिधूरं वहति *Mk.* 4. 17; गते तु गोहरो वर्षे गर्दभी ह्यस्तरावते Subhāsh. The ass is noted for three remarkable qualities:—अविश्रानं वेहद्वारं शीतोष्णं च न चिंयति । ससंतोषस्तथा नित्यं नीणि शिष्ये गदमात् ॥ Chāp 70. 2 Smell, odour. —मं The white water-lily. -COMP. -अंठः -ढकः 1 *N.* of a particular tree, 2 a tree in general. -आह्वयं a white lotus. -गदः a particular disease of the skin.

गर्धः 1 Desire, eagerness. 2 Greediness.

गर्धन, गर्धित *a.* Covetous, greedy.

गर्धिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Desirous, greedy, covetous; नवावनिषगर्धिनः *Ms.* 4. 28. 2 Following or pursuing (anything) with eagerness.

गर्भः 1 The womb, the belly; गर्भे वसतिः *Pt.* 1; पुनर्गर्भं च संभवं *Ms.* 6. 63. 2 A foetus, embryo; act of conception; नरपतिकुलद्वये गर्भमावत राज्ञी *R.* 2. 75; गर्भोऽभवद्भयराजपत्न्याः *Ku.* 1. 19. 3 The time of conception; गर्भाष्टमेन्द्रे कुर्वति ब्राह्मणस्योपमाचनं *Ms.* 2. 36. 4 The child (in the womb); *S.* 6. 5 A child, brood or offspring of birds. 6 The inside, middle, or interior of anything (in comp. in this sense); हिमगर्भमरूसेः *S.* 3. 3; अग्निगर्भा रामीनिव 4. 1; *R.* 3. 9, 5. 17, 9. 55; *Si.* 9. 62; *Mā.* 3. 12; *Mu.* 1. 12. 7 The offspring of the sky, *i. e.* the vapours and fogs drawn upwards by the rays of the sun during 8 months and sent down again in the rainy season; cf. *Ms.* 9. 305. 8 An inner apartment, a lying-in-chamber. 9 Any interior chamber. 10 A hole. 11 Fire. 12 Food. 13 The rough coat of the jackfruit (पनसकंदक). 14 The bed of a river, especially of the Ganges on the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhādrapada or in the very height of the rains when the river is fullest. -COMP. -अंक (also गर्भैकः) an interlude during an act, as the scene of the birth of Kusa and Lava in *U.* 7, or the सीतास्वयंवर in Bālarāmāyana. The *S. D.* thus defines it:—अंकोद्वारविष्टो यो गद्गारासुखादिमात् । अंकोद्वारः स गर्भैकः सजीवः फलवानपि ॥ 279. -अवकांतिः *f.* descent of the soul into the womb. -अंगारं 1 uterus. 2 an inner and private room, the female apartments. 3 a lying-in-chamber. 4 the body or sanctuary of a temple, the chamber where the image of a deity is placed. -आधानं 1 impregnation: गर्भमाश्रयपरिचयात्तन्मावद-

मालाः (बलाकाः) *Me.* 9. 2 one of the Samskāras or purificatory ceremonies performed after menstruation to ensure or facilitate conception; (this ceremony legalizes in a religious sense the consummation of marriage); *Y.* 1. 11. -आशय the uterus, the womb. -आस्राव mis-carriage, abortion. -ईश्वरः one born rich (cf. 'born in the purple') a sovereign or rich man by birth. -उत्पत्तिः the formation of the embryo. -उपघातः miscarriage. -उपघातिनी a cow or female miscarrying from unseasonable gestation. -कर *a.* procreative. -कालः time of impregnation. -कोशः -पः uterus. -क्लेशः pains caused by the embryo, the throes of parturition or child-birth. -क्षयः miscarriage. -गृहं, -भवनं, -वेष्टनम् *n.* 1 an inner apartment, the body of a house. 2 a lying-in-chamber. 3 the sanctuary or body of a temple, निर्गम्य गर्भमवतन्तु *Mā.* 1. -ग्रहणं impregnation, conception. -वातिन् *a.* causing abortion. -चलनं quickening, motion of the foetus in the uterus. -च्युतिः *f.* 1 birth, delivery. 2 miscarriage. -दासः -सी a slave by birth; (often used as a term of abuse or reproach.) -दुह *a.* (nom. sing. 'दुह्') causing abortion. -धरु pregnant. -धारणं, -धारणा gestation, impregnation. -ध्वंसः abortion. -पाकिन् *m.* rice ripening in sixty days. -पातः miscarriage after the fourth month of pregnancy. -पोषणं -मर्मन् *n.* nourishment of the foetus, gestation; अनुष्ठिते विप्रमिरातेषु गर्भमर्मणि *R.* 3. 42. -संघातः an inner apartment, a bed-chamber. -मासः month of pregnancy. -मोचनं delivery, birth. -गोषा a pregnant woman; (fig.) the Ganges overflowing its banks. -रक्षणं protecting the foetus. -रूपः -रूपकः a child, an infant, a youth. -लक्षण a symptom of pregnancy. -लभनं a ceremony performed for the sake of facilitating and developing pregnancy. -वसतिः *f.*, -वासः 1 the womb; *Ms.* 12. 78. 2 being in the womb. -विच्युतिः *f.* abortion in the beginning of pregnancy. -वेष्टनं throes of childbirth. -व्याकरणं the formation of the embryo. -शंकुः a kind of instrument for extracting the dead foetus. -शय्या the abode of the foetus or uterus. -संभवः, -संभृतिः *f.* becoming pregnant. -स्थ *a.* 1 situated in the womb. 2 interior, internal. -सावः abortion, miscarriage; वरं गर्भसावः *Pt.* 1; *Y.* 3. 2; *Ms.* 5. 66.

-गर्भकः A chaplet of flowers worn in the hair. -कं A period of two nights with the intermediate day

गर्भः Enlargement of the navel.
गर्भवती A pregnant woman.
गर्भिणी A pregnant female (whether of men or animals); गोर्भिणी-त्रियबोलपमालभारिषेभ्योपकटविपिनालको भवति Mā. 9. 2; Y. 1. 105; Ms. 3. 114.
 —COMP. —अवेक्षणं mid-wifery, care and attendance of pregnant women and new-born infants. —**दीहद्** the longings of a pregnant woman —**व्याकरणं**, —**व्याकृतिः** *f.* 'science of the progress of pregnancy', (a particular head in medical works).
गर्भित α. Pregnant, filled with.
गर्भितु α. 1 'Contented in the womb' as a child. 2 Contented as to food or issue. 3 Indolent.
गर्ह *f.* 1 A kind of grass. 2 A kind of reed. 3 Gold.
गर्व 1 P. (गर्वति, गर्वित) To be proud or haughty; (used only in *p. p.* which is also supposed to be an adjective derived from गर्व); कोर्धन्याय्य न गर्वितः Pt. 1. 146.
गर्वः 1 Pride, arrogance; मा कुरु धनजनयौवनगर्वं हरति निषेधात्कालः सर्ध Mōha M. 4; सुधेदानीं यौवनगर्वं वहति M. 4. 2 Pride considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings in rhetoric; रूपयनादिवादिप्रयुक्ताभोक्तृज्ञानाधीनपरावहेलनं गर्वः R. G.; or, according to S. D. गर्वो नद् प्रभावश्रीविद्यासङ्कुलतादिजः । अवज्ञा तद्विनासगर्दृशनाविनयादिङ्कु ॥
गर्वाटः A watchman, door-keeper.
गर्ह 1. 10. A. (sometimes P. also) (गहेति, गर्हयते, गर्हित) 1 To blame, censure, reproach; विषयां हि दर्शं प्राप्य देव गर्हयते नरः H. 4. 3; Ms. 4. 199. 2 To accuse, charge with. 3 To be sorry for. —WITH वि to blame, censure, reproach; तं विगर्हेति साधवः Ms. 9. 68, 3. 46, 11. 52.
गर्हणं, —**ना** Censure, blame, reproach, abuse.
गर्हा Abuse, censure.
गर्हा α. Deserving censure, censurable, blamable; गर्हो कुर्यादुभे कुले Ms. 5. 149. —COMP. —**वादिन्** α. speaking ill, speaking vilely.
गल् 1. P. (गलति, गलित) 1 To drop, drip, ooze, trickle; जलमिव गल्खुपदिष्टं K. 108; अचलकपोलमूलगलितैः (अश्रुभिः) Amaru. 26, 91, Bv. 2. 21; R. 19. 22 2 To drop or fall down; शरदमच्छलगद्वसनोपमा Si. 6. 42; 9. 75. प्रवेदा जगलुः Bk. 14. 99; 17. 87; गलद्वमिह Git. 2; R. 7. 10; Me. 44. 3 To vanish, disappear, pass away, be removed; शैशवेन सह गलति शुरुजनसेहः K. 289; विद्यां प्रमादगलितामिव चित्तयामि Ch. P. 1; Bh. 2; 44. Bk. 5. 43; R. 3. 70. 4 To eat, swallow (connected with ग). —**Caus.** or 10 U. (*p. p.* गलित) 1 To pou out 2

To filter, strain. 3 To flow (A) —WITH निस्सू to ooze or flow out, trickle down, R. 5. 17. —पर्यां to drop down; Bk. 2. 4. —**वि** 1 to drop down; V. 4. 10. 2 to ooze, or trickle. 3 to vanish, disappear.

गलः 1 The throat, neck; न गरलं गले कस्तुरीयः cf. अजागलस्तनः Bh. 1. 64; Amaru. 88. 2 The resin of the Sāla tree. 3 A kind of musical instrument. —COMP. —**अंकुरः** a particular disease of the throat (inflammation). —**उद्धरः** the tuft of hair on the neck of a horse. —**ओषः** tumor in the throat. —**कंवलः** a bull's dewlap —**गोत्रे**. —**ग्रहः**, —**ग्रहणं** 1 seizing by the throat, throttling, smothering. 2 a kind of disease. 3 N. of certain days in the dark fortnight of a month:—*i. e.* the 4th, 7th 8th, 9th, 13th and the three following days. —**चर्म** α. the gullet, throat —**द्वारं** the mouth. —**नेखला** a necklace —**वार्त** α. 1 safe in the work of the throat, able to eat much and digest it, healthy, sound; दृश्यते चैव तीर्थेषु गल-वार्तास्तपस्विनः Pt. 3. v. 1. 2 a parasite. —**व्रतः** a peacock. —**मुडिका** the uvula. —**छेदी** swelling of the glands of the neck. —**स्तनी** (also गलेस्तनी) a she-goat. —**हस्तः** 1 seizing by the throat, throttling, collaring. 2 an arrow with a crescent-shaped head; cf. अर्ध-चंद्र-हस्तिता α. seized by the throat, throttled, strangled.

गलकः 1 The throat, the neck. 2 A kind of fish.

गलनं 1 Oozing, trickling, dripping. 2 Leaking, melting away.

गलतिका, **गलंती** 1 A small pitcher. 2 A small water-jar with a hole in the bottom from which the water drops upon the object of worship (an image, Linga, Tulasi &c.) placed below.

गलिः A strong but lazy bull; see गहि.

गलित *p. p.* 1 Dropped or fallen down. 2 Melted. 3 Oozed, flowing. 4 Lost, vanished, deprived. 5 United, got loose. 6 Emptied, leaked away. 7 Filtered. 8 Decayed, impaired. —COMP. —**कुडं** advanced or incurable leprosy when the fingers and toes fall off. —**दंत** α. toothless. —**नयन** α. one who has lost his eyes, blind.

गलितकः A kind of dance.

गलेमंडः A kind of bird, so called from the pendulous fleshy purse hanging from its throat.

गल्भ 1 A- (गल्भते गल्भित) To be bold or confident WITH प्र

to be bold or confident; वा कथंचन सखीवचनेन प्रागभिप्रियतमं प्रजगल्भे Si. 10. 18 न मौक्तिकच्छिद्रकरी शलाका प्रगल्भते कमणि टिकिकायाः Vikr. 1. 16 cannot be bold (competent) enough to do the work of a hatchet.

गल्भ α. Bold, confident, audacious.

गल्या A multitude of throats.

गल्लः The cheek; especially, the part of the cheek near the corners of the mouth. (Rhetoricians consider this word to be गम्य or vulgar;) cf. the instance given in K. P. 7:—तांबूलभृतगह्वरोर्ध्वं गल्लं जल्पति मातुष. but cf. Bhavabhūti's use:—पातालप्र-तिमहगलविबरप्रक्षिप्तवर्णं Mā. 5. 22 —COMP. —**चातुरी** a small round pillow to put underneath the cheek.

गल्लकः A wine-glass. 2 Sapphire; गल्लके below.

गल्लकः 1 A vessel for drinking spirituous liquor; एवं बृहत्तरे गल्लकं प्राणि कुले जातः Mk. 8; गल्लकं शतपरिवृतः.

गल्लकः 1 Crystal. 2 Lapis lazuli 3 A goblet, a vessel for drinking spirituous liquor.

गल्ह 1 A. (गल्हते, गल्हित) To blame, censure.

गव (A substitute for गो at the beginning of certain compounds, especially with words beginning with vowels). —COMP. —**अक्ष** 1 an air-hole, a round window, विलोतेनप्रभ्रमरीगवाक्षाः सहस्रपञ्चभरणा बभूवुः R. 7. 11; कुञ्जलवितगवाक्षां लोचनैर्ययाना 7. 93; Ku. 7. 58; Me. 98. ० जाल a lattice. —**अक्षित** α. furnished with windows. —**अग्र** a multitude of cows, (written as गोअग्र, गोअग्र and गवाग्र) —**अदुनं** pasture or meadow grass. —**अदनी** 1 a pasture. 2 a manger, a trough for holding grass &c. for feeding cattle. —**अधिका** lac. —**अर्ह** α. of the value of a cow. —**अविकं** cattle and sheep. —**अज्ञानः** 1 a shoe-maker. 2 an out-cast. —**अश्वं** bulls and horses. —**आकृति** α. cow-shaped. —**आह्निकं** the daily measure of food given to a cow. —**इंद्रः** 1 an owner of kine. 2 an excellent bull. —**ईश**, —**ईश्वरः** an owner of cows. —**उद्ध** an excellent cow or bull.

गवयः A species of ox; गोसदृशो गवयः T. S.; दृष्टः कथंचिद्गवयैर्विद्विष्टैः Ku. I. 56, Rs. 1. 23.

गवलः The wild buffalo. —**ले** Buffalo's horn; Si. 20. 12.

गवालुकः = गवय *q. v.*

गविनी A herd of cows.

गव्य α. 1 Consisting of cattle or cows 2 Coming or got from a cow (as m k curds &c.) 3 Proper or

ht for cattle. —च 1 Cattle, herd of cows. 2 Pasture-land. 3 The milk of a cow. 4 A bow-string. 5 A colouring substance, yellow pigment. —च 1 A herd of cows. 2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. 3 A bow-string. 4 A colouring substance, yellow pigment. गन्धर्वः—सिः f. 1 A measure of length nearly equal to two miles, or one Krosa. 2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. गन्धर्वः—पुः—युका kind of grass eaten by cattle.

गन्धर्वक Red chalk.

गन्धर्व 1 A., 10 P. (गन्धर्वते, गन्धर्वसि, गन्धर्वित्) 1 To seek, hunt for, search or inquire for; तस्मिन् वतः प्रातस्तस्मैवास्मि गन्धर्वता Ks. 55. 176. 2 To strive after, desire ardently or fervently, make efforts for; गन्धर्वतानं नदिनीकुलं जले Rs. 1. 21.

गन्धर्व a. Searching for. —पः Search, inquiry. गन्धर्वण, —गा Search or inquiry after anything.

गन्धर्वित a. Searched, sought, inquired or looked for.

गन्धर्व 10 U. (गन्धर्विते) 1 To be thick or impervious (as a forest) 2 To enter deeply into.

गन्धर्व a. 1 Deep, dense, thick. 2 Impervious, impenetrable, impassable, inaccessible. 3 Hard to be understood, inexplicable, mysterious; सेवाधर्मः परमगन्धर्वो योगिनामव्यगमः Pt 1. 285; Bh. 2. 58; गन्धर्व कर्मणा गतिः Bg. 4. 17; Sānti. 1. 8. 4 Hard, difficult, causing pain of trouble; गन्धर्वः संसारः Sānti. 3. 15. 5 Deepened, intensified; Mal. 1. 30 —नं 1 An abyss, depth. 2 A wood, thicket, deep or impenetrable forest; यदुत्तमनाय निशिगन्धर्वनि शीलितं Gt. 7; Bv. 1. 25. 3 A hiding-place. 4 A cave. 5 Pain, distress.

गन्धर्व a. (रा or री f.) Deep, impervious. —रं 1 An abyss, a depth. 2 A thicket, forest. 3 A cave, cavern; गौरीश्वरगन्धर्वनिवेश R. 2. 26, 46; Ra. 1. 21. 4 An inaccessible place. 5 A hiding-place. 6 A riddle. 7 Hypocrisy. 8 Weeping, crying. —रः An arbour, bower. —री 1 A cave, cavern, recess in a rock or mountain.

गा A song, verse.

गान्धर्व a. (गी f.) Being in or on the Ganges. 2 Coming from or relating to the Ganges; गान्धर्वसितमं गन्धर्वं कञ्जलाभमुपयकं मञ्जतः K. P. 14; Ku. 5. 37. —गा 1 An epithet of Bhishma. 2 Of Kārtikeya. —नं 1 Rainwater of a peculiar kind (sup-

posed to fall down from the heavenly Ganges.) 2 Gold. गान्धर्वः—देवः A kind of prawn or shrimp.

गान्धर्वनिः N. of Bhishma or Kārtikeya.

गान्धर्व a. (गी f.) Being in or on the Ganges. —चः N. of Bhishma or Kārtikeya. —देवः Gold.

गाजरं A carrot.

गिर्जाकायः A quail.

गाढ p. p. 1 Dived or plunged into, bathed in, deeply entered. 2 Frequently plunged into, resorted to, thickly crowded or inhabited; तपस्विगाढां तमसां प्राप नदीं दुर्लभा R. 9. 72.

3 Closely pressed together, tightly drawn, fast, close, tight; गाढांगद्वयं दुग्धिः R. 16. 60; गाढाङ्गिणः Amaru. 36, a close embrace; Ch. P. 6. 4 Thick, dense. 5 Deep, impervious. 6 Strong, vehement, excessive, intense; गाढाङ्गद्वयं दुग्धितुलितं गन्धर्वान्यतीति Māl. 1. 15; Me. 88; प्रातस्तस्मैवास्मि S. Til. 12; Amaru. 72; गाढवदनं नवं Me. 102. —देहिदं Closely, fast, much excessively, heavily, vehemently, powerfully. —Comp. —सुदि a. close-listed, avaricious, miserly. (—दिः) a sword.

गाणपत a. (सी f.) 1 Relating to the leader of a troop. 2 Relating to Ganesa.

गाणपत्यः A worshipper of Ganesa.

—न्ये 1 Worship of Ganesa. 2 The leadership of a troop, chieftainship.

गाणिक्यं A group of harlots.

गाणेशः A worshipper of Ganesa.

गांधि (जी) वः —रं 1 The bow of Arjuna, presented by Soma to Varuna, by Varuna to Agni, and by Agni to Arjuna, when the latter assisted him in consuming the खांडववनः गांधिं संवते हस्तात् Bg. 1. 29. 2 A bow in general. —Comp. —धन्वन् m. an epithet of Arjuna; Me. 48.

गांधीश्विन m. An epithet of Arjuna; the third Pāṇḍava prince; Ve. 4.

गातागतिक a. (की f.) Caused by going or coming.

गातागमतिक a. (की f.) Caused by blindly following or imitating custom or example.

गातुः 1 A song. 2 A singer. 3 A celestial chorister. 4 The male (Indian) cuckoo. 5 The large black bee.

गातु m. (गी f.) 1 A singer. 2 A Gandharva.

गात्रं 1 The body; अपचितमपि गात्रं व्यावर्तयद्दुग्धं S. 2. 4; तपति तदुगात्रि नदनः S. 17. 2 A limb or member of the body; दुग्धवितापानि न दे गात्राण्युच्चारयति S. 3. 18; Ms. 2. 209; 5. 109. 3 The fore-quarter of an elephant. —Comp. —अनुलेपनी a fragrant unguent applied

to the body. —आवरणं a shield. —हस्ताद्वनं cleaning the body with perfumes. —कर्षण a. emaciating or weakening the body. —नार्जनी a towel. —यष्टिः a thin or slender body; R. 6. 81. —रुहे the hair on the body. —लता a thin or tender body, slim figure. —संकोचिन् m. the polecat; (so called because it contracts its body in order to spring). —संरुवः a small bird, the diver.

गाथः A song, singing.

गाथकः —भिकः 1 A musician, singer. 2 A chanter of sacred poems or Purāṇas.

गाथा 1 verse. 2 A religious verse, but not belonging to any one of the Vedas. 3 A stanza, song. 4 A Prākṛita dialect. —Comp. —कारः a writer of Prākṛita verses.

गाथिका A song, verse; Y. 1.45.

गाथु 1 A. (गाथते, गाथित्) 1 To stand, stay, remain. 2 To set out for; dive or plunge into; गाथितसि नमो सुयः Bk. 22. 2; 8. 1. 3 To seek, search or inquire for 4 To compile, string or weave together.

गाथ a. Fordable, not very deep, shallow; सतिः कुर्वती गाथाः दयश्चास्यानन्दं मन् R. 4. 24; cf. अगम. —थं 1 A shallow place, ford. 2 A place, site. 3 Desire of gain, cupidity. 4 Bottom.

गाथिनः, गाथिन् m. N. of the father of Visvāmītra (he is supposed to have been an incarnation of Indra and born as the son of king Kausāmba). —Comp. —जः —नन्दनः, —पुत्रः an epithet of Visvāmītra. —नगरं, —पुरं an epithet of Kānyakubja, the modern Kanoja.

गाथेयः An epithet of Visvāmītra.

गाने Singing, a song.

गात्री A carriage drawn by oxen.

गान्दिनी 1 An epithet of the Ganges. 2 N. of a princess of Kasi, wife of Svaphalka and mother of Akṛūra. —Comp. —सुतः an epithet (1) of Bhishma. (2) of Kārtikeya. (3) of Akṛūra.

गान्धर्व a. (गी f.) Relating to the Gandharvas. —रं 1 A singer, celestial chorister. 2 One of the eight forms of marriage; गान्धर्वः समसाम्निधः Y. 1.161; (for explanation, see गान्धर्वविवाह). 3 A subordinate Veda treating of music attached to the Sāmaveda; see उपवेद. 4 A horse. —र्वं The art of the Gandharvas; s. e. music, singing; कानि देवा चावदन्त्य गान्धर्वं श्रोतुं मत्स्य Mk. 3. —Comp. —चित्त a. one whose mind is possessed by a Gandharva. —शाला a music saloon, a concert-hall.

गान्धर्वे (वि) कः A singer

गंगारः 1 The third of the seven primary notes of the Indian Gamut; (commonly denoted by ग in musical notation). 2 Red lead. 3 N. of a country between India and Persia, the modern Kandābāra. 4 A native or a ruler of that country.

गंगारिः An epithet of Sakuni, Duryodhana's maternal uncle.

गंगारी N. of the daughter of Subala, King of the Gāndhāras and wife of Dhritarāshtra. (She bore to her husband 100 sons—Duryodhana and his 99 brothers. As her husband was blind she always wore a scarf over her face (probably to reduce herself to his state). After the destruction of all the Kauravas, she and her husband lived with their nephew Yudhishthira).

गंगारियः An epithet of Duryodhana.

गंगिकः 1 A vendor of perfumes, a perfumer. 2 A scribe, clerk. —क Fragrant wares, perfumes; पण्यं गंगिकं पण्यं किन्त्येः कांचनादिकैः Pt 1. 13.

गंगिन् a. (Only at the end of comp.) 1 Going, moving, walking वेदिगंगी M. 5; हृद्गंगी R. 2. 30 having the gait of a lion; कुब्ज Pt. 2. 5; अलस^० Amaru. 51. 2 Riding; द्विद् R. 4. 4. 3 Going or reaching to, extending or applying to, relating to; नहु सखीगंगी दोषः S. 4; द्वितीयगंगी न हि शब्द एष नः R. 3. 49. 4 Leading or going to, acceding to; विश्वरूपगंगी मार्गः; कर्तुमानि क्रियाफलं. 5 United with; सहस्रगंगीगंगी M. 5. 6 Passing over to, devolving on; S. 6; Y 2. 145.

गंगीर्षी 1 Deepness, depth (of water, sound &c.) 2 Depth, profundity (of meaning, character &c.); सद्य इव गंगीर्षी Ram.; Si. 1. 55; R. 3. 32.

गायः Singing, a song; Y. 3. 112.

गायकः A singer, musician; न नटा न विटा न गायकाः Bh. 3. 27.

गायन्तः —न्तं A song or hymn.

गायत्री 1 A Vedic metre of 24 syllables; गायत्री छंदसाम् Bg. 10. 35. 2 N. of a very sacred verse repeated by every Brāhmana at his Sandhyā (morning and evening devotions) and on other occasions also. Great sins even are said to be expiated by a pious repetition of this verse, which is as follows—तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात् Rv. 3. 62. 10. —न्तं A hymn composed and recited in the Gāyatrī metre.

गायत्रिन् a. (गी f.) One who sings hymns, especially of the Sāmaveda

गायनः (गी f.) A singer; तथैव तत्पौ-ह्वगायतीकृतः N. 1. 103; Bh. 3. 27. v. 1. —न्ते Singing, a song. 2 Practising singing, as a means of subsistence.

गारुड a. (डी f.) 1 Shaped like Garuḍa. 2 Coming from or relating to Garuḍa. —ङः, —हं 1 An emerald; R. 13. 53. 2 A charm against (snake) poison; संगृहीतगारुडेन K. 51 (where it has sense 1 also). 3 A missile presided over by Garuḍa. 4 Gold. गारुडिकः A charmer, dealer in antidotes.

गारुत्मत a. (ती f.) 1 Shaped like Garuḍa. 2 Sacred or presided over by Garuḍa (as a missile); R. 16. 77. —न्ते An emerald.

गार्दभ a. (भी f.) Belonging to or coming from an ass, asinine. गार्दुर्ध्व Greediness; Si. 3. 73.

गार्ध्र a. (घ्री f.) Derived from a vulture. —र्ध्रः 1 Greediness (probably for गार्ध्र). 2 An arrow. —Comp. —पक्षः, —वासस् m. an arrow furnished with a vulture's feathers.

गार्भ a. (भी f.) गार्भिक (की f.) a. 1 Uterine, fetal. 2 Relating to gestation; Ms. 2. 27.

गार्भिणी, —पद्मे A number of pregnant women.

गार्हपत्यं The position and dignity of a householder (गृहपति).

गार्हपत्यः 1 One of the three sacred fires perpetually maintained by a householder, which he receives from his father and transmits to his descendants, and from which fires for sacrificial purposes are lighted; cf. Ms. 2. 231. 2 The place where this sacred fire is kept. —त्ये The government of a family; position and dignity of a householder.

गार्हमेध a. (घी f.) Fit or proper for a householder. —धः The five Yajñas to be performed by a householder.

गार्हस्थ्यं 1 The order or stage of life of a householder (गृहस्थ), domestic affairs, household. 2 The five Yajñas to be daily performed by a householder.

गालनं 1 Straining (fluids). 2 Fusing, liquefying, melting.

गालवः 1 The Lodhara tree. 2 A kind of ebony. 3 N. of a sage, a pupil of Viśvāmitra (said in Hariv. to be his son).

गालिः f. 1 Abuse, abusive or foul language; वदतु वदतु गालीर्गालिंसती मन्वतो वयमपि तद्भावाद्गालिदित्यसमर्थाः Bh. 3. 133.

गालित a. 1 Strained. 2 Distilled 3 Melted, fused.

गालोद्वयं The seed of a lotus.

गावल्गाणिः An epithet of Sanjaya, son of Gavalgapa

गाह् 1 A. (गाहते, गाह or गाहित) 1 To dive or plunge into, bathe, immerse oneself into (as water); गाहतां महिषा विषानसलिलं श्रुमैर्मुहस्ताडितं S. 2. 6. गाहितासेऽथ पुण्यस्य गंगामूर्तिमिव दूता Bk. 22. 11, 14. 67; (fig. also); नमस्तु मे संशयमेव गाहते Ku. 5. 46 is plunged into or entertains doubts. 2 To enter deeply into, penetrate, roam or range over; कदाचिक्काननं जगहि K. 58; ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको बबधे तस्मिन्वनं गोमरि गाहमाने R. 2. 14; Me. 48; H 1. 171; Ki. 13. 24. 3 To stir up, agitate, shake, churn. 4 To be absorbed in (with loc.) 5 To hide oneself in. 6 To destroy. —With —अव (with the अव often dropped) 1 to plunge into, bathe or dive into; तस्योपदर्शो तमसां बगह्य R. 14. 76; स्वधेऽवगाहतेऽप्यर्थं जलं Y. 1. 272. 2 to enter, penetrate, pervade fully, पूर्वापरी तोयनिधी बगह्य स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंशः Ku. 1. 1, 7. 40. —उप to break in, enter into. —चि 1 to plunge or dive into, bathe; (दीर्घः) स व्यगाहत विगाहनमथा R. 19. 9. 2 to enter, penetrate into, pervade (fig. also); विषमोऽपि विगाह्यते नयः कृतार्थि पयसाभिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; R. 13. 1. 3 to stir about, agitate; विगाह्यमानो सरूच नैनिः R. 14. 30. —सं to enter, go to or into, penetrate into; समगाहिद् चांवरं Bk. 15. 59.

गाहः 1 Diving into, plunging, bathing. 2 Depth, interior.

गाहनं The act of diving into, plunging, bathing &c.

गाहित a. 1 Bathed in, plunged into. 2 penetrated, entered into, see गाह्.

गिदुकः 1 A ball for playing with, 2 N. of a tree; see गेदुक.

गिरि f. (nom. sing. गीः; instr. dual गीर्भा &c.) 1 Speech, words, language; बचस्यवसिते तस्मिन् ससर्ज गिरेनाम्बु Ku. 2. 63; भवतीनां हस्तुनैव गिरा कृतमतिः S. 1. प्रवृत्तिसाधः सल्लु माहाशं गिर Ki. 1; 25; Si. 2. 15; Y. 1. 71 2 Invocation, praise, song. 3 N. of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech and learning. —Comp. —देवी (गीर्देवी) Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech.

—पतिः (written गीःपतिः, गीष्पतिः and गीर्षतिः) 1. N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. 2 a learned man. —रथः (गीरथः) N. of Brihaspati. —वा (वा)णः (गीर्वाण) a god, deity; परिमलो गीर्वाणचेतोः Bv. 1. 63 84.

गिरा Speech, speaking, language, voice.

गिरि a. Venerable, respectable worshipful. —रिः 1 A hill-mountain, an elevation; पश्यावःखनने मुह गिरयो न पतति किं S T 1 13 ननु ग्यातेऽपि

किष्केया गिरयः S. 6. 2 A huge rock. 3 A disease of the eyes. 4 An honorific title given to Sannyāsins; e.g. आनन्दगिरिः 5 (In math.) The number 'eight'. 6 A ball with which children play (मुकुट). -रिः f. 1 Swallowing. 2 A rat, mouse (written also गिरि in this sense). -COMP. -इन्द्रः 1 a high mountain. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 the Himālaya mountain. -ईशः 1 an epithet of the Himālaya mountain. 2 an epithet of Siva; उता गिरिशतिसन्तानना Ku. 5. 3. -कन्दकः a species of tortoise living in mountains. -कन्दकः Indra's thunderbolt. -कदम्बः, -चक्रः a species of the Kadamba tree. -कन्दूरः a cave, cavern. -कणिका the earth. -काणः a blind or one-eyed man. -काननं a mountain grove. -कुटं the summit of a mountain. -गंगा N. of a river. -गुहः a ball for playing with. -गुहा a mountain cave. -चर a, roaming or wandering on a mountain; गिरिचर इव नामः राघवस्य विमर्शि S. 2. 4. (-रः) a thief. -ज a, mountain-born. (-जं) 1 talc. 2 red chalk. 3 benzoin. 4 bitumen. 5 iron. (-जः) 1 N. of Pārvati (the daughter of Himālaya). 2 the hill-plantain (पतङ्गदली). 3 the Mallikā creeper. 4. an epithet of the Ganges. -तनयः -तनुनः, -सुतः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 of Gaṇeśa. -पतिः an epithet of Siva. -मलं talc. -जालं a range of mountains. -ज्वरः Indra's thunderbolt. -कुटी a hill-fort, any stronghold among mountains; वसुभिर्गिरिदुर्गं वा समाश्रित्य वसेयुर Ms. 7. 70, 71. -द्वारं a mountain-pass. -धातुः red chalk. -ध्वजं Indra's thunderbolt. -नगरं N. of a district in Dakṣiṇāpatha. -गदी (नदी) a mountain-torrent, rill. -गङ्गा (नद्य) a, inclosed by a mountain. -सन्दिनी 1 N. of Pārvati. 2 of the Ganges. 3 a river in general (flowing from a mountain); कलि-दुगिरिर्नदिनीतदुद्धमालंविनी Bv. 4. 3. -गिरित्वः (नित्वः) the declivity of a mountain -पीठः N. of a fruit-tree. -गुप्पकं bitumen. -गुप्तः the top of a hill. -ग्रातः the declivity or slope of a mountain -ग्रस्थः the table-land of a mountain. -गिर्या a female of the Bos Grunniens. -भिद् m. an epithet of Indra. -सू a, mountain-born. (-सूः f.) 1 an epithet of the Ganges. 2 of Pārvati. -मल्लिका the Kuṭaja tree. -मानः an elephant, especially a large and powerful one. -सूद्र, -सुन्दरं red chalk. -राज m. 1 a high mountain. 2 an epithet of the Himālaya. -राजः the Himālaya mountain. -व्रजं N. of a city in Magadha. -शालः a kind

of bird. गुंशः an epithet of Gaṇeśa. (-गं) the peak of a mountain -पट्टं (सट्टं) m. an epithet of Siva -साह n. tableland. -सारः 1 iron. 2 tin. 3 an epithet of the Malaya mountain. -सुतः the Maināka mountain. -सुता an epithet of Pārvati -स्रवा a mountain torrent.

गिरिका, गिरिकः, गिरियकः, गिरियकः A ball for playing with.

गिरिका A small mouse.

गिरिकाः An epithet of Siva; गन्धा-दनाको गिरिकानावाद् R. 2. 41; गिरिकु-पचचार प्रयत्नं सा हरेकी Ku. 1. 60, 37.

गिह 6 P. (गिरि, गिरि) To swallow; (properly speaking: this is not a separate root, but is connected with ग.)

गिरि a. Who or what swallows or devours; e. g. विमिषिर्गलोऽप्यसि तद्वि-लोकस्ति रावयः; see विमिषि. -लः The citron tree. COMP. -गिरिः; -ग्राहः a crocodile, shark.

गिरिल गिरिलः f. Swallowing, eating up.

गिरिहः A hard tumour in the throat.

गिरि (रि) त a. Eaten, swallowed.

गि (ने) ग्गुः 1 A singer. 2 Especially, a Brāhmaṇa versed in the hymns of the Sāmaveda and who chants them.

गीत p. p. 1 Sung, chanted (lit.); आर्यं साधु गीतं S. 1. चारणद्वयगीतः शब्दः S. 2. 14. 2. Declared, told, said; गीत-श्रवणार्थोऽगिरास Māl. 2; (see under गे also). -तं Singing, a song; तवास्मि गी-तरणं हारिणा प्रसन्नं हतः S. 1. 5; गीतमुक्ता-द्वारि मुनाया K. 32. -COMP. -अयनं a means or instrument of singing, i. e. a lute, flute &c. -क्रमः the arrangement of a song. -ज्ञः a, versed in the art of singing. -प्रिय a. fond of songs or music. (-यः) an epithet of Siva. -मोदिन m. a Kinnara. -शास्त्रं the science of music.

गीतकं A song.

गीता A name given to certain sacred writings in verse (often in the form of a dialogue) which are devoted to the exposition of particular religious and theosophical doctrines; e.g. शिवगीता, रामगीता, भगवद्गीता. But the name appears to be especially confined to the last, the Bhagavadgītā; गीता गीता कर्तव्या किमन्यैः शास्त्रविस्तरैः । यं स्वयं पद्मनाभस्य मुखपद्माद्विनिर्मुता ॥ quoted by Śrīdharaśvāmīn.

गीतिः f. 1 A song, singing; अहो रागपरिवर्तिणी गीतिः S. 5; यन्तापरोपीतिरपि लणेशसिद्ध हरः प्रसङ्गान्तरे बभूव Ku. 3. 40. 2 N. of a metre; see App.

गीतिका 1 A short song. 2 Singing.

गीतिव् a (नी f.). One who recites in a singing manner; गीति गीती किराकरी तथा लिखितपाठकः Sik. 32.

गीर्ण a. 1 Swallowed, eaten up. 2 Described, praised; (see गृ.).

गीर्णः f. 1 Praise. 2 Fame 3 Eating up, swallowing.

गु 6 P. (गुवति, गुन) To void by stool, void excrement, discharge faeces.

गुग्गुलः—लुः A particular fragrant gum resin.

गुच्छः 1 A bundle, bunch (in general). 2 A bunch of flowers a cluster of blossoms, a clump (of trees &c.). अङ्गुलीनिक्षिपदंजनं श्रवणयोस्तापि-च्छगुच्छावलि Git. 11, Ms. 1. 48; Si. 6. 50. 3 The plumage of a peacock. 4 A necklace of pearls (in general). 5 A pearl-necklace of 32 (or, according to some, of 70) strings. -COMP. -अर्थः a pearl necklace of 24 strings. (-र्धः-धः) half of a cluster. -कणिका a kind of corn. -पत्रः the palm tree. -फलः 1 the vine. 2 plantain tree.

गुच्छकः see गुच्छ.

गुञ्ज I. P. (गोजन्ति), often I P. गुञ्ज (गुञ्जति, गुञ्जति of गुञ्जि) To sound inarticulately or indistinctly, hum, buzz; न नटपदोऽसौ न गुञ्ज यः कलं Bk. 2. 19; 6. 143; 14. 2; U. 2. 29. अवि दलद्रविदं स्पन्दमानं मरुदं तव किमपि लिखते ननु गुञ्जतु भृगाः Bv. 1. 5.

गुञ्जः 1 Humming. 2 A cluster of blossoms, bunch of flowers, a nosegay; cf. गुच्छ. -COMP. -कृत् a large black bee.

गुञ्जनं Sounding low, humming, buzzing.

गुंजा 1 A small shrub of that name, bearing a red black berry, अन्तर्विषमया (for यः) श्वेता बहिश्चैव मनोरमा । गुंजाफलसमाकारा दीपितः केन निर्मिताः । Pt 1. 169; किं जातु गुंजाफलद्रवणानां सुवर्णकोणं दनेचरणा Vikr. 1. 25. 2 A berry of this shrub used as a weight, measuring on an average 1½ grains Troy, or an artificial weight called Gunja measuring 2½ grains. 3 Humming, a low murmuring sound. 4 A kettle-drum; Bk. 14. 2. 5 A tavern. 6 Reflection, meditation.

गुंजिका A berry of the Gunja plant.

गुंजितं Humming, murmuring; स्वच्छदं दलद्रविदं ते मरुदं विदितो विदवतु गुंजितं मिलिदाः Bv. I. 15. न गुंजितं तव जहाय यमयः Bk. 2. 29.

गुटिका 1 A pill. 2 A round pebble, any small globe or ball; लोट-गुटिकाः क्षिपति Mk. 5. 3 The cocoon of the silkworm. 4 A pearl; निर्वी-तहारगुटिकाविशदं हिमोपः R. 5. 70. -COMP. -अञ्जनं a kind of collyrium.

गुडा-शब्दका q. v.

गुडा: 1 Treacle, molasses; गुडधानाः

Sk.; गुडोदनः Y. 1. 303; गुडद्वितीया ह्री-

तकी मधुमेत् Susr. 2 A globe, ball.

3 A ball for playing with. 4 A

mouthful. 2 An elephant's armour.

-Comp. -उदके water mixed with

molasses. -उद्गवा sugar. -ओदनं rice

boiled with coarse sugar. -दुग्धः

-दारुः -र n. sugar-cane. -धेनुः f.

a milchcow symbolically represented

by molasses and offered as a pre-

sent to Brāhmanas. -पिष्टं a sort

of sweatmeat, flour and molasses

ground and boiled together. -फलः

The Pilu tree. -शर्करा refined sugar.

-शुणं a cupola. -हरीतकी myrobalan

preserved in molasses; (Mar. सु-

रवित्रा).

गुडकः 1 A ball. 2 A mouthful.

3 A kind of drug prepared with

molasses.

गुडलं Spirituous liquor distilled

from molasses.

गुडा 1 The cotton plant. 2 A pill.

गुडाका 1 Sloth. 2 Sleep.

गुडादेशः 1 An epithet of Arjuna;

मम देहे गुडाकेश रघुनाथः Bg. 11.

7 (and in several other places of

the Gītā). 2 An epithet of Śiva.

गुडगुडायनं A rattling in the throat

(as breath) caused by cough.

गुडेरः 1 A ball, globe. 2 A mouth-

ful, bit.

गुण 10 U. (गुणयति-ते, गुणित) 1 To

multiply. 2 To advise. 3 To

invite.

गुणः 1 A quality (good or bad);

गुण, गुणः. 2 (a) A good quality,

merit, virtue, excellence; कतमे ते

गुणाः Mal. 1; R. 1. 9, 22; साधुष्वे

तस्य को गुणः Pt. 4. 108. (b) Emi-

nence 3 Use, advantage, good

(with instr. usually); Mn. 1. 15.

4 Effect, result, efficacy, good

result. 5 A thread, string, rope,

cord; मेखलसूत्रैः Ku. 4. 8; 5. 10;

यतः परेषां गुणयतीति Bv. 1. 9. (where

गुण also means 'a merit'). 6 The

bow-string; दणकुले धनुषो निवेजिता Ku

4. 15, 29; कनकपिणतद्विद्युत्संयुतं R. 9.

54. 7 The string of a musical in-

strument; Si. 4. 57. 8 A sinew. 9

A quality, attribute, property in

general; Ms. 9. 22. 10 A quality,

characteristic or property of all

substances, one of the seven cate-

gories or padarthas of the Vaiśe-

ṣhikas, (the number of these prop-

erties is 24). 11 An ingredient

or constituent of nature, any one

of the three properties belonging

to all created things; (these are

सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्); गुणत्रयविभागात्

Ku. 2. 4; Bg. 14. 5; R. 3. 27.

12 A wick, cotton thread. 13

An object of sense; (these are

five रूप, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and बोध). 14

Repetition, multiplication, denoting

'folds' or 'times' usually at the

end of comp. after numerals;

आहारो द्विगुणः त्रीणां बुद्धिस्तानां चतुर्गुणाः।

बहुगुणो व्यवसायश्च कामश्चाष्टगुणः स्मृतः ॥

Chân. 78; so त्रिगुण, त्रुतगुणीभवति be-

comes a hundred-fold. 15 A second-

ary element, a subordinate part

(opp. मुख्य). 16 Excess, abundance,

superfluity. 17 An adjective, a

word subordinate to another in a

sentence. 18 The substitution of

ए, ओ, अर, and अल् for इ, उ, ऋ (short

or long) and ए, or the vowels

अ, ए, ओ, अर and अल्. 19 (In Rhet.)

Quality considered as an inherent

property of a Rāsa or sentiment;

mammata thus defines गुणः- ये रस-

स्वामिने धर्मोः शौर्यादय इवात्मनः । उत्कर्षहेतव-

स्ते स्वरचलस्थितयो गुणाः ॥ K. P. 8

(Some writers on rhetoric such as

Vaniana, Jagannātha Pandita, Da-

ndin and others consider Gūnas

to be properties but) of शब्द and

अर्थ and mention ten varieties under

each head. Mammata, however,

recognises only three, and, after

discussing and criticizing the views

of others, says-माधुर्योच्चैः प्रसादाख्यातयस्ते

न पुनर्द्वय K. P. 8.) 20 (In gram.

and Mīm.) Property considered as

the meaning of a class of words;

e. g. grammarians recognise four

kinds of the meaning of words;

जाति, गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य, and give गोः,

शुक्लः, चक्रः and द्विजः as instances to

illustrate these meanings. 21 (In

politics) A proper course of action,

an expedient. (The expedients to

be used by a king in foreign poli-

tics are six:-1 संधि peace or alliance

2 विग्रह war; 3 दान march or expe-

dition; 4 स्थान or आसन halt; 5

संशय seeking shelter; 6 द्वेष or द्वेषी-

भाव duplicity; संधिर्ना विग्रहो दानमायनं

द्वेषमाश्रयः Ak.; see Y. 1. 346; Ms.

7. 160; Si. 2. 26; R. 8. 21 22

The number 'three' (derived from

the three qualities). 23 The chord

of an arc (in geom.). 24 An

organ of sense. 25 A subordinate

disk; Ms. 3. 224, 233. 26 A cook.

27 An epithet of Bhīma. 28 Leav-

ing, abandoning. -Comp. -अतीत a.

freed from all properties, being be-

yond them. -अभिधानकं the region

of the breast where the girdle is

fastened. -अनुरागः love or appre-

ciation of the good qualities of

others; Ki. 1. 11. -अनुरोधः con-

formity or suitableness to good qua-

lities. -अन्विता a. endowed with

good qualities, meritorious, worthy,

good, excellent. -अपवादः disparage-

ment, detraction. -आकरः 'a mine

of merits', one endowed with all

virtues. -आत्मन् a. rich in virtues

-आत्मन् a. having qualities. -आ-

धारः 'a receptacle of virtues', a

virtuous or meritorious person.

-आश्रय a. virtuous, excellent. -उत्कर्ष

excellence of merit, possession of

superior qualities. -उत्कीर्तनं pane-

gyric, eulogium. -उत्कृष्ट a. superior

in merit. -कर्मेत् n. 1 an unessential

or secondary action. 2 (In gram.)

the secondary or less immediate

(i. e. indirect) object of an action;

e. g. in the example नेताव्यस्य चतुः

चतुस्त्रयं दूतं is a गुणकर्मन्. -कार a.

productive of good qualities, profit-

able, salutary. (-रः) 1 a cook who

prepares side-dishes or any second-

ary articles of food. 2 an epithet

of Bhīma. -गान singing of merits,

panegyric, praise. -गृह्य a. 1 desir-

ing, good qualities. 2 possessing

good qualities -गृह्य a. appreciating

or admiring merits (wherever they

may be), attached to merits, appre-

ciative; ननु वक्तुं विशेषणनिःसृष्टा गुणगृह्या

वचने विपश्चितः Ki. 2. 5. -ग्रहीतु, -ग्राहकः

-ग्राहिक a. appreciating the merits

(of others); Ratn. 1. 6; Bv. 1.

9. -ग्रामः a collection of virtues or

merits; गुह्यतरगणग्रामाभाजस्युक्तोऽज्जलचंद्रिका

Bh. 3. 116; गणयति गुणग्रामं Gīt. 2;

Bv. 1. 103. -ज्ञ a. knowing how

to admire or appreciate merits,

appreciative; भगवति कमलाक्षये भूशमगुण-

ज्ञासि Mu. 2; गुणगुणज्ञेयु गुणा भवन्ति H.

Pr. 47. -त्रयं, -त्रितयं the three con-

stituent properties of nature; i. e.

सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस् -धर्मः the virtue

or duty incidental to the possession

of certain qualities. -निधिः a store

of merits, great merit. -लक्षण mark

of indication of an internal proper-

ty. -लघनिका, -लघनी a tent. -वचनं,

-वाचकः a word which connotes an

attribute or quality, an adjective, or

substantive used attributively; as

श्वेत in श्वेतोत्तमः. -विवेचना discrimina-

tion in appreciating the merits of

others, a just sense of merit. -वृक्षः,

-वृक्षकः a mast or a post to which

a ship or boat is fastened. -वृत्तिः

f a secondary or unessential con-

dition or relation (opp. मुख्यवृत्ति).

-वैशेष्यं pre-eminence of merit. -शब्दः

an adjective. -संख्यानं 'enumeration

of the three essential qualities', a

term applied to the Sāṅkhya (in-

cluding the Yoga) system of phi-

losophy. -संगः 1 association with

qualities or merits 2 attachment

to objects of sense or worldly pleasures. —संपद् *f.* excellence or richness of merits, great merit, perfection. —सागरः 1 an ocean of merit, a very meritorious man. 2 an epithet of Brahmā.

गुणकः 1 A calculator. 2 A multiplier (in math.)

गुणनं 1 Multiplication. 2 Enumeration. 3 Describing merits or qualities, pointing out or enumerating qualities; इह रसमणने कृतद्विगुणने मधुरिगुणनेके Git. 7. —नी Examining books, studying, collating and correcting copies to determine the value of variants.

गुणनिका 1 Study, repeated reading, repetition; विज्ञेयविदुः कात्रे सद्योदहाकृते दुरः हेतुः परिचर्यर्थे वक्तव्यमिदं सा ॥ Si. 2. 75. (आश्रिते Mulli.) 2 Dancing, the science or profession of dancing. 3 The prologue or introduction to a drama. 4 A garland, necklace; इतिहास वितामणिगुणनिका A L. 3. 5. A cypher, the character in arithmetic which expresses nothing.

गुणीय *a.* 1 To be multiplied. 2 To be enumerated. 3 To be advised. —यः Study, practice.

गुणवत् *a.* Endowed with virtues, good, meritorious, excellent.

गुणिका A tumour, a swelling.

गुणित 1 *p. p.* Multiplied 2 Heaped together, collected. 3 Enumerated.

गुणिन् *a.* 1 Possessed of or endowed with merits, meritorious; गुणी गुणं वेत्ति न वेत्ति निर्गुणः; Ms. 8. 73; Y. 2. 78. 2 Good, auspicious; गुणित्वेन Dk. 61. 3 Familiar with the merits of anything. 4 Possessing qualities (as an object). 5 Having (subordinate) parts, principal (opp. गुण); गुणगुणित्वेन संज्ञाः.

गुणीभूत *a.* 1 Deprived of the original meaning of importance. 2 Made secondary or subordinate. 3 Invested with attributes. —Comp. —व्यस्यं (in Rhet.) the second of the three divisions of Kāvya (poetry), in which the charm of the suggested sense is not more striking than that of the expressed one. S. D. thus defines it:—अपरं तु गुणीभूतव्यं वाच्यत्वं बुद्धमेवांगे 265. This division of Kāvya is further subdivided into 8 classes; see S. D. 266 and K. P. 5.

गुह्य 10 U. (गुह्यति-ने, गुहित) 1 To encircle, surround, envelope, enclose. 2 To hide, conceal. —With अवो to cover, screen, hide, envelope; रजनीनिमिरावृणोति घनान् Ku. 4. 11.

गुह्यनं 1 Concealing, covering, hiding. 2 Smearing, as in असमं गहनं.

गुहित *a.* 1 Surrounded, covered. 2 Pounded, ground reduced to dust. गुह्य 10 P. (गुह्यति, गुहित) 1 To cover, hide. 2 To pound, reduce to powder.

गुह्यकः 1 Dust, powder. 2 An oil-vessel. 3 A low pleasing tone.

गुह्यिकः Flour, meal, powder.

गुहित *a.* 1 Pounded; ground. 2 Covered with dust.

गुण्य *a.* 1 Endowed with merits or virtues. 2 To be enumerated. 3 To be described or praised. 4 To be multiplied, the multiplicand.

गुप्तः—गुह्य 1. v.

गुप्तकः 1 A bundle, bunch. 2 A nosegay. 3 A cow-tail, chowrie. 4 The section or chapter of a book.

गुह्य 1 A. (गोह्ये, गुहित) To play sport.

गुह्ये The anus; Y. 93. 9; Ms. 5. 136; 8. 232. —Comp. —अङ्कुरः piles. —आवर्तः obstruction of the bowels. —उद्भवः piles. —ओष्ठः the opening of the anus. —कीलाः, कीलकः piles. —अहः constipation, flatulence. —पाकः inflammation of the anus. —धेनः prolapsus ani. —वर्मन् " the anus. —स्तम्भः constipation

गुह्य 1. 4 P. (गुह्यति, गुहित) To wrap up, cover, envelope, clothe. —II. 9 P. (गुह्यति) To be angry. —III. 1 A. (गोह्ये) To play, sport.

गुह्यलः The sound of a small oblong drum.

गुह्य (घ्रा) लः The Ghātaka bird.

गुह्य 1. 1 P. (गोपयति, गोपयित or गुह्य) 1 To guard, protect, defend, watch over; गोपयति कुञ्चिद्वि आत्मानं Mb.; गुह्योपायानामवन्तः R. 1. 21; गुह्यो गोपयत्यवनिशोर्वा 2. 3, Bk. 17. 80. 2 To hide, conceal; किं वदन्त्युपायानि कुर्यान्नेन गोपा-व्यते Amaru. 22; see गुह्य. —II. 1 A. (गुह्यते strictly desid. of गुह्य) 1 To despise, shun, abhor, detest, censure; (with abl., sometimes acc. also); गोपायुगुह्ये Sk.; किं त्वं गोपायुगुह्यः Bk. 15. 19; Y. 3. 296. 2 To hide, conceal (गोपते in this sense). —III. 4 P. (गुह्यति) To be confused or disturbed. —IV. 10 U. (गोपयति-ने) 1 To shine. 2 To speak. 3 To conceal; (the following stanza from कविप्रकाश illustrates the root in its different conjugations:—गोपायति क्षितिनिना चतुरन्वि-सिना गोपायुगुह्यत उदारमनिः सदैव । विजितं गोपयति वस्तु वजीयकेभ्यो धीरो न गुह्यति महत्यपि कार्यजाते ॥).

गुह्यलः 1 A king. 2 A protector. गुह्य *p. p.* 1 Protected, preserved, guarded; R. 10. 60. 2 Hidden, concealed, secret; Ms. 2. 160, 7. 76, 8. 374 3 Invisible, withdrawn from sight. 4 Joined. —तः An appellation usually (though not necessarily)

added to the name of a Vaisya; as वेदगुह्यः, सद्युगुह्यः &c. (Usually क्षत्रिय or वैश्य is added to the name of a Brāhmaṇa, वर्मन् or वात् to that of a Kshatriya, गुह्य, गुहित or दत्त to that of a Vaisya, and दत्त to that of a Śūdra, cf. क्षत्रीयं वैश्यं विप्रस्य वर्मं वाता च सुभुजः । इतिद्वैतं वैश्यस्य दत्तः सद्यस्य काचित्) —सं and. Secretly, privately, apart. —सा One of the principal female characters in a poetical composition, a lady married to another (परकीया) who conceals her lover's caresses and endearments past, present or future; इतिगुह्योपायः वनिभ्यामभ्युपगमना and वर्तमान-गुह्योपायः; see Rāsamānjari 24. —Comp. —कथा a secret or confidential communication, a secret. —गतिः a spy, an emissary. —चर *a.* going secretly. (—रः) 1 an epithet of Balarāma. 2 a spy, an emissary. —दानं a secret gift or present. —वेद्यः a disguise.

गुह्यकः A preserver.

गुहितः *f.* 1 Preserving, protection; सर्वस्यास्य तु सर्वस्य गुह्यार्थं Ms. 1. 87, 94, 99; Y. 1. 198. 2 Concealing, hiding. 3 Covering, sheathing; अविशारत्तु गोप-गुहितः K. 11. 4 A hole in the ground, a cavern, sink, cellar. 5 Digging a hole in the ground. 6 A means of protection, fortification, rampart. 7 Confinement, prison; सत्यत इव गुहितकोट-मर्कः करोति Si 11. 60. 8 The lower deck of a boat. 9 Check, stoppage.

गुह्य or गुह्य 6 P. (गुह्यति, गुहित) 1 To string or weave together, tie, wind round; Bk. 7. 105. 2 (fig.) To write, compose.

गु (गु) कित *p. p.* Strung together, tied, woven.

गुह्यः 1 Tying, stringing together; गुह्यो वाणीनां B. R. 1. 1. 2 Putting together composing, arrangement. 3 A bracelet. 4 A whisker, a mustachio.

गुह्यना 1 Stringing together. 2 Arranging, composing. 3 Good adjustment, (of words and their senses), good composition; वाक्ये शब्दा-र्थयोः सन्वयवत्ता गुह्यना मता.

गुह्य 1. 6 A. (गुह्यते, गुहित, गुह्य) To make an effort or exertion. —II. 4 A. (p. p. गुह्य) 1 To hurt, kill, injure. 2 To go.

गुह्यनं Effort, perseverance.

गुह्य *a.* (क-वी) (*f.*, compar. गरीयस्; superl. गरिष्ठ) 1 Heavy, weighty (opp. लघु); (fig. also); तेन गुह्यगते शर्वी सविद्वेष्टे निविष्टिरे R. 1. 34; 3 35; 12. 102; Ra. 1. 7. 2 Great, large, long, extended. 3 Long (in duration or length); आरम्भशर्वी Bh. 2. 60; दस्यु दिव-सेष्यु गच्छन्तु Me. 83. 4 Important, momentous, great; विभवयुद्धिः कुलैः S. 4. 18; स्वाधीनतां दहतरा प्रजयिष्ये V. 4. 15. 5 Arduous difficult (to bear)

कादावरहपुष्पा आपन Me 1 6 G eat
excessive, violent, intense; उरु: प्रह्वः
प्रबल नामनि R. 3. 17; उर्वपि विरहदुःखे S.
4. 15; Bg. 6. 22. 7 Venerable,
respectable 8 Heavy, hard of digestion
(as food) 9 Best, excellent. 10 Dear,
beloved. 11 Haughty, proud (as a
speech). 12 (In prosody) Long, as
a syllable, either in itself, or being
short, followed by a conjunct
consonant &c.; e. g. ई in ईह् or त in
तस्कर. (It is usually represented by न
in works on prosody; मातृ नो वेच्छालिनी
वेदलोके: &c.) —रः 1 A father; न केवलं
तदुत्तरकपायिधः द्वितीयध्वेदकपुर्णोत्तरि सः R. 3.
31, 48; 4. 1; 8. 29. 2 Any venerable
or respectable person, an elderly
personage or relative, the elders (pl.)
सुश्रुतश्च सुक् S. 4. 14; Bg. 2. 5; Bv. 2. 7,
18, 19, 49; अज्ञा सुक्णां हविचारणीया R.
14. 46. 3 A teacher, preceptor;
सुश्रुतयो. 4 Particularly a religious
teacher, spiritual preceptor; तौ सुश्रुत-
पत्नी च सीत्या प्रतिनन्दतुः R. 1. 57; (tech-
nically a *Guru* is one who performs
the purificatory ceremonies over a
boy and instructs him in the Vedas;
स गुरुः क्रियाः कृत्वा वेदमसौ प्रपच्छति Y. 1.
34). 5 A lord, head, superintendent,
ruler; वर्गीयनामो गुरवे स वर्णी R. 5. 19
head of the castes or orders; सुश्रुतानां
गुरवे त्विष्य 2. 68. 6 N. of Brihaspati,
the preceptor of the gods; उरु नेत्रहस्त्रेण
चोद्यमानस बासवः Ku. 2. 29. 7 The
planet Jupiter; गुरुकाव्यादुगां विप्रब्रह्म-
मिनः शिवे Si. 2. 2. 8 The propounder
of a new doctrine. 9 The lunar as-
terism called गुरु. 10 N. of Droṇa,
teacher of the Kauravas and
Pāṇḍavas. 11 N. of Prabhākara, the
leader of a school of the Mīmāṃsakas
as (called after him Prabhākariya).
—Comp. —अर्थः a preceptor's fee for
instructing a pupil; उर्वर्धमाहर्तुमहं यतिभ्ये
R. 5. 7. —उत्तम a. highly revered.
—मः) the Supreme soul. —कारः
worship, adoration. —क्रमः instruction
handed down through a series of
teachers, traditional instruction. —जन
any venerable person, an elderly
relative, the elders collectively;
नापोक्षितो गुरुजनः K. 158; Bv. 2. 7. —तल्पः
1 the bed of a teacher. 2 violation
or violator of a teacher's bed.
—तल्पगः, —तल्पिन् m. 1 one who
violates his teacher's bed (wife),
(ranked in Hindu law as a sinner
of the worst kind, committer of an
अतिपातक; cf. Ms. 11. 103). 2 one
who defiles his stepmother. —दक्षिणा
fee given to a spiritual preceptor; R.
5. 1. —द्वैतः the constellation पुष्य. —पाक
a. difficult of digestion. —भं 1
the constellation पुष्य. 2 a bow. —मर्दलः
a kind of drum or tabor. —रत्न a

topaz. —लाघव relative importance or
value. —वसिन्, —वासिन् m. a student
(ब्रह्मचारिन्) who resides at his
preceptor's house. —वसरः Thursday.
—वृत्तिः f. the conduct of a pupil
towards his preceptor.
गुरुक a. (की. f.) 1 A little heavy.
2 Long (in Prosody.)
गु (गु) जैरः 1 The district of
Gujarāth; तेषां मार्गे परिचयवशाद्वर्जितं गुजराणां
यः संपादं विश्वलोककरोत् सोमनाथं विलोक्य Vikr.
18. 97.
गुणिणी, गुर्वी A pregnant woman;
e. g. गुर्विणी नादुगच्छति न सुश्रुति रजस्वला.
गुलः Molasses; cf. गुड.
गुलुच्छः, गुलुञ्जः A bunch or cluster;
see गुच्छ.
गुल्फः The ankle; आगुल्फकीर्णममममगुल्फं
Ku. 7. 55; गुल्फावलेखि K. 10.
गुल्माः, —रुने 1 A clump or cluster of
trees, a thicket, wood, bush; Ms. 1.
48; 7. 192; 12. 58; Y. 2. 229. 2 A
troop of soldiers, a division of an
army, consisting of 45 foot, 27
horse, 9 chariots and 9 elephants. 3
A fort. 4 The spleen. 5 A chronic
enlargement of the spleen. 6 A
village police-station. 7 A wharf of
stairs (Mar. घाट).
गुलिन् a. (नी. f.) 1 Growing in a
clump or cluster, clustered. 2
Having a diseased spleen, or a spleen
affected by tumour.
गुल्मी A tent.
गु (गु) वाकः The betel-nut tree.
गुह 1 U. (गुहति-ते, गुह) To cover,
hide, conceal, keep secret; गुहं च गुहति
गुणान् प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2. 72; गुह्यं कर्म इवागमि
Ms. 7. 105; R. 14. 49; Bk. 16. 49.
—With उप to embrace; तरंगहस्तेरुपगृह्णीति
R. 13. 63; 18. 47; Bk. 14. 52; Si. 9.
38. —नि to hide, conceal.
गुहः 1 An epithet of Kārtikeya;
गुह इवाप्रतिहतवाक्किः K. 8; Ku. 5. 14. 2 A
horse. 3 N. of a Chāṇḍāla or
Nishāda, King of Śringavera and a
friend of Rama.
गुहा 1 A cave, cavern, hiding place;
गुहानिबद्धप्रविशद्दीर्घ R. 2. 28, 51; परमस्य तत्त्वं
निहितं गुहायां Mb. 2 Hiding, concealing.
3 A pit, hole in the ground. 4 The
heart. —Comp. —आदिन् a. placed in
the heart. —चरं Brahman. —मुख a.
'cave-mouthed,' wide-mouthed,
open-mouthed. —रायः 1 a mouse. 2 a
tiger or lion. 3 the supreme soul.
गुहिनं A wood, thicket.
गुहेरः 1 A guardian, protector. 2
A blacksmith.
गुह्य pot. p. 1 To be concealed,
covered or kept secret, private; गुह्यं
च गुहति Bh. 2. 72. 2 secret, solitary,
retired. 3 Mysterious; Bg. 18. 63.
—ह्यः 1 Hypocrisy. 2 A tortoise.
—ह्यं 1 A secret, mystery; नौनं वैवास्मि

गुह्यान् Bg. 10. 38; 9. 2; Ms. 12. 117.
2 A privy, the male or female or-
gan of generation. —Comp. —गुह्यः an
epithet of Siva. —दीपकः the fire-fly.
—निष्यन्दः urine. —भाषितं 1 secret
speech or conversation. 2 a secret
—मयः an epithet of Kārtikeya.
गुह्यकः N. of a class of demigods
who, like the Yakshas, are
attendants of Kubera and guardians
of his treasures; गुह्यकस्तं ययानि Me. 5
Ms. 12. 47.

गु. f. 1 Dirt. 2 Ordure, excrement
गुह p. p. 1 Hidden, concealed,
kept secret. 2 Covered. —Comp. —अंगः
a tortoise. —अंघ्रिः a snake. —आत्मन्
(the compound word being गुहोत्तमन्
thus accounted for in Sk.; मन्तु वर्णग-
नाद् इति सिद्धौ वर्णादियर्थेनाद् गुहोत्तमा वर्णविकृते-
र्गुलोपात्तुर्गुहः) the Supreme soul.
—उत्पन्नः, —जः one of the 12 kinds of
sons in Hindu law; he is a son born
secretly of a woman, when her hus-
band is absent, the real father being
unknown; गुहे प्रच्छन्न उत्पन्नो गुहजस्तु पुत्रः
स्वतः Y. 2. 129; Ms. 9. 159, 170.
—नीडः the wag-tail. —पथः 1 a
hidden path. 2 a bypath. 3 the
mind, intellect. —पाद्, पादः a
snake. —गुरुयः a spy, secret
emissary, disguised agent. —गुणपकः
the Bakula tree. —मार्गः a passage
underground. —मैथुनः a crow. —वचस्
m. a frog. —साक्षिन् m. 'a concealed
witness', one placed to overhear
secretly what has been said by the
defendant.

गुथः—थं Feces, ordure.
गुन a. Voided by stool (as ordure).
गुरणं see गुरण.

गुरणा The eye in a peacock's tail.
गु 1 P. (गरति) To sprinkle,
moisten, wet.

गुञ्ज, गुञ्ज 1 P. (नर्जति or गुञ्जति) To
sound, roar, grumble &c.

गुञ्जन् 1 A small red variety of
garlic. 2 A turnip. 3 The tops of
hemp chewed to produce intoxica-
tion, the *Ganjā* —नं The meat of an
animal destroyed by poisoned
arrows.

गुडि (ही) वः A species of jackal.
गुह 4 P. (गुह्यति, गुह) To covet,
desire, strive after greedily; to long
for, be desirous of.

गुह्य a. Lustful, libidinous. —पुः The
God of love.

गुह्यु a. 1 Greedy, covetous; अगुह्यु-
रादे लोभ्य R. 1: 21. 2 Eager, desirous.
गुह्य-ध्याः Desire, greediness.

गुह्य a. Greedy, covetous. —ध्याः
ध्याः A vulture; नाजोरस्य हि देवेषु हतो गुह्यो
जलत्रयः H. 1. 59; R. 12. 50, 54. —Comp.
—ग्रीहाः N. of a mountain near Rāja-
griha. —पतिः, —राजः the lord of the

vultures, an epithet of Jātāyū; अश्वेवासीमहति शिखरे सुव्राजस्य वानः U. 2. 25. -वाज, -वाजित *a.* furnished with vulture feathers (as an arrow).

गृष्टिः *f.* 1 A cow which has had only one calf, a young cow; (एक-प्रसूता गौः); आपीनभागेद्वहतप्रयत्नाद् गृष्टिः R. 2. 18, श्री तावत्संस्कृत पर्वणी दत्तवशात्वा इष गृष्टिः इषशई करोति Mk. 3. 2 (In comp. with the names of other animals). Any young female animal; वासितागृष्टिः 'a young she-elephant'.

गृहं 1 A house, dwelling, habitation, mansion; न गृहं गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते Pt. 4. 81; पश्य वानरमुखेण सुगृही निगृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. 2 A wife; (the first quotation in 1 is sometimes cited as an illustration). 3 The life of a householder. 4 A sign of the zodiac. 5 A name or appellation. -ह्यः (*m. pl.*) 1 A house, dwelling: इमे नो गृहाः Mu. 1; स्मृतिकोपलविद्यदा गृहा; श्रद्धामुद्रितनिर्गमिचयः N. 2. 74; तत्रागारं धन-पतिगृहानुचरेणासद्वि Me. 75. 2 A wife. 3 The inhabitants of a house, family. -Comp. -अक्षः a loop-hole, eyelet-hole, a round or oblong window. -अधिपः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1 a householder. 2 a regent of a sign of the zodiac. -अयनिकः a householder. -अर्थः domestic affairs, any household matter; गृहार्थोऽग्निपरिष्कारः Ms. 2. 67. -अम्लः a kind of sourgruel. -अवग्रहणी the threshold. -अम्लम् *m.* a flat oblong stone upon which condiments are ground; (Mar. पाटा). -आरामः a garden attached to a house. -आश्रमः the order of a householder, the second stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; see आश्रम. -आश्रमिन् *m.* a householder. -उत्पातः any domestic nuisance. -उपकरणं a domestic utensil, anything required for household use. -कच्छपः = गृहान्मृ q. v. -कपोतः -तकः a tame or domestic pigeon. -करणं 1 household affairs. 2 house-building. -कर्त्तव्यं *n.* household affairs 'दासः a menial, domestic servant; शंभुस्वयंभुहस्वी हरिणैश्चानां येनाक्रियत सततं गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1 -कलहः domestic feuds, intestine broils. -कारकः a house-builder, mason; Y. 3. 146. -कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. -कार्यं household affairs; Ms. 5. 150. -चूली a house with two rooms contiguous to each other, but one facing west, the other, east. -उद्धे 1 a family secret or scandal. 2 family dissensions. -जः, -जातः a slave born in the house. -जालिका deceit, disguise. -ज्ञानिन् (also गृहज्ञानिन्) 'wise only in the inside of the house,' inexperienced, stupid, foolish. -तटी a terrace in front of the house. -दासः a domestic slave. -देवता the goddess of a house

(*pl.*) a class of household deities. -देहली the threshold of a house, वानां बलिः सगदि मद्गृहदेहलीनां Mk. 1. 9 -नमने wind. -नाशनः a wild pigeon. -नीहः a sparrow. -पतिः 1 a householder, a man who has entered on the second stage of life, one who after having completed his studies is married and settled. 2 a sacrificer. 3 the virtue of a householder; *i. e.* hospitality. -पालः 1 the guardian of a house. 2 a house-dog. -पोतकः the site of a house, the ground on which it stands and which surrounds it. -प्रवेशः a solemn entrance into a house according to prescribed rites. -वसुः a domestic ichneumon. -बलिः a domestic oblation, offering of the remnants of a meal to all creatures, such as animals, supernatural beings, and particularly household deities; Ms. 3. 255. -चूज् *m.* 1 a crow. 2 a sparrow; नडारभेगृहचूजिमुजामाकुलमभयः Me. 23. -देवता a deity to whom a domestic oblation is offered. -भंगः 1 one who is driven from his house, an exile. 2 destroying a house, 3 breaking into a house. 4 failure, ruin or destruction of a house, firm &c. -सूनिः *f.* the site of a house. -भेदिन् *a.* 1 prying into domestic affairs. 2 causing domestic quarrels. -मणिः a lamp. -माचिका a bat. -सुगः a dog. -मेघः 1 a householder. 2 a domestic sacrifice. -मेघिन् *m.* a householder (गृहेश्वरैर्मेघेन संगच्छते Malli.); प्रजायै गृह-मेघिनां R. 1. 7; see गृहपति above. -चञ्जं a stick or other instrument to which, on solemn occasions, flags are fastened; गृहदेवपताकाश्रीरपी-राद्वनिर्मिता Ku. 4. 41. -बाडिका-वाटी a garden attached to a house. -वित्तः the owner of a house. -शुकः a domestic parrot, one kept for pleasure; Amaru. 13. -संवेष्टकः a house-builder by profession. -स्थः a householder, one who has entered on the stage of a householder; संकटा ह्याहिताग्नीनां प्रथयार्थैर्गृहस्थता U. 1. 9. see गृहपति above and Ms. 3. 68; 6. 90. -आश्रमः the life of a householder; see गृहाश्रम. -धर्मः the duty of a householder.

गृहचार्यः A householder; (according to Tv. the form गृहचार्य given in शब्दकल्पद्रुम is not correct).

गृहयात्रु *a.* Disposed to catch hold of or seize.

गृहिणी 'The mistress of a house', a wife, house-wife, (the lady in charge of the house); न गृहं गृह-मित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते । गृहं तु गृहिणीहीनं चते Pt. 4. 81 -Comp

-पदं the position or dignity of the mistress of the house; गत्येव गृहिणीपदं सुव्रतयो वानाः कुलस्थाध्वः S. 4. 17, विद्वान्गृहिणीपदे 18.

गृहिन् The master of a house, a householder; शिष्येते गृहिणः कथं नु तनया विद्वत्पदुर्दितयः S. 4. 5. U. 2. 22 Santi. 2. 24.

गृहीत *p. p.* 1 Taken, seized; क-सेतु गृहीतः. 2 Accepted, 3 Obtained, attained. 4 Worn, 5 Robbed, 6 Learnt, understood (see गृ) -Comp. -गर्भा a pregnant woman दिश *a.* 1 run away, fugitive, dispersed. 2 disappeared.

गृहीतिन् *a.* (*नी. f.*) Who has grasped or comprehended (with loc.); गृहीती पदस्वंगे Dk. 120.

गृह्य *a.* 1 To be attracted or pleased; as in सुगृह्य q. v. 2 Domestic. 3. Not master of oneself, dependent. 4 Tame, domesticated. 5 Situated outside of; रामगृह्य सना 'an army out-side a village'. -ह्य 1 The inmate of a house. 2 A tame animal. -ह्य The anus. -Comp. -अग्निः a sacred fire which every Brāhmaṇa is enjoined to maintain.

गृह्या A village adjoining to a city गृ 1. 9. P. (गृणाति, गृणं) 1 To utter a sound, call out, invoke. 2 To announce, speak, utter, proclaim, R. 10. 13. 3 To relate, promulgate. 4 To praise, extol; केचिद्गृहीताः राज्ञस्यो गृणति Bg. II. 21; Bk. 8. 77. -WITH अनु to encourage; Bk. 8. 77. -11. 6. P. (गिरति or गिलति) 1 To swallow, devour, eat up. 2 To send forth, pour out, spit out, or eject, from the mouth. -WITH, अत्र (Atm.) to eat, devour; तद्यत्-गिरतिश्च विज्ञाप्यैर्मांसशोभितं Bk. 8. 30 -उद् to eject, spit out, vomit; उ-द्वितीया बहुर्यं कपिनः पुण्यासि परिमलौदारः Bv. 1. 11; Si. 14. 1. 2 to emit, discharge, send forth (words also), Ku. 1. 33; R. 14. 53; Ve. 5. 14, Pt. 5. 67. -नि to swallow, eat up; Bv. 1. 38. -सम् 1 to swallow 2 to promise, make a vow (Atm.) सद् 1 to throw out, eject. 2 to cry aloud. -III 10 A (गरुते) 1 To make known, relate. 2 To teach.

गेंडु (डु) कः A ball for playing with (also गेंडूक).

गेय *a.* 1 A singer, one who sings, नेयो मायवकः साज्ञं P. III. 4. 68 Sk 2 To be sung. -य 1 A song singing, also the art of singing; गेये केन विनीतो वा R. 15. 69. Me. 86. अनन्ता वाङ्मयस्याहो गेयस्येव विचित्रता Si. 2. 72.

गेष् 1 A. (गेयते, गेष्). To seek, search, investigate; cf. गेयश्.

गेर A house, habitation सा गरी

निष्का जाता गेह रोदिति तस्यति: Subhāsh. N. B. The loc. of this word is used with several words to form *aluk* Tat. compounds; e. g. गेहे-रोदित् a. 'bellowing at home only' i. e. a coward, postroom. गेहेदाहिन a. 'sharp at home only'; i. e. a coward. गेहेनदित् a. 'showing defiance at home only'; i. e. a coward, dunghill-cock. गेहेनेहत् a. 'making water at home'; i. e. indolent. गेहेयाहः a braggadocio, braggart, boaster. गेहेकूरः 'a house-hero', a carpet-knight, boasting coward.

गेहिव् a. (की f.) -गृहिव् q. v.

गेहिनी A wife, the mistress of the house; यं पश्य पिता क्षमा व जननी शान्तिश्चरं गेहिनी Sānti. 4. 9; गेहेहिनाः विर इति सखे चेतसा कातरं Me. 77. गे I. P. (गयति, गीत) 1 To sing, sing a song; अतो साधु रेभिलेन गीतं Mk. 3; शोभनसमयविकृत्य गीयतां S. 1; Ms. 4 64; 9. 42. 2 To speak or recite in a singing tone. 3 To relate declare, tell (especially in metrical language); गीतश्रावयन्मौरिसा Māl. 2. 4 To describe, relate or celebrate in song; चारणद्वंद्वगतिः S. 2. 14; प्रभवस्तस्य गीयते Ku. 2. 5. -WITH-अद्गु to follow in singing; अद्गुगयति का-विदुर्वितपंचनरान् Git. 1; Ki. 3. 60. -अव् to censure, blame, -उद्गु to sing aloud, sing in a high tone; उद्गु-स्यतामिच्छति किन्नराणां Ku. 1. 8. गेयसुहा-तुकाया Me. 86. उद्गीयमानं वन्देवताभिः R. 2. 12 -उप to sing: sing near; शि-ष्यप्रक्षिप्यैरुपगम्यमानमवेष्टे तन्मन्दनमिश्रयान् Udb; Ki. 18. 47 -परि to sing, relate, describe. -नि 1 to censure, reproach, blame; विगौरये समग्रदेहसहितम्. N. 1. 79. 2 to sing in a discordant tone.

गेर a. (सी f.) Coming from a mountain, mountain-born.

गेरिक a. (की f.) Mountainborn.

-कः, -कं Red chalk. -कं Gold.

गेरेयं Bitumen.

गौ m. f. (Nom. गौः) 1 Cattle, kine (pl.). 2 Anything coming from a cow; such as milk, flesh, leather &c. 3. The stars. 4 The sky. 5 The thunderbolt of Indra. 6 A ray of light. 7 A diamond. 8 Heaven. 9 An arrow. -f. 1 A cow; दुग्धेय गौवृषादिगोवृषा R.; 2. 3. क्षीरिण्यः सन्तु गवः Mk. 10. 60. 2 The earth; दुग्धेय गौ स यज्ञाय R. 1. 26. गमा-चसारां रघुरक्षेत्रे S. 26; 11. 36; Bg. 15. 13; Me. 30. 3 Speech, words; रघुरक्षेत्रागमि गं निशाय R. 5. 12. 2. 59, Ki. 4. 20. 4 The goddess of speech, Sarasvati. 5 A mother. 6 A quarter of the compass. 7 Water (Pl.) 8 The eye. -m. 1 A bull or ox; असेजातकिरासकेवः सुखं स्वयति गौ-

गौः K. P. 10: Ms. 4. 72; cf. जर-द्व. 2 The hair of the body. 3 An organ of sense. 4 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. 5 The sun. 6 The number 'nine' (in math.). 7 The moon. 8 A horse. -Comp. -कैटकः, -कं 1 a road or spot trodden down by oxen and thus made impassable. 2 the cow's hoof. 3 the point of a cow's hoof. -कर्मः 1 a cow's ear. 2 a mule. 3 a snake. 4 a span (from the tip of the thumb to that of the ring-finger) 5 N. of a place of pilgrimage in the south, sacred to Siva; कितगो-कर्मिकेतनीचरं R. 8. 33. 6 a kind of bird. -किलः, -कीलः 1 a plough. 2 a pestle. -कुलः 1 a herd of kine; इन्द्रियाकुलः गौकुलावन साधुस्य गोवर्धनं Git. 4; गौकुलस्य तुमाराय Mb. 2 a cow-house. 3 N. of a village (where Krishna was brought up). -कुलिक a. 1 one who does not help a cow in the mud. 2. squint-eyed. -कुनं cow-dung. -क्षीरं cow's milk. -खा a nail. -गृष्टिः a young cow which has had only one calf. -गोयुगं a pair of oxen. गोष्टं a cow-pen, cattle shed. ग्रंथिः 1 dried cowdung. 2 a cow-house. -ग्रहः capture of cattle. -ग्रासः the ceremony of offering a morsel (of grass) to a cow when performing an expiatory rite. -वृत्तं 1 rain-water. 2 clarified butter coming from a cow. -चंदनं a kind of sandalwood. -चर. a. 1 grazed over by cattle 2 frequenting, resorting to, haunting; विदुस्सगौचरः Ku. 5. 77. 3 within the scope, power, or range of; अवाह्यमनसगौचरं R. 10. 15; so बुद्धिः, इन्द्रिः, श्रवणं &c. 4 moving on earth. (-रः) 1 the range of cattle, pasturage; उगारताः गौचरानिगोचरात् Ki. 4. 10. 2 a district department, province, sphere. 3 range of the organs of sense, an object of sense; श्रवणगौचरे निज be within ear-shot; नयनगौचरे या to become visible. 4 scope, range, reach in general इत्यर्थेति न गौचरं Bh. 2 16 5 (fig.) grip, hold; power, influence, control; कः कालस्य न गौचरातगतः Pt. 1. 146.; अपि नाम मनसावतीर्णोऽस्ति रति-रस्यवाणगौचरं Māl. 1. 6 horizon. -चर्मन् n. 1 a cow's hide. 2 a particular measure of surface thus defined by Vasishtha: -दशहस्तैश्च वंशेन दशवंशाद् समेततः। एक चास्यधिकार्द्ध इपादेनोक्तं चोच्यते। -वसनः an epithet of Siva. चारकः a cowherd. -जरः an old ox or bull -जलं the urine of a bull or cow. -जागरिकं auspiciousness, hap-piness. -तद्गजः an excellent bull or cow. -तीर्थं a cowhouse. -त्र 1 a

cowpen. 2 a stable in general 3 a family, race, lineage; गोत्रेण मादरोऽस्मि Sk.; so कौशिकगोत्राः, बसिष्ठगोत्राः &c, Ms. 3. 109, 9. 141. 4 a name, ap-pellation; जनाद् गोत्रस्त्वलितं च का न त N. 1. 30; see 'स्त्वलितं below; गद्गोत्र-विरचितवद् गोत्रस्यहातुकानां Me. 86. 5 a mul-titude. 6 increase. 7 a forest 8 a field. 9 a road. 10 posses-sions, wealth. 11 an umbrella, a parasol. -12. knowledge of futu-rity. 13. a genus, class, species (-त्रः) a mountain. 'कीला the earth. 'ज a. born in the same family, gentile, a relation; Y. 2 135. -वृत्तः a genealogical table, pedigree. 'मिद् m. an epithet of Indra; इन्द्रोऽस्ति गोत्रमिन्द्रवर्मणः R. 3. 53, 4. 73; Ku. 2. 52. 'स्त्वलितं blundering or mistaking in calling (one) by his name, calling by a wrong name; स्मरसि स्मर नेस्त्वलितेभ्यः गोत्रस्त्वलितेषु वचनं Ku. 4. 8. (-त्रा) 1 a multitude of cows. 2 the earth -द्वेत a yellow ornament -द्वर the river Godāvari. -दानं 1. the gift of cutting the hair; अथास्य गोदानविवेचनं R. 3 33; (see Mallinātha's explanation of the word); कृतगोदानमंगलाः U. 1. (Rām. explains the word differently). -द्वारक 1. a plough. 2. a spade, hoe. -द्वारवरी N. of a river in the south. -द्वै m. दुहः a cowherd. -द्वैहः 1. the milking of cows. 2 the milk of cows. 3. the time of milking cows. -द्वैहन् 1 the time of milking cows. 2 the milking of cows. -द्वैहनी a milk-pail. -द्वयः the urine of a bull or cow. -ग्रनं a herd or multitude of cows, cattle. -धरः a mountain. -धुनः, -धूमः 1 wheat. 2 the orange. -धूलिः 'dust of the earth, the time of sunset or even-ing twilight (so called because cows, which generally return home at about sunset, raise up clouds of dust by their treading on the earth). -धेनुः a milchcow with a calf. -ध्रः a mountain. -नंदी the female of the Sārāsa bird. -नर्दः the (Indian) crane. 2 N. of a co-untry. -नर्दीयः an epithet of Patan-jali, author of the Mahābhāṣya. -नसः, -नासः 1 a kind of snake. 2 a kind of gem. -नाथः 1 a bull. 2 an owner of land. 3 a herdsman. 4 an owner of kine. -नायः a cow-herd. -निष्यंदः cow's urine. -पः 1 a cowherd (considered as belonging to a mixed tribe); गोपवेशस्य विष्णोः Me. 15. 2 the chief of a cowpen. -3 the superintendent of a village. -4 a king. -5 a protector, guardian. (-पी) 1 a cowherd's wife; गोपीपी-नपथोऽयमर्द्धन चंचलकरपुगशाही Git. 5 'अव-

शः, इन्द्रः, ईशः the chief of herdsmen, an epithet of Krishna. दलः the betel-nut tree. वधूः a cowherd's wife. वधूती a young cowherdess, a young wife of a cowherd; गोपवधूतीद्वयं Bhāshā P. 1. -पतिः 1 an owner of cows. 2 a bull. 3 a leader, chief. 4 The sun. 5 Indra. 6 N. of Krishna. 7 N. of Siva. 8 N. of Varuna. 9 a king. -पशुः a sacrificial cow. -पानसी a curved beam which supports a thatch. -पालः 1 a cowherd. 2 a king. 3 an epithet of Krishna. -पानी a cow-pen, cowshed. -पालकः 1 a cowherd. 2 an epithet of Siva. -पालिका, -पाली the wife of a cowherd. -पतिः a species of wagtail. पुच्छे a cow's tail (-च्छः) 1 a sort of monkey. 2 a sort of necklace consisting of two or four or thirtyfour strings. -पुत्रिकं the head of Siva's bull. -पुत्रः a young bull. -पुरी a town-gate. 2 a principal gate; Ki. 5. 5. 3 the ornamental gate-way of a temple. -पुरीषे cowdung. -प्रकाशं an excellent cow or bull. प्रचारः pasture-ground, pasturage for cattle; Y. 2. 166. -प्रवेशः the time when cows return home, Sunset or evening-twilight. -पुत्र m. a mountain. -मक्षिक a gadfly. -महलं 1 the globe. 2. multitude of cows. -मत्तङ्गकृति q. v. -मत्तङ्गिका a tractable cow, an excellent cow. -मयः a cowherd. -मांसं beef. -मायुः 1 a kind of frog. 2 a jackal; अनुहृष्टस्ते वनध्वनि न हि गोमायुस्तानि कस्यै Si. 16. 25. 3 bile of a cow. 4 N. of a Gandharva. -मुखः, -मुखं a kind of musical instrument; Bg. 1. 13. (-खः) 1 a crocodile, shark. 2 a hole of a particular shape in a wall made by thieves. (-खं) a house built unevenly. (-खं, -खी) a cloth-bag of the shape of a gnomon containing a rosary, the beads of which are counted by the hand thrust inside. -मूढ a. stupid as a bull. -मूत्रं cow's urine. -मृगः a kind of ox (गवय). -मेदुः a gem brought from the Himalaya and Indus, described as of four different colours:—white, pale, yellow, red, and dark-blue. -यानं a carriage drawn by oxen. -रक्षः 1 a cowherd. 2 keeping or tending cattle. 3 the orange. -रङ्गुः 1 a water-fowl. 2 a prisoner. 3 a naked man, a mendicant wandering about without clothes. -रसः 1 cow's milk. 2 curds. 3 butter-milk. -जं buttermilk. -राजः an excellent bull. -रतं a measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -रात्रिका, -रात्री the Sārikā bird. -रोचना a bright yellow pigment prepared from the

urine or bile of a cow, or found in the head of a cow. -लवणं a measure of salt given to a cow. -लांघु (गु) लः a kind of monkey with a dark body, red cheeks, and a tail like that of a cow; Māl. 9. 30. -लोमी a prostitute. -वत्सः a calf. -आदिन् m. a wolf. -वधेनः a celebrated hill in बुधन the country about Mathurā. -वरः, धारिन् m. an epithet of Krishna. -वरा a barren cow. -वाडे, -वसः a cowpen. -विदुः 1 a cow-keeper, a chief herdsman. 2 N. of Krishna. 3 Pribhaspati -विदुः, -विडा cowdung. -विसर्गः daybreak (when cows are let loose to graze in forests) -वीर्यं the price received for milk. -वृद्धं a drove of cattle. -वृद्धारकः an excellent bull or cow. -वृषः an excellent bull. -वृजः an epithet of Siva. -वज्रः 1 a cowpen. 2 a herd of cows. 3 a place where cattle graze. -शङ्कुत् n. cowdung. -शालं, -ला a cowstall. -यङ्गं three pairs of kine. -यः of गौडः See s. v. -संख्यः a cowherd -सदृशः a species of ox (गवय). -सर्गः the time at which cows are usually let loose, day-break; see गौविसर्ग. -सूत्रिका a rope fastened at both ends having separate halters for each ox or cow. -स्तनः 1 the udder of a cow. 2 a cluster of blossoms, nosegay &c. 3 a pearl-necklace of four strings. -स्तनः, -नी a bunch of grapes. स्थानं a cow-pen. -स्वामिन् m. 1 an owner of cows. 2 a religious mendicant. 3 an honorary title affixed to proper names; (e. g. वापदेव-गोस्वामिन्). -हत्या cow-slaughter. -हनं (sometimes written हनं) cowdung. -हित a. cherishing or protecting kine.

गोहुंयः The water-melon.

गोणी 1 A sack. 2 A measure of capacity equal to a Drona. 3 Ragged garment, torn clothes.

गोडः 1 A fleshy navel. 2 A man of a low tribe, mountaineer, especially one inhabiting the eastern portion of the Vindhya range between Nar-mada and Krishna.

गोतमः N. of a sage belonging to the family of Angiras, father of Satānanda and husband of Ahalyā.

गोतमी Ahalyā, wife of गोतम.

-Comp. -गुह्यः an epithet of Satānanda.

गोवा 1 A leathern fence fastened round the left arm to prevent injury from the bow-string. 2 The alligator. 3 A sinew, chord.

गोधिः m. 1 The forehead. 2 The Gangetic alligator.

गोधिका A kind of lizard.

गोपः (पी. f.) 1 One who guards or protects; शालिगोपौ जयपूरः R. 4. 20.

2 Hiding, concealment. 3 Reviling, abuse. 4 Flurry, agitation. 5 Light, lustre, splendour.

गोपायनं Protecting; guarding, defending.

गोपायित a. Protected, defended.

गोप्य (जी. f.) A Protector, preserver, guardian; तस्मिन्मन् गोपयि गौतम न R. 2. 14; 1. 55; M. 5. 20; Bg. 11. 11.

2 One who hides or conceals. -m. An epithet of Vishnu.

गोमत् a. 1 Rich in cows. -नी N. of a river.

गोमयः -यं Cowdung. -उत्रं, -मियं a mushroom, a fungus.

गोमिन् m. 1 An owner of cattle. 2 A jackal. 3 A worshipper. 4 An attendant on a Buddha.

गोरणं Energy, continued effort, perseverance.

गोर्धं Brain; (also गौर्ध).

गोलः 1 A ball, globe. 2 The celestial or terrestrial globe. 3 A sphere.

4 A widow's bastard; cf. कुंड.

5 The conjunction of several planets or the presence of several in one sign. -ला 1 A wooden ball with which children play. 2 A large globular water-jar. 3 Read arsenic

4 Ink. 5 A woman's female friend.

6 N. of Durgā. 7 N. of the river Godāvari.

गोलकः 1 A ball, globe. 2 A wooden ball for playing with. 3 A globular water-jar. 4 A widow's bastard.

5 A conjunction of six or more planets. 6 Molasses. 7 Gum myrrh.

गोद् 1 A. (गोदने) To assemble, collect, heap together.

गोडः-डे (Usually गोडे only) 1 A cowpen, cowhouse, cow-station. 2 A station of cowherds. -गः 1 An assembly or meeting. -खः a dog in a cowpen which barks at every one, applied figuratively to a slanderous person, one who stays idly at home and slanders his neighbours. गोडे-

पंडितः 'wise in a cowpen,' a braggart, vain boaster.

गोडि जी. f. 1 An assembly, meeting. 2 Society, association. 3

Conversation, chitchat, discourse, गोडी सङ्कविभिः समं Bh. 1. 28; Māl

10. 25; तेनैव सह सर्वदा गोडीसमुभयति Pt. 2. 4 A multitude or collection.

5 Family connections, relatives, especially such as require to be maintained. 6 A kind of dramatic composition in one act. पतिः 1. the

chief of an assembly, president.

गोपदं 1 A cow's foot. 2 The mark or impression of a cow's foot in the soil. 3 The quantity of water

sufficient to fill such an impression,

गोपदं 1 A cow's foot. 2 The mark or impression of a cow's foot in the soil. 3 The quantity of water

sufficient to fill such an impression,

गोपदं 1 A cow's foot. 2 The mark or impression of a cow's foot in the soil. 3 The quantity of water

sufficient to fill such an impression,

* a very small puddle 4 As much as a cow's footprint will hold. 5 A spot frequented by cows.

गोह What ought to be concealed, secret.

गोहिकः A goldsmith.

गोहः 1 N. of a country; the स्कन्दपुराण thus describes its position:—
बगदेशं समारभ्य सुवनेश्वरतः शिवे । गोहदेशः समा-
रुधातः सर्वविद्याविशारदः ॥ 2 A particular
subdivision of Brāhmanas —
(pl.) The inhabitants of Gauda. —
ह्री 1 Spirit distilled from mo-
lasses; गोहो पेष्ट्री च माध्वी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा
इति Ms. 11. 94. 2 One of the
Rāgins. 3 (In rhet.) One of the
Ritis or Vrittis or styles of poetic
composition; S. D. mentions four
Ritis; while K. P. only three,
गोहो being another name for पुरुषा
वृत्ति; औजः प्रकाशकस्तेः (वर्णः) उ पुरुषा
(i. e. गोहो) K. P. 7; औजः प्रकाशक-
वर्णश्च आङ्गवः पुनः समासबहुला गोहो S. D.
627.

गोहिकः Sugar-cane.

गोण a. (गी. f.) 1 Subordinate,
secondary, unessential. 2 (In gram.)
Indirect or less immediate (opp.
मुख्य or प्रधान.); गोणे कर्मणि हुकादेः प्रथमे
गोहकुब्जा Sk. 3 Figurative, meta-
phorical, used in a secondary sense
(as a word or sense). 4 Founded
on some resemblance between the
primary and secondary sense of
a word; as in गोणीलक्षणा. 5 Relating
to enumeration of multiplication.
6 Attributive.

गोण्यं Subordination, inferior po-
sition.

गोतमः N. of (1) the sage Bhā-
radvāja; (2) of Satānanda, Go-
tama's son; (3) N. of Kripa,
Droṇa's brother-in-law; (4) of Bud-
dha; (5) of the propounder of the
Nyāya system of philosophy.
-Comp. -संभवा the river Godāvari
गोतमी 1 N. of Kripā, wife of
Droṇa. 2 An epithet of the Go-
dāvari. 3 The teaching of Buddha.
4 The Nyāya system of philosophy
propounded by Gautama. 5 Turme-
ric. 6 A kind of yellow pigment.
गोधूमिनी A field where wheat is
grown.

गोतर्कः An epithet of Patanjali,
the author of the Mahābhāṣya.

गोपिकः The son of a Gopī or
herdsman's wife.

गोपेयः The son of a Vaiśya
Woman.

गौर a. (रा or री f.) 1 White;
केलासगौरं वृषभारुक्षोः R. 2. 35; द्विद्व-
नच्छेदगौरस्य तस्य Me. 59. 52; Rs. 1.
6. 2 Yellowish, pale-red; गोरोचना-
क्षेपितांतगौरं Ku. 7. 17; R. 6. 65;

गौरागमं न कदापि कुर्वोः R. G. 3 Red-
dish. 4 Shining, brilliant. 5 Pure,
clean, beautiful. —रः 1 The
white colour. 2 The yellowish
colour. 3 The reddish colour. 4
White mustard. 5 The moon. 6 A
kind of buffalo. 7 A kind of deer.
—र 1 The filament of a lotus. 2
Saffron. 3 Gold. —Comp. -आक्यः a
kind of black monkey; with a white
face. -सर्वपः white mustard.

गौरस्य The office of a herdsman.

गौरवं 1 Weight, heaviness (lit.);
सुद्रवमात्राभितनर्मगौरवात् R. 3. 11. 2 Im-
portance, high value or estimation;
स्वविक्रमे गौरवमादधानं R. 14. 18; 19;
कार्यगौरवेण Mu. 5 importance or
urgent nature. 3 Respect, regard,
consideration; तथापि यमम्ययि ने छरु-
रिति गौरवं Si. 2. 71. प्रयोजनपेक्षितया प्र-
युक्तं प्रायश्चित्तं गौरवमाभिते Ku. 3. 1;
Amaru. 19. 4. Respectability, dig-
nity, venerableness; कौशर्वी ततो गौरवं
Pt. 1 146; Ms. 2. 145. 5 Cumb-
rousness. 6 (In prosody) Length
(as of a syllable), 7 Depth (as of
meaning); यदार्थतो गौरवं Māl. 1. 7.
-Comp. -आसनं a seat of honour.
-ईरित a. praised, famed, celebrated.
गौरवित a. Highly esteemed or
honoured.

गौरिका A virgin, a young girl.

गौरिलः 1 White mustard. 2 Dust
of iron or steel.

गौरी 1 N. of Pārvatī; as in गौरी-
नाथ. 2 A young girl eight years
old; अष्टवर्षा भवेद्गौरी. 3 A young
girl prior to menstruation, virgin,
maid. 4 A woman with a white
or yellowish complexion. 5 The
earth. 6 Turmeric. 7 A yellow
pigment or dye; (called गोरोचना) 8
The wife of Varuṇa. 9 The Mallikā
creeper. 10 The Tulasi plant.
11 The Manjishṭhā plant. —Comp.
-कांतः, -नाथः an epithet of Śiva.
-गुरुः the Himalaya mountain; गौ-
रीशरोर्महर्माविवेश R. 2. 26; Ki. 5. 21.
-जः N. of Kārtikeya. (-जं) talc.
-पट्टः the horizontal plate of the
Linga or Phallus of Śiva, symbo-
lizing the female organ. -पुत्रः N.
of Kārtikeya. -ललितं a yellow or-
piment. -सुतः 1 N. of कर्तिकेय. 2
the son of a girl married when
8 years old.

गौरतल्पिकः The violator of the
preceptor's bed.

गौरक्षणिकः One who knows the
good or bad marks of a cow.

गौरिणिकः A single soldier of a
troop.

गौराणिक a. (की f.) Possessing
a hundred cows.

गौरा The earth.

ग्रथ or ग्रंथ 1. A. (ग्रथते, ग्रंथते) 1
To be crooked. 2 To be wicked
3 To bend.

ग्रथनं 1 Coagulation, thickening,
becoming obstructed or clogged
with knotty lumps. 2 Stringing
together. 3 Composing, writing;
(na also in these two senses).

ग्रथनः A cluster, bunch, tuft.

ग्रथित p. p. 1 Strung or tied to-
gether. 2 Composed; वर्णैः कतिपयेन
ग्रथितस्य स्वरित् Si. 2. 72. 3 Arranged,
classified. 4 Thickened, coagulated.
5 Knotty.

ग्रंथ 1. 9. P., 10 U., 1 A. (ग्रंथति,
ग्रथयति, ग्रंथयति-ते, also ग्रथति, ग्रथते) 1 To
fasten, tie or string together; Bk.
7. 105; सजो ग्रथयते &c. 2 To arrange,
class together, connect in a regular
series. 3 To wind round. 4 To
write, compose; ग्रथयामि काव्यशक्तिं वि-
तार्थरहितं K. P. 10. 5 To form, make,
produce; ग्रथयति बाष्पविद्युनिकरं पद्मपंकजः
K. 60; Bk. 17. 69. —With उद् 1 to tie
up, tie or sew together; Mu. 1. 4; to
intertwine, लताप्रतानोद्ग्रथयितेः स केदोः R.
2. 8. 2 to unbind, loosen.

ग्रंथः 1 Binding, stringing together
(fig. also). 2 A work, treatise,
composition, literary production,
book; ग्रंथारम्भे, ग्रंथकृत्ये, ग्रंथसमाप्ति &c. 3
Wealth, property. 4 A verse con-
sisting of 32 syllables, written in the
Anuṣṭubh metre. —Comp. -कारः,
-कृत m. a writer, an author; ग्रंथारम्भे
समुचितेऽद्वेष्टवता ग्रंथकृत्यापुत्राति K. P. 1.
-कुटी, -कुटी 1 a library. 2 a studio.
-विस्तरः, -विस्तारः voluminousness,
diffuse style. -संधिः a section or
chapter of a work; (for the several
names by which sections, or chap-
ters of works in Sanskrit, are called,
see under अष्टाध्याय).

ग्रंथनं, -ना See ग्रथन.

ग्रंथिः 1 A knot, bunch, protuber-
ance in general; स्तनौ नासग्रंथौ कनककल-
शावितुषमिती Bh. 3. 20; so मेदोऽग्रंथि. 2
A tie or knot of a cord, garment
&c; इदमुपहितसूत्रमग्रंथिना स्बंधयेत् S. 1. 18;
Mk. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 43; Bh. 1. 57. 3
A knot tied in the end of a garment
for keeping money; hence, purse,
money, property; कुसीवाद् दारिद्र्यं परकर-
गतग्रंथिशननात् Pt. 1. 11. 4 The joint or
knot of a reed, cane &c. 5 A joint
of the body. 6 Crookedness, dis-
tortion, falsehood, perversion of
truth. 7 Swelling and hardening of
the vessels of the body. —Comp. -जे-
दुकः, मेदुः, मोचकः a cut-purse, a pick-
pocket; अंगुलीग्रंथिमेदुस्य जेदुमेदुः प्रथमे ग्रंथे
Ms. 9. 277; Y. 2. 274. -पर्णः -र्ण 1 N.
of a fragrant tree; न ग्रंथिपर्णप्रणयः कस्तुरिकागंधद्वयास्तुयेव Vikr. 1. 17. 2 a
kind of perfume. -बंधनं 1 tying to-

gether the garments of the bride and the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. 2 a ligament. -हरः a minister.

ग्रंथिन् 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. 2 The name assumed by Nakula when at the palace of Virāṭa.

ग्रथित see ग्रथित.

ग्रथिन् m. 1 One who reads books, bookish; अन्तेभ्यो ग्रथिनः श्रेष्ठा ग्रथिभ्यो भारिणो वरा Ms. 12. 103. 2 Learned, well-read.

ग्रथिल a. Knotted, knotty.

ग्रस् I. 1 A. (ग्रसते, ग्रस्त) 1 To swallow, devour, eat up, consume; स इनां पृथिवीं कृत्स्नां संक्षिप्य ग्रसते पुनः Mb.; Bg 11. 30. 2 To seize. 3 To eclipse; द्वावेव ग्रसते दिनेश्वरनिशाशयेथरी भाष्ये Bh. 2. 34; दिनांशुनाशु ग्रसते तन्त्र-विज्ञं स्फुटं कलं Si. 2. 49. 4 To slur over words. 5 To destroy. -WITH स to destroy; Bk. 12. 4. -II. 1. P., 10 U. (ग्रसति, ग्रसयति-ने) To eat, devour.

ग्रसनं 1 Swallowing, eating. 2 Seizing. 3 A partial eclipse of the sun or moon.

ग्रस्त p. p. 1 Eaten, devoured. 2 Seized, stricken, affected, possessed; ग्रहं, विषदं &c. 3 Eclipsed. -स्तं A word or sentence half-uttered or slurred over. -Comp. -अस्तं the setting of the sun or moon while eclipsed. -उदयः rising of the sun or moon while eclipsed.

ग्रह् 9 U. (In Vedic literature ग्रहः; गृह्णाति, गृहीत; caus. ग्रहयति; desid. जिवृक्षति) 1 To seize, take, take or catch hold of, lay hold of, catch, grasp; तवोर्जगृहत् पाशान् राजा राजी च मायवी R. 1. 57; आलोकं गृह्यते हस्ती वाजी वल्गाश्च गृह्यते; Mk. 1. 50; तं कंठे जग्राह K. 363 पाणि गृहीत्वा, चरणं गृहीत्वा &c. 2 To receive, take, accept, exact; प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताम्यो बालिमग्रहीत R. 1. 18; Ms. 7. 124; 9. 162. 3 To apprehend, capture, take prisoner; चेदिग्राहं गृहीता V. 1; वास्तव चारान् गृहीयात् Ms. 8. 34 4 To arrest, stop, catch, Bg. 6. 35, 5 To captivate, attract; महाराजगृहीत-हृदयया मया V. 4; हृदये ग्रह्यते नारी Mk. 1. 50; नाशुर्यमीहि हरिणान् गृहीतुं R. 18. 13. 6 To win over, persuade, induce to one's side; लुब्धमर्थेन गृहीयात् Chān. 33. 7 (uence) To please, gratify, satisfy, propitiate; ग्रहीतुमर्थान् परिचर्यया शुद्धं शानुनावा हि चिन्तांतमर्थिनः Si. 1. 17. 33. 8 To affect, seize or possess (as a demon, spirit &c.); as in पिशाचगृहीत, वेतालगृहीत. 9 To assume, take युतिमग्रहीद् ग्रहणः Si. 9. 23; Bk. 19. 29. 10 To learn, know, recognize, understand; Ki 10. 8. 11 To regard, consider,

believe, take for; नवापि ग्रथिबहुद्धिना नथैव गृहीते S. 6; परिहासविजलितं सखे परमार्थेन न गृह्णातां वचः S. 2. 18; यथे ज्ञाने गृह्णाति M. 1; Mu. 3. 12 To catch or perceive (as by an organ of sense); ज्ञानिनादनय गृह्णाती तवोः R. 11. 15. 13 To master, grasp, comprehend, R. 18. 46. 14 To guess, conjecture, infer; नेत्रवक्त्र-विकारिण गृह्णाते धर्मात् मनः Ms. 8. 26. 15 To utter, mention (as a name); यदि नवान्दस्य नामापि न गृहीतं K. 305; न तु नामापि गृह्णायात् पत्न्यो ज्ञेते परस्य तु Ms. 5. 157. 16 To buy, purchase; क्रियता गृह्येनैतत्पुस्तकं गृहीतं Pt. 2; Y. 2. 169; Ms. 8. 201. 17 To deprive (one) of, take away from, rob or seize away; Bk. 9. 9; 15. 63. 18 To wear, put on (as clothes &c.); वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति तरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22. 19 To conceive. 20 To observe (as a fast). 21 To eclipse. 22 To undertake. [The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is joined.] -Caus 1 To cause to take, catch, seize or accept. 2 To give away in marriage. 3 To teach, make one acquainted with. -WITH अद्भुत to favour, oblige, show kindness to; अनुगृहीतोऽननवा मन्वतः संभावना S. 7; अनुगृहीताः सः 'many thanks', 'we are much obliged' -अद्भुतं to salute humbly. -अप्य to take away, tear off. -अभि to seize forcibly. -अव 1 to oppose or resist. 2 to punish. 3 to capture, overpower. -आ to persist in. -उद् 1 to raise, lift up, erect; उद्गृहीताकलाः Me 8; Bk. 15. 52. 2 to deposit. 3 to draw out. -उप 1 to provide. 2 to seize, take possession of; Ms. 7. 184. 3 to accept, approve. 4 to support, favour. -नि 1 to keep or hold down, keep in check. 2 to curb, restrain, suppress, control; Bg. 2. 63. 3 to stop, obstruct; निगृहीते वलाद् द्वारि Mb. 4 to punish, chastise; Ms. 8. 310; 9. 308. 5 to seize, catch, lay hold of; तमार्यमुषं निगृहीतयेतुः R. 2. 33. 6 to close or contract (as eyes); मायुरोऽक्षिणि निगृह्य Mk. 2. -परि 1 to clasp round, embrace. 2 to surround. 3 to lay hold of, seize. 4 to take, assume. 5 to accept. 6 to support, patronize. -प 1 to take, hold. 2 curb, restrain. 3 to stretch forth, extend. -प्रति 1 to hold, seize, take, support; वर्षवप्रतिगृहीतमेनं M. 4; Ms. 2. 48. 2 to take, accept, receive; ददाति प्रतिगृह्णाति Pt. 2; अमोवाः प्रतिगृह्णावप्यानुपद-माशीषः R. 1. 44, 2. 22. 3 to receive or accept as a present. 4 to receive inimically, oppose, encounter, resist; प्रतिजग्राह काकुत्स्थस्तमैर्गजसाधनः R. 4. 4, 12. 47. 5 to take in marriage; Ms. 9. 72. 6 to obey, conform to, listen to.

7 to resort to, betake oneself to. -वि 1 to hold or seize. 2 to quarrel, fight, contend; विगृह्य चक्रे नमुचिद्विषा बली व इत्य-नस्वास्थ्यमहर्द्धिं दिवः Si. 1. 51; Bk. 8. 86 17. 23. -सं 1 to collect, gather, accumulate, board; संगृह्य धनं, पाशान्, &c. 2 receive kindly. 3 to curb, restrain, rein in (as horses). 4 to unstring (as a bow.) -II. 1. P., 10 U. (ग्रहति, ग्रहयति-ने) To take, receive, &c.

ग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping, laying hold of, seizure; रक्षुः कचग्रहेः R. 19. 31. 2 A grip, grasp, hold; कर्कटग्रहात् Pt. 1. 260. 3 Taking, receiving, accepting; receipt. 4 Stealing, robbing अंगुलीग्रथिनदस्य छेदितयथे ग्रहं Ms. 9. 277, so गोग्रहः 5 Booty, spoil. 6 Eclipse see ग्रहण. 7 A planet. (The planets are nine:—सूर्यश्चंद्रो मंगलश्च बुधश्चापि बृहस्पतिः शुकः शनिश्चरौ राहुः केतुश्चेति ग्रहा नव इ); नक्षत्रा-राग्रहसंकुलाणि (राविः) R. 6. 22, 3. 13; 12. 28; ग्रहणा स्तनमरिणं सुखचंद्रेण भास्वता । इतिश्र-राभ्यां पादुभ्यां रजे ग्रहमवीच सा ॥ Bh. 1. 17. 8 Mentioning, utterance, repeating (as of a name); नामजातिग्रहं स्वैरानुमिदं हिण कुर्वतः Ms. 8. 271; Amaru. 83. 9 A shark, crocodile. 10 An imp. in general. 11 A particular class of evil demons supposed to seize upon children and produce convulsions &c. 12 Apprehension, perception. 13 An organ or instrument of apprehension. 14 Tenacity, perseverance, persistence. 15 Purpose, design. 16 Favour, patronage. -Comp. -अधीन a. subject to planetary influence -अवमर्दनः an epithet of Rāhu. (-ने) friction of the planets. -अधीशः the sun. -आधाराः -आश्रयः polar star (as the fixed centre of the planets). -आनयः 1 epilepsy. 2 demoniacal possession. -आलुचनं pouncing on one's prey, tearing it to pieces; स्पेने ग्राहलुचने Mk. 3. 20. -ईश the sun. -कलीलः an epithet of Rāhu. -गतिः the motion of the planets. -चित्तकः an astrologer. -दशा the aspect of a planet, the time during which it continues to exercise its influence. -देवता the deity that presides over a planet. -नायकः 1 the sun. 2 an epithet of Saturn. -विग्रहो (du.) reward and punishment. -नेत्रि the moon. -पतिः 1 the sun. 2 the moon. -पीडनं -पीडा 1 oppression caused by a planet. 2 an eclipse, शशिदिवाकरयोर्मपीडनं Bh. 2. 91. -उद्ध opposition of planets. -राजः 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 Jupiter. -संदलं -लो the circle of the planets. -युतिः f. conjunction of planets. -वर्षः the planetary year. -विमः an astrologer. -शान्तिः f. propitiation of planets by sacrifices &c. संगमं conjunction of planets.

1 a very small pu die 4 As much as a cow's footstep will hold. 5 A spot frequented by cows.

गोहा What ought to be concealed, secret.

गोहिकः A goldsmith.

गोहः 1 N. of a country; the स्कन्दपुराण thus describes its position:—
वगदेशं समारभ्य सुवनेशतः दिशि। गोहदेशः समा-
रुणतः सर्वविद्याविशारदः॥ 2 A particular
subdivision of Brāhmanas —डाः
(pl.) The inhabitants of Gauda.
—डो 1 Spirit distilled from mo-
lasses; गोडी पेडी च मास्की च विज्ञेया विविधा
हुरा Ms. 11. 94. 2 One of the
Rāginis. 3 (In rhet.) One of the
Ritis or Vrillis or styles of poetic
composition; S. D. mentions four
Ritis; while K. P. only three,
गोडी being another name for वरुणा
वृत्ति; ओजः प्रकाशकः (वर्णः) इति वरुणा
(i. e. गोडी) K. P. 7; ओजः प्रकाशक-
वर्णविषय आर्द्धवरः पुनः समासबहुला गोडी S. D.
627.

गोहिकः Sugar-cane.

गोण a. (जी. f.) 1 Subordinate,
secondary, unessential, 2 (In gram.)
Indirect or less immediate (opp.
मुख्य or प्रधान.); गोणे कर्मणि बुद्धादेः प्रशने
नोद्बुद्धा Sk. 3 Figurative, meta-
phorical, used in a secondary sense
(as a word or sense). 4 Founded
on some resemblance between the
primary and secondary sense of
a word; as in गोणीलक्षणा. 5 Relating
to enumeration of multiplication.
6 Attributive.

गोण्ये Subordination, inferior po-
sition.

गौतमः N. of (1) the sage Bhā-
radvāja; (2) of Satānanda, Go-
tama's son; (3) N. of Kṛipā,
Droṇa's brother-in-law; (4) of Bud-
dha; (5) of the propounder of
the Nyāya system of philosophy.

—Comp. —संभवा the river Godāvari
गौतमी 1 N. of Kṛipā, wife of
Droṇa. 2 An epithet of the Go-
dāvari. 3 The teaching of Buddha.
4 The Nyāya system of philosophy
propounded by Gautama. 5 Turme-
ric. 6 A kind of yellow pigment.

गौधुमीन A field where wheat is
grown.

गौनर्दः An epithet of Patanjali,
the author of the Mahābhāṣya.

गौपिकः The son of a Gopī or
herdsman's wife.

गौतयः The son of a Vaiśya
Woman.

गौरः a. (रा or री f.) 1 White;
मेलानगौरं वृषभारुहः R. 2. 35; द्विद्वन्द्व-
नच्छेदगौरस्य तस्य Me 59. 52; Rs. 1.
6. 2 Yellowish, pale-red; गौरोचना-
क्षेपितांगौरे Ku. 7. 17; R. 6. 65;

गाराग गर्व न कदापि कुर्मः R. G. 3 Red-
dish. 4 Shining, brilliant. 5 Pure,
clean, beautiful. —रः 1 The
white colour. 2 The yellowish
colour. 3 The reddish colour. 4
White mustard. 5 The moon. 6 A
kind of buffalo. 7 A kind of deer.
—र 1 The filament of a lotus. 2
Saffron. 3 Gold. —Comp. —आस्यः a
kind of black monkey; with a white
face. —सर्षपः white mustard.

गौरस्य The office of a herdsman.
गौरवं 1 Weight, heaviness (lit.);
सुदृढमाश्रितगर्भगौरवात् R. 3. 11. 2 Im-
portance, high value or estimation;
स्वविक्रमे गौरवमादधानं R. 14. 18; 18.
19; कार्यगौरवेण Mu. 5 importance or
urgent nature. 3 Respect, regard,
consideration; तथापि वन्द्यपि ते हरि-
रिति गौरवं Si. 2. 71. प्रयोजनतेक्षितया प्र-
भूर्णा प्राचक्षलं गौरवमाश्रिते Ku. 3. 1;
Amara. 19. 4. Respectability, dig-
nity, venerableness; कौशर्वी गते गौरवं
Pt. 1 146; Ms. 2. 145. 5 Cumb-
rousness. 6 (In prosody) Length
(as of a syllable), 7 Depth (as of
meaning); यथार्थतो गौरवं Māl. 1. 7.
—Comp. —आसनं a seat of honour.
—ईरित a. praised, famed, celebrated.
गौरवित a. Highly esteemed or
honoured.

गौरिका A virgin, a young girl.
गौरिलः 1 White mustard. 2 Dust
of iron or steel.

गौरी 1 N. of Pārvatī; as in गौरी-
नाथ. 2 A young girl eight years
old; अष्टवर्षा भवेद्गौरी. 3 A young
girl prior to menstruation, virgin,
maid. 4 A woman with a white
or yellowish complexion. 5 The
earth. 6 Turmeric. 7 A yellow
pigment or dye; (called गौरीचन) 8
The wife of Varuna. 9 The Mallikā
creeper. 10 The Tulasi plant.
11 The Manjishṭhā plant. —Comp.
—कांतः, —नाथः an epithet of Śiva.
—गुरुः the Himālaya mountain; गौ-
रीशरीरहस्ताविवेश R. 2. 26; Ki 5. 21.
—जः N. of Kārtikeya. (—जं) talc.
—पट्टः the horizontal plate of the
Linga or Phallus of Śiva, symbo-
lizing the female organ. —पुत्रः N.
of Kārtikeya. —ललितं a yellow or-
piment. —सुतः 1 N. of कर्तिकेय. 2
the son of a girl married when
8 years old.

गौरतल्पिकः The violator of the
preceptor's bed.

गौलक्षणिकः One who knows the
good or bad marks of a cow.

गौलिकः A single soldier of a
troop.

गौशतिक a. (की f.) Possessing
a hundred cows.

गमा The earth.

ग्रथ or ग्रथ 1. A. (ग्रथते, ग्रथते) 1
To be crooked. 2 To be wicked
3 To bend.

ग्रथनं 1 Coagulation, thickening,
becoming obstructed or clogged
with knotty lumps. 2 Stringing
together. 3 Composing, writing,
(na also in these two senses).

ग्रथनः A cluster, bunch, tuft.

ग्रथित p. p. 1 Strung or tied to-
gether. 2 Composed; वर्णैः कविपदैश्च
ग्रथितस्य स्वरैर्वि Si. 2. 72. 3 Arranged,
classed. 4 Thickened, coagulated.
5 Knotty.

ग्रथ 1. 9. P., 10 U., 1 A. (ग्रथति,
ग्रथयति, ग्रथयति, also ग्रथति, ग्रथते) 1 To
fasten, tie or string together; Bk.
7. 105; सजो ग्रथयते &c. 2 To arrange,
class together, connect in a regular
series. 3 To wind round. 4 To
write, compose; ग्रथयामि काव्यशशिने वित-
तार्थरश्मि K. P. 10. 5 To form, make,
produce; ग्रथयति बाणविजुनिकं पद्ममण्डपः
K. 60; Bk. 17. 69. —WITH उद्ग 1 to tie
up, tie or sew together; Mu. 1. 4; to
intertwine, लताप्रतानेद्यथितैः स केचैः R.
2. 8. 2 to unbind, loosen.

ग्रथः 1 Binding, stringing together
(fig. also). 2 A work, treatise,
composition, literary production,
book; ग्रथारम्भे, ग्रथकृते, ग्रथसमाप्ति &c. 3
Wealth, property. 4 A verse con-
sisting of 32 syllables, written in the
Anuṣṭubh metre. —Comp. —कारः,
—कृत m. a writer, an author; ग्रथारम्भे
समचित्तेद्देवता ग्रथकृत्परावसाति K. P. 1.
—कुटी, —कुटी 1 a library. 2 a studio.
—विस्तरः, —विस्तारः voluminousness,
diffuse style. —संधिः a section or
chapter of a work; (for the several
names by which sections, or chap-
ters of works in Sanskrit, are called,
see under अक्षय).

ग्रथनं, —ना See ग्रथन.

ग्रथिः 1 A knot, bunch, protuber-
ance in general; स्तनी नोसंश्रयी कनककल-
शाविश्रययितौ Bh. 3. 20; so नेदोऽग्रथि. 2
A tie or knot of a cord, garment
&c; इदमुपहितसंभ्रमयिनार स्तंभदेशे S. 1. 18;
Mk. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 43; Bh. 1. 57. 3
A knot tied in the end of a garment
for keeping money; hence, purse,
money, property; कुसुमादावृत्तिं परकर-
गतग्रथिज्ञानमात् Pt. 1. 11. 4 The joint or
knot of a reed, cane &c. 5 A joint
of the body. 6 Crookedness, dis-
tortion, falsehood, perversion of
truth. 7 Swelling and hardening of
the vessels of the body. —Comp. —छे-
दकः, भेदः, मोचकः a cut-purse, a pick-
pocket; अंगुलीग्रथिभेदस्य छेदयेद्ग्रथं ग्रथे
Ms. 9. 277; Y. 2. 274 —पर्णः —र्ण 1 N.
of a fragrant tree; न ग्रथिपर्णप्रणम्योऽर्चति
कस्तुरिकाग्रथिप्रणम्योऽर्चति Vikr. 1. 17. 2 a
kind of perfume. —ग्रथनं 1 tying to-

gether the garments of the bride and the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. 2 a ligament. -हरः a minister.

ग्रथिनः 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. 2 The name assumed by Nakula when at the palace of Virāta.

ग्रथित see ग्रथित.

ग्रथिन् m. 1 One who reads books, bookish; अक्षेभ्यो ग्रथिनः भेदा ग्रथिभ्यो भारिणो वर Ms. 12. 103. 2 Learned, well-read.

ग्रथिल a. Knotted, knotty.

ग्रस् 1. 1 A. (ग्रसते, ग्रस्त) 1 To swallow, devour, eat up, consume; स इनां वृथिर्वा कृत्स्नां संक्षिप्य ग्रसते पुनः Mb.; Bg 11. 30. 2 To seize. 3 To eclipse; द्वाविंश ग्रसते दिनेश्वरनिशाश्विभ्यौ भादुरी Bh. 2. 34; हिमांशुमासु ग्रसते तन्त्र-विज्ञ स्फुटं कलं Si. 2. 49. 4 To slur over words. 5 To destroy. -With सं to destroy; Bk. 12. 4. -II. 1. P., 10 U. (ग्रसति, ग्रसयति-ने) To eat, devour.

ग्रसनं 1 Swallowing, eating. 2 Seizing. 3 A partial eclipse of the sun or moon.

ग्रस्त p. p. 1 Eaten, devoured. 2 Seized, stricken, affected, possessed; ग्रह, विषद् &c. 3 Eclipsed. -स्तं A word or sentence half-uttered or slurred over. -Comp. -अस्तं the setting of the sun or moon while eclipsed. -उदयः rising of the sun or moon while eclipsed.

ग्रह् 9 U. (In Vedic literature ग्रहः; गृह्णति, गृहीत; caus. ग्राहयति; desid. जिवृक्षति) 1 To seize, take, take or catch hold of, lay hold of, catch, grasp; तयोर्जगृहवुः पादान् राजा राजी च मगधी R. 1. 57; आलोन गृह्यते हस्ती वाजी वल्गासु गृह्यते; Mk. 1. 50; तं कंठे जग्राह K. 368 पाणि गृहीत्वा, चरणं गृहीत्वा &c. 2 To receive, take, accept, exact; प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताम्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18; Ms. 7. 124; 9. 162. 3 To apprehend, capture, take prisoner; कैदिराहं गृहीता V. 1; यस्तत्र चारान् गृहीयत् Ms. 8. 34 4 To arrest, stop, catch, Bg. 6. 35, 5 To captivate, attract; महाराजगृहीत-हृदयया मया V. 4; हृदये ग्राह्यते नारी Mk. 1. 50; नाक्षुर्योहि हरिणान् गृहीतुं R. 18. 13. 6 To win over, persuade, induce to one's side; ह्रस्वमर्थेन गृहीयामु Chān. 33. 7 (hence) To please, gratify, satisfy, propitiate; ग्रहीतुमार्थं परिचर्यया सुहृन्महानुभावा हि नितान्तमर्थिनः Si. 1. 17. 33. 8 To affect, seize or possess (as a demon, spirit &c.); as in पिशाचगृहीत, वेतालगृहीत. 9 To assume, take युतिमग्रहीद् ब्रह्मणः Si. 9. 23; Bk. 19. 29. 10 To learn, know, recognize, understand; K. 10. 8. 11 To regard, consider,

believe, take for; मयापि ग्रथितवुद्धिना नयेव गृहीते S. 6; परिहासविजयितं सखे परमार्थेन न गृह्यतां वचः S. 2. 18; एवं जने गृह्णानि M. 1; Mu. 3. 12 To catch or perceive (as by an organ of sense); ज्ञानिनादमय गृह्णीतयोः R. 11. 15. 13 To master, grasp, comprehend, R. 18, 46. 14 To guess, conjecture, infer; नेत्रवक्त्र-विकीर्य गृह्यतेऽर्जुन मनः Ms. 8. 26. 15 To utter, mention (as a name); यदि मवावस्य नामापि न गृहीतं K. 305; न तु नामापि गृहीयात् पत्नी जने परस्य तु Ms. 5. 157. 16 To buy, purchase; क्रियता सुखेनैतद्युक्तं गृहीतं Pt. 2; Y. 2. 169; Ms. 8. 201. 17 To deprive (one) of, take away from, rob or seize away; Bk. 9. 9; 15. 63. 18 To wear, put on (as clothes &c.); वातांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22. 19 To conceive. 20 To observe (as a fast). 21 To eclipse. 22 To undertake. [The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is joined.] -Caus 1 To cause to take, catch, seize or accept. 2 To give away in marriage. 3 To teach, make one acquainted with. -With अनु to favour, oblige, show kindness to; अनुगृहीतोऽहमनया मद्यतः संभावया S. 7; अनुगृहीताः सः 'many thanks', 'we are much obliged' -अनुसं to salute humbly. -अप to take away, tear off. -अभि to seize forcibly. -अव 1 to oppose or resist. 2 to punish. 3 to capture, overpower. -आ to persist in. -उद् 1 to raise, lift up, erect; उद्गृहीतालकांताः Me 8; Bk. 15. 52. 2 to deposit. 3 to draw out. -उप 1 to provide. 2 to seize, take possession of; Ms. 7. 184. 3 to accept, approve. 4 to support, favour. -नि 1 to keep or hold down, keep in check. 2 to curb, restrain, suppress, control; Bg. 2. 68. 3 to stop, obstruct; निगृहीतो बलाद् द्वारि Mb. 4 to punish, chastise; Ms. 8. 310; 9. 308. 5 to seize, catch, lay hold of; तनार्यगृहं निगृहीतवतुः R. 2. 33. 6 to close or contract (as eyes); मायुरोऽक्षिणि निगृह्य Mk. 2. -परि 1 to clasp round, embrace. 2 to surround. 3 to lay hold of, seize. 4 to take, assume. 5 to accept. 6 to support, patronize. -प्र 1 to take, hold. 2 curb, restrain. 3 to stretch forth, extend. -प्रति 1 to hold, seize, take, support; वर्षधरप्रतिगृहीतिर्मेन M. 4; Ms. 2. 48. 2 to take, accept, receive; ददाति प्रतिगृह्णाति Pt. 2; अनीलाः प्रतिगृह्णतावय्वानुषद्-माक्षिणः R. 1. 44, 2. 22. 3 to receive or accept as a present. 4 to receive inimically, oppose, encounter, resist; प्रतिजग्राह काकुत्स्थस्तमर्क्षैर्जसाधनः R. 4. 41, 12. 47. 5 to take in marriage; Ms. 9. 72. 6 to obey, conform to, listen to.

7 to resort to, betake oneself to. -वि 1 to hold or seize. 2 to quarrel, fight, contend; विगृह्य चक्रे नमुषिद्विषा बली य इत्य-नश्वाभ्यनहद्विंश दिवः Si. 1. 51; Bk. 6. 86 17. 23. -सं 1 to collect, gather, accumulate, board; संगृह्य वने, पात्रान्, &c. 2 receive kindly. 3 to curb, restrain, rein in (as horses). 4 to unstring (as a bow). -II. 1. P., 10 U. (ग्रहति, ग्राहयति-ने) To take, receive, &c.

ग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping, laying hold of, seizure; नक्षुः कचग्रहः R. 19 31. 2 A grip, grasp, hold; कर्कटकग्रहात् Pt. 1. 260. 3 Taking, receiving, accepting; receipt. 4 Stealing, robbing अंगुलीविधिभृदस्य लेख्येनयमे ग्रह Ms. 9. 277, so गोग्रहः 5 Booty, spoil. 6 Eclipse, see ग्रहण. 7 A planet. (The planets are nine:—सूर्यश्चंद्रो मंगलश्च बुधश्चापि बृहस्पतिः । शुक्रः शनिश्चो राहुः केतुश्चेति ग्रहा नव इति); नक्षत्रना-राहसंकुलापि (राशिः) R. 6. 22, 3. 13; 12. 28; गृह्णा स्तनमरिणं सुखं चंद्रेण भास्वता । शनिश्च-राश्यां पादाभ्यां रेजि ग्रहनवीव सा ॥ Bh. 1. 17 8 Mentioning, utterance, repeating (as of a name); नामजातिग्रहं त्वेषामभिज्ञेहेण कुर्वतः Ms. 8. 271; Amaru. 83. 9 A shark, crocodile. 10 An imp. in general. 11 A particular class of evil demons supposed to seize upon children and produce convulsions &c 12 Apprehension, perception. 13 An organ or instrument of apprehension. 14 Tenacity, perseverance, persistence. 15 Purpose, design. 16 Favour, patronage. -Comp. -अधीन a. subject to planetary influence -अवमर्दनः an epithet of Rāhu. (-सं) friction of the planets. -अधीशः the sun. -आधाराः; -आश्रयः polar star (as the fixed centre of the planets). -आमयः 1 epilepsy. 2 demoniacal possession. -आलुचनं pouncing on one's prey, tearing it to pieces; श्वेनो ग्राह्यं चने Mk. 3. 20. -ईशः the sun. -कहोलः an epithet of Rāhu -गतः the motion of the planets. -क्षितकः an astrologer. -दशा the aspect of a planet, the time during which it continues to exercise its influence. -देवता the deity that presides over a planet. -नायकः 1 the sun. 2 an epithet of Saturn. -विग्रही (du.) reward and punishment. -नेमि the moon. -पतिः 1 the sun. 2 the moon. -पीडनं, -पीडा 1 oppression caused by a planet. 2 an eclipse, शशिदिशाकरयोर्ग्रहपीडनं Bh. 2. 91. -युद्धं opposition of planets. -राजः 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 Jupiter. -मंडलं -ली the circle of the planets. -युति- f. conjunction of planets. -वर्षः the planetary year. -विप्रः an astrologer. -ज्ञातिः f. propitiation of planets by sacrifices &c. संगमं conjunction of planets.

ग्रहण 1 Se ng catch ng, seizure, अ ग्रहणग्रहणः Ms. 5. 130. 2 Receiving, accepting, taking; आचारग्रहणम् R. 7. 27. 3 Mentioning, uttering; नामग्रहण. 4 Wearing, putting on; सोनर-च्छदग्रहण नपथग्रहणाय सः R. 19. 21. 5 An eclipse; Y. 1. 218. 6 Understanding, comprehension, knowledge; न पर्या ग्रहणस्य गोचरं N. 2. 95 7 Learning, acquiring, grasping mentally, mastering; लिखेग्रहणग्रहणेन वाङ्मये नदीखलेनेव समुद्रनाविज्ञात् R. 3. 28 8 Taking up of sound, echo; अग्रिग्रहणग्रहणित्तिर्जित्त-तेश्वाः Me. 44. 9 The hand. 10 An organ of sense.

ग्रहणः-वी f. Diarrhoea, dysentery. ग्रहिल a. 1 Taking, accepting. 2 Unyielding, relentless, obstinate; न निशान्तिग्रहणं वायिका प्रसदाद ग्रहिलेयं मानिनी N. 2. 77.

ग्रहीतृ a. (वी f.) 1 A taker, an acceptor; as in ग्रहणहीतृ q. v. 2 Perceiver, observant. 3 Debtor.

ग्रामः 1 A village, hamlet; पक्षे विद्यमाने ग्रामे रत्नपरिक्षा M. 1; त्यजेदेकं कुक्ष्यार्थं ग्रामस्वार्थं कुले त्यजेत् । ग्रामे जनपदस्वार्थं स्वात्मार्थं ग्रामिणीं त्यजेत् H. 1. 149; R. 1. 44; Me. 30. 2 A race, community. 3 A multitude, collection (of anything); e. g. गुणग्राम, इन्द्रियग्राम; Bg. 8. 19, 9. 8. 4 A gamut, scale in music. -Comp. -अधिष्ठितः, -अध्यक्षः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः Superintendent, head, chief of a village. -अंतः the border of a village, space near a village; Ms. 4. 116; ii. 78. -अन्तरं another village. -अंतिकं the neighbourhood of a village. -आचारः a village-custom. आधानं hunting. -उपाध्यायः the village-priest. -कंदकः 1 'the village-pest,' one who is a source of trouble to the village. 2 a tale-bearer. कुक्कुटः a domestic cock -कुमारः 1 one beautiful in a village. 2 a village-boy. -कुडः 1 the noblest man in a village. 2 a Sūdra. -युद्ध a. being outside a village. -गोदुहः the herdsman of a village. -वातः plundering a village. -वोचिन् m. an epithet of Indra. -वर्षा sexual intercourse; (स्त्रीसंयोग). -वैद्यः a sacred fig-tree of a village; Me. 23 -जालं a number of villages, a district. -जीः 1 the leader or chief of a village, or community. 2 a leader or chief in general. 3 barber. 4 a libidinous man. (-f.) 1 a whore, harlot. 2 the indigo plant. -तक्षः a village-carpenter. -देवता the tutelary deity of a village. -धर्मः sexual intercourse. -धेयः the messenger or servant of a community or village -मद्युरिका riot, fray, village tumult. -मुखः a market. -शुभः a dog. -याजकः -याजिन् m. 1 the village priest, a priest who conducts the religious

ceremonies for all classes and is consequently considered as a degraded Brāhmaṇa. 2 the attendant of an idol. -छुदनं plundering a village -वासः (ग्रामवासः also) residence in a village. -वृद्धः an impotent man (कृषि). -संचः a village-corporation. -सिंहः a dog. -स्थ a. 1 a villager. 2 a co-villager. -हासकः a sister's husband.

ग्रामिका A wretched or miserable village; कतिपयग्रामिकापर्यटनदुर्विद्य P. R. 1.

ग्रामिक a. (की f.) 1 Rural, rustic. 2 Rude. -कः The headman of a village; Ms. 7. 116, 118.

ग्रामीणः 1 A villager; ग्रामीणत्वस्त्वमलक्षिता जनैश्चिं द्वीनासुपरि व्यलोक्यत् Si. 12. 37; Amara. 11. 2 A dog. 3 A crow. 4 A hog.

ग्रामेय a. (वी f.) Village-born, rustic.

ग्रामिणी A prostitute, harlot.

ग्राम्य a. 1 Relating to or used in a village; Ms. 6. 3; 7. 120. 2 Living in a village, rural, rustic; अल्पव्ययेन सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनो मिथुनश्चाति Chand. M. 1. 3 Domesticated, tame (as an animal). 4 Cultivated (opp. वच्य 'growing wild'). 5 Low, vulgar, used only by low people (as a word); चुनवं देहि मे भार्य कामचांडालमुक्तये R. 6; or. कटिस्ते हरते मनः S. D. 574 are instances of ग्राम्य expressions. 6 Indecent, obscene. -व्यः A tame hog. -व्यं 1 A rustic speech. 2 Food prepared in a village. 3 Sexual intercourse. -Comp. -अव्यः an ass. -कर्मन् n. the occupation of a villager. -कुंकुमं safflower. -धर्मः 1 the duty of a villager. 2 sexual intercourse, copulation. -पशुः a domestic animal. -बुद्धि a. boorish, clownish, ignorant. -बहुभा a harlot, prostitute. -सुखं sexual intercourse, copulation.

ग्रावन् m. 1 A stone or rock; किं हि नमैतद्वदुनि मज्जेयलादुनि ग्रावाणः संश्रुतं इति Mv. 1.; अपि ग्रावा रोदित्वापि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं U. 1. 28; Si. 4. 23. 2 A mountain. 2 A cloud.

ग्रासः 1 A mouthful, a quantity of anything equal to a mouthful; Ms. 3. 133; 6. 28; Y. 3. 55. 2 Food, nourishment. 3 The part of the sun or moon eclipsed. -Comp. -आच्छादुनं food and clothing; i. e. bare subsistence. -शल्यं any extraneous substance lodged in the throat.

ग्राह a. (ही f.) Seizing, clutching; taking, holding, receiving &c. -हः 1 Seizing, grasping. 2 A crocodile, shark; रामग्राहवती Bh. 3. 45. 3 A prisoner. 4 Accepting. 5 Understanding, knowledge. 6 Persistence, importunity. 7 Determination, resolve; Bg. 17. 19, 8 A disease.

ग्राहक a. (हिका f.) One who receives, takes. -कः 1 A hawk, falcon. 2 A curer of poison. 3 A purchaser. 4 A police-officer.

ग्रीवा The neck, the back part of the neck; ग्रीवामंगामिरामं सुहृदुस्तति स्वन्दे दत्तदृष्टिः S. 1. 7. -Comp. -चंडा a bell hanging down from the neck of a horse.

ग्रीवालिका See ग्रीवा.

ग्रीवन् m. A camel.

ग्रिम a. Hot, warm. -जः 1 The summer, the hot season, corresponding to the months of Jyeshtha and Āśāḍha, ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य गीयता S. 1; R. 16. 54; Bv. 1. 25. 2 Heat, warmth. -Comp. -कालीन a. pertaining to summer. -उद्भव, -जा, -भवा the Navamallikā creeper, (double jasmine).

ग्रैव (वी f.), ग्रैव्य (वी f.) a. Being on or belonging to the neck. -व, -यं 1 A collar or necklace. 2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant; नाभस्तु करिणां ग्रैवं विपदीच्छेदितानि R. 4. 48, 76.

ग्रैवेयक 1 A neck-ornament; e. g. अस्माकं सखि वाससी न कश्चिरे ग्रैवेयकं गीज्यले S. D. 3. 2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant.

ग्रैष्मक a. (ग्रिमका f.) 1 Sown in summer. 2 To be paid in summer (as a debt).

ग्रहपने 1 Withering, drying up. 2 Exhaustion.

ग्रह् 1 A. (ग्रहते, ग्रहस्त) To eat, devour.

ग्रह् 1 U. 13 A. (ग्रहति-ते, ग्रहायति-ते) 1 To gamble, to win by gambling. 2 To take, receive.

ग्रहः 1 A dice-player. 2 A stake, wager, bet. 3 A die. 4 Gambling, playing. 5 A dice-box.

ग्रहान् p. p. 1 Weary, languid, tired, fatigued, exhausted. 2 Sick, ill.

ग्रहानि f. 1 Exhaustion, languor, fatigue; मनश्च ग्रहानिच्छति Ms. 1. 58; अंगरानिं वृत्तजनितां Me. 70, 31; Sānti. 4. 4. 2 Decay, decline; आलोक्ष्य; ग्राहानिद्वयं; नीतिस्त्रियती Si. 2. 30; यदा यदा हि यमस्य ग्राहनिवति मारत Bg. 4. 7. 3 Debility, weakness. 4 Sickness.

ग्रहास्तु a. Languid, wearied.

ग्रह् 1 P. (ग्रोचति, ग्रहक) 1 To go, move. 2 To steal, rob. 3 To take away, deprive of बहुनामग्रहकत्वात् प्राणानग्लोः चित्रं रणे यशः Bk. 15. 30.

ग्लै 1 P. (ग्लायति, ग्लान) 1 To feel aversion or dislike, be unwilling or disinclined to do anything (with inf.). 2 To be fatigued or wearied, feel tired or exhausted. 3 To despond, sink in spirit, be dejected; Bk. 19. 17, 6. 12. 4 To wane, faint away. -Caus. (ग्ल-ग्लायति). 1 To cause to fade away, wither up, hurt, injure. 2 To tire out.

ग्लौ m. 1 The moon 2 Camphor

घन α. 1 Compact, firm, hard, solid;
संज्ञातश्च घनाघनः Mal. 9. 39; नासा घनास्थिका
Y. 3. 89; R. 11. 18. 2 Thick, close,
dense; घनविरलभावः U. 2. 27; R. 8. 81;
Amaru. 57. 3 Thick-set, full, fully
developed (as breasts); वक्ष्यति घृष्टे
कृच्छ्रमुपगमने हृग्मद्वरिचिरुषिते Git. 7; अशुक्ल-
वर्णं भवति युस्त द्वौ घनकुक्षयुग्मे शशिधवासासौ
Grnt. 8; Bh. 1. 8. Amaru 28 4

Deep (as sound); Māl. 2. 12. 5 Uninterrupted, permanent. 6 Impenetrable 7 Great, excessive, violent. 8 Complete. 9 Auspicious, fortunate. -नः A cloud; वनोदयः प्राक् तदन्तरं पयः S. 7. 30; वनरुचिरकलापो निःसप्तोऽस्य जातः V. 4. 10. 2 An iron club, a mace. 3 The body. 4 The cube of a number (in math.). 5 Extension, diffusion. 6 A collection, multitude, quantity, mass, assemblage. 7 Talc. -न 1 A cymbal, a bell, a gong. 2 Iron. 3 Tin. 4 Skin; rind, bark. -COMP. -अव्ययः, अंतः 'disappearance of the clouds,' the season succeeding the rains, autumn; (शब्दः) अंबु n. rain. आकरः the rainy season. -आगमः 'the approach of clouds,' the rainy season; वनागमः कामिजनविषः विषे Rs. 2. 1. -आमयः the date tree. -आश्रयः the atmosphere, firmament -उपलः hail. -ओवः gathering of clouds. -कफः hail. -कालः the rainy season. -वर्जितं 1 thunder, peal or thundering noise of clouds, roar of thunder. 2 a deep loud roar. -गोलकः alloy of gold and silver. -जंघालः thick mire. -तलः a kind of bird. (सारंग). -तोलः the Chātāka bird. -नाभिः smoke (being supposed to be a principal ingredient in clouds; Me. 5). -नीहारः thick hoar-frost or mist. -पदवी 'the path of clouds', firmament, sky; कामद्विर्वनपदवीमेवकसंख्यैः Ki. 5. 34 -पाषंडः a peacock -फलं (in geom.), the solid or cubical contents of a body or of an excavation. -मूलं cube root (in math.). रसः 1 a thick juice. 2 extract, decoction. 3 camphor. 4 water. -वर्गः the square of a cube, the sixth power (in math.). वर्त्मन् n. the sky; वनवर्त्मं सहस्रवेव कुर्वन् Ki. 5. 17. -वह्निः, वह्नी lightning. -वासः a kind of pumpkin-gourd. -वाहनः 1 Siva. 2 Indra. -व्याम a. 'dark like a cloud', deep-black, dark. (-मः) an epithet (1) of Rāma, (2) of Kṛishna. -समयः the rainy season. -सारः 1 camphor; वनसारलीहारहार &c. Dk. 1 (mentioned among white substances). 2 mercury. 3 water. -स्वनः the roaring of clouds -हस्तः सखा the contents of an excavation or of a solid (in math.). चनावनः 1 Indra. 2 A vicious elephant or one in rut or intoxicated. 3 A thick or raining cloud. चरदः A grinding stone. चर्वर a. 1 Indistinct, purring, gurgling (as a sound); चर्वरत्वा परिस्मृतां सति Māl. 5. 19 2 Murmuring, muttering (as clouds). -रः 1 An indistinct murmur, a low, murmuring or gurgling sound. 2 Noise in general. 3 A door, gate. 4 Mirth, laughter. 5 An owl. 6 A fire of obaḥ

चर्वर-री 1 A bell used as an ornament. 2 A gurgle of small bells. 3 The Ganges. 4 A kind of lute. चर्वरिका 1 A bell used as an ornament. 2 A kind of musical instrument. चर्वरितं The grunting of a hog. वर्मः 1 Heat, warmth; H. 1. 97. 2 The hot season, summer, निःश्वासहारी-शुक्रमाजगम वर्मः त्रिपविश्रामिबोपदेष्टु R. 16. 43. 3 Sweat, perspiration; Si. 1. 58. 4 A cauldron, boiler. -COMP. -अंशुः the sun; S. 5. 14. -अंतः the rainy season. -अंबु, अंमस n. sweat, perspiration; S. 1. 30. Māl. 1. 37. -चञ्चिका eruptions caused by heat and suppressed perspiration. -दीधितिः the sun; R. 11. 64. -द्युतिः the sun; Ki. 5. 41. -पयस् n. sweat, perspiration; Si. 9. 35. चर्षः, चर्षणं 1 Rubbing, friction. 2 Grinding, pounding. चस् 1. 2. P. (चस्ति, चस्ति, चस्ति) To eat, devour (a defective root used only to form certain tenses of अद्). चस्तर a. 1 Voracious; gluttonous; दावानलो चस्तरः Bv. 1. 34. 2 Devourer, destroyer; दुपदहतचमूचस्तरौ द्वैगिरसि Ve. 5. 36. चस्र a. Hurtful, injurious. -स्रः 1 A day; वस्त्रो गमिष्यति मविष्यति सुवर्षा Subhāsh. 2. The sun; Mv. 6. 8. -स्रं Saffron. चाटः-टा The back of the neck. चाटिकः 1 A bell-ringer. 2 A bard who sings in chorus, especially in honour of gods or kings. 3 The Dhattūra plant. चातः 1 A blow, stroke, bruise, hit; ज्यावात S. 3. 13; नयनशरवात Git. 10; so पाणिघात; शिरोघात &c. 2 Killing, hurting, destruction, slaughter; विद्योगे सुवक्ष्याः स खलु रिपुघातावधिरयत् U. 3. 44; पशुघातः Git. 1; Y. 2. 159; 3. 252. 3 An arrow. 4 The product (of a sum in multiplication). -COMP. -चंद्रः the moon when in an inauspicious mansion. -तिथिः an inauspicious lunar day. -नक्षत्रं an inauspicious constellation. -वारः an inauspicious day of the week. -स्थानं a slaughter-house, place for execution. चातक a. Killing, destroying, a killer, destroyer, murderer &c. चातन a. A killer, murderer. -नं 1 Striking, killing, slaughter. 2 Killing (as an animal at a sacrifice), immolating. चातित्व a. (नी f.) 1 Striking, killing. 2 Catching or killing (birds &c.). 3 Destructive. -COMP. -पक्षिच, -विहगः a hawk, falcon. चातुक a. (की f.) 1 Killing, destructive, mischievous, hurting. 2 Cruel, savage, ferocious. चरय a Proper or fit to be killed

चारः Sprinkling, wetting. चातिकः A kind of dish or cake prepared with clarified butter which is full of small holes; and hence one of the learned fools in the Panchatantra says on seeing the cake served to him; "छिद्वन्मधी बहुलीभवेति". चातः 1 Food. 2 Meadow or pasture grass; वासाभावात् Pt. 5; वासहृदि परवे दयात् संवत्सरं तु वः Mb. -COMP. -कुद, -स्थानं a pasture. चु 1 A. (ववते, वुत्) To sound, make an indistinct noise. चुः The indistinct sound of a pigeon. चुद् I. 6 P. (चुदति, चुदति) 1 To strike again, retaliate, resist. 2 To protest. -II. 1. A. (चोदते) 1 To come back, return. 2 To barter, exchange चुदः, चुदिः-दी f., चुदिक-का The ankle. चुण् I. 1 A. 6 P. (चोणते, चुणति, चुणति) To roll, whirl, stagger, reel -II. 1 A. To take, receive. चुणः A particular kind of insect found in timber. -COMP. -अक्षरं, -लिपिः f. an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect or worm and resembling somewhat the form of a letter. न्यायः see under न्याय. चुदः, चुदकः, चुदिका The ankle. चुडः A large black bee. चुर् 6 P. (चुरति, चुरति) 1 To sound, make a noise, snore, snort, grunt (as a pig, dog &c.); कः कः कुन चुर्ग्रासितचुरीचोरो चुरेच्छकरः K. P. 7. 2 To be frightful or terrible. 3 To cry in distress. चुरी The nostrils, especially of a hog; चुर्ग्रासितचुरीचोरो चुरेच्छकरः K. P. 7. चुर्गुरः 1 Guinea-worm. 2 Snorting, growling, grumbling. चुर्गुरी The grunting of a hog. चुलचुलारः A sort of pigeon. चुर् I. 1 P., 10 U. (चोषति, चोषयति, चोषित, चुर or चोषित) 1 To sound, make any sound or noise. 2 To cry or proclaim aloud, announce or declare publicly; स स पापाहते तासां दुष्यंत इति दुष्यता S. 6. 22; चोषयतु नमन्यनिदेशं Git. 10; इति चोषयतीव हिंसिः करिणी हासितपाकहतः कण्ठ H. 2. 86; R. 9. 10. -WITH आ 1 to proclaim aloud, announce publicly, Bk. 3. 2. 2 to weep aloud, announce publicly; Bk. 3. 2. 2 to weep aloud. -उद् to proclaim aloud, announce publicly. -II. 1 A. (चुषते) To be beautiful or brilliant. चुष्टणं Saffron; वव क्षीणां मधुनचुष्टणालेप-नोष्णा कुचक्षीः Vikr. 18. 31. चुक् An owl. -COMP. -अरिः a crow. चूर्ण 1 A., 6 P. (चूर्णते, चूर्णति, चूर्णित) To roll about, move to and fro, whirl turn round shake reel

stagger; घोषितानिमन्दं जुघ्णोर्विभ्रमातिशयं वि
वृषि Si. 10. 32; भयान्कविद्वृषिः Bk.
15. 32, 118; Si. 11. 18; अद्यापि तां चरन्-
जागरवृषिमावां Ch. P. 5. -Caus. (घृणयति-ते)
To cause to skake, reel or roll about;
नयनान्घृणानि घृणयन् Ku. 4. 12; Si. 2. 16;
Bh. 1. 89; (with prepositions like
आ, वि the root retains the same
meaning).

घृण α Shaking, moving to and fro.
-COMP. -वायुः a whirl wind.

घूर्णनं, -ना Shaking, reeling, whirl-
ing or turning round, revolving;
मोलिघूर्णनचलत् Gt. 9; घूर्णनावापतनमगा-
दर्शनादिहृत् S. D.

घृ I. 1 P. (वसति, घृन्) To sprinkle.
-II. 10 U. (वारयति-ते, वारित्) To
sprinkle over, wet, moisten. -With.
अभि to sprinkle. -अ to sprinkle.

घृण् 8 P. (घृणोति, घृण्) To shine,
burn.

घृणा 1 Compassion, pity, tender-
ness; तां विलोक्य दयितावधे घृणां परिणा सह
सुमेच रावः R. 11. 17; 9. 81; Ki. 15.
13. 2 Disgust, aversion, contempt;
तस्याज तोषं परपुष्टुद्वे घृणां च वीणाकृति विवेके
N. 3. 69; 1. 20; R. 11. 65. 3
Reproach, censure.

घृणालु α . Compassionate, merciful,
tender-hearted.

घृणिः 1 Heat, sunshine. 2 A ray of
light. 3 The sun. 4 A wave. -n.
Water. -Comp. -निधिः the sun.

घृतं 1 Ghee, clarified butter;
(सर्पिर्विलीनमाग्नं स्वाद् वनीकृतं घृतं
मवेत् Say.) 2 Butter. 3 Water.

-Comp. -अक्षः, -अक्षि m. blazing
fire. -आहुतिः f. an oblation of
ghee. -आह्वः the Sarala tree. -उदः
'ocean of ghee', one of the seven
oceans. -ओदनः boiled rice mixed
with ghee. -कुल्वा a stream of ghee.
-वीधितिः fire. -धारा a continuous
stream of ghee. -पूरः, -वरः a kind
of sweetmeat. -लेखनी a ladle for
ghee.

घृताची 1 Night. 2 N. of Sarasvati
3 N. of an *apsaras*; (the following

are the principal nymphs of Indra's
heaven; घृताची मेनका रमा उर्वशी च विलो-
चना । सुकेशी मधुशोषायाः कथ्यन्तेऽन्तरसी वृषेः).
-Comp. -गर्भसंभवा large cardamoms.

घृत् 1 P. (घर्षति, घृत्) 1 To rub,
strike against; अद्यापि तत्कनककुण्डलपुटमास्यं
Ch. P. 11; Pt. 1. 144. 2 To brush,
furbish, polish. 3 To crush, grind,
pound; द्वैपया ननु नत्तराजमवने घृष्टं न किं
चैदने Pt. 3. 175. 4 To compete, rival
(as in संघृत् १. v.). -With उद्
to scratch; घृष्टमणिमिरुद्धाद्वर्गं नदीक्षितां
R. 17. 28. सं 1 to rival, emulate
compete or vie with; न प्रयोगविबुधेः प्रयो-
क्तुभिः संजघर्ष सह निशंसिधौ R. 19. 36. 2
to rub, scratch.

घृतिः A hog. -f. 1 Grinding, pound-
ing, rubbing. 2 Emulation, rivalry,
competition.

घोटा, घोडकः A horse. -Comp. -अरि
a buffalo.

घोटी; घोटीका A mare, horse in gene-
ral; आदीकसंज्ञ करिषोष्टिपदातिहृषि वाटिहृषि
क्षितिमुजा Asvad. 5.

घोण (न) सः A sort of reptile.

घोणा 1 The nose; घोणोक्तं सुवं Mk.
9. 16. 2 The nose of a horse, snout
(of a hog); घृष्टसमायवोरवेणेन K. 78.

घोणिन् m. A hog.

घोडा The jujube tree.

घोर α . 1 Terrific, frightful, horri-
ble, awful; दिशावोरस्वना पश्चाद्घुवे विह्वलेति
तां R. 12. 39; or तत्किं कर्मणि घोरं मां निषो-
जयति केशव Mb.; घोरं लोके वितनमवशः U. 7.
6; Ms. 1. 50; 12. 54. 2 Violent,
vehement. -रः N. of Siva. -रा
Night. -रं 1 Horror, awfulness. 2
Poison. -Comp. आकृतिः, -दर्शन α .
frightful in appearance, terrific,
hideous. -घुष्यं bellmetal. -रासनः
रासिन्, -वाशनः, वाशिन् m. a jackal.
-स्वयः an epithet of Siva.

घोलः -लं Butter-milk having no
water in it; (तनु सस्नेहमजलं सक्षिं घोल-
मुच्यते Suar.)

घोषः 1 Noise, tumult, cry or sound
in general; न घोषो धार्तराष्ट्रानां हृदयानि व्यदा-
त्तवृ Bg. 1. 19; so रथं, सुर्वं, घोषं &c. 2
The thundering of clouds; स्निग्धमधीर-
घोषं Me. 64. 3 Proclamation. 4 Ru-
mour, report. 5 A herdeman; देवगर्भ-
नमाद्य घोषमुद्धातुपन्थिनाम् R. 1. 45. 6 A
hamlet, station of cowherds; गंगादा
घोषः K. P. 2; घोषादीनाम् Mk. 7. 7. (In
gram). The soft sound heard in
the articulation of the soft consonant.
8 A Kāyastha. -घं Bellmetal.

घोषणं, -गा Proclamation, declar-
ing, or speaking aloud, public
announcement; व्यादातो जयघोषणादिषु
चलात्सङ्गलातं कुनः Mu. 3. 26; R. 12. 72.

घोषविह्वलः 1 A crier, bard, herald. 2
A Brāhmana. 3 A cuckoo.

घ्न α . (घर्त्ति, f) (Used only at the
end of comp.) Killing, destroying,
removing, curing; ब्राह्मणः, बालः,
वातनः, विद्यमानः, depriving one of,
taking away; घृष्टः, धर्मः &c.

घ्रा 1 P. (जिघ्रति, घ्रात-घ्राण) 1 To
smell, smell at, perceive by smell,
स्पर्शवपि गजा इति जिघ्रन्ति सुजगमः H. 3. 14,
Bv. 1. 99. 2. To kiss. -Caus. (घ्राय-
न्ति) To cause to smell; Bk. 15.
109. (Prepositions like अव, आ,
उप, वि, सं &c are added to this root
without any material change of
meaning; गन्धनाशाय घोर्घाः Ma. 21,
आमोदसुपजिघ्रति R. 1. 43; see Bk. 2. 10,
14. 12; R. 3. 3; 13. 70; Ms. 4. 209
also).

घ्राण $p. p.$ Smelt. -णं 1 The act of
smelling; घ्राणेन सूकरो इति Ma. 3. 241. 2
Odour, scent. 3 The nose; बुद्धिदियाणि
चक्षुः श्रोत्रघ्राणरसनानाख्यानि Sān. K. 26,
Rs. 6. 27; Ms. 5. 135. -Comp. -इन्द्रियं
the organ or sense of smell; नासाग्रवर्ति
घ्राण T. 8. -चक्षुस् α . 'having nose for
the eyes', blind (who smells out his
way). -तर्पण α . grateful or pleasant
to the nose, fragrant, odorous. (-णं)
fragrance, odour.

घ्रातिः f. 1 the act of smelling; घ्राति
रत्रेयमद्योः Ms. 11. 68. 2 The nose.

च.

चः 1 The moon. 2 A tortoise. 3 A
thief. -inul. A particle expressing
1 Copulation (and, also, as well as,
moreover) used to join words or
assertions together; (in this sense it
is used with each of the words or
assertions which it joins together,
or it is used after the last of the
words or assertions so joined, but it
never stands first in a sentence);
मनो निद्रास्थलं भ्रमति च किमन्यालिखति च MāI.
1. 31; तौ उरुर्द्वयपरनी च प्रीत्या प्रतिनन्दतुः R.

1. 57; Ms. 1. 64; 3. 5; कुलेन कात्या वयसा
नवेन युगेन तैस्तेरिचिनयप्रयानि R. 6. 79; Ms. 1.
105; 3. 115. 2 Disjunction (but,
still, yet); शक्तिभिदमाश्रयनपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः
S. 1. 16. 3 Certainty, determination
(indeed, certainly, exactly, quite,
having the force of एव); अतीतः पयानं
तव च महिमा वाङ्मनसयोः G. M.; ते तु यावत्
एवाजौ तावत्तु ददशे स तेः R. 12. 45. 4
Condition (if=चेत्); जीविषु चेच्छते
(=इच्छते चेद्) घृष्ट हेतु मे गदतः शृणु Mb.;
लोमश्चास्ति (अस्ति चेद्) युगेन किं Bh. 2. 45.

v. 1. 5 It is often used expletively
(पादपूर्णाथै); ममिः पार्थसन्धि च G. M.
(Lexicographers give, besides the
above, the following senses of च
which are included in the general
idea of copulation; 1 अन्वाचय joining
a subordinate fact with a principal
one; मो मिष्ठानत गां चातन; see अन्वाचय. 2
समाहार collective combination; as पाणी
च पादौ च पाणिपाद. 3 इतरतरयोग or mutual
connection; as पुष्पश्च नम्रोपश्च पुष्पनम्रोर्षी. 4
समुच्चय aggregation; as पचति च पचति

च). च is frequently repeated with two assertions (1) in the sense of 'on the one hand—on the other hand,' 'though—yet,' to denote antithesis; न ह्यस्य सकलैर्दुःखैः च सा किमपि वेदमनमवि-
चक्षितं V. 2. 9; 4. 3; R. 16. 7; or (2) to express simultaneous or undelayed occurrence of two events (no sooner than, as soon as); ते च प्रापुस्तदन्तं दुःखं चादिरूपः R. 10. 6; 3. 40; Ku. 3. 58, 66; S. 6. 7; Mā. 9. 39.

चक्र 1 U (चक्रिते, चकित) 1 To be satiated, be contented or satisfied 2 To repel, resist.

चक्राम् 2 P. (rarely A.) (चक्रास्ति, चक्रासि) 1 To shine, be bright; गङ्गां चक्रास्ति नीलतलिनश्रीनोचनं लोचनं Git. 10; चक्रासत् चारुचरुचर्मणा Si. 1. 8; Bk. 3. 37. 2 (Fig.) To be happy or prosperous; वितन्वतिक्षेममदेवमायुकाक्षिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चक्रासते Ki. 1. 17. —Caus. To cause to shine, illuminate; Si. 3. 6. —With चि to shine, be bright.

चकित a. 1 Shaking, trembling (through fear); मयं, साध्वसः; A. 27. 2 Frightened, made to tremble, startled; व्यावाससारचक्रिता हरिणीव यासि Mk. 1. 17; Amaru. 46; Me. 13. 3 Afraid, timid, apprehensive; चकित-बिलोकितसकलविशा Git. 2; यौलस्यचकितेधराः (दिशः) R. 10. 73. —तं ind. With fear, in a startled manner, alarmingly, with awe; चकितवृत्तिनि तथापि पार्थस्य M. 1. 11; समरचक्रितं Git. 5; Sānti. 4. 4.

चक्रारः A kind of bird, the Greek partridge (said to feed on moon-beams); ज्योत्स्नापानमदालसेन वयसा मत्तश्च-
कोरगनाः Vb. 1. 11; इतश्चकोराणि बिलोकयेति R. 6. 59; 7. 25; सुखद्वयसौमित्रे तव वदनचक्रना रोचयति लोचनचक्रारं Git. 10.

चक्रं 1 The wheel of a carriage; चक्रवर्त्तपरिवर्त्तते दुःखानि च सञ्जानि च H. 1. 173. 2 A potter's wheel. 3 A sharp circular missile weapon, a disc (especially applied to the weapon of Vishnu). 4 An oil-mill. 5 A circle, ring; कलापचक्रेषु निवेशिताननं Rs. 2. 14. 6 A troop, multitude, collec-
tion, Si. 20. 16. 7 A realm, sovereignty. 8 A province, district, a group of villages. 9 A form of military array in a circle. 10 A circle or depression of the body. 11 A cycle, cycle of years. 12 The horizon. 13 An army, a host. 14 Section of a book. 15 A whirlpool. 16 The winding of a river. —क्रः 1 The ruddy goose (also called चक्रवाक). 2 A multitude, troop, group. —Comp. —अंगः 1 a gander having a curved neck. 2 a carriage. 3 the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). —अरः 1 a juggler, snake-catcher. 2 a rogue, knave, cheat. 3 a particular coin, a *dināra*. अमकार. —आकृति a. circular. round

—आशुचः an epithet of Vishnu. —आवर्तः whirling or rotatory motion. —आह्वः, —आह्वयः the ruddy goose; चक्राह्वं प्राप-
कुरुते Ms. 5. 12. —ईश्वरः 1 'lord of the discus,' N. of Vishnu. 2 the officer in charge of a district. —उपजीविन् m. an oil-man. —कारकं 1 a nail. 2 a kind of perfume. —गड्गुः a round pillow. —गतिः f. rotation, revolution. —गुच्छः the Asoka tree. —ग्रहणं, —णी f. a rampart, an entrenchment. —चर a. mov-
ing in a circle. —चूडामणिः a round jewel in a crown or diadem. —जीवकः —जीविन् m. a potter. तीर्थ N. of a holy place. दंष्ट्रः a hog. —धरः 1 an epithet of Vishnu; चक्रधरप्रभवः R. 16. 55. 2 a sovereign, governor or ruler of a province. 3 a village tumbler or juggler. —धारा the periphery of a wheel. —नाभिः the nave of a wheel. —नामन् m. 1 the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). 2 a pyritic ore of iron. —नायकः 1 the leader of a troop 2 a kind of perfume. —नेमिः f. the periphery or circumference of a wheel; नीचैर्नच्छासुरि च दशा चक्रेनिक्रमेण Me. 109. —पाणिः an epithet of Vishnu. —पादः, —पादकः 1 a carriage. 2 an elephant. —पालः 1 the governor of a province. 2 an officer in charge of a division of an army. 3 horizon. —बन्धुः, —चन्द्रवः the sun. —वालः —डः बालः —लै, —डं 1 a ring, circle. 2 a collection, group, multitude, mass; कैवल्यचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 74. 3 horizon. (—लः) 1 a mythical range of mountains supposed to encircle the orb of the earth like a wall and to be the limit of light and darkness. 2 the ruddy goose. —भूत m. 1 one who holds a disc. 2 N. of Vishnu. —भेदिनी night. —भ्रमः, —भ्रमिः f. a lathe or grindstone; आरौप्य चक्रभ्रमिष्णुतेजास्सक्रेव यत्नोद्धिखितो विभक्ति R. 6. 32. —मंडलिन् m. a species of cobra. —मुखः a hog. —यानं a wheel-carriage. —रदः a hog. —वत्सिन् m. 1 an emperor, universal monarch, sovereign of the world, a ruler whose dominions extend as far as the ocean (आसमुद्रक्षितिर्गा Ak.); पुनमेवं-
क्षणेनैतं चक्रवर्त्तिनमाप्नुहि S. 1. 12; तव तन्मि कुचाधेतौ नियतं चक्रवर्त्तिनौ। आसमुद्रक्षितिर्गोष्पि मवान् यत्र करदः ॥ Udd. (where there is a pun on the word चक्रवर्त्तिन्; the other meaning being 'resembling in shape the ruddy goose', 'round'). —वाकः (की f.) the ruddy goose; दूरीकृते मयि सहचरे चक्रवाकीमिवैका Me. 83. —वातः 1 a limit, boundary. 2 a lampstand. 3 engaging in an action. —वातः a whirlwind, hurricane. —वृद्धिः interest upon interest, compound interest; Ms. 8. 153, 156. —व्यूहः a circular array of troops. —संज्ञं tin. (—ज्ञः) the ruddy goose. —साह्वयः the ruddy goose. —रत्नः an epithet of Vishnu

चक्रक a. Wheel-shaped, circular. —कः Arguing in a circle (in logic). चक्रवत् a. 1 Wheeled. 2 Circular. —m. 1 An oilman. 2 A sovereign, emperor. 3 N. of Vishnu.

चक्राक्षी, चक्राक्षी A goose.

चक्रिका 1 A heap, troop. 2 A fraudulent device. 3 The knee.

चक्रिन् m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu, Si. 13. 22. 2 A potter. 3 An oilman. 4 An emperor, a universal monarch, absolute ruler. 5 The governor of a province. 6 An ass. 7 The ruddy goose. 8 An informer. 9 A snake. 10 A crow. 11 A kind of tumbler or juggler.

चक्रिय a. Going in a carriage, being on a journey.

चक्रिवत् m. An ass; Si. 5. 8.

चक्ष 2 A. (चष्टे) (Defective in non-conjugational tenses) 1 To see, observe, perceive. 2 To speak, say, tell (with dat. of the person). With आ to speak, declare, relate, narrate, tell, teach, communicate; (with dat. of the person); R. 5. 19; 12. 55, Ms. 4. 59, 80; इत्युक्त्या न विदुः आचक्षते Mā. 2. 2. to say or address oneself to; Rv. 1. 63. 3 to name, call. —परि 1 to declare, relate. 2 to enumerate. 3 to mention. 4 to name, call; वेदप्रदानादा-
चार्यं पितरं परिचक्षते Ms. 2. 171; Bg. 17. 13, 17. —प्र 1 to say, speak, lay down; स्वनाशं किलोत्तिष्ठतं दृष्टिं प्रेतमिति प्रचक्षते R. 8. 86. 2 to name, call; यौत्स्नात्मनः कार-
यिता तं क्षेपजं प्रचक्षते Ms. 12. 12, 2. 17, 3, 28, 10. 14. —प्रत्या to repudiate, cast off, repulse. —व्या to explain, comment upon.

चक्षुस् m. 1 A teacher, an instructor in sacred science, a spiritual teacher. 2 An epithet of Brihaspati.

चक्षुष्य a. 1 Good-looking, agreeable to the sight, pleasing, beautiful. 2 Good for the eyes. —व्या A pleasing or agreeable woman.

चक्षुस् 1. 1 The eye; इदं तमसि न पश्यति दृष्टिं विना सचक्षुरपि M. 1. 9; कृष्णसरि दृक्चक्षुः S. 1. 6; cf. words like प्राणचक्षुस्, ज्ञान-
चक्षुस्, नयचक्षुस्, चारुचक्षुस् &c. 2 Sight, look, vision, the faculty of sight; चक्षुरनुक्षेपं प्रहीयते Ms. 4. 41, 42. —Comp. —नोचर a. Visible, being within the range of the eye. —दानं the ceremony of anointing the eyes of an image at the time of consecrating it. —पथः the range of sight, the horizon. —मलं the excretion of the eyes. —रागः (चक्षुरागः) 1 redness in the eyes. 2 'eye-love', love or liking as expressed by an exchange of glances; दुरश्चर्यस्य साक्षु मनसोजन्यपत्ता Mā. 6. 15; चक्षुरागः कौकिलेन न परकलेन K. 41 (where the word has sense 1 also). —रोगः (चक्षुरोगः) a disease of the eye

-विषयः 1 the range of sight, ken, presence, visibility; चक्षुर्विषयातिक्रान्तिश्च कपोतेषु H. 1; Ms. 2. 198. 2 an object of sight, any visible object. 3 the horizon. -अवस् m. a serpent; Ki. 16. 42; N. 1. 28.

चक्षुःमत् *a.* 1 Seeing, furnished with eyes, endowed with the faculty of sight; तदा चक्षुःमनां प्रीतिरासीत्समसा द्वयोः R. 4. 18; ता 4. 13. 2 Having a clear sight or good eyes.

चक्रणः, -रः 1 A tree. 2 A carriage. 3 A vehicle in general (*n.* also).

चक्रमणं 1 Moving or going about, walking; विषे चक्रमणं रात्रौ Chāṇ 97. चक्रे स चक्रनिमचक्रमणच्छलेन N. 1. 144. 2 Going slowly or tortuously.

चञ्चू 1 P. (चञ्चति, चञ्चत) 1 To move, wave, shake; समराशिरसि चञ्चत्पञ्चुडश्चक्रां U. 5. 2. Māl. 5. 23; चञ्चञ्चू Nāg. 4; चञ्चत्पराग. Git. 1. 2 To dangle about; विलपति हसति विप्रदिशति रोदिति चञ्चति मुञ्चति तां Git. 4.

चञ्चः 1 A basket. 2 A measure of length equal to 5 fingers (पञ्चाङ्गलं मानं).

चञ्चरिन् *m.* The large black bee; करी वमिरीति चेद् दिशं सरीसरीति कां । स्थिरी चराकरीति चञ्च चञ्चरीति चञ्चरी Udb.

चञ्चरीकः A large black bee; चुलुक-यति मदीयां चेतनां चञ्चरीकः R. G. इन्दुलताया विमुक्तमकरदंशोऽपि चञ्चरीकः । प्रणयप्रसङ्गेन भर-भञ्जनकातामावधीतः ॥ Vb. 1. 4; Vikr. 1. 2; Bv. 1. 48.

चञ्चल *a.* 1 Moving, shaking, trembling, tremulous; सुखैव भीतहृत्प्री-तिशुचञ्चलाक्षी Ch. P. 27; चञ्चलकुण्डल Git. 7, Amaru. 79. 2 (Fig.) Inconstant, fickle, unsteady; भोगा मेघवितानमथविलस-त्तौदाग्निनीचञ्चलाः Bh. 3. 54; Ki. 2. 19; भवश्चञ्चलमस्थिरं Bg. 6. 26. -लः 1 The wind. 2 A lover. 3 A libertine. -ला 1 Lightening. 2 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth.

चञ्चर 1 Anything made of cane. 2 A straw-man, doll.

चञ्चु *a.* 1 Celebrated, renowned, known. 2 Clever (as अक्षरञ्चु) see चुचु. -चुः A deer. -चुः, -चू *f.* A beak, bill. -Comp. -सुडः, -दे the bill of a bird when shut; चञ्चुडं चपलमंति चक्रेर-पोताः R. G.; Bv. 2. 99; अमोचि चञ्चुड-मोचमुद्रा विहायसा तेन विहस्य भूयः N. 3. 99; आलिखञ्चुडेन पक्ष्मि 2. 2, 4; Amaru. 1. 1. -प्रहारः a peck with the beak. -भृत्, -मत्, *m.* a bird. -सूचिः the tailor-bird.

चञ्चुर *a.* Clever, expert.

चद् 1. 1 P. (चटति, चटित) To break, fall off, separate. -II. 10 U. (चाट-यति-ते) 1 To kill, injure. 2 To pierce, break. -WITH उद् 1 to scare away, terrify, frighten. 2 to root out, remove, destroy; N. 3. 7. 3 to kill, injure.

चटका A sparrow

चटका, चटिका A hen-sparrow.

चटुः -टु *n.* Kind or flattering words; see चाटु. -टुः The belly.

चटुल *a.* 1 Trembling, tremulous, unsteady, moving about, shaking; आयस्मैक्षत जनश्चटुलाग्रपादं Si. 5, 6; तामाति-माचचटुलः स्मरतः हृत्वेनः R. 9. 58; चटुल-शाकरोद्वेगनन्देक्षितानि Me. 40. 2 Fickle, inconstant (as love &c.); किं लब्धं चटुलं त्वयैह नयता सौभाग्यमेतां दृशां Amaru. 14; चटुलप्रेम्णा द्युतित 71. 3 Fine, beautiful, agreeable; इति चटुलचाटुद्वयारु सुवैरिणा राविकामाधि वचनजतं Git. 10. -ला Lightening.

चटुलोल, चटुलोल *a.* 1 Tremulous. 2 Lovely, beautiful. 3 Talking sweet words.

चण *a.* (At the end of comp.) Renowned, celebrated, skilled in, famous for; अक्षरचणः. -णः The chick-pea.

चणकः Chick-pea; उरतिवेति हि चणकः शक्रः किं त्राटुकं भक्तं Pt. 1 132.

चंड *a.* 1 (a) Fierce, violent, impetuous, passionate, angry, wrathful; अर्थकथनोत्पत्तायचंडात् युरोः कृशाद्रुप्रतिनाद् विभेति R. 2. 49; M. 3. 20; see चंडी below. 2 Hot, warm; as in चंडांशु. 3 Active, quick. 4 Pungent, acrid. -हं 1 Heat, warmth. 2 Passion, wrath. -Comp. -अंशुः, -दीक्षितिः, -भातुः the sun. -ईश्वरः a form of Siva. -मुंडा a form of Durgā; (=चासुंडा q. v.). -सृगः a wild animal. -विक्रम *a.* of impetuous valour, fierce in prowess.

चंडा, -डी *f.* 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 A passionate or angry woman; चंडी चंडं हेतुमन्मुच्यतां मं M. 3. 21; चंडी मामचपुन पादपतितं जातमुतापि सा V. 4. 28; R. 12. 5; Me. 105. -Comp. -ईश्वरः, -पतिः an epithet of Siva; पुण्यं यायाक्षिबुधनहरोधनि चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33.

चंडातः The fragrant cleander.

चंडातकः, -कं A short petticoat.

चंडाल *a.* Wicked or cruel in deeds, of black deeds (कृत्कर्मन्); cf. कर्मचंडाल. -लः A general name for the lowest and most despised of the mixed castes originating from a Sudra father and a Brāhmaṇya mother. 2 A man of this caste, an outcast; चंडालः किमर्थं द्विजातिरथवा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 5. 131; 10. 12, 16; 11. 175. -Comp. -वल्लकी the lute of a Chāṇḍāla, a common or vulgar lute.

चंडालिका The lute of a Chāṇḍāla.

चंडिका N. of Durgā.

चंडिमन् *m.* 1 Passion, violence, impetuosity, wrath. 2 Heat, warmth.

चंडिलः A barber.

चतुर *num. a.* (always in pl.; चत्वार *m.* चतस्रः *f.*; चत्वारि *n.*) Four; चत्वारो वयसु-विजः Vb. 1. 22; चतस्रोऽवस्था बाल्यं कीमारे दीपनं शार्पकं चेति चत्वारि श्रृंगान् त्रयोऽस्य पादाः

&c.; शेषान् मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110. [In comp. the *r* of चतुर is changed to a visarga (which in some cases becomes *ś*, *ṣ* or remains unchanged) before words beginning with hard consonants]. Comp. -अंशः a fourth part. -अंग *a.* having 4 members, quadripartite. (-नं) 1 a complete army consisting of elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry; एका हि सैनजनपरी नलिनीदलस्थी दृष्टः करोति चतुरंगबलाधिरथं Si. Til. 4; चतुरंगबलो राजा जगतीं वशमानवेत् । अहं पंचांगबलवानाकाशं वशमानये Subhāsh. 2 a sort of chess. -अंत *a.* bordered on all sides; दृष्ट्वा चिराय चतुरंतमहीसपत्नी S. 4. 19. -अंता the earth. अष्टीत *a.* eighty-fourth. अष्टीति-*a.* or *f.* eighty-four. -अश्रः, -अश्र *a.* (for अश्रि-चि) 1 four-cornered, quadrangular; R. 6. 10. 2 symmetrical, regular or handsome in all parts; चक्षुः तस्याश्र-तुल्यं शोभि चक्षुः Ku. 1. 32. (अश्रि-चः) a square. -अहं period of four days. -आ-चनः an epithet of Brāhmā; इतरतापक्षतानि यथेच्छया चित्तरा तानि तहं चतुरानन Udb. -आश्रमं the four orders or stages of the religious life of a Brāhmaṇya. -उच्चर *a.* increasing by four. -कर्ण (चतुर्कर्ण) *a.* heard by two persons only. -कोण (चतुष्कोण) *a.* square, quadrangular. (-णः) a square, tetragon, any quadrilateral figure. -गतिः 1 the supreme soul. 2 a tortoise. -गुण *a.* four-times, four-fold, quadruple. -चत्वारिंशद् (चतुश्चत्वारिंशद्) *a.* forty-four; चत्वारिंशद् forty-fourth. -गणत (चतुर्गणत) *a.* ninety-fourth, or with ninety-four added; चतुर्गणतं शतं 'one hundred and ninety-four'. -देतः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. -दश *a.* fourteenth. -दशन् *a.* fourteen. -रत्नानि (pl.) the fourteen 'jewels' churned out of the ocean; (their names are contained in the following popular Mangalāshtaka:—लक्ष्मीः कौस्तुभः पारिजातकंदारः धन्वतारिश्चंद्रा गात्रो कामदुवाः सुरेश्वरः गजो रमादिदेवांगनाः । अथः सप्तमुखो विषं हरिषद् शंखोऽमृतं चांबुधरे रत्नानिह चतुर्दश प्रतिदिनं कुंडं सदा मंगलं) ॥ -विद्याः (pl.) the fourteen lores; (they are:—पदंगमिश्रिता वेदा धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणकं । मीमांसा तर्कमपि च एता विद्याश्चतुर्विधाः ॥) -द्विती the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -द्विंश the four quarters taken collectively. -द्विंश ind. towards the four quarters, on all sides. -द्वोलः, -लः a royal litter. -द्वार 1 a house with four entrances on four sides. 2 four doors taken collectively. -नवति *a.* or *f.* ninety-four. -पंच *a.* (चतुः पंच or चतुष्पंच) four or five. पंचाशत् *f.* (चतुः पंचाशत् or चतुष्पंचाशत्) fifty four. -पथः (चतुः पथः or चतुष्पथः) (-यं also) a place where four roads meet, a crossway; Ms. 4. 39, 9. 264. (-यः) a Brāhmaṇya. -यद् *a.* (चतुष्पथः) 1

having four feet. 2 consisting of four limbs. (दृ) a quadruped. (-दी) a stanza of four lines; पद्यं चतुष्पदी तच्च वृच जातिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 1. पाठी (चतुष्पाठी) a school for Brāhmanas in which the four Vedas are taught and repeated. -पाणिः (चतुष्पाणिः) an epithet of Vishnu. -पाद्-दृ (चतुष्पाद् दृ) a. 1 quadruped. 2 consisting of four members or parts. (-म.) 1 a quadruped. 2 (in law) a judicial procedure (trial of suits) consisting of four processes; i. e. plea, defence rejoinder and judgment. -मातुः an epithet of Vishnu. (-हु n.) a square. -भद्र the aggregate of the four ends of human life (पुरुषार्थः); i. e. वर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. -भागः the fourth part, a quarter. -भुज् a. 1 quadrangular. 2 having four arms; Bg. 11. 46. (-म.) an epithet of Vishnu; R. 16. 3. (-न.) a square. -मास a period of four months; (reckoned from the 11th day in the bright half of आश्विन to the 11th day in the bright half of कार्तिक). -मुख having four faces. (-खः) an epithet of Brāhmā; स्वतः सर्वं चतुर्मुखः R. 10. 22. (-खं) 1 four faces; Ku. 2. 17. 2 a house with four entrances -युग the aggregate of the four Yugas or ages of the world. -रात्रि (चतुरात्र) an aggregate of four nights. -वक्त्रः an epithet of Brāhmā. -वर्गः the four ends of human life taken collectively (पुरुषार्थः); i. e. वर्म अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष; R. 10. 22. -वर्णः the four classes or castes of the Hindus; i. e. ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र; चतुर्वर्णमयो लोकः R. 10. 22. -वर्षिका a cow four years old. -विंश a. 1 twenty-four. 2 having twenty-four added; as चतुर्विंशशत (124). -विंशति a. or f. twenty-four. -विंशतिक a. consisting of twenty-four. -विद्य a. one who has studied the four Vedas. -विद्या the four Vedas. -विध a. of four sorts or kinds, fourfold. -वेद a. familiar with the four Vedas. (-दृ) the supreme soul. -व्यूहः N. of Vishnu. (-हं) medical science. -शालं (चतुः शालं, चतुर्शालं, चतुःशाली, चतुर्शाली) a square of four buildings, a quadrangle enclosed by four buildings. -षष्टि a. or f. sixty-four. -कलाः (pl.) the sixty-four arts. -सप्तति a. or f. seventy-four. -हयन-ण a. four years old; (the f. of this word ends in आ if it refers to an inanimate object, and in ई if it refers to an animal). -श्रोत्रकं the four priests taken collectively.

चतुर a. 1 Clever, skilful, ingenious, sharp-witted; सर्वात्मना रतिकथाचतुर्विद्वा Mi. 3. 9; Amaru. 15, 44; सुगया जह्वर चतुर्विद्वा कामिनी R. 9. 69; 18. 15. 2 Quick swift 3 Charming beautiful

lovely, agreeable; न पुनरिति गते चतुरं दयः R. 9. 47; Ku. 1. 47; 3. 5; 5. 49. — 1 Cleverness, ingenuity. 2 An elephant's stable.

चतुर्थ a. (थी f.) The fourth. -थी A quarter, a fourth part. -Comp. -आश्रमः the fourth stage of a Brāhmana's religious life, *Samnyāsa*. -आज् a. receiving a fourth part of every source of income from the subjects, as a king; (this is allowed only in times of financial embarrassments, the usual share being a sixth.).

चतुर्थक a. The fourth. -कः A fever that returns or is repeated every four days, a quartan.

चतुर्थी 1 The fourth day of a lunar fortnight. 2 The dative case (in gram.). -Comp. -कर्मन् n. the ceremonies to be performed on the fourth day of the marriage.

चतुर्धा ind. In four ways, fourfold.

चतुष्क a. 1 Consisting of four. 2 Increased by four; द्विकं त्रिकं चतुष्कं च पंचकं च ज्ञातं सर्वं Ms. 8. 142 (i. e. 102, 103, 104, or 105, or interest at the rate of 2 to 5 per cent). -स्कं 1 A collection of four. 2 A crossway. 3 A quadrangular courtyard. 4 A hall resting on (four) pillars, a hall or saloon in general; Ku. 5. 69, 7. 9. -स्को 1 A large four-sided pond. 2 A mosquito curtain.

चतुष्टय a. (ची f.) Four-fold, consisting of four; पुराणस्य कवेस्तस्य चतुष्टयः समीरितः । प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्था चतुष्टयी Ku. 2. 17. -वं A group or collection of four; एकैकमव्ययार्थं किञ्च वन चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; Ku. 7. 62; मासचतुष्टयस्य भोजनं H. 1. 2 A square.

चतुर्वर्ग 1 A quadrangular place or courtyard. 2 A place where many roads meet; सबलु श्रेष्ठचतुर्वर्गं निवसति Mk. 2. 3 A levelled spot of ground prepared for a sacrifice.

चतुर्विंशत् f. Forty.

चत्वालः 1 A hole in the ground prepared for an oblation or for the sacrificial fire. 2 Kusa grass. 3 Womb.

चद् 1 U. (चदति-ते) To ask, beg.

चदिरः 1 The moon. 2 Camphor. 3 An elephant. 4 A snake.

चन ind. Not, not also, even not (not used by itself but used in combination with the pronoun किम् or its derivatives, such as कद्, कथे, क, कदा, कुतः to which it imparts an indefinite sense; see under किम्). Note—Some regard चन to be not a separate word, but a combination of च and न.

चंद् 1 P. (चंदति चंदित) 1 To shine to be glad or rejoiced

चंदः 1 The moon. 2 Camphor.

चंदनः—नं Sandal, (the tree, the wood, or any unctuous preparation of the wood, held in high estimation as a perfume and refrigerant application); अरलाया युरुचंदनैवते R. 8. 71, मणिप्रकाराः सरसं च चंदनं शुची शिथे यंति जनस्य सैवतं lls. 1. 2; एवं च भाषते लोकश्चंदनं त्रिलोकीतलं । पुत्रगात्रस्य संस्पर्शश्चंदनादतिरिच्यते Pt. 5. 20, विना मलयमन्यत्र चंदनं न प्ररोहति 1. 41. -Comp. -अचलः, -गिरिः, -अद्रिः the Malaya mountain. -उदकं sandal-water. -पुष्पं cloves. -सारः the most excellent sandal-wood.

चंदिरः 1 An elephant. 2 The moon, अपि च मानसं शुचिभिर्धृष्टो विनलशारदचंदिरचंदिता Br. 1. 118; सुकुंदमुल्लचंदिरे चिरमिदं चकोरायत्ता 4. 1.

चंद्रः 1 The moon; यथा प्रवृत्तादमाद्य R. 4. 12; हनचंद्रा तमेव कौमुदी 8. 37; न हि संहति ज्येष्ठा चंद्रश्चाकलवेदनं H. 1. 61, सुखं, वदन् &c.; पयोधचंद्रिय शरत्तियामा Ku. 7. 26 (for mythological account see सोम). 2 The moon, as a planet. 3 Camphor; विलेपनस्याधिकचंद्रमागताविभाषना चापल्लाप पांडुरां N. 1. 51. 4 The eye in a peacock's tail. 5 Water. 6 Gold (Used at the end of comp. चंद्र means 'excellent', 'eminent', or 'illustrious'; as पुरुषचंद्रः 'a moon of men', an excellent or illustrious man). -द्रा 1 The cardamoms 2 An open hall only furnished with a roof. -Comp. -अंशुः a moonbeam. -अर्धः the half moon. -चूडामणिः, मौलिः, शिखरः epithets of Siva. -आतप 1 moon-light. 2 awning. 3 an open hall only furnished with a roof. -आत्मजः, औरतः, -जः, -जातः, -तनयः, नंदनः, -पुत्रः the planet Mercury. -आनन a. moon-faced. (-नः) an epithet of Kārtikeya. आपीडः an epithet of Siva. -अभासः 'false moon', an appearance in the sky resembling the real moon. -आह्वयः camphor. -इष्टा a lotus plant, or a collection of lotuses, blossoming during the night. -उदयः moon-rise. -उपलः the moon-stone. -कांतः the moon-stone (supposed to ooze away under the influence of the moon); द्रवति च हिमरश्मादुद्गते चंद्रकांतः U. 6. 12; Si. 4. 53; Amaru 57; Bh. 1. 21; Māl. 1. 24. (-तः -त) the white water-lily blossoming during the night. (-तं) sandal-wood. -कला a digit of the moon; राहोश्चंद्रकलाः शिवाननचर्चि देवात्ममासाय मे Māl. 5. 28 कांत 1 a night. 2 moon-light. -कान्ति moon-light. (-नः) silver. -क्षयः the new-moon-day or the last day of a lunar month (अमा) when the moon is not visible. -गृहं the fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer. -गोलः the world of the moon, lunar sphere गोलिका moon light -ग्रह

an eclipse of the moon. -चंचला a small fish. -चूडः, -संलिः, -शेखरः, चूडामणिः epithets of Siva; खड्गपालकन चंद्रशेखरः Ku. 5. 58, 86; R. 8. 24. -दायाः (m. pl.) 'the wives of the moon', the 27 lunar mansions mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Dakṣha and married to the moon. -धुतिः sandalwood (-f.) moonlight. -चामनम्. m. camphor. -पादः a moonbeam; Me. 70; Mā. 3. 12. -चामा moonlight. -चाला 1 large cardamoms. 2 moonlight. -चिह्नः the sign for the nasal (ॐ). -भस्मन् n. camphor. -भामा N. of a river in the south. -भामः a sword; see चंद्रहास. -धूति n. silver. मणिः the moon-stone रेखा, -लेखा the digit or streak of the moon. -रेणुः a plagiarist. -लोकः the world of the moon. -लोहकः, -लोल्ले, -लोहकं Silver. -वंशः the lunar race of kings, the second great line of royal dynasties in India. -चंद्रन ०. moon faced. -व्रते a kind of vow or penance =चंद्रायण q. v. -शाला 1 a room on the top (of a house &c.); R. 13.40. 2. moonlight. -शालिका a room on the top of a house. -शिला the moon-stone; Bk 11. 15. -संज्ञः camphor -संभवः N. of Budha or Mercurry. (-वर) small cardamoms. -सालोक्यं attainment of the lunar heaven. -हन् n. an epithet of Rāhu. -हामः 1 a glittering sword. 2 the sword of Rāvaṇa; हे पाणयः किमिति वाङ्मय चंद्रहास B. R. 1. 56, 61. 3 N. of a king of Kerala, son of Sudhārmika. [He was born under the Mūla asterism and his left foot had a redundant toe; for this his father was killed by his enemies, and the boy was left an orphan in a state of destitution. After much exertion he was restored to his kingdom. He became a friend of Krishna and Arjuna when they came to the South in the course of their wanderings with the sacrificial horse].

चंद्रकः 1 moon. 2 The eye in a peacock's tail. 3 A fingernail. 4 A circle of the moon's shape (formed by a drop of oil thrown into water).

चंद्रकिर m. A peacock; Si. 3. 49. चंद्रमन् m. The moon; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकु-
चापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमहैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22.

चंद्रिका 1 Moonlight; इतः स्तुतिः का सलु चंद्रिकाया यद्विषमव्युत्पत्तीकरोति N. 3. 116; R. 19. 39; कामुकैः कुम्भीकैश्च पर-
हन्या चंद्रिका M. 4. 2 (At the end of comp.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated; अलंकारचंद्रिका, काव्यचंद्रिका; cf. कौमुदि. 3 Illumination. 4 A large cardamom. 5 The river Chandrabhāgā. 6 The Mallikā creeper. —COMP. —अंबुजं the white lotus opening at moonrise. -द्रावः

the moon-stone. पायिन् m. the Cha-kora bird.

चंद्रिलः 1 A barber. 2 An epithet of Siva.

चप् 1 P. (चपति) To console, soothe—II. 10 U. (चपति हे) To grind, pound, knead.

चपटः=चपट q. v.

चपल a. 1 Shaking, trembling, tremulous; कृत्वाभिमिः पवनचपलः शक्तिर्वा भिन्-
वृक्षः S. 1. 15; चपलावदाक्षी Ch. P. 8. 2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, wave-
ring; Sānti. 2. 11; चपलमति &c. 3 Frail, transient, momentary; नल्लोकीदृक्-
गतजलमतिविरलं तद्वर्ज्यविवननिश्चयचपलं Moha M. 5. 4 Quick, nimble, agile; (चपे) शैशवाच्चपलमवशोभन K. 11. 8. 5 Incon-
siderate, rash; cf. चपल. -लः 1 A fish. 2 Quicksilver. 3 The Chātaka bird. 4 Consumption. 5 A sort of perfume.

चपला 1 Lightning: कुचककुचमं चपला-
वृक्षं चिन्तितुमर्हति Gīt 7. 2 An un-
chaste or disloyal wife. 3 Spirituous
liquor. 4 Lakshmi, the goddess of
wealth. 5 The tongue. —COMP. जनः
a fickle or unsteady woman; Si.
9. 16.

चपेटः 1 The palm of the hand with
the fingers extended. 2 A blow
with the open hand.

चपेटा, चपेटिका A blow with open
hand; खड्गकोपाध्यायः शिष्याश्च चपेटिकां ददाति
Mbh.

चप् 1 P. (चपति, चान्) 1 To drink
sip, drink off; चवान नधु मावर्क Bk. 14.
94. 2 To eat. —WITH आ (आचामति)
1 To sip, drink off, lick; नचिमे हिममपि
यारि कारणेन Ki. 7. 34; Bv. 4. 38; U. 4.
1. 2 To lick up, dry or drink up,
absorb; आचामति स्वेदश्चामुह्यते हे R. 13.
20, 9. 68. चमत्करणं, चमत्कारः, चम-
त्कृतिः f. 1 Admiration, surprise 2
Show, spectacle. 3 Poetical charm,
that which constitutes the essence of
poetry; चमत्करकृतिपदं कविचैवम्या Bv. 3. 1.
तदेतस्या पाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारिणात् K. P. 1.

चमरः A kind of deer. रः -रं A
chowrie most usually made of the
tail of Chamara. -री The female
Chamara; यस्यायं कुकं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वति
बालव्यजनेश्वरः Ku. 1. 1, 48; Si. 4. 50.
Me. 53. —COMP. -पुच्छं the tail of a
Chamara used as a fan. (-च्छः)
a squirrel.

चमरिकः The Kovidāra tree.

चमसः -सं A vessel (can, ladle &c.)
used at sacrifices for drinking the
Soma juice; Y. 1. 183 (also चमरी).

चम् f. 1 An army (in general).
पद्मिनी पांडुप्रधानाचार्य महती चम् Bg. 1. 3;
वासवीनां चम्पते Me. 43; गजवती अरतविहया
चम् R. 9. 10. 2 A division of an
army consisting of 729 elephants, as
many cars, 2187 horse, and 3645
foot. —COMP. -चरः a soldier

warrior. -नाथः-पः, -पतिः the leader
of an army, a general, commander
R. 13. 74. -हरः an epithet of Siva

चमुरा A kind of deer; चकामते चारु-
चमुरचमेषा Si. 1. 8.

चम् 10 U. (चमयति ते) To go, move.

चंपकः 1 A tree bearing yellow,
fragrant flowers. 2 A kind of per-
fume. कं-A flower of this tree;
अद्यापि तां कस्यचंपकदामगोरीं Ch. P. 1.
—COMP. -माला 1 N. of a neck-orna-
ment worn by women. 2 a garland
of Champaka flowers. 3 kind of
metre (see App.). -रंभः a species
of plantain.

चंपकालुः The jack or breadfruit
tree.

चंपकावती, चंपा, चंपावती N. of an
ancient city on the Ganges, capital
of the Angas and identified with
the modern Bhagalpura.

चंपालुः=चंपकालु q. v.

चम्पू f. A kind of elaborate and
highly artificial composition in which
the same subject is continued
through alterations in prose and
verse; गद्यपद्यमयं काव्यं चम्पूरित्यभिधीयते S.
D. 569; for instance भोजचम्पू, नलचम्पू,
भारतचम्पू &c.

चम् 1 A. (चयने) To go to or to-
wards, move.

चयः 1 An assemblage, collection,
multitude, heap, mass, चयस्त्रिषांमिश्र-
धारितं दुरा Si. 1. 3; दुरां चयः U. 2. 9 a
lump of clay; कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5 a
braid of hair; so चमरीचयः Si. 4. 60
कुसुमचय, तुषारचय. &c. 2 A mound of
earth raised to form the foundation
of a building. 3 A mound of earth
raised from the ditch of a fort. 4 A
rampart. 5 The gate of a fort. 6 A
seat, stool. 7 A pile of buildings,
any edifice. 8 Stacked wood.

चयनं 1 The act of collecting (es-
pecially flowers &c.). 2 Pilling,
heaping.

चर 1 P. (चरति, चरित) 1 To walk,
move, go about, roam, wander; नटा
शंका हरिणशिखरी मंदमदं चरति S. 1. 15 (चर
may mean here 'to graze' also); इन्द्रि-
याणां हि चरता Bg. 2. 67; कण्वश्रेष्ठराजस्य राम-
स्यैव मनोरथाः R. 12. 59; Ms. 2. 23, 6.
68; R. 236; 9. 306; 10. 55. 2 To
practise, perform, observe; चरतः किल
वृद्धं तपः R. 8. 79; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 30.
3 To act, behave towards, conduct
oneself (oft. with loc of the person)
चरतीनां च कामतः Ms. 5. 90; 9. 287;
आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु यश्चेत् Mb.; तस्यां त्वं साधु
नाचरः R. 1. 76 (where the root may
be also आचर्). 4 To graze; क्षुचिर्हि
चरतु शब्दं H. 3. 9. 5 To eat, consume.
6 To be engaged in, be busy with
7 to live, continue to be, continue in
any state —Ca- (चरसति) 1 To

cause to move or go. 2 To send, direct, move. 3 To drive away. 4 To cause to perform or practice. 5 To cause to copulate. WITH अति 1 to transgress, violate, disobey. 2 To offend. -अनु to follow. -अन्वा to imitate, follow. -अप 1 to transgress, offend. 2. to disregard. -अभि 1 to offend, trespass. 2 to be faithless to (as a husband), betray; Ms. 5. 162; 9. 102. 3 to conjure, charm; तथैवमिच्छन्ति Y. 1. 295; 3. 289. -आ 1 to act, practise, do, perform; तपस्विन्यास्वित्तयमाचरति S. 1. 25; तं च तस्येष्टमाचरे V. 5. 20; R. 1. 89; Ms. 5. 156; न चाप्याचरितः पूर्वैर्यः Mb. 2 to act or behave towards, treat; दुःखनिवाचेत् शिष्यं Sk.; पुनं मित्रवदाचरेत् Chan. 11. 3 to wander, roam over or about. 4 to resort to, follow; R. 4. 44. -उद् 1 to go upwards; rise, -issue or go forth; St. 17. 52. 2 to rise, appear forth, rise (as a voice); उच्चचार निनद्गोस मसि तस्याः R. 9. 73; 15. 46; 16. 87; कोलाहलमनिनद्गोस K. 27. 3 to utter, pronounce; शब्द उच्चरति एव मानवात् R. 11. 73. 4 to empty the body by evacuations, void one's excrement; तिरस्कृत्योच्चरेत्काष्ठलोपप्रमुणादिना Ms. 4. 49. 5 (Used in the Atm.) (a) to transgress; stray or deviate from; Bk. 8. 31. (b) to rise upto, ascend; N. 5. 48. (-Caus). to cause to utter, pronounce. -उप 1 to serve, attend, wait upon; गिरिशङ्खचचार इत्यहं सा सुकेशो Ku. 1. 60; समग्रपर मजे सुविद्यं चाप्रियं च Mk. 1. 31; R. 5. 62; Ms. 3. 193. 2 to attend on (as a patient), treat (medically), nurse. 3 to act or deal towards. 4 to approach. -दुस् 1 to cheat, deceive. -परि 1 to go or walk about. 2 to serve, wait or attend upon; Ms. 2. 248; Bh. 3. 40. 3 to take care of, nurse, tend. -प्र 1 to walk about, stalk forth. 2 to spread, be prevalent or current. 3 to prevail (as a custom). 4 to set about (anything), proceed; to work; Ms. 9. 284. (-Caus). to cause to wander about. -वि 1 to wander about, roam over; R. 2. 8; Me. 115. 2 to do, perform, practise. 3 to act, deal, behave. (-Caus.) 1 to think, reflect for meditate upon. 2 to discuss, debate; R. 14. 46. 3 to calculate, estimate, take into account consider; परेशमानसश्चैव यो विचार्यं बलाबलं Pt. 3; सुविचार्यं यत्कुरुते H. 1. 22. -व्यभि 1 to go astray, deviate from, 2 to transgress against, be faithless to. 3 to act crookedly. -सं (Atm. when used with the instrumental of a conveyance) 1 to move, walk, go, pass, walk about; यानैः समचरन्तान् Bk. 8. 32; क्वचित्तथा संचरति

हरणां R. 13. 19; N. 6. 57; संचरतां वनात् Ku. 1. 6. 2 to practise, perform. 3 to pass over, be transferred to. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to go about, lead, conduct; S. 5. 5. 2 to cause to spread, circulate. 3 to transmit, communicate, pass over, deliver over to (as a disease &c.). 4 to turn out to graze.

चर a. (री.) 1 Moving, going, walking (at the end of comp.). 2 Trembling, shaking. 2 Moveable; see चराचर below Ms. 3. 201; Bg. 13. 15. 4 Animate; Ms. 5. 29; 7. 15. 3 (Used as an affix) formerly, late; आद्यचर 'one who was formerly rich'; so देवचर, अयापकचर late teacher &c. -रः 1 A spy. 2 A wag-tail. 3 A game played with dice and men. 4 A cowrie. 5 The planet Mars. 6 (Hence) Tuesday. -Comp. -अचर a. moveable and immoveable; चराचराणां भूतानां कुक्षिपराता यतः Ku. 6. 67; 2. 5; Bg. 11. 43. (-र) 1 the aggregate of all created things, the world; Ms. 1. 57, 63; 3. 75; Bg. 11. 7; 9. 10. 2 the sky, the atmosphere. -द्रव्यं a moveable thing. -मूर्तिः an idol which is carried about in procession.

-चरकः 1 A spy. 2 A wandering mendicant, a vagrant.

चरदः The wag-tail.

चरणः -णं 1 A foot; विरासि चरण एव न्यस्तते वार्येन Ve. 3. 38; जात्या काममव्योसि चरणं त्विदमुत 39. 2 A support, pillar, prop. 3 The root of a tree. 4 The single line of a stanza. 5 A quarter. 6 A school or branch of any of the Vedas. 7 A race. -णं 1 Moving, roaming, wandering. 2 Performance, practising; Ms. 6. 76. 3 Conduct of life, behaviour (moral). 4 Accomplishment. 5 Eating, consuming. -Comp. -अमुतं -उत्कं water in which the feet of a (revered) Brāhmaṇa or spiritual guide have been washed. -अरविंदं, -कमलं -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -आधुधः a cock. -आसक्तं दन्तं trampling, treading under foot. -ग्रंथिः m. -पर्वत्त n. the ankle. -न्यासः a footstep. -पः a tree. -पतनं falling down or prostration (at the feet of another); Amaru. 17. -पतित a. prostrate at the feet; Me. 105. -सुधुपा, -सेवा 1 prostration. 2 service, devotion.

चरम a. 1 Last, ultimate, final; चरम क्रिया 'the final or funeral ceremony'. 2 Posterior, back; पृष्ठं तु चरमं ततोः Ak. 3 Old (as age). 4 Outermost. 5 Western, west. 6 Lowest, least. -सं ind. At last; at the end. -Comp. -अचलः -अदिः, -हमाभूत् m. the western mountain

behind which the sun and moon are supposed to set. -अवस्था the last state (old age). -कालः the hour of death.

चरिः An animal.

चरित pp. 1 Wandered or roamed over, gone. 2 Performed, practised. 3 Attained. 4 Known. 5 Offered -तं 1 Going, moving, course. Acting, doing, practice, behaviour, acts, deeds; उदात्तचरितानां H. 1. 70; सर्वं ललस्य चरितं मया कुरुते 1. 81. 3 Life, biography, adventures, history, story; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्रगीतं प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 2; 80 दशकुमारचरितं &c. -Comp. -अर्थ a. 1 that has accomplished its end or desired object, successful; रामराजयोः दुर्द्ध चरितार्थमिवावत् R. 12. 87; 10. 36; 2. 17. Ki. 13. 62. 2 satisfied, contented. 3 effected, accomplished.

चरित्रं 1 Behaviour, habit, conduct, practice, acts, deeds, 2 performance, observance. 3 History, life, biography, account, adventure. 4 Nature, disposition. 5 Duty, established or instituted observance; Ms. 2. 20. 9. 7.

चरिण्यु a. Moveable, active, wandering about; Ms. 1. 56.

चरुः An oblation of rice, barley and pulse boiled for presentation to the gods and the manes; R. 10. 52, 54. 56. -Comp. -स्थाली a vessel for boiling rice &c. for presentation to the gods and the manes.

चर्च I. 10 U. (चर्चयति-ते, चर्चित). To read, read carefully, peruse, study. -II. 6 P. (चर्चति, चर्चित) 1 To abuse, condemn, censure, menace. 2 To discuss, consider.

चर्चनं 1 Studying, repetition, reading repeatedly. 2 Smearing the body with unguents.

चर्चिका, चर्चरी 1 A kind of song. 2 Striking the hands to beat time (in music). 3 The recitation of scholars. 4 Festive sport, festive cries or merriment. 5 A festival. 6 Flattery. 7 Curled hair.

चर्चा, चर्चिका 1 Repetition, recitation, study, repeated reading. 2 Discussion, inquiry, investigation. 3 Reflection. 4 Smearing the body with unguents; अंगचर्चामरचयं K. 167; अक्षिचर्चा विष्णु Gīt. 9.

चर्चिक्यं 1 Anointing the body. 2 An unguent.

चर्चित p. p. 1 Anointed, smeared perfumed, scented &c.; चर्चयित-नीलकलेवरीपवित्रसन्तमाली Gīt. 1; Rs. 2. 21. 2 Discussed, considered, investigated.

चर्पटः The open palm of the hand with the fingers extended, cf. चपेट

चर्पटी A thin cake or biscuit of flour (विश्वकर्म).

चर्मदः A kind of cucumber.

चर्मदो 1 Noise of merriment. 2 Cucumber.

चर्म A shield.

चर्मपथी N. of a river flowing into the Ganges, the modern Chambal.

चर्मन् n. 1 Skin (of the body). 2 Leather, hide; Ms. 2. 41, 174. 3

The sense of touch. 4 A shield; Si. 1b 21. -COMP. -अभस् n. lymph.

-अवकर्तन् working in leather. -अवकर्तिन्, अवकर्तु m. a shoe-maker.

-कारः, कारिन् m. a shoe-maker, currier. -कीलः -लं a wart. -चित्रकं white leprosy. -जं 1 hair. 2 blood. -तरंगः

a wrinkle. -दंडः, नालिका a whip. -धूमः, धूयः the Bhúrja tree. -पट्टिका

a flat piece of leather for playing upon with dice. -पत्रा a bat, the small house-bat. -पादुका a leather shoe. -प्रसेविका a shoe-maker's awl.

-प्रसेवकः, प्रसेविका a bellows. -बंधः a leather band or strap. -मुंडा an epithet of Durgā. -पट्टिः f. a whip.

-वसनः 'clad in skin,' N. of Siva. -वाद्यं a drum, tabor &c. -संभवा large cardamoms. -सारः lymph, serum.

चर्ममय a. Leathern.

चर्मसः, -चर्मारः A shoe-maker, a worker in leather, currier.

चर्मिक a. Armed with a shield.

चर्मिन् a. (जी. f.) 1 Armed with a shield. 2 Leathern. -m. 1 A soldier armed with a shield. 2 Plantain. 3

The Bhúrja tree.

चर्या 1 Going about, moving, walking about. 2 Course, motion; as in राहुचर्या. 3 Behaviour, conduct, deportment. 4 Practice, performance, observance; Ms. 1. 111; प्रतचर्या, तपश्चर्या 5 Regular performance of all rites or customs. 6 Eating. 7

A custom, usage; Ms. 6. 32.

चर्च 1 P., 10 U. (चर्चति, चर्चयति-ते, चर्चन्ति) 1 To chew, chop, eat, browse, bite; लांघुलं गाढतरं चर्वितुमाव्ययान् Pt. 4; यस्मैतच्च न कुक्षुरैरहरहर्जपांतरं चर्चते Mk. 2. 11.

2 To suck up. 3 To relish, taste.

चर्वणं, -ण 1 Chewing, eating. 2 Sipping. 3 (Fig.) Tasting, relishing, enjoying; प्रमाणं चर्वणं वाच स्वादिने विदुषां मतं S. D. 57; (com.) चर्वणा आ-स्वादनं तच्च स्वादः काव्यार्थसंभवादास्मान्दससुद्रव इत्युक्तप्रकारं; so also; निश्चया चर्वणस्यास्य निश्चयिरूपचारतः 58.

चर्वा A blow with the flat of the hand (said to be also चर्वन् m.)

चर्वितु pp. 1 Chewed, bitten, eaten. 2 Tasted. -COMP. -चर्वणं (lit.) chewing the chewed; (fig.) tautology, useless repetition. -पात्रं a spitting pot.

चल 1 P. (चलति, rarely चलते, चलित्) 1 To shake, tremble. throb. palpi-

tate, stir; डिवाङ्मलः क्षणं धृजाः Bk. 14. 40; सप्लोद्विवाचालीत् 15. 24; 6. 84. 2

(a) To go, move on, walk, stir or move (from one's place); पदात्यदनपि चलितुं न शक्नोति Pt. 4; चलत्येकेन पादेन विद्वत्येकेन बुद्धिमान् Chān, 32; चचाल बाला सनमिलवल्कला Ku. 5. 84; Mk. 1. 56.

(b) To proceed (on one's way), depart, set out, start off; चेतुश्चारपरिवहाः Ku. 6. 93. 3 To be affected, to be disturbed, confused or disordered (as mind), be agitated or perturbed; हुनेरपि यदसत्यं दर्शनाच्चलते मनः Pt. 1. 400; लोभेन बुद्धिश्चलति H. 1. 140. 4 To deviate or swerve (with abl.); चलति नवान्न जिगीषतां हि चेतनः Ki. 10. 29; to fall off, leave; Ms. 7. 15; Y. 1. 360.

-Caus. (च-चा-लयति, चालित, चालित 1 To cause to move, shake, stir 2 To drive away, remove or expel from. 3 To lead away from. 4 To cherish, foster (चालयति only). -WITH उद् 1 to start, set out; स्थितः स्थितामुच्चलितः प्रयातां R. 2. 6; उच्चचाल बलमिस्त्रो दशी 11. 51; नगरायोच्चलं Dk. 2 to go away, move from, or leave one's place; स्थानाद्मुच्चलन्पि S. 1. 29; पुष्योच्चलितपदपद्मे R. 12. 27. -त्र 1 to shake, move, tremble; Bh. 2. 4. 2 to go; walk, move on, set out, start off. 3 to be affected, disturbed or agitated. 4 to swerve, deviate. -त्रि 1 to shake, move; पतति पतले विचलति पत्रे शक्तिमन्वदुष्यान् Gīt. 5. 2 to go, proceed, set out. 3 to be agitated or disturbed, be rough (as the sea); चचालीर्द्धमसां पतिः Bk. 15. 70. 4 to deviate, swerve; Y. 1. 358. -II. 6 P. (चलति, चलित्) To sport, play, frolic about.

चल a 1 (a) Moving, trembling, shaking, tremulous, rolling (as eyes &c.); चलपाणां दृष्टिं सुशसि S. 1. 24; चल-कारुण्यैरुत्तरमात्ययुक्ते R. 3. 28. waving; Bh. 1. 6. (b) Moveable; (opp. स्थिर), moving; चले लक्ष्ये S. 2. 5. 2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, loose, unfixed; दृष्टिस्तास्वनावस्थितं दृष्ट्वा न खलु प्रेम चलं मृदुलमे Ku. 4. 28; प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाश्रितेषु 3. 1; 3 Frail, transitory, perishable; चला लक्ष्मीश्चलाः प्राणाश्चल जीवितशौचं. 4 Confused.

-लः 1 Trembling, shaking, agitation. 2 Wind. 3 Quicksilver. -ला 1 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. 2 A kind of perfume. -COMP. -अचल a. 1 moveable and immovable. 2 fickle, unsteady, very transitory (=अतिचल); चलाचले च संसरि धर्म एको हि निश्चलः Bh. 3. 128; लक्ष्मीमिव चलाचलो Ki. 11. 30. (चलाचला=चचला Malli.) N. 1. 60. (-लः) a crow. -अंतकः rheumatism. -आत्मन् a. inconstant, fickle-minded. -इंद्रिय a. 1 sensitive. 2 sensual. -इषुः one whose arrow flies unsteadily or misses the mark, a bad archer. -कर्णः the true distance

of a planet from the earth. -चकुः the Chakora bird. -चित्त a. fickle-minded. -वलः. -पत्रः the Asvattha tree.

चलन a. Moving, tremulous, trembling, shaking. -नः 1 A foot. 2 A deer. -नं 1 Trembling, shaking or shaking motion; चलनात्मकं कर्म T. S., हस्तं, जातुं &c. तरलदृग्गंचलनमनोहरवदन-जनितरतिरामं Gīt. 11. 2 Roaming, wandering. -नी 1 A short petticoat worn by common women. 2 The rope for tying an elephant.

चलनकं A short petticoat worn by low women.

चलिः A cover, wrapper.

चलित p. p. 1 Shaken, moved, stirred, agitated. 2 Gone, departed, एवमुक्त्वा स चलितः. 3 Attained. 4 Known, understood; (see चट्). -न 1 Shaking, moving. 2 Going, walking. 3 A kind of dance; चलिन नाम नाट्यमंतरेण M. 1.

चलुः A mouthful (of water).

चलुकः 1 Water taken up in the hollowed palm for rinsing the mouth. 2 A handful or mouthful (of water), cf. डलुक.

चर् I. 1. U. (चर्चति-ते) To eat. II 1. P. (चर्चति) To kill, injure, hurt.

चषकः -कं A vessel used for drinking spirits, a goblet, a wine-glass, च्युतेः शिरश्चैश्चषकोत्तरे R. 7. 49; मुखे लाल-क्लिन्नं पिबति चषकं सासवनिव Sānti. 1. 29; Ki. 9. 56, 57. -कं 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. 2 Honey.

चषति 1 Eating. 2 Killing. 3 Decay, infirmity, decline.

चषालः A wooden ring on the top of a sacrificial post. 2 A hive.

चट् 1 P., 10 U. (चहति चहयति ते) 1 To be wicked. 2 To cheat, deceive. 3 To be proud or haughty.

चाकचक्ष Brilliancy, lustre.

चाक a. (क्री. f.) 1 Carried on with the discus (as a battle). 2 Circular. 3 Relating to a wheel.

चाक्रिक a. (की. f.) see चाक above.

-कः 1 A potter. 2 An oil-maker, Y. 1. 165. (=तैलिक according to Mit., शाकटिक or cartman according to others). 3 A coachman, driver.

चाक्रिणः The son of a potter or oil-maker.

चाक्षुष a. (की. f.) 1 Depending on, or produced from, sight. 2 Belonging to the eye, visual, optical. 3 Visible, to be seen. -क्ष Knowledge dependent on vision. -COMP. -ज्ञानं ocular evidence or proof.

चांगः 1 Wood sorrel. 2 Whiteness or beauty of the teeth.

चांचल्यं 1 Unsteadiness, quick motion, rolling, tremour (as of the eyes &c.); Bv. 2. 60. 2 Fickleness. 3 Transitoriness.

चाद A ogue or cheat, one who wins the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive; Y. 1. 336; (चादः = अत्राकाः विश्वासं वे परधनमपहरति Mit.).

चादुः -दु n. 1 Pleasing or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery (especially of a lover to his sweetheart); प्रियः प्रियायाः प्रकरोति चादुः Rs. 6. 14; विरचितचादुश्चरन् चरणरचित-प्रणिपति Git. 11; Amaru. 83; Pt. 1. Sānti. 8. 14; Ch. P. 20; (the greater part of the 10th canto of गीतगोविंद consists of such coaxing). 2 Distinct or clear speech. -Comp. -उक्तिः f. flattering or coaxing language. -उल्लोल, -कार a. speaking agreeably or sweetly, flatterer; क्षिप्रयातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचादुकारः Me. 31. -पदु a. skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. -बहुः a jester, buffoon. -लोल a. elegantly tremulous, -ज्ञत a hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing; पदुचादु-शतेनुरुल्लं Git. 2; मज्झिमसुत्तु धीरं विलोकयति चादुशतिश्च भुंक्ते Bh. 2. 31.

चाणक्यः N. of a celebrated writer on civil policy; also known as विष्णुदत्त, कौटिल्य; see कौटिल्य.

चाणूरः A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Krishna was taken by Akrūra to Mathurā, Kamsa sent this redoubtable wrestler to fight with him; but in the duel which ensued, Krishna whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head.

चांडालः (की f.) An out-cast; see चंडालः; चांडालः किमर्थं द्विजातिर्यथा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 3. 239; 4. 29; Y. 1. 93.

चांडालिका = चंडालिका q. v.

चातकः (की f.) N. of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops; चक्षमा इव पतति चातकमुल्ले द्विजाः पयो-विद्वः Bh. 2. 121; see 2. 51 and R. 5. 17 -Comp. -आनन्दनः 1 the rainy season. 2 a cloud.

चातनं 1 Removing. 2 Injuring.

चातुर a. (री f.) 1 Relating to four. 2 Clever, able, shrewd. 3 Speaking well, flattering. 4 Visible, perceptible. -रं A fourwheeled carriage. -री Skill, dexterity, ability; तद्वत्चातुरीतुरी N. 1. 12.

चातुरक्षं Four casts in playing at dice. -क्षः A small round pillow.

चातुरार्थकः (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

चातुराश्रमिक a. (की f.), चातुराश्रमिक a. (गी f.) Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmana; see आश्रम.

चातुराश्रम्य The four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmana; see आश्रम

चातुरिक चातुथक, चातुथिक a. (का f.) 1 Quartan, occurring every fourth day. -कः A quartan ague.

चातुर्थार्थिक a. (की f.) Belonging to the fourth day.

चातुर्दश A demon (Sk.).

चातुर्दशिकः One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of अनुव्याय q. v.)

चातुर्मासक a. (सिका f.) One who performs the Chāturmāsya sacrifice.

चातुर्मास्यं N. of a sacrifice performed every four months; i. e. at the beginning of कार्तिक, फाल्गुन and आषाढ.

चातुर्य 1 Skill, cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. 2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; युचातुर्यं Bh. 1. 3.

चातुर्यर्ण्य 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवं समासिकं धर्मं चातुर्यर्ण्यं ब्रवीन्मनुः Ms. 10. 62; Rg. 6. 13. 2 The duties of these four castes.

चातुर्यविधं Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

चात्वालः 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. 2 Kusa grass (द्रव्यं).

चांदनिक a. (की f.) 1 Made of or derived from sandal. 2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

चांद्र a. (त्री f.) Relating to the moon, lunar; शुक्रकाश्यानुगां विप्रज्ञांद्रीमभिनमः क्रिं Si. 2. 2. -द्रः 1 A lunar month. 2 The bright fortnight (शुक्लपक्ष). 3 The moon-stone. -द्रं 1 The vow called चांद्रायण q. v. 2 Fresh ginger. The lunar mansion called शुक्लार्ध. -त्री Moonlight. -Comp. -भागा the river Chandrabhāgā. -मासः a lunar month. -व्रतिकाः one who observes the चांद्रायण vow.

चांद्रकं Dried ginger.

चांद्रमस a. (सी f.) Relating to the moon, lunar; लब्धोद्गा चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25. चंद्रं पता पश्यन्नात्र भुंक्ते पद्माश्रिता चांद्रमसीमभिक्षां 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25. -सं The constellation शुक्रशिरः.

चांद्रमसायनः, -निः The planet Mercury.

चांद्रायण A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age (the period of its waxing and waning); (in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight); of Y. 3. 324 et seq., and Ms. 11. 217.

चांद्रायणिक a. (की f.) 1 One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

चापं 1 A bow; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधरा को Ye 3 5 २० चाप

पण vth a bow n hand 2 The rain-bow. 3 (In geom.) An arc of a circle. 4 The sign of the zodiac called Sagittarius.

चापलं, -ल्यं 1 Quick motion, swiftness. 2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness; Ki. 2. 41. 3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act; विश्व चापलं U. 4; तद्गुणैः कर्णमगल चापलाय प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9; स्वचित्तुत्तुतिरिच चापलेभ्यो निवारणीया K. 101. 4 Restiveness (as of a horse); पुनः पुनः सूतनिषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42.

चामरः, -रं (also -रा -री sometimes) 1 A chowrie or bushy tail of the Chamara (Bos Grunniens) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty (and sometimes used as a sort of streamer on the heads of horses); व्याधुयंते निचुल-तरुनिर्मजरीचामराणि V. 4. 4. अदेयमासीत् जय-नेत्रं धृपतेः शशिधर्मं हस्तमुने च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ku. 7. 42; H. 2. 29; Ms. 35; चित्रमस्त-मियाचलं हयशिरस्यायामवचामरं V. 1. 4; S. 1. 8. -Comp. -ग्राहः -ग्राहिन् m. a person who carries a chowrie. -ग्राहिणी a waiting girl who carries in her hand a chowrie and waves it over the head of a king &c.; पृष्ठे लीलावलयरणिं चामरग्राहिणीनां Bh. 3. 61. -पुष्पकः 1 the betel-nut tree. 2 the Ketaka plant. 3 the mango tree.

चामरिन् m. A horse.

चामीकरं 1 Gold; तप्तचामीकरमदः V. 1. 14; R. 7. 5; Si. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 49. 2 The Dhattūra plant. -Comp. -परुष a. like gold.

चाहंदा A terrific form of Durgā, Māl. 5. 25.

चापिला The river Champā, (perhaps the modern Chambal).

चापेयः 1 The Champaka tree. 2 The Nāgakesara tree. -यं 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. 2 Gold. 3 The Dhattūra plant; (m. also in the last two senses).

चाय 1 U. (चायति-ते) 1 To observe, discern, see; Si. 12. 51. 2 To worship.

चारः 1 Going, walking, gait, wandering about; संडलचारशीघ्रः V. 5. 2; क्रीडाविले यदि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गेरी Me. 60. walk on foot. 2 Motion, course, progression; संगलचारः सनिचार &c. 3 A spy, scout, secret, emissary, Ms. 7. 184; 9. 261; see चारचक्षुर् be low. 4 Performing, practising 5 A prison. 6 A bond, fetter. -रं An artificial poison. -Comp. -अंतर्हित a spy. ईक्षणः -अक्षुस् m. 'using spies as eyes', a king - (or a statesman) who employs spies and sees through their medium; चारचक्षुर्हीनपतिः Ms. 9. 255 of. Kāmandaka; गावः पश्यति गैश्च येन पश्यति च द्विजा चारं पश्यति राजान

श्रद्धाशामिने जनाः ॥ also Rām:—यस्मात्तस्यैति दूरस्थाः सर्वानथांकराणि । चरिण नस्मादुच्यते राजानश्चरचसुतः -चण, -चंचु a. graceful in gait, of graceful carriage. -पथः a place where two roads meet. -भट्टः a valorous warrior. -वायुः summer-air, zephyr.

चारकः 1 A spy. 2 A herdsman. 3 A leader, driver. 4 An associate. 5 A groom, cavalier. 6 A prison; निगदितचरणा चारके विरोद्ध्या Dk. 32.

चारणः 1 A wanderer, a pilgrim. 2 A wandering actor, or singer, a dancer, mimic, bard; Ms. 12. -4. 3 A celestial singer, heavenly chorister; S. 2. 14. 4 A reader of scripture. 5 A spy.

चारिका A female attendant.

चारितार्थः Attainment of an object, successfulness.

चारित्र्यं (also written चारित्र्यं) 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of acting. 2 Good name or character, reputation, probity, uprightness, good conduct; अतुल्यं तामिवास्मि चारित्र्यं ज्ञानं Mk. 3. 26, 25; चारित्र्यविहीन आहवेति च दुर्गती भवति 1. 43. 3 Chastity, purity of life (of women). 4 Disposition, temperament. 5 Peculiar observance or practice. 6 Hereditary observance. -COMP. कवच a. cased in the armour of chastity.

चार a. (रु or री f.) 1 Agreeable, welcome, beloved, esteemed, dear (with dat. or loc.); वरुणाय or वरुणे चारः 2 Pleasing, lovely, beautiful, elegant, pretty; प्रिये चारुशीले शुचं मयि मानमनिदानं Gīt. 10; सर्वं प्रिये चारुतरं वसन्ते Rs. 6. 2; चरुसितं चारुचद्रुचर्मणा Si. 1. 8; 4. 49. -रुः An epithet of Brihaspati. -रु n. Saffron. -COMP. -अंगी a beautifully formed woman. -दोण a. handsome-nosed. -दर्शन a. good-looking, lovely. -यारा Saehi, Indra's wife. -नेत्र, लोचन a. having beautiful eyes. (-त्रः, -नः) a deer. -फला a vine, grape. -लोचन a woman with lovely eyes. -वक्त्र a. having a beautiful face. -वर्धना a woman. -व्रता a female who fasts for a whole month. -शिला 1 a jewel, gem. 2 a beautiful slab of stone. -शील a. of a lovely disposition or character. -हासिन् a. sweet-smiling.

चास्त्रिकं 1 Perfuming the person, smearing with sandal &c. 2 An unguent.

चार्म a. (मी f.) 1 Leathern. 2 Covered with leather (as a car). 3 Shielded, provided with a shield.

चार्मण (मी f.) Covered with skin or leather. -ण A multitude of hides or shields.

चार्मिक a. (की f.) Made of leather; Ms. 289.

-चार्मिण A number of men armed with shields.

चार्वकः 1 N. of a sophistical philosopher (said to have been a pupil of Brihaspati), who propounded the grossest form of atheism or materialism (for a summary of the doctrines of Chārvāka, see Śūrya. S. 1.). 2 N. of Rākṣhaśa described in the Mahābhārata, as a friend of Duryodhana and an enemy of the Pāṇjavas. [When Yudhishtira entered Hastinapura in triumph, he assumed the form of a Brahmana and reviled him and the assembled Brahmanas, but he was soon detected, and the real Brahmanas, filled with fury, are said to have killed him on the spot. He also tried to deceive Yudhishtira at the end of the great war by telling him that Bhīma was slain by Duryodhana; see V. 6].

चार्वी 1 A beautiful woman. 2 Moonlight. 3 Intelligence. 4 Splendour, lustre, brilliancy. 5 Wife of Kubera.

चालः 1 The thatch or roof of a house. The blue jay. 3 Shaking, moving. 4 Being moveable.

चालकः A reative elephant.

चालनं 1 Causing to move, shaking, wagging (as a tail). 2 Causing to pass through a sieve, sifting. sieve. -नी A sieve, strainer.

चापः -सः The blue jay; Māl. 6. 5; Y. 1. 175.

चि 5 U. (चित्तेति, चिहुते, चित्; caus. चाययति, चापयति, also चययति, चपयति desid. चिर्वायति-चिकीयति) 1 To collect, gather, accumulate (said to govern two accusatives being a द्विकर्मक root, but this use is very rare in classical literature); वृक्षं इत्यपि चिन्वन्ती. 2 To pile or heap up, place in a line; पर्वतानि चिन्वन्ते महावैद्युतानि रोचनान् Bk. 15. 76. 3 To set, inlay, cover or fill with; see चित्. -pass. To bear fruit, grow, increase, thrive, prosper; चिन्वते चीयते चैव लता पुष्पफलदा Pt. 1. 222 bears fruit; चीयते बालिशस्यापि संक्षेपपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3; राजहंस तव सेवमुद्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P. 10. -WITH अप् to diminish, loss, be deprived of; chiefly in pass. (-pass.) 1 to decrease, diminish, become less; राजहंस तव सेवमुद्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P. 10. 2 to be reduced in bulk, waste away. -अप् 1 to accumulate, heap up. 2 to fill or cover with, cover over; Bk. 17: 69; 14. 46-47. -उद् to gather, collect; Bk. 3. 38. -उप् to add to, increase; उपचिन्वन्ती तन्वी प्रवह परिमरः Ku. 6. 25. (-pass.) to grow, increase; अक्षयः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2; Bk. 6. 33; Si. 4. 10. -नि to cover or fill with, strew, over-spread (chiefly in p-p). -निचिन्तं चय-

येन चार्दः Ghaṭ. 1; शकुन्तलाविवर्धितं विभ्रज्ज दानं डले S. 7. 11; Bk. 10. 4. -निस् to determine, resolve, ascertain. -परि 1 to practice. 2 to get, acquire (-pass.) to increase; R. 3. 24. -प्र 1 to gather, collect. 2 to add to, increase, develop. (-pass.) to grow, be developed; प्रचिन्वन्ती विद्या राज्ञा ना R. 3. 7. -वि 1 to gather, collect. 2 to search for, look out for; विचिन्तयेत् समन्तम् इन्द्रावतः Māl. 5. -विनिस् to determine, resolve, ascertain; विनिश्चय दम्पती न सुखमिति वा दुःखमिति वा U. 1. 35. -सं 1 to gather, collect, hoard; रक्षा-क्षेपद्वयमपि त्वयः प्रवहं संचिन्तानि S. 2. 14; R. 13. 2; Ms. 6. 15. 2 to arrange, put in order, put or place; Bk. 3. 35. -समुद् to collect, heap up.

चिकित्सकः A physician, doctor, उचिन्वन्ती चिकित्सका द्रव्यमुदाहरति M. 2, Bh. 1. 87; Y. 1. 162.

चिकित्सा Administering remedies or medicine, medical treatment, curing, healing.

चिकिलः Mud, a slough, bog, mire.

चिकीर्षा Desire of doing (anything), will, wish, desire.

चिकीर्षित a. Wished, desired, purposed. -ते Design, intention, purpose.

चिकीर्षु a. Desirous of doing anything, desirous for; Bg. 1. 23; 3. 25.

चिकुर a. 1 Moving, tremulous, fickle, unsteady. 2 Inconsiderate, rash. -रः 1 The hair of the head, मनश्चिरे चिकुरे कुरु मानद... कुतमानि Gīt. 12. 80 वनचरश्चिरे रचयति चिकुरे तरलिततण्डवाने 7. 2 A mountain. 3 A reptile, snake. -COMP. -उच्छयः, -कलापः -निकरः, -पक्षः, -पाशः, भारः, हस्तः a mass or tuft of hair; यस्याश्चौराश्चिकुरनिकरः कर्णद्वारे मरुः P. R. 1. 22.

चिकुरः The hair.

चिक्रः The musk-rat.

चिक्रण a. (या or नी f.) 1 Smooth, glossy. 2 Slippery. 3 Bland. 4 Unctuous, greasy; लघु परिचायतामेनो भावन् ना कस्यापि तपस्विन इष्टदीर्घचिक्रणशीर्षस्य हस्ते पतिष्याति S. 2. ७. The betel-nut tree. -ण A fruit of that tree, a betel-nut.

चिक्रणा-नी 1 The betel-nut tree 2 A betel-nut.

चिक्रसः Barley-meal.

चिक्रा-चिक्रण q. v.

चिकिरः A mouse.

चिक्रिदं Moisture, freshness.

चिक्रिदः A sort of gourd.

चिक्रिदाः (m. pl.) N. of a country and its people.

चिच्चा 1 The tamarind tree, or its fruit. 2 The Gunja plant.

चिद् 1 P., 10 U. (चेदति, चेतयति-ते) To send forth or out (as a servant.)

चित् 1 P. 10, A. (चेतति, चेतयते, चैतित) 1 To perceive see notice, observe,

नूनचेतनस्यं Bk. 17. 16; चित्तं राम-
लक्ष्मणं 14. 62; 15. 38; 2. 29. 2 To
know, understand, be aware or cons-
cious of; वैरिभ्याश्चमामात्मनं न चेतयते
Dk. 154 3 To regain consciousness.
4 To appear, shine.

चित् *f.* 1 Thought, perception.
2 Intelligence, intellect, understand-
ing; Bh. 2 1; 3 1. 3 The heart,
mind. 4 The soul, spirit, the anima-
ting principle of life. 5 Brahman.
-COMP. -आत्मन् *m.* 1 the thinking
principle or faculty. 2 pure intelli-
gence, the supreme spirit. -आत्मकं
consciousness. -आभासः the individ-
ual soul (जीव) (which still sticks to
worldly defilements). -उल्लासः glad-
dening the heart of spirit. -चनः the
supreme spirit or Brahman. -प्रवृत्तिः
f. reflection, thinking. -शक्तिः *f.*
mental power, intellectual capacity.
-स्वरूपं the supreme spirit. -*ind.* 1
A particle added to चि and its deri-
vatives (such as कद्, कथं, क, कदा, कुत्र,
कृत &c.) to impart to them an in-
definite sense; कुत्रचित् somewhere;
केचित् some &c. 2 The sound चित्.

चित् *p. p.* 1 Collected, piled up,
heaped, gathered. 2 Hoarded, accu-
mulated. 3 Got, acquired. 4 Cover-
ed with, full of; कृमिकुलचितं Bh. 2. 11.
5 Set or inlaid with. -तं A building.

चिता A funeral pile, pyre; कुरु
स्रगति तपदाश्च मे प्रणिपाताञ्जलिचितश्चितां Ku.
4 35; चिताधिरुहणं R. 8. 57; चिताभस्मन्
Ku. 5. 69. -COMP. -अग्निः the funeral
fire. -चूडकं a pyre.

चित् *f.* 1 Collecting, gathering.
2 A heap, multitude, quantity.
3 A layer, pile, stack. 4 A funeral
pile. 5 An oblong with quadrangular
sides. 6 The understanding.

चितिका 1 A pile, stack. 2 A
funeral pile. 3 A small chain (or
girdle) worn as an ornament round
the loins.

चित्त *a.* 1 Observed, perceived. 2
Considered, reflected or meditated
upon. 3 Resolved. 4 Intended,
wished, desired. -तं 1 Observing,
attending. 2 Thought, thinking,
attention, desire, intention, aim;
मच्चित्तः सततं भव Bg. 18. 57; अनेकचित्तविभ्रान्तं
16 16. 3 The mind; यदाही दुर्गारः प्रह-
रति मदश्चित्तकण्ठिः Sānti. 1. 22; so चलचित्त
and comps. below. 4 The heart
(considered as the seat of intellect).
5 Reason, intellect, reasoning faculty.
-COMP. -अनुवर्तिन् *a.* acting according
to one's will, humouring. -अपहारकः,
-अपहारिन् *a.* 'heart-stealing', attrac-
tive, captivating. -आभोगः attention
of the mind to its own feelings,
exclusive attachment to one thing
-आसक्त्य attachment, love. -उपेक्ष

pride, arrogance. -ऐक्य agreement,
unanimity. -उच्चतिः, समुच्चतिः *f.* 1
noble-mindedness. 2 pride, arro-
gance. -चरिन् *a.* acting according
to the will of another. -जः, -जन्मन्
m., -भूः-योनिः 1 love, passion. 2 Cupid,
the god of love; चित्तयोनिरभवयुक्तरवः
R. 19. 46; सोऽयं प्रसिद्धविभवः खलु चित्तजन्मा
Māl. 1. 20. -ज्ञा *a.* knowing the mind
of another. -ज्ञानाः loss of conscience.
-निवृत्तिः *f.* contentment, happiness.
-प्रसन्न *a.* composed, tranquil. (-नः)
tranquility of heart. -प्रसन्नता joy,
pleasure. -भेदः 1 difference of view.
2 inconsistency, inconstancy. -नीहः
infatuation of the mind. -विकारः
change of thought or feeling. -विक्षेपः
distraction of the mind. -विह्वलः,
विभ्रान्तः aberration, disturbance or
derangement of mind, madness, in-
sanity -विश्लेषः breach of friendship.
-वृत्तिः *f.* 1 disposition or state of the
mind, inclination, feeling; एवमात्माभि-
प्रायसंभावितेष्टजनचित्तवृत्तिः शरीरयिता विद्वज्यते S.
2. 2 inward purpose, emotion. 3 (in
Yoga phil.) inward working of the
mind, mental vision; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः
Yoga. S. -वेदना affliction, anxiety.
-वैकल्यं bewilderment of the mind,
distraction. -हारिन् *a.* fascinating,
attractive, agreeable.

चित्तवत् *a.* 1 Reasonable, endowed
with reason. 2 Kindhearted, amiable.

चित्तं The place at which a corpse
is burnt. -स्या 1 A funeral pile. 2
Piling up, building (as an altar).

चित्र *a.* 1 Bright, clear. 2 Varie-
gated, spotted, diversified. 3 Inter-
esting, agreeable; Māl. 1. 4. 4 Vari-
ous, different, manifold; Pt. 1. 136;
Ms. 9. 248; Y. 1. 288. 5 Surprising,
wonderful, strange. -त्रः 1 The
variegated colour. 2 The Asoka
tree. -त्रं 1 A picture, painting,
delineation; चित्रे निवेद्य परिकल्पितस्त्वयोगः
S. 2. 9; पुनरपि चित्रिकृता कान्ता S. 6. 20,
13, 21 &c. 2 A brilliant ornament
or ornament. 3 An extraordinary
appearance, wonder. 4 A sectarian
mark on the forehead. 5 Heaven,
sky. 6 A spot. 7 The white or
spotted leprosy. 8 (In Rhet.) The
last of the three main divisions of
Kāvya (poetry.) (It is of two
kinds शब्दचित्र and अर्थ-वाच्य-चित्र, and
the poetical charm lies mainly in
the use of figures of speech, depen-
dent on the sound or sense of words.
Mammata thus defines it:—शब्दचित्रं
वाच्यचित्रमर्थगम्यं त्वरं स्मृतं K. P. 1). As
an instance of शब्दचित्र may be cited
the following verse from R. G.:—
मित्राधिपुत्रेनायं त्रयीशास्त्रवशात् । गोत्रागिरीश्वरैरायं
गोत्रैरेते नमो नमः ॥—त्रं *ind.* Oh! how
strange what a wonder चित्रं वदति

नाम व्याकरणमध्येष्यते Sk. -COMP. -अक्षी,
-नेत्रा, -लोचना a kind of bird com-
monly called Sārika. -अंग *a.* striped,
having a spotted body. (-गं) verm-
ilion. -अर्कं rice dressed with coloured
condiments; Y. 1. 304. -अपूपः a kind
of cake. अपूर्ति *a.* committed to a
picture, painted आरंभ *a.* painted,
R. 2. 31; Ku. 3. 42. -आकृतिः *f.* a
painted resemblance, portrait. -आयस
steel -आरंभः a painted scene, out-
line of a picture; V. 1. 4 उक्तिः *f.*
1 agreeable or eloquent discourse,
जयति ते पंचमनादमित्राचोक्तिरुदंभीविषण्णेषु
Vikr. 1. 10. 2 a voice from heaven
3 a surprising tale. -ओदनः boiled
rice coloured with turmeric &c. -कट्ट
a pigeon. -कथालापः telling agreeable
or charming stories. -कंबलः 1 painted
cloth used as an elephant's housing.
2 a variegated carpet. -करः 1 a
painter. 2 an actor. -कर्मन् *n.* 1 an
extraordinary act. 2 ornamenting,
decorating. 3 a picture. 4 magic,
(-म.) 1 magician who works
wonders. 2 a painter. विद् *m.* 1 a
painter. 2 a magician. -कायः a tiger
in general. 2 a leopard or panther
-कारः 1 a painter. 2 N. of a mixed
tribe; (स्थपतेरपि गणिकया चित्रकारी व्यजायत
Parāśara). -कूटः N. of a hill and
district near Prayāga; R. 12. 15, 13.
47; U. 1. -कृत् *m.* a painter. -क्रिया
painting. -ग, -गत् *a.* painted. -गध
yellow orpiment. -गुप्तः one of the
beings in Yama's world recording
the vices and virtues of mankind,
Mu. 1. 20. -गृहं a painted room
-जल्पः a random or incoherent talk,
talk on various subjects. -त्वक् *m.*
the Bhūrja tree. -दंडकः the cotton-
plant. -दृष्ट *a.* painted, drawn in
a picture; Ku. 2. 24. -पक्षः the fran-
coline partridge. -पटः, -टः 1 a paint-
ing, a picture. 2 a coloured or che-
quered cloth. -पट *a.* 1 divided into
various parts. 2 full of graceful
expressions. -पादा the bird called
Sārikā. -पिच्छकः a peacock. -पंख
a kind of arrow. -पुटः a sparrow
-फलकं a tablet for painting, a picture
board. -वर्हः a peacock. -भानुः 1
fire. 2 the sun; (चित्रभासुर्विभासीति दिने
सो रात्रौ बह्नी K. P. 2. given as an
instance of one of the modes of
अंजन). 3 N. of Bhairava. 4 the Arka
plant. -मंडलः a kind of snake. -सुग
the spotted antelope. -नेखलः a pea-
cock. -योधिन् *m.* an epithet of
Arjuna. -रश्मः 1 the sun. 2 N. of a
king of the Gandharvas, one of the
sixteen sons of Kaśyapa by his wife
Muni; अत्र सुनेस्तनयश्चित्रसेनादीनां पंचदशानां
भातृगणानधिकौ युवौः षोडशश्चित्रशो नाभः समुद्रान्
K 136. V. 1 -लेख *a.* of beautiful
outlines, highly arched रुचिरवक्त्रकलापती

चित्रचित्रलेखे ग्रीको Gīt. 10. (-खा) N. of a friend and companion of Ushā, daughter of Bāpa. [When Ushā, related to her her dream, she suggested the idea of taking the portraits of all young princes in the neighbourhood; and on Ushā's recognising Aniruddha, Chitrakha, by means of her magical power, conveyed him to her palace].
 -लेखकः a painter. -लेखनिका a painter's brush. -विचित्र a. 1 variously coloured, variegated. 2 multiform. -विद्या the art of painting. -शाला a painter's studio. शिखिन् m. an epithet of the seven sages: -नरीचि, अंगिरस, अत्रि, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, कण्डु and वसिष्ठ. -जः an epithet of Brihaspati. -संस्थ a. painted. -हस्तः a particular position of the hands in fighting.

चित्रकः 1 A painter. 2 A tiger in general. 3 A small hunting leopard. 4 N. of a tree -कः A sectarian mark on the forehead.

चित्रल a. Variegated, spotted. -लः The variegated colour.

चित्रा N. of the fourteenth lunar mansion consisting of one star; दिन-निर्गमयोर्वर्गि चित्राचंद्रमसोर्वि R. 1. 46. -COMP -अदीरः, -ईशः the moon.

चित्रिकः The month called Chaitra. चित्रिणी N. for a woman 'endowed with various talents and excellences', one of the four divisions into which writers on erotical science class women: -पद्मिनी, चित्रिणी, शोभिनी and हस्तिनी or कर्त्तुणी. The Ratimanjari thus defines चित्रिणी: -भवति रतिरसज्ञा नति खर्वा न दीर्घा निलकुसुमसुताः स्निग्धनीलोत्पलाक्षी । वन-कटिनकुचाढ्या सुंदरी बद्धशीला सकलगुणविचित्रा चित्रिणी चित्रवक्त्रा ॥ 5.

चित्रित a. 1 Variegated, spotted. 2 Painted.

चित्रित्व a. (नी f.) 1 Wonderful. 2 Variegated.

चित्रियते Den. A. 1 To cause wonder, to be an object of wonder; वसुधैवकुतश्चास्मिन्नियते जीवलोकः Mv. 5; Bk. 17 64; 18. 23. 2 To wonder.

चिन्त 10 U (चिन्तयति-ते, चिन्ति) 1 To think, consider, reflect, ponder over; तच्छ्रुत्वा शिष्यकश्चित्तवामस Pt. 1; चिन्तय तावकि-नापदेशेन पुनराश्रमपदं गच्छामः S. 2. 2 To think of, have an idea of, bring before the mind; तस्मादेतत् (विचिं) न चिन्तयेत् H. 1; तस्मादश्वं कथं राजा मनसापि न चिन्तयेत् Ms. 8. 381, 4, 258; Pt. 1. 135; Ch. P. 1. 3 To mind, take care of, look to; R. 1. 64. 4 To call to mind, remember. 5 To find out, devise, discover, think out; कोऽप्युपायश्चिन्तयतां H. 1 6 To regard as, esteem. 7 To weigh, discriminate. 8 To discuss, treat of, consider. -WITH अद्भु to think over or about, call to mind.

ponder over; S. 2. 9; Bg. 8. 8. -परि 1 to think, consider, judge; त्वमेव तावच्चिन्तय स्वयं कदाचिदेतं यदि योगमर्हवः Ku. 5. 67; Bg. 10. 17. 2 to think of, remember, bring before the mind. 3 to devise, find out. -चि 1 to think, consider. 2 to think of, ponder over, call to mind; S. 4. 1. 3 to take into consideration, have regard to, regard; अस्मान्मादु विचिन्त्य संयमयतामुच्चैः कृत्स्नं चात्मनः S. 4. 16. 4 to intend, fix upon, determine. 5 to devise, find out, discover. -सं 1 to think, consider, reflect, think over; Y. 1. 359; Ch. P. 32. 2 to weigh (in the mind), discriminate.

चिन्तनं, -ना 1 Thinking, thinking of, having an idea of; मनसाऽनिरुद्धिचिन्तनं Ms. 12. 5. 2 Anxious thought.

चिन्ता 1 Thinking, thought. 2 Sad or sorrowful thought, care, anxiety; चिन्ताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5; so वीरचिन्तः 12. 3 Reflection, consideration. 4 (In Rhet.) Anxiety, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; चान्नं चिन्ता द्वितीयः श्रुत्यतत्त्वामतापकुटु S. D. 201. -COMP. -आकुल a. full of care, disturbed in mind, anxious. -कर्मन् n. anxiety. -पर a. thoughtful, anxious. -मणिः a fabulous gem supposed to yield to its possessor all desires, the philosopher's stone; काच-मूलेन विक्रीतो ह्येन चिन्तामणिर्मया Sānti. 1. 12; तदेकलुप्ये हृदि मेऽस्ति लब्धुं चिन्ता न चिन्तामणि-मयमवर्ध N. 3. 81, 1. 145. -वेहमन् n. a council-hall.

चिन्तिहो The tamarind tree.

चिन्तित a. 1 Thought, reflected. 2 Devised, found out.

चिन्तितः f. चिन्तिया Consideration, reflection, thought.

चिन्त्य pot. p. 1 To be considered or thought over. 2 To be discovered, to be devised or found out. 3 Requiring consideration, doubtful, questionable; यच्च कचिद्रुद्रालंकारस्ते उदाहृतं (यः कौमार्यः &c.) एतच्चिन्त्यं S. D. 1.

चिन्मय a. Consisting of pure intelligence, spiritual (as the supreme spirit). -सं 1 Pure intelligence. 2 The Supreme spirit.

चिपट a. Flat-nosed. -टः Rice or grain flattened.

चिपिः a. See चिपट. -COMP. -ग्रीव a. short-necked. -नासः, -नासिक a. flat-nosed.

चिपिटकः, चिपुटः Flattened rice.

चिड्ड (डु) कं The chin; चिडुकं मुद्राः सुशामि यावत् Bv. 2. 34; Y. 3. 98.

चिडिः A parrot.

चिर a. Long, lasting a long time, existing from a long time, old; चिर-विहः; चिरकालः; चिरविवं &c. -रं A long time. Note.—The singular of any of the oblique cases of चिर may be

used adverbially in the sense of 'long', 'for a long time', 'after a long time', 'long since', 'at last', 'finally', न चिरं पश्ये वसेत् Ms. 4. 60; ततः प्रजातां चिरमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35, 62, Amaru. 79; कियच्चिरमायुषः प्रविपतिं दास्यति S. 6; R. 5. 64; वीरसिन्धु ते लोभ्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 58; Ku. 5. 47; Amaru. 3; चिरा-स्तुतस्वर्गसंज्ञतां वदी R. 3. 26; 11. 63, 12. 67; चिरस्य वाच्यं न यतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15, चिरं कुर्यात् Sat. Br. -COMP. -आयुस् a long-lived. (-m.) a god. -आरोध a protracted siege, blockade. -उदय a. existing for a long time. -कार, -कारिक, -कारिन्, -क्रिय a. acting slowly, delaying, tarrying, dilatory. -कालः a long time. -कालिक, -कालीन a. of long standing, old, long-continued, chronic (as a disease). -जात a. born long ago, old. -जीविन् a. long-lived. (-m.) an epithet of seven persons who are considered to be 'deathless'; अथवायामा बलिघासि हनुमन् विभीषणः । कृपः परशुमन्त्रं संवेदे चिरजीविन ॥ -पाकिन् a ripening late. -पुष्पः the Bakula tree. -मित्रं an old friend. -मेहिन् m. an ass. -रात्रं a period of many nights, a long time. -उदित a. having lodged for a long time. -विप्रोषित a. long banished, a long sojourner. -सूता, -सूतिका a cow that has borne many calves. -सेवक an old servant. -स्थः, -स्थायिन्, -स्थित a. lasting, long-enduring, continuing, durable.

चिरजीव a. Long-lived. -वः An epithet of Kāma.

चिरदी, चिरिदी 1 A woman married or single who continues to reside after maturity in her father's house. 2 A young woman (in general).

चिरत्न a. (नी f.) Of long standing, old, ancient.

चिरंतन a. (नी f.) Of long standing, old, ancient; स्वहस्तद्वे सुनिवासनं सुनिश्चितं न स्तावदभिन्यवीविशत् Si. 1. 15; चिर-तनः सुहृद् &c.

चिरयति Den. P.; also चिरायते To delay, tarry; कथं चिरयति गंगाली Ve 1, किं चिरायितं भवता; संकेतके चिरयति प्रबरो विनोद Mk. 3. 3.

चिरिः A parrot.

चिरुः The shoulder-joint.

चिर्भट्टी A sort of cucumber.

चिल् 6. P. (चिलति) To put on clothes.

चिल्ली (मि) लिक्का 1 A kind of neck-lace. 2 A fire-fly. 3 Lighting.

चिह्न 1. P. (चिह्ति, चिह्ति) 1 To become loose, be slack or flacid. 2 To act wantonly, sport.

चिह्नः-ल्ला The (Bengal) kite. COMP. -आमः a petty thief, a pick-pocket.

चिह्निका चिह्ना A cricket, cf. चिह्निका.
चिबि: The chin.

चिह्नं 1 mark, spot, stamp, symbol, emblem, badge, symptom; यमिष्ठ दूष-चिह्ने R. 1. 44; 3. 55; संनिपातस्य चिह्नानि Pt. 1. 177. 2 A sign, indication; प्रसादचिह्नानि पुः कलानि R. 2. 22; प्रहर्षचिह्नं 2. 68. 3 A sign of the zodiac. 4 Aim, direction. -COMP. -कारिन् a. 1 marking, spotting. 2 striking, wounding, killing. 3 frightful, hideous.

चिह्नित a. 1 marked, signed, stamped, bearing the badges of an office; Y. 2. 86; 1. 318; दिवा चोद्यः कार्याई चिह्निता राजशासनैः Ms. 10. 55.; 2. 170. 2 Branded. 3 Known, designated.

चीत्कारः An onomatopoeic word, the cry of certain animals, particularly of the ass or elephant; स विषी-दति चीत्काराद्दर्शनस्ताडितो यथा H. 2. 31; वैनायक्यश्चिरे वै वदनविधुतयः पातु चीत्कारवत्यः Mā. 1. 1.

चनिः 1 N. of a country, the modern China. 2 A kind of deer. 3 A sort of cloth. -नः (m. pl.) The rulers or people of China. -नं 1 A banner. 2 A kind of bandage for the corners of the eyes. 3 Lead. -COMP. -अंशुकं, -वाससु n. China-cloth, silk, silken cloth; चीनांशुकमिव केतः प्रतिवर्तते नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34; Ku. 7. 3; Amaru. 75. -कपूरः a kind of camphor. -लं steel. -विष्टं 1 red lead. 2 lead. -वंतं lead.

चीनाकः A kind of camphor.

चीरं 1 A rag, a tattered cloth, a long strip of garment; Ms. 6. 6. 2 A bark. 3 Clothes or garment in general. 4 A necklace of pearls consisting of four strings. 5 A stripe, stroke, line. 6 A manner of writing with strokes. 7 Lead. -COMP. -परिग्रह, -वाससु a. 1 clothed in bark; Ku. 6. 92; Ms. 11. 101. 2 dressed in rags or tatters.

चीरिः f. 1 A veil for covering the eyes. 2 A cricket. 3 The hem of an under-garment.

चिरि (र) का A cricket.

चीर्णं a. 1 Done, performed, observed. 2 Studied, repeated. 3 Split, divided. -COMP. -पर्णः the Kharjura tree.

चीलिका A cricket.

चीव 1 U. (चिवति-ते) 1 To wear, cover. 2 To take or receive. 3 To seize.

चीवरं 1 A garment (in general). a tatter, rag; प्रेतचीवरवत् स्वनेत्रया R. 11. 16. 2 The dress of any mendicant, particularly of a Buddhist mendicant; चिवरणे परिपन्ते Sk.; चीरचीवरपरिच्छदा Mā. 1; प्रहालितमेतन्मया चीवरखंडं Mk. 8.

चीवारि m. 1 A Buddhist or Jaina

mendicant. 2 A mendicant (in general).

उकारः The roaring of a lion.

उकः 1 A kind of cane or sorrel.

2 Sourness. -कं Sourness; acidity.

-COMP. -फलं the tamarind fruit.

-वास्तुकं wood sorrel.

उका The tamarind tree.

उक्तिमन् m. Sourness.

उडुकः-कं, उडुकं The nipple of the breast.

उडु a. (At the end of certain comp.) Celebrated, famous, renowned, skilled in; अक्षरं, चारं &c.

उडा-डा A small well or reservoir.

उट 1. P. (चोदति) To ooze, trickle; see चट्.

उतः The anus.

उत् 10 U. (चोदयति-ते, चोदित) 1 To send, direct, throw forward, urge or drive on, push on; चोदयाद्यान् S. 1. 2 To prompt, inspire, impel, animate, excite; R. 4. 24; to lead, induce; R. 10. 67. 3 To hasten, accelerate. 4 To question, ask. 5 To press with a request. 6 To put forward, adduce, as an argument or objection. -WITH परि 1 to push on, direct, send. 2 to incite, prompt. -य 1 to impel, prompt, urge, incite; चापलाय प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9. 2 To drive or urge on, push on. 3 to direct. -सं 1 to direct, incite, impel. 2 to throw, send forth.

उदी A procuress, bawd.

उप 1 P. (चोपति) To move slowly, creep or steal along.

उषुकः The chin.

उषु 1. 10. U. (उषुति-ते, उषुयति-ते, उषुते) 1 To kiss (fig. also); श्लिष्यति उषुति जलप्रकर्षं हरिश्चयत इति तिनिरमनसं Git. 6; प्रियासुखं किंपुरुषमुषुते Ku. 3. 38; Amaru. 16; H. 4. 132. 2 To touch softly, graze; U. 4. 19. -WITH परि to kiss; Rs. 6. 17; Amaru. 77.

उषु-वा A kiss.

उषुकः 1 A kisser. 2 A lecher, a lustful man, libertine. 3 A rogue, cheat. 4 One who has kissed or dipped in a variety of subjects, a superficial scholar. 5 A loadstone.

उषुनं Kissing, a kiss; उषुनं देहि मे भार्ये कामचोदाल्लभ्ये R. G.

उर 10. U. (चोरयति-ते, चोरित) 1 To rob, steal; Ms. 8. 333; V. 3. 17. 2 (Fig.) To bear, have, possess, take, assume; अनुडुरादं दंष्ट्रामासां Si. 1. 16

उरा Theft.

उरिः-री f. A small well.

उलुकः 1 Deep mud. 2 A mouthful of water or the hand hollowed to hold water or anything; मनौ स मदे उलु के समुद्रः N. 8. 45; शाल्या विधातुश्चुलुकाद् प्रवर्तं Vikr. 1. 37. 3 A small vessel.

उलुकिन् m. A porpoise

उलुप 1 P. (उलुपति) 1 To swing, rock, move to and fro, agitate. -WITH उडु 1 to swing. 2 to agitate, अंबोवेनालिकेडीरत्तमिव उलुकेरुचुलुपं त्यपीदे Mv. 5. 8.

उलुपः Fondling children.

उलुपा A she-goat.

उल 1 P. (उलति) To play, sport, to make amorous gestures.

उल्लिः A fire-place.

उल्ली 1 A fire-place. 2 A funeral pile.

चूचुकं, चूचुकं The nipple of a breast; Si. 7. 19.

चूडकः A well.

चूडा 1 The hair on the top of the head, a single lock on the crown of the head (left after the ceremony of tonsure); R. 18. 51. 2 The ceremony of tonsure. 3 The crest of a cock or peacock. 4 Any crest, plume or diadem. 5 The head. 6 Top, summit. 7 A room on the top of a house. 8 A well. 9 An ornament (like bracelet worn on the wrist) -COMP. -करण, -कर्मन् n. the ceremony of tonsure; Ms. 2. 35. -पाज्ञः a mass of hair; चूडापाज्ञे नवकुरवकं Me. 65 -मणिः, -रत्नं 1 a jewel worn on the top of the head, a crest-jewel (fig. also). 2 best, excellent (usually at the end of comp.).

चूडार-ल a. 1 Having a single lock of hair on the crown of the head. 2 Crested.

चूतः 1 The mango tree. ईषद्वज्रा-कपायकपिशा चूते नवा मंजरी V. 2. 7; चूतकुटा स्वादकपायकं Ku. 3. 32; one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see पंचबाण. -तं The anus.

चूर्ण 10 U. (चूर्णयति-ते, चूर्णित) 1 To reduce to powder, pulverize, pound. 2 To bruise, crush. -WITH -सं to bruise, crush; संचूर्णयामि गदया न सुयोपान्तं Ve. 1. 15.

चूर्णः-नी 1 Powder. 2 Flour. 3 Dust. 4 Aromatic powder, pounded sandal, camphor &c; भवति विकल्पेण चूर्णमृष्टिः Me. 68. -नी 1 Chalk. 2 Lime. -COMP. -कारः a lime-burner. -कुचलः a curl, curly hair; सन केवलकांतां चूर्णकुचलवलिभिः Vikr. 4. 2. -खंडं gravel, pebble. -पारदः vermillion. -चोगः perfumed powder.

चूर्णकः Grain fried and pounded. -कं 1 A fragrant powder. 2 A style of prose-composition which is easy, does not contain hard letters, and has very few compounds; अकञ्जोपासं स्वल्पसनासं चूर्णकं विदुः Chand. M. 6.

चूर्णेन Crushing, pounding.

चूर्णिः -पी f. 1 Pounding, powder. 2 A sum of hundred cowries.

चूर्णिका 1 Grain fried and powdered. 2 A style of prose composition

चुणित *a.* 1 Pounded, pulverized. 2 Crushed, bruised, smashed, shattered to pieces; Ku. 5. 24.

चूलः Hair. -**ला** 1 An upper room. 2 A crest. 3 The crest of a comet.

चूलिका 1 The crest or comb of a cock. 2 The root of an elephant's ear 3 (In dramas). The hinting or indication of the occurrence of any event by characters behind the stage. अतर्जविकासंस्थः चुल्लिकार्थस्य चुल्लिका S. D. 310. *e. g.* in the beginning of the 4th act of *Mv.*

चूप 1 P. (चुपति, चुपित) To drink, suck up or out.

चूपा 1 A leathern girth (for an elephant). 2 Sucking. 3 A girdle. **चूप्यं** Any article of food to be sucked.

चूत् 1. 6. P. (चुत्ति) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To tie, bind or connect together. -**HI**. 1. P., 10. U. (चुत्ति चर्त्तयति ते) To light, kindle.

चेकितानः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 N. of a Yādava prince, who fought on the side of the Pāṇḍavas in the great war.

चेटः (-हः) 1 A servant. 2 A paramour.

चेटि (डि) का, चेटि (डी) f. A female slave or servant.

चेतन *a.* (नी f.) 1 Animate, alive, living, sentient, feeling; चेतनाचेतनेषु Me 5. animate and inanimate. 2 Visible. -**नः** 1 A sentient being, a man. 2 Soul, mind. 3 The supreme soul. -**ना** 1 Sense, consciousness; चुलुकयति मदीयां चेतनां चंचरीकः R. G.; R. 12 14; चेतनां प्रतिपद्यते regains one's consciousness. 2 Understanding, intelligence; पश्चिमायामिनीयामात्मसात्त्विक चेतना R. 17. 1. 3 Life, vitality, animation; Bg. 13 6. 4 Wisdom, reflection.

चेतसू *n.* 1 Consciousness, sense. 2 Thinking soul, reasoning faculty. 3 The mind; heart, soul; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 21; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं यावति पश्चात्-सस्तुं चेतः S. 1. 34. -**COMP.** जन्मन्, भवः, -धुः *m.* 1 love, passion. 2 the god of love. -**विकारः** disturbance of the mind, emotion, agitation.

चेतोमत् *a.* Living, sentient.

चेद् *ind.* If, provided that, although (never used at the beginning of a sentence); अयि रोषिहरीकरोषि नो चेत्किमपि त्वां प्रतिवारिषे वदामः Bv. 1. 44; Ku. 4. 9; इति चेद् -न 'if it be urged that... (we reply) not so' (frequently used in controversial works); सञ्जिवान-मात्रेण राजप्रभृतीनां दृष्टं कर्तव्यमिति चेन्न S. B.; अथ चेद् but if.

चेदिः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country; तदीक्षितारं चेदीनां भवोऽसमवसंत मा Si. 2. 95, 68. -**COMP.** -पतिः, -सूचत् *m.*, -राज *m.*,

-**राजः** N. of Sisupāla, son of Damaghosha and king of the Chedis; Si. 2. 96; see सिशुपाल.

चेय *a.* 1 To be piled up. 2 To be gathered or collected.

चेल् 1. P. (चेलति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, be disturbed, tremble.

चेले 1 A garment; कुचुमारुणं चारु चेलं वसाना Jag. 2 (At the end of comp.) Bad, wicked, vile; भावचिले 'a bad wife' -**COMP.** -**वशाटकः** a washerman.

चेलिका A bodice.

चेत् 1 A. (चेष्टते, चेष्टित) 1 To move about, stir, be active, show signs of life; यदा स देवो जगति तदेव चेष्टते जगत् Ms. 1. 52. 2 To make effort, endeavour, exert oneself, struggle. 3 To perform, do (anything). 4 To behave, act. -**WITH** -**ति** 1 to stir, move, be in motion, move about. 2 to act, behave.

चेष्टकः A particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus.

चेष्टनं 1 Motion, 2 Effort, exertion.

चेष्टा 1 Motion, movement; किनस्मकं स्वामिचेष्टानिरूपणेन H. 3. 2 Gesture, action; चेष्टना भाषणेन च नेत्रवचनविकारैश्च लक्ष्यतेऽर्जुनं मनः Ms 8. 26. 3 Effort, exertion. 4 Behaviour. -**COMP.** -**नाशः** loss or destruction of the world. -**निरूपणं** observing a person's movement.

चेष्टित *p. p.* Moved, stirred &c. -**ते** 1 Motion, gesture, act. 2 Doing, action, behaviour; कपोलपाटलादेशो वधुव रदुचेष्टिते R. 4. 68; तच्चकामस्य चेष्टिते Ms. 2. 4. doing or work.

चेतन्यं 1 Spirit, life, intelligence, vitality, sensation. 2 (In Vedānta phil.) The supreme spirit considered as the essence of all being and source of all sensation.

चेत्तिक *a.* Mental, intellectual.

चेत्यः -**स्थ** 1 A pile of stones forming a land-mark. 2 A monument, tomb-stone. 3 A sacrificial shed. 4 A place of religious worship, altar, sanctuary. 5 A temple. 6 A Buddha or Jaina temple. 7 A religious fig-tree or any tree growing by the side of streets; Me. 23 (रथावृक्ष Malli.) -**COMP.** -**तरुः**, -**द्रुमः**, -**वृक्षः** a fig-tree standing on a sacred spot. -**पालः** the guardian of a sanctuary. -**मुखः** a hermit's water-pot.

चेत्रः 1 N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation Chitrā (corresponding to March-April). 2 A Buddhist mendicant. -**त्रं** A temple, monument for the dead. -**COMP.** -**आवलिः** *f.* the full-moon day of Chaitra. -**सखः** an epithet of the god of love.

चेत्ररथं (थं) N. of the garden of Kubera; रथो यवी चेत्ररथदेशात् सीताजयस्वान-पतो विदमोन् R. 5. 60. 60.

चैविः, चैविकः, चैवित् *m.* The month called Chaitra.

चैत्री The day of full-moon in the month of Chaitra.

चैत्रः N. of Sisupāla; अमिचेद्यं प्रतिष्ठाप्य Si. 2. 1.

चैले A piece of cloth, garment.

-**COMP.** -**धवः** a washerman.

चोक्ष *a.* 1 Pure, clean. 2 Honest. 3 Clever, dexterous, skilful. 4 Pleasing, agreeable, delightful.

चोचं 1 A bark, rind. 2 Skin, hide. 3 The coco-nut.

चोचो A petticoat.

चोडः A bodice.

चोदना 1 Sending, directing, throwing. 2 Urging or driving onward. 3 Prompting, inciting, encouraging, inspiration. 4 A precept, sacred commandment, scriptural injunction.

-**COMP.** -**गुहः** a ball for playing with

चोदित *p. p.* 1 Sent, directed 2 Urged on, driven. 3 Incited, Prompted, inspired. 4 Put forward as an argument.

चोद्यं 1 Objecting, asking a question. 2 An objection. 3 Wonder

चो (चो) रः A thief, robber; सकल चोर मते त्वया गृहीते V. 4. 16; इद्विरद्वलभाचो चोः Bh. 3. 67.

चो (चो) रिका Theft, robbery.

चोरित *a.* Stolen, robbed.

चोरितकं 1 Petty theft, larceny 2 Anything stolen.

चोलः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country in southern India, the modern Tanjore.

-**लः** **ली-** A short jacket, a bodice.

चोलकः 1 breast-plate. 2 A bark-dress. 3 A bodice.

चोलकिन् *m.* 1 A soldier armed with a breast-plate. 2 The orange tree. 3 The wrist.

चोलं (लो) दुकः A fillet for the head, a turban, tiara or diadem.

चोषः 1 Sucking. 2 Inflammation (in medicine).

चोष्यं -**चोष्य** *q. v.*

चौड (डी f.) चौल (ली f.) a. 1 Crested. 2 Relating to tonsure. -**डं-लं** The ceremony of tonsure.

चौथं 1 Theft, robbery. 2 Secrecy, concealment. -**COMP.** -**रतं** secret sexual enjoyment. -**वृत्तिः** *f.* the habit of robbery.

च्यवनं 1 Moving, motion. 2 Being deprived of, loss; deprivation 3 Dying, perishing. 4 Flowing, trickling.

च्यु 1 A. (च्यवते, च्युत) 1 To fall or drop down, slip, sink (fig. also), S. 2. 8. 2 To come out of, flow or issue from, drop, trickle or stream forth from; स्वतश्च्युतं वह्निमिवाद्भिर्गुहः R. 3. 58, Bk. 9. 74. 3 To deviate or swerve from, fall off or away from, leave

(duty &c.); (with abl.); अस्माद्धर्मनि च्येव Ms. 7. 98, 12. 71-72. 4 To lose, be deprived of; अच्योष्ट सत्त्वान्मृतिः Bk. 3. 20, 7. 92. 5 To vanish, disappear, perish, be an end; R. 8. 65; Ms. 12. 96. 6 To decrease. -WITH -परि 1 to go away or fly off from, to escape. 2 to proceed from. 3 to swerve, fall off from, leave. 4 to lose, be deprived of. 5 to drop or fall down

&c. -प्र to fall off from, drop down &c. (nearly the same as च्यु with परि).

च्युत् 1 P. (च्योतति) 1 To drop, flow; ooze, trickle, stream forth; इदं शोणित-मभ्यर्धं संश्लिष्टं च्युतचयोः Bk. 6. 28. 2 To drop or fall down, slip; इदं कश्चमच्योतीत् Bk. 6. 29. 3 To cause to drop or stream forth.

च्युत p. p. 1 Fallen down, slipped, fallen. 2 Removed, expelled. 3

Strayed, erred. 4 Lost. —COMP -अधिकार a. dismissed from office -आत्मन् a. of a depraved soul, evil-minded; Ku 5. 81.

च्युतिः f. 1 Falling down, a fall 2 Deviation from. 3 Dropping, oozing. 4 Losing, deprivation, perishing. 5 Ku. 3. 10. 5 Vanishing, perishing. 6 The vulva. 7 The anus च्युतः The mango-tree.

छ.

छः A part, fragment.
छाः (नी f.) A goat.
छगलः (ली f.) A goat. -लं A blue cloth.

छगलकः A goat.
छडा 1 Mass, lump, number, assemblage; सडाच्छडाभिन्नघनेन Si. 1. 47. 2 A collection of rays of light, lustre, splendour, light; Si. 8. 38. 3 A continuous line, streak; छातेतराच्छडा K. P. -COMP. -आभा lightening. फलः the betel-nut tree.

छत्रः A mushroom. -त्रं A parasol, an umbrella; अदेवमासीत्त्रयमेव स्रुपतेः इति-प्रम छत्रमेव च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ms. 7. 95. -COMP. -धरः, -धारः the bearer of an umbrella. धारणं 1 carrying or bearing an umbrella; Ms. 2. 178. 2 carrying an umbrella as a type of royal authority. -पतिः 1 a king over whom an umbrella is carried as a mark of dignity, a sovereign, emperor. 2 N. of an ancient king in जंछुद्दीप. -भंगः 1 'destruction of the royal parasol', loss of dominion, deposition. 2 dependence. 3 wilfulness. 4 a forlorn condition, widowhood.

छत्रकः A temple in honour of Siva. -क A mushroom.

छत्रा छत्राकः A mushroom; Ms. 5. 19, Y. 1. 176.

छत्रिकः The bearer of an umbrella.
छत्रिन् a. (नी f.) Having or bearing an umbrella. -म. A barber.

छत्रवरः 1 A house. 2 A bower, harbour.

छद् 1. 10. U. (छदयति-ते, छल, छादित) 1 to cover, cover over, veil; हेमच्छडा Ms. 76; च्युः खेदासलिलयुक्तमिः पद्मभिन्नाद्यदंती Ms. 90; छत्रोपात...कान्तान्त्रैः 18 2 To spread anything (as a cover.), cover oneself. 3 To hide, conceal, eclipse; (fig.); keep secret; ज्ञानपूर्वं कृत कर्म छादयते ह्यसायनः Mb.; छत्रं दोषच्छा-हरीति Mk. 9. 4. -WITH अव to hide, conceal, cover. -आ 1 to cover (in general); वाच्छादयति कौपीनं Pt. 3. 97. 2 to hide, conceal; मानोराच्छादयन्म Mb 3 to clothe, put on clothes Ms

3. 27; वस्त्रमाच्छादयति &c. उद् to uncover, undress. -उप 1 to cover, 2 to hide, conceal. -परि 1 to cover, clothe; दमैस्तं परिच्छाद्य Pt. 2; द्विविध-परिच्छन् (गर्भः) H. 3. 9. 2 to hide, conceal. -प्र 1 to cover, wrap up, veil, envelope; (वनं) वाच्छादयद्देवतामा सीहारेणैव चंद्रमाः Mb. 2 to hide, conceal, disguise; प्रच्छादय स्वान् छणात् Bb. 2. 77; प्रदानं प्रच्छन् 2. 64; Ms. 4. 198; 10. 40; Ch. P. 4. 3 to clothe oneself, put on clothes. 4 to stand in the way, become an obstacle. -प्रति 1 to hide, conceal. 2 to cover, wrap up. -सं 1 to hide. 2 to envelope, wrap up.

छद् छद्वन् 1 A covering, cover; अल्पच्छद, उत्तरच्छद &c. 2 A wing; छद्वेह कषाणिवालमत् N. 2. 69. 3 A leaf. 4 A sheath, case.

छदिः f., छद्विस् n. 1 The roof of a carriage. 2 The roof or thatch of a house.

छद्मन् n. 1 A deceptive dress, a disguise. 2 A plea, pretext, guise; ब्रह्मछद्मा सामर्थ्यसारः Mv. 2. 25; पलितछद्मना जरा R. 12. 2; Si. 2. 21. 8 Fraud, dishonesty, trick; छद्मना पदिदामि दूत्ये U. 1. 45; Ms. 4. 199; 9. 72 -COMP. सापसः a religious hypocrite, -रूपेण ind. incognito, in disguise. -वेष्टिन् m. a player, a cheat, dressed in disguise

छद्मिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Fraudulent, deceitful. 2 Disguised (at the end of comp.); e. g. ब्राह्मणच्छद्मिन् disguised as a Brāhmaṇa.

छनच्छन् ind. An imitative sound, expressive of the noise of falling drops &c.; छनच्छमिति वाष्पकणः पतंति Amaru 89.

छद् 10 U. (छदयति ते, छदित) 1 To please, gratify. 2 To persuade, coax. 3 To cover. 4 To be delighted in. -WITH उप 1 to flatter, coax, invite; त्वयोपच्छदित उदकेन S. 5. coaxed to drink water. 2 to request, beseech. 3 to persuade one to do a thing. 4 to give one something.

छद् 1 Wish, desire, fancy, liking, will विशच्छा देवि वसो छद् इति V 3 just

as you like. 2 Free will, one's own choice, whim, free or wilful conduct, षष्ठे काले त्वमपि दिवसस्यात्मनश्छद्वर्त्त V. 2. 1, Gīt. 1; Y. 2. 195; स्वछदं according to one's own free will, independently. 3 (Hence) subjection, control. 4 Meaning intention, purport. 5 Poison.

छंदस् n. 1 Wish, desire, fancy, will, pleasure; (गृहीयाद्) सुखं छंदोऽस्तु-वृत्तेन गथातथ्येन पठितं Chāṇ. 33. 2 Free will, free or wilful conduct. 3 Meaning, intention. 4 Fraud, trick, deceit. 5 The Vedas, the sacred text of the Vedic hymns; स च कुलपति-रायश्छंदसां यः प्रयोक्त U. 3. 48; बहुलं छद्विस् frequently used by Pāṇini; प्रणवश्छंद-सामिव R. 1. 11; Y. 1. 143; Ms. 4. 95. 6 A metre; ऋछंदसा आशास्ते S. 4, गायत्री छंदसामहं Bg. 10. 35; 13. 14 7 Metrical science, prosody; (regard- ed as one of the six Vedāṅgas or auxiliaries to the Vedas, the other five being शिक्षा, व्याकरण, कला, निरुक्त and ज्योतिष). -COMP. -छुतं any metrical part of the Vedas or other sacred compositions यद्योदितेन विधिना नित्यं छंदस्कृत पदेत् Ms. 4. 100; -गः (छंदोगः) 1 a reciter in Metre. 2 a student or chanter of the Sāmaveda; Ms. 3. 145; (छंदोगः सामवेदाचार्यः) -भंगः a vio- lation of the laws of metre -विच्छिन्ति f. 'examination of metres', N. of a work on metres, sometimes ascribed to Daṇḍin; छंदोविचित्यां सकलस्तत्त्वेषां निदाज्ञैः Kāv. 1. 12.

छन् a. 1 Covered. 2: Hidden, concealed, secret &c; see छद्.

छन्दः An orp an.

छर्द् 10 U. (छर्दयति, छर्दित) To vomit. छर्द्, छर्दन, छर्दिः f., छर्दिका, छर्दिस् f Vomiting, sickness.

छलः -लं 1 Fraud, trick, deceit, deception; विद्रोहे शब्द पलायनच्छलानि R. 19. 31; छलमत्र न गृह्यते Mk. 9. 18; Y. 1. 61; Ms. 8. 49, 187; Amaru. 16; Si. 13. 11. 2 Roguery, knavery 3 A plea, pretext, guise, semblance (often used in this sense to denote an excuse) गान परेषां महम्म

गोषरा N. 2. 95; प्रत्ययं पुत्रासुपदाच्छलन R. 7. 30. 54, 16. 28; Bk. 1. 1; Amaru 15; Māl. 9. 1. 4 Intention. 5 Wick- edness. 6 A fallacy. 7 Design, device.

छलपति Dan. P. To outwit, deceive, cheat; बलिं छलपते Gt. 1; शैवाललोलाच्छ- लपति मीनान् R. 16. 61; Bg. 10. 36; Amaru. 41.

छलिकं A kind of drama or dancing, अलिकं वृष्णयोग्यमुदाहरति M. 2.

छलनं, -ना Deceiving, cheating, out- witting.

छलिन m. A cheat, swindler, rogue.

छल्लि, -ली f. 1 Bark, rind. 2 A spreading creeper. 3 offspring, pro- geny, posterity.

छविः f. 1 Hue, colour of the skin, complexion; हिमकरोदृश्याङ्गुलसूक्ष्मविः R. 9. 38; छविः पद्मस्य S. 3. 10; Me. 33. 2 Colour in general. 3 Beauty, splendour, brilliance; छविकरं सुखचूर्ण- सुतुषिण R. 9. 45. 4 Light, lustre. 5 Skin, hide.

छाग a. (गी f.) Relating to a goat or she-goat; Y. 1. 258. -गः (गी f.) 1 A goat; ब्राह्मणछागतो यथा (वचितः) H. 4. 53; Ms. 3. 269. 2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. -नो The milk of a she-goat. -Comp. -भोजन m. a wolf. -मुख an epithet of Kārtikeya. -रथः, राहिनः an epithet of Agni, the god of fire.

छागणः A fire of dried cowdung.

छागल a. (-ली f.) Coming from or relating to a goat. -ल A goat.

छात a. 1 Cut, divided, 2 Feeble, thin, emaciated (p. p. of छो q. v.).

छात्रः A pupil, disciple. -त्रे A kind of honey. -Comp. -संघः an in- different poetical scholar, knowing only the beginnings of stanzas. -दूरीनं fresh butter prepared from milk one day old. -व्यसंकः a roguish or dull-witted pupil.

छादं A thatch, roof.

छादने 1 A cover, screen (fig. also); विनिर्मितं छादनमज्ञतायाः Bh. 2. 7. 2 Concealing. 3 A leaf. 4 Clothing.

छादिन a. see छव.

छादिकः A rogue; Ms. 4. 195.

छादस a. (सी f.) 1 Vedic, peculiar to the Vedas; as छादसः प्रयोगः. 2 Studying or familiar with the Vedas. 3 Metrical. -सः A Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas.

छाया 1 Shade, shadow (changed at the end of Tat. comp. into छाये when बाहुल्य or thickness of shade is meant; e. g. इच्छायादिषादिन्यः R. 4. 20; so 7. 4. 12. 50; Mu. 4. 21); छायाभया- साधुतां विषेय Ku. 1. 5; 6. 46, अनुभवति हि घूर्णां पादपस्तीव्रमुष्णं शमयति परितोषं छायाया सञ्ज्ञितान् S. 5. 7; R. 1. 75, 2. 6, 3. 70. Me. 67. 2 A reflected image. a

reflection; छाया न सृजति मलोपहतप्रसदि छेदे तु दण्डगतले सुलभाककाया S. 7. 32. 3 Resemblance, likeness. 4 A shadowy fancy, hallucination. 5 Blending of colours. 6 Lustre, light; छायाभङ्ग- लक्षणे R. 4. 5; रत्नछायाभ्यातिकरः Me. 15. 35. 7 Colour; Māl. 6. 5. 8 Colour of the face, complexion; केवलं लावण्यमयी छाया त्वां न संवति S. 3; वेदैरतिरिक्तः विधे नव सुखच्छायायुकारी शशी S. D. 9 Beauty; क्षानच्छाये नवनं Me. 80. 104. 10 Pro- tection. 11 A row, line. 12 Dark- ness. 13 A bribe. 14 N. of Durgā. 15 N. of a wife of the sun (she was but a shadow or likeness of संज्ञा the wife of the sun; conse- quently when संज्ञा went to her father's house, without the know- ledge of her husband, she put छाया in her own place. छाया bore to the sun three children:—two sons Sāvarni and Sani, and one daughter Tapani). -Comp. -अंकः the moon. -करः the bearer of an umbrella. -ग्रहः a mirror. -तनयः, -सुतः Saturn, son of छाया. -वृक्षः a large umbrageous tree; Me. 1. -द्वितीय a. 'accompanied only by one's shadow', alone -पथः the atmosphere; R. 13. 2. -भृत् m. the moon -मानः the moon. -नं measure of a shadow. -नित्रं a parasol. -मुगधरः the moon. -संज्ञं a sun-dial.

छायामय a. Reflected, shadowy.

छिः f. Abuse, reproach.

छिक्का Sneezing.

छित a. see छत.

छित्तिः f. Cutting, dividing.

छित्तर a. (सी f.) 1 Fit for cutting.

2 Hostile, fraudulent, roguish.

छिद् 7. U. (छिनत्ति, छित्ति, छिन) 1 To cut, cut or lop off, hew, mow, tear, pierce, break asunder, rend, split, divide; नैनं छिदति शस्त्राणि Bg. 2. 23; R. 12. 80; Ms. 4. 61, 70; Y. 2. 302. 2 To disturb, interrupt (as sleep). 3 To remove, drive off, destroy, quell, annihilate; वृष्णां छिद्वि Bh. 2. 77; रतन्ने संशयं छिद्वि मतर्ने संशयस्यति Mb.; राघवो रथम- ब्राह्मं तामाशां च हराद्विषां । अर्धचंद्रमुत्खेदोष्णिच्छिच्छेद कदलीमुखं R. 12. 96; Ku. 7. 16. -WITH. -अव to cut off, tear to pieces, sepa- rate, divide. 2 to distinguish, dis- criminate 3 to modify, define, limit (frequently used in Nyāya in this sense), see अवच्छिन्न. -आ 1 to cut off or away, tear, cut in pieces 2 to snatch away, tear from, take away; Ku. 2. 46; Māl. 5. 28. 3 to cut off, exclude; Ms. 4. 219. 4 to remove, pull off. 5 to draw or pull off, ex- tract, draw out. 6 to disregard, take no notice of. -उद् 1 to cut off, destroy, extirpate, eradicate; नोच्छिद्या- द्वात्मनो मूलं परेषां चातिवृष्ण्या Mb.; किं वा रिद्विस्तव ह्यः स्वमृच्छिन्नानि R. 5. 71 2 23.

Pt. 1 47. 2 to interfere with, in- terrupt, stop; अर्थेन न विधीनस्य पुरुषस्यात्मम- यनः । उच्छिद्यते क्रियाः सवा शोभे कुसरिणो यथा ॥ Pt. 2 84; Ms. 3 101. -परि 1 to tear, cut off, tear to pieces. 2 to wound, mutilate. 3 to separate, divide, part. 4 to fix accurately, set limits to, define, decide, dis- tinguish or discriminate; मध्यस्था भगवती नो यणदीपनः परिच्छेद्यमर्हति M. 1; (न) यज्ञ परिच्छेत्तानिश्चयात् R. 6. 77; 17. 59; Ku. 2. 58. -य 1 to cut off, cut to pieces. 2 to take away, withdraw. -वि 1 to cut off, break, tear asunder, divide, यदर्थं विच्छिन्नं भवति कृतसंभानमिव तद् S. 1. 9, R. 16. 20; Bh. 1. 96. 2 to interrupt, break off, terminate, end, destroy, make extinct (as a family); विच्छिद्य- मानेऽपि कुले परस्य Bk. 3. 52; Amaru. 74. -सं 1 to cut, cut off, divide. 2 to drive off, clear, solve, remove (as a doubt &c.).

छिद् a. (At the end of comp.) Cutting, dividing, destroying, re- moving, splitting &c.; अमच्छिद्वाभ्रम- पादयानां R. 5. 6; एकच्छिद्ः कलस्य M. 2. 8.

छिद्रकं 1 Indra's thunderbolt. 2 A diamond.

छिदा Cutting, dividing.

छिदिः f. 1 An axe. 2 Indra's thunderbolt.

छिदिरः 1 An axe. 2 A word. 3 Fire. 4 A rope, cord.

छिदुर a. 1 Cutting, dividing. 2 Easily breaking. 3 Broken, disorder- ed, deranged, संलक्ष्यते न च्छिदुरोऽपि हारः R. 16. 62. 4 Hostile. 5 Roguish, knavish.

छिद्र a. Pierced, containing holes. -द्रं 1 A hole, slit, cleft, fissure, rent, pit, opening, crack; नवच्छिद्राणि तान्मेव प्राणस्यायतनानि तु Y. 3. 99; Ms. 8. 239, अयं पटच्छिद्रशतैर्लेकृतः Mk. 2. 9. so काष्ठं सुमिं &c. 2 A defect, flaw, blemish, त्वं हि सर्वयमात्राणि परच्छिद्राणि पश्यसि । आत्मनो विलयमात्राणि पश्यसि न पश्यसि ॥ Mb. 3 A vulnerable or weak point, weak side, imperfection, foible; नास्य छिद्रं परो विद्या- द्विषाच्छिद्रं परस्य तु । यदेतुं कर्म इवांगानि रक्षेद्विर- मातमनः ॥ Ms. 7. 105, 102; छिद्रं निरूप्य सहसा प्रविशत्यशंकः H. 1. 81 (where छिद्र means a hole also); Pt. 3 39. -Comp.

-अनुजीविनः, -अनुसंधानिनः, -अनुसारिन्, -अन्वेषिन् a. 1 looking out for faults or flaws. 2 seeking the weak points of another, picking holes, censori- ous; सर्वाणां दुर्जनानां च परिच्छिद्राणुजीविनां Pt. 1. -अंतरः a cane, reed. -आत्मन् a. one who exposes his weak points to the attack of others. -कर्ण a. having the ear pierced. -दूरीन a. 1 exhibiting faults. 2 seeking the weak points

छिद्रित a. 1 Having holes. 2 Bored, perforated

छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut, divided, rent, chopped, riven, torn, broken. 2 Destroyed, removed; see छिद्. -**चा** A whore, harlot. -**COMP.** -**केश** *a.* shorn, shaven. -**द्रुमः** a riven tree. -**द्वैध** *a.* whose doubt is dispelled. -**नासिक** *a.* noseless. -**भिक्ष** *a.* cut up through and through, mutilated, mangled, cut up. -**मस्त**, -**मस्तक** *a.* decapitated. -**मूल** *a.* cut up by the roots; R. 7. 43. -**श्वासः** a kind of asthma. -**संशय** *a.* 'one whose doubt is dispelled', free from doubt, confirmed.

छुहुरः (*सि. f.*) The musk-rat; Y. 3 213; Ms. 12. 65.

छुष 6. P. (*छुषति*) To touch.

छुषः 1 Touch. 2 A shrub, bush. 3 Combat, war,

छुर 1. 1 P. (*छुरति*, *छुरित*) 1 To cut, divide. 2 engrave. -**II.** 6. P. (*छुरति*, *छुरित*) 1 To cover, smear, daub, inlay, coat, envelop. 2 To intermix. -**WITH** -**वि** to smear, anoint, cover, coat; **मनः** शिलाविच्छुरिता निवेष्टुः Ku. 1. 55; Ch. P. 11, V. 4. 45.

छुरणं Smearing, anointing; ज्योत्स्ना-भस्मच्छुरणधवला रात्रिकापालिकीयं K. P. 10.

छुरा Lime.

छुरिका A knife.

छुरित *p. p.* 1 Set, inlaid. 2 Over-spread, coated, covered over with; अनेकधातुच्छुरिताश्मरादौः Si. 3. 4. 7; इन्दुकिरणच्छुरितसुखी K. 10. 3 Blended, intermixed; परस्परं छुरितामलच्छवी Si. 1. 22.

छुरी, **छुरिका**, **छुरी** A knife.

छुव् 1. 1 P., 10. U. (*छुवति*, *छुवति*) To kindle. -**II.** 7. U. (*छुगति*, *छुग*) 1 To play. 2 To shine. 3 To vomit.

छेक *a.* 1 Tame, domesticated (as a beast). 2 Citizen, townbred. 3 Shrewd, trained in the acuteness and vice of towns. -**COMP.** -**अनुप्रासः** one of the five kinds of अनुप्रास, 'the single alliteration,' which is a similarity occurring *once* (or *singly*) and in more than one way among a collection of consonants; e. g. आदाय वकुल-गंधातपीडुर्वन्दे पदे भ्रमरात् । अयमेति मंदमंदं कवि-रीधारिषावनः पवनः ॥ S. D. 634. -**अपन्हुतिः** *f.* a figure of speech; one of the varieties of अपन्हुति. The Chandrāloka thus defines and illustrates it:—छेकापन्हुतिर्यस्य शंकातस्तस्य निह्वे । प्रजल्पम-त्यदे लयः कांतः किं न हि दूरः 5. 27. **उक्तिः** *f.* insinuatory, insinuating, *double entendre*.

छेदः 1 Cutting, felling down, breaking down, dividing; अभिशाखेदपाताना क्रियते नन्दनद्रुमाः Ku. 2. 41; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; R. 14. 1; Ms. 8. 270, 370, Y. 2. 223, 240. 2 Solving, removing, dissipating, clearing; as in संशयच्छेदः. 3 Destruction, interruption; निद्राच्छेदाभिताम्रा Mu. 3. 21. 4 Cessation, end, termination, disappearance as in चर्मच्छेदः. 5 A piece, bit, cut, fragment, section; विसृजितसल्यच्छेदपाथेयवतः Me 11. 59; अभिनवकरिदंतच्छेदपांडुः कपोलः Mā. 1. 22; Ku. 1. 4; S. 3. 7; R. 12. 100 6 (In math.) A divisor, the denominator of a fraction.

छेदनं 1 Cutting, tearing, cutting off, splitting, dividing; Ms. 8. 230, 232, 322. 2 A section, portion, bit, part. 3 Destruction, removal.

छेदिः A carpenter.

छेमंडः An orphan.

छेलकः A goat.

छेदिकः A cane.

छो 4. P. (*छवति*, *छात*, or *छित*, *caus* छापयति) To cut, cut asunder, mow, reap; Bk. 14. 101; 15. 40.

छोटिका Snapping the thumb and fore-finger together (*Mar.* चुटकी).

छोरणं Abandoning, leaving.

ज.

ज *a.* (At the end of comp.) Born from or in, produced or caused by, descended from, growing in, living or being at or in &c.; अनिन्देज, कुलज, जलज, क्षत्रियज, अंशज, उद्भिज्ज &c. -**जः** 1 A father. 2 Production., birth. 3 Poison. 4 An imp or पिशाच. 5 A conqueror. 6 Lustre. 7 N. of Vishnu.

जकुटः 1 The Malaya mountain. 2 A dog.

जक्ष 2 P. (*जक्षति*, *जक्षित* or *जग्व*) To eat, eat up, destroy, consume; Bk. 4 39; 13. 28; 15. 46, 18. 19.

जक्षणं, **जक्षिः** Eating, consuming.

जगत् *a.* (*सी. f.*) Moving, moveable; सूर्य आत्मा जयतस्तस्मिन् Rv. 1. 115. 1; इदं विश्वं जगत्सर्वमजगद्वापि यद्वदेत् Mb. —*m.* Wind, air. -*n.* The world; जगतः पितरौ वदे पार्श्वतीपरेश्वरौ R. 1. 1. -**COMP.** -**अंबा**, -**अंबिका** N. of Durgā. -**आत्मन** *m.* the supreme spirit. -**आदिजः** an epithet of Siva. -**आधारः** 1 time. 2 air, wind. -**आयुः**, -**आयुस्** *m.* wind. -**ईशानः**, -**पतिः** 'the lord of the universe', the supreme deity. -**उद्धारः** salvation of the world. -**कर्तु**, -**घातु** *m.* the creator of the world. -**चक्षुस्** *m.* the sun. -**नाथः** the lord of the universe. -**निवासः** 1 the Supreme Being. 2 an epithet of Vishnu; जगन्निवासो ब्रह्मदेवसगनि Si 1. 1. 3 worldly existence. -**पाणः**

-**वलः** wind. -**योनिः** 1 the Supreme Being. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. 3 of Siva. 4 of Brāhmā. (-*निः* *f.*) the earth. -**वहा** the earth. -**साक्षिन्** *m.* 1 the supreme spirit. 2 the sun.

जगती 1 The earth; (*समीहते*) त्वेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः Ki. 1. 7; समतीत्य माति जगती जगती 5. 20. 2 People, mankind. 3 A cow. 4 A kind of metre; (See App.). -**COMP.** -**अधीश्वरः**, -**ईश्वरः** a king; N. 2. 1. -**रुह** *m.* a tree.

जगद् (*जुः*) 1 Fire. 2 An insect. 3 An animal.

जगरः An armour.

जगलः *a.* Roguish, tricky, knavish. -**लं** 1 Cowdung. 2 An armour 3 A kind of liquor (*m.* also in the last two senses).

जग्य *a.* Eaten.

जग्धिः *f.* 1 Eating. 2 Food.

जग्मिः Wind.

जघनं 1 The hip and the loins, the buttocks; वटय जघने कालीमन्त्रं सज्जा कवरीमर्तं Git. 12. 2 The pudenda. 3 Rear-guard, the reserve of an army. -**COMP.** -**क्षूपको** (*dual*) the hollows of the loins of a handsome woman. -**चपला** an unchaste or libidinous woman; पशुर्विद्वेषमनने परमसुखं जघनचपलायाः Pt. 1. 173.

जघन्य *a.* 1 Hind-most, last; Bg 14. 18; Ms. 8. 270. 2 Worst, vilest, base, lowest, censurable. 3 Of low origin or rank. -**न्यः** A Sūdra. -**COMP.** -**जः** 1 a younger brother. 2 a Sūdra.

जग्धिः A weapon (*offensive*).

जघ्नु *a.* Striking, killing.

जंगम *a.* Moving, living, moveable, चित्ताग्निरिव जंगमः R. 15. 16; श्लोकान्निरिव जंगमः Mv. 5. 20; Ms. 1. 41. -**न** *a.* moveable thing; R. 2. 44. -**COMP.** -**इतर** *a.* immoveable. -**कुटी** an umbrella.

जंगलं 1 A desert, dreary ground, waste land. 2 A thicket, forest 3 A secluded or unfrequented place.

जंगालः A ridge of earth running along the edge of a field to collect water and to form a passage over it, landmark.

जंघलं Poison, venom.

जंघा Leg from the ankle to the knee; the shank. -**COMP.** -**आर**, -**कारिकः** a runner, courier, an express -**त्राणं** an armour for the legs.

जंघाल *a.* Running swiftly, rapid. -**लः** 1 A courier. 2 A deer, an antelope.

जंघिल *a.* Running swiftly, rapid, quick.

जञ्, जञ् 1 P. (जजति or जजति) To light.

जञ् 1 P. (जजति) To clot, become twisted or matted together (as hair).

जटा 1 The hair matted and twisted together, matted or clotted hair; असम्पापि शङ्खुवनीडनिचितं विभ्रज्जटानंदलं S. 7. 11, जटाश्च विभ्रज्जटित्यं Ms. 6. 6; Māl. 1. 2. 2 A fibrous root. 3 A root in general. 4 A branch. 5 The जटावरी plant. -Comp. -चीरः, टंकाः, दीरः, धरः epithets of Siva. -जूटः 1 a mass of twisted hair (in general). 2 the twisted hair of Siva; जटाजूटयथो यदसि विनिवद्धा पुरभिदा G. L. 14. -ज्वालः a lamp, -धर a. wearing matted hair.

जटायुः A son of Syent and Aruna, a semi-divine bird. [He was a great friend of Dasaratha. While Ravana was carrying away Sitā, Jatāyu heard her cries in the chariot, and fought most desperately with the formidable giant to rescue her from his grasp. But he was mortally wounded, and remained in that state till Rāma passed by that place in the course of his search after Sitā. The kind-hearted bird told Rāma that his wife had been carried away by Ravana and then breathed his last. His funeral rites were duly performed by Rāma and Lakshmana.]

जटाल a. 1 Wearing a coil of twisted hair. 2 Collected together (like matted hair); Bv. 1. 36. -लः The (Indian) fig-tree.

जटिः (सी) f. 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. 2 Clotted hair. 3 An assemblage, multitude.

जटिर a. (नी) f. Having twisted hair. -म्. 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 The waved-leaf fig-tree (कुश).

जटिल a. 1 Wearing matted or twisted hair (as an ascetic); विश्वेश कश्चिजटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30; (जटिल may be here a noun meaning 'an ascetic'). 2 Complicated, confused, intermixed, intermingled; विजानतोऽप्येते वचसि विप-जालजटिलान् न हेचामः कामानहह गहनो मोह-महिना Bh. 3. 21. 3 Dense, impervious. -ल 1 A lion. 2 A goat.

जटुर a. Hard, stiff, firm. -र, -रं 1 The stomach, belly; जटुरं को न विमर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. 2 The womb. 3 The interior of anything. -Comp. -जटिः the digestive fire of the stomach, the gastric fluid. -आमयः dropsy. -ज्वाला, -व्यथा belly-ache, colic. यंत्रणा, -यातना pain endured by the child in the womb.

जड a. 1 Cold, frigid, chilly. 2 Dull, paralysed, motionless, benumbed; चित्ताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5; परमशून्यं हर्ष-जडं पाणिना R. 3. 68, 2. 42. 3 Dull, senseless, stupid, irrational, dull-witted; जडान्धान् पशून्...नातुं G. L. 15, 10 सहर्षं, जडमपि &c. Y 2 25- Ms

2. 110. 4 Dulled, made senseless or apathetic, devoid of appreciation or taste; वेदाभ्यासजडः कथं तु विषयव्यावृत्तकौतुहलः V. 1. 9. 5 Stunning, benumbing, stupefying. 6 Dumb, 7 Unable to learn the Vedas (Dāyabhāga). -हं 1 Water. 2 Lead. -Comp. -क्रिय a. slow, dilatory. -भरतः an idiot.

जडता, त्वं 1 Dulness, aversion to work, slothfulness. 2 Ignorance, stupidity. 3 (In Rhet.) Dulness, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; S. D. 175.

जडितन् m. 1 Frigidity. 2 Stupidity. 3 Dulness, apathy. 4 Stupor, stupefaction.

जटु n. Lac. -Comp. -अश्मकं red arsenic. -पुत्रकः a man at chess. -रसः lac.

जटुकं Lac.

जटुका 1 Lac. 2 A bat.

जटुकी, जटुका A bat.

जङ्घ n. The collar bone, the clavicle.

जन् 4 A. (जायते, जान, pass. जन्वते or जायते) 1 To be born or produced (with abl. of source of birth); अजनि ते वे पुत्रः Ait. Br.; Ms. 1. 9; 3. 39, 41; प्राणाद्वायुरजायत Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 10. 8; 3. 76; 1. 75. 2 To rise, spring up, grow (as a plant &c.). 3 To be, become, happen, take place, occur; अनिष्टादिद्वयलोपेन न गतिर्जायते शुभा H. 1. 6; रक्तनेत्रोऽजनि क्षणात् Bk. 6. 32; Y. 3. 226; Ms. 1. 99. -Caus. (जन्यति) To give birth, beget, cause to produce.

-With अन्तु 1 to be born after; पुत्रिकायां कृतायां तु यदि पुत्रोऽन्तुजायते Ms. 9. 134. 2 to be born similar to; असी कुमारस्त-नन्तोऽन्तुजातः R. 6. 78 (तस्माज्जातः Malli.). -अभिः 1 to be born or produced, arise, spring from; कामाक्षीयोऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; H. 1. 205. 2 to be, become. 3 to be turned into. 4 to be born of a high family. 5 to be born to or for; Bg. 16. 3. -उप 1 to be born or produced, arise, grow; ऊष्णश्चैवजायते Ms. 1. 45; संगल्लेषुजायते Bg. 2. 62, 14. 11. 2 to be born again; Y. 3. 256; Bg. 14. 2. 3 to be, become. -न, -वि, -सं 1 to grow, arise, spring. 2 to be born or produced.

जनः 1 A creature, living being, man. 2 An individual or person (whether male or female); क्व ह्यं क् परीक्षमन्मथो सुगर्वाभिः समवेक्षितो जनः S. 2. 18; तत्स्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य प्रियो जनः U. 2. 19; so सखीजनः a female friend; दास-जनः a slave, अवलजनः &c. (In this sense जनः or अयं जनः is often used by the speaker whether male or female in the sing. or pl. instead of the first personal pronoun to speak of himself in the third person); अयं जनः श्रुमन्तास्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40. (male);

जना प्रतिष्ठलानतिं सुमस्य रे R

8. 81 (female); पश्यान्गमरातुरं जनमिमं जनापि नो रक्षति Nāg. 1. 1 (female and pl.). 2 Men collectively, the people, the world (in sing. or pl.); एवं जने गृह्णाति M. 1; सतीमपि ज्ञातिगुलिकसंश्रयां जनो-ज्यथा मर्त्यमतीं विहङ्कते S. 5. 17. 3 Race, nation, tribe. 4 The world beyond Maharloka, the heaven of deified mortals. -Comp. -अतिग a. extraordinary, uncommon, superhuman. अवि-पः, -अधिनाथः a king. -अंतः 1 a place removed from men, an uninhabited place. 2 a region. 3 an epithet of Yama. -अंतिकं secret communication, whispering or speaking aside (to another) (-ind.) aside (to another) (in dramas); the S. D. thus defines this stage-direction:—विपताकाकरणान्वा-नवार्थवितर कथां । अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यत् स्याज्जाति-तज्जातिकं ॥ 425. -अर्द्धनः an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. -अश्मनः a wolf. -आकीर्ण a. thronged or crowded with people. -आचारः a popular usage or custom. -आश्रयः an asylum for people, an inn, caravansary. -आश्रयः a pavilion. -ईशः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः a king. इष्ट a. desired or liked by the people (-ष्टः) a kind of jasmine. -उदाहरणं glory, fame. -उत्थः a concourse of people, crowd, mob. -कारिन् m. lac. -चक्षुस् n. 'the people's eye', the sun. -चा an umbrella, a parasol. -देव a king. -पदः 1 a community, race, nation; Y. 1. 360. 2 a kingdom, an empire, an inhabited country; जनपदे न यदः पदनायकौ R. 9. 4; दक्षिणांशे जनपदे Pt. 1; Me. 48. 3 the country (opp. the town पुर, नगर); जनपदवृद्धोचैः पीयमानः Me 16. 4 the people, subjects (opp. the sovereign). 5 mankind. -पदिन् m. the ruler of a country or community. -प्रवादः 1 rumour, report. 2 scandal, calumny. -प्रिय a. 1 philan- thropic. 2 liked by the people, popular. -मर्यादा established custom. -रञ्जनं gratifying the people, courting popular favour. -रवः 1 rumour 2 calumny, scandal. -लोकः one, i. e. the fifth, of the seven divisions of the universe situated above Mahar- loka. -वादः (also जनेवादः) 1 news, rumour. 2 a scandal. -स्ववहारः popular usage. -श्रुत a. well-known (among people, famous). -श्रुतिः f. rumour, report. -संवाध a. densely crowded with people. -स्थानं N. of a part of the Dandakā forest; R. 12. 42; 13 22. U. 1. 28, 2. 17.

जनक a. (निका) f. Generating, producing, causing; क्लृप्तजनक, दुःखजनक &c. -कः 1 A father, progenitor. 2 N. of a famous king Videha or Mithilā, foster-father of Sitā. He was re- markable, for his great knowledge, good works, and holiness. After the

abandonment of Sītā, by Rāma he became anchorite—indifferent to pleasure or pain—and spent his time in philosophical discussions. The sage वासिष्ठ was his priest and adviser.—COMP. आत्मजा, -तनया, -नैदिनी, -सुता epithets of Sītā, daughter of King Janaka.

अनगमः A Chāṇḍāla.

अनता 1 Birth. 2 A number or assemblage of people, mankind, community; पश्यति स्म जनता दिनात्यये पार्वती शशिदिवाकरादि R. 11. 82; 15. 67; Si. 9. 14.

जनन *a.* Producing, causing, &c. -जन् 1 Birth, being born; यावज्जननं तावन्मरणं Mōha M. 13. 2 Causing, production, creation; शोभाजननात् Ku. 1. 42. 3 Appearance, manifestation, rise. 4 Life, existence; यदेव पूर्वं जनने शरीरं सा दशरोषासुदती सज्जन् Ku. 1. 53; S. 5. 2. 5 Race, family, lineage.

जननिः *f.* 1 A mother. 2 Birth. जननी 1 A mother. 2 Mercy, tenderness, compassion. 3 A bat. 4. Lac.

जन्मेजयः N. of a celebrated king of Hastināpura, son of Parīkshit, the grandson of Arjuna. [His father died, being bitten by a serpent; and Janamejaya, determined to avenge the injury, resolved to exterminate the whole serpent-race. He accordingly instituted a serpent sacrifice, and burnt down all serpents except Takshaka, who was saved only by the intercession of the sage Astika, at whose request the sacrifice was closed. It was to this king that Vaiśampāyana related the Mahabharata, and the king is said to have listened to it to expiate the sin of killing a Brāhmaṇa.]

जनयितु *a.* (जी *f.*) Producing, begetting, creator, —*m.* A father.

जनयित्री A mother.

जनस् *n.* See जन 3.

जनिः, -जनिका, -जनी *f.* 1 Birth, creation, production. 2 A woman. 3 A mother. 4 A wife. 5 A daughter-in-law.

जनित *a.* 1 Given birth to. 2 Produced, created, caused.

जनितु *m.* A father.

जनित्रि A mother.

जनु (द्व.) *f.* Birth, production.

जनुस् *n.* 1 Birth; निवारिणीना जनुः Bv. 1. 16. 2 Creation, production. 3 Life, existence; जनुः सर्वश्लाघं जपति ललितोत्तम भवतः Bv. 2. 55. —COMP. -जनुषांघः blind from birth, born blind.

जंतुः 1 A creature, a living being, man; S. 5. 2; Ms. 3. 71. 2 The (individual) soul. 3 An animal of the lowest organization. COMP. -कंजुः 1 a snail's shell. 2 a snail. -फलः the Udumbara tree.

जंतुका Lac

जंतुमती The earth.

जन्म Birth.

जन्मन् *n.* 1 Birth; तं जन्मने वैलव्यं प्रपेदे Ku. 1. 21 2 Origin, arise, production, creation; आकरि पञ्चरागाणि जन्म काव्यमणैः कुतः H. Pr. 44; Ku. 5: 60; (at the end of comp). arising or born from; सरलस्य संघट्टजन्मा द्वाष्टिः Me. 53. 3 Life, existence; पूर्वेष्वपि हि जन्मसु Ms. 9. 100; 5. 38; Bg. 4. 5. 4 Birth place. 5 Nativity. —COMP. -अधिपः 1 an epithet of Siva 2 the regent of a constellation under which a person is born (in astrology). -अंतरं another life. अंतरीय *a.* belonging to or done in another life. -अंघ *a.* born blind. -अष्टमी the eighth day of the dark fortnight of Śrāvaṇa, the birthday of Viṣṇu. -कीलः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कुंडली a diagram in a horoscope in which the positions of different planets at the time of one's birth are marked. -कुत्तु *m.* a father. -क्षेत्रं birth-place. -तिथिः *m. f.* -दिनं, -दिवसः birth-day. -दः a father. -नक्षत्रं the natal star. -नामन् *n.* the name received on the 12th day after birth. -पत्रं, -पत्रिका a horoscope. -प्रतिष्ठा 1 a birth-place. 2 a mother; S. 6. -भाज् *m.* a creature, living being; मेदीना जन्मभाजः सततं Mk. 10. 60. -भाषा a mother-tongue; यत्र क्षीणमपि किंपरं जन्मभाषावदेव प्रत्यावाप्तं विलसति वचः संस्कृतं प्राकृतं च Vikr. 18. 6. -भूमि *f.* birth-place, native country. -योगः a horoscope. -रोगिन् *a.* sickly from birth. -लक्षणं the sign of the zodiac under which a person is born. -वस्त्रम् *n.* the vulva. -शोधनं discharging the obligations derived from birth. -साफल्यं attainment of the ends of existence, —स्थानं 1 birth-place, native country, home. 2 the womb.

जन्मिन् *m.* A creature, a living being

जन्म *a.* 1 To be born or produced. 2 Born, produced. 3 (At the end of comp.) Born from, occasioned by. 4 Belonging to a race or family. 5 Vulgar, common 6 National. -न्यः 1 A father. 2 A friend, attendant or relative of a bride groom. 3 A common man. 4 A report, rumour. -न्यः 1 Birth, production, creation. 2 That which is born or created, a created thing, an effect (opp. जनक) जन्यानां जनकः कालः Bhāṣā P. 45; जनकस्य स्वभावो हि जन्मं तिष्ठति निश्चितं Śabdak. 3 The body. 4 A portent occurring at birth. 5 A market, a fair. 6 War, battle; तत्र जन्मं स्वोर्ध्वं पार्ष्णीयैर्गणैश्च R. 4. 77. 7 Censure, abuse. -न्या 1 the friend of a mother. 2 The relation of a bride a bride's maid गौहि

जन्यामवदकुमारी R. 6. 30. 3 Pleasure, happiness. 4 Affection.

जन्तुः 1 Birth. 2 A creature, living being 3 Fire. 4 The creator or Brāhmā.

जप 1 P. (जपति, जपित or जप) 1 To utter in a low voice, repeat internally, mutter; जपन्तपि तद्देवालापमभाषति Gīt. 5; हरिरिति हरिरिति जपति सकामं 4; N. 11. 26. 2 To mutter prayers or spells; Ms. 11. 194, 251, 259. —WITH उप to whisper into the ears of, to win over to one's party by secretly suggesting anything in the ear, to instigate or rouse to rebellion; उपजन्तातुपजपेत् Ms. 7. 197.

जपः 1 Muttering prayers, repeating prayers &c. in an under-tone. 2 Repeating passages of the Veda or names of deities &c.; Ms. 3. 74; Y. 1. 22. 3 A muttered prayers. —COMP. -परायणः *a.* engaged in muttering prayers -माला a rosary of beads.

जपा The China rose (the plant or its flower); (सायं तेजः प्रतिनवजपापुष्पक दधानः Me. 36.

जप्यः -र्यं A muttered prayer.

जम्, जंम् I. 1. P. (जमति, जंमति) To copulate; cf. यम्. —II. 1. A (जंमते, जंमते) To yawn, gape.

जम् 1. P. (जमति) To eat.

जमदग्निः A Brāhmaṇa and a descendant of Bhrigu and father of Parasurāma. [Jamadagni was the son of Richika and Satyawati. He was a pious sage, deeply engaged in study and said to have obtained entire possession of the Vedas. His wife was Renuka who bore him five sons. One day when she had gone out to bathe, she beheld a loving pair of Gandharvas (according to some Chitraratha and his queen) sporting and dallying in the water. The lovely sight made her feel envious of their pleasure, and she returned defiled by unworthy thoughts, 'waxed but not purified by the stream'. Her husband, who was anger incarnate, seeing her shorn of the lustre of her sanctity furiously scolded her, and ordered his sons as they came in to cut off her head. But the first four sons shrank from that cruel deed. It was only Parasurama, the youngest, that with characteristic obedience to his father's command struck off her head with his axe. The deed pacified the father's anger and he desired Parasurama to ask a boon. The kind-hearted son begged that his mother might be restored to life which the father readily granted].

जमनं-जमन q. v.

जपती *m.* du. Hasband and wife, cf. दृपती and जयापती.

जंबालः 1 Mud, 2 Moss. 3 The Ketaka plant.

जंबालिनी A river

जेशीरः The citron tree. -र A citron.

जव-दू. f. The rose apple and its fruit. -Comp. -खंडः -द्वीपः N. of one of the seven continents surrounding the mountain Meru.

जबु (बु) कः (की f.) 1 A jackal. 2 A low man.

जबुलः A kind of tree. (जबु). -ल Jest or jesting compliments addressed to the bride and the bridegroom by the friends and female relatives of the bridegroom (or of the bride).

जमः 1 The jaws (usually in pl.) 2 A tooth. 3 Eating. 4 Biting asunder. 5 A part, portion. 6 A quiver. 7 The chin. 8 Yawning, gaping. 9 N. of a demon killed by Indra. 10 The citron tree. -Comp. -अरातिः -द्विष्टः -भेदिन् -रिपुः epithet of Indra. -अरिः 1 fire. 2 Indra's thunderbolt. 3 Indra.

जंभका, जंभा, जंभिका A yawn, gaping.

जम (मी) रः The lime or citron tree.

जयः 1 Conquest, triumph, victory; success, winning (in battle, game or a law-suit). 2 Restraint, curbing, conquest; as in इन्द्रियजय. 3 N. of the sun. 4 N. of Jayanta, son of Indra. 5 N. of Yudhisathira, the first Pāṇḍava prince. 6 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. 7 An epithet of Arjuna. -या 1 N. of Durgā. 2 N. of an attendant of the goddess Durgā. 3 A kind of banner. -Comp. -आवह a. conferring victory. -उच्छुर

a. exulting in victory. -कोलाहलः 1 a shout of victory. 2 a kind of game with dice. -घोषः -घोषणं -या a proclamation of victory. -दङ्गा a kind of drum beaten as a sign of victory. -पञ्च a record of victory.

-पालः 1 a king. 2 an epithet of Brahmā. 3 an epithet of Vishnu.

-पुत्रकः a kind of dice. -मंगलः a royal elephant. 2 a remedy for fever. -वाहिनी an epithet of Sachī.

-जम्दः 1 a shout of victory. 2 the exclamation 'jaya' (hail! glory!) uttered by birds &c. -स्तंभः a trophy, a column erected to commemorate a victory, a triumphal column; निच-खान जयस्तंभां गंगानोतोऽन्तरिक्षे सः R. 4. 36, 69

जयन्त 1 Conquering, subduing. 2 Armour for cavalry, elephants &c. -Comp. -युञ्ज a. caparisoned. 2 victorious.

जयन्तः 1 N. of the son of Indra; पौलोमीसंभवेन जयन्तेन पुरंदरः V. 5. 14; S. 7. 2. B. 3. 23, 6. 78. 2 N. of Siva. 3 The moon. -ती 1 A flag or banner. N. of daughter of Indra. 3 N. of Durgā Com. -पत्र (n law) 1

the written award of the judge in favour of either party. 2 the label on the forehead of a horse turned loose for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

जयद्रथः A king of Singhm district and brother-in-law of Duryodhana, having married Duhsilā, daughter of Dhritarāshtra. [Once while out on hunting, he chanced to see Draupadī in the forest, and asked of her food for himself and his retinue. Draupadī, by virtue of her magical *śikhi*, was able to supply him with materials sufficient for their break-fast. Jayadratha was so much struck with this act, as well as her personal charms, that he asked her to elope with him. She of course, indignantly refused but he succeeded in carrying her off, as her husbands were out on hunting. When they returned they pursued and captured the ravisher and released Draupadī; and he himself was allowed to go after having been subjected to many humiliations. He took a leading part in compassing the death of Abhimanyu, and met his doom at the hands of Arjuna in the great war.].

जयिन् a. 1 Conquering, vanquishing; विरुदास्व जयिर्विस्तारः स्तुवे वानलाचनाः Vb. 1. 2. 2 Successful, winning a law-suit; Y. 2. 79. 3 Fascinating, captivating, subduing the heart; जयति जयिन्ते हे मावा जेवुकलादयः Mā. 1. 36. -m. A victor, a conqueror; पौरस्थानेवमात्राभ्यन्तारस्तावजयपदावजयी R. 4. 34.

जय्य a. Conquerable, vulnerable, that can be conquered (opp. जय).

जरट a. 1 Hard, solid. 2 Old, aged; अयमतिजरटः प्रकामयुर्वीः परिणवदिक्रि-कास्तदीर्घमर्ति Si. 4. 29. (where जरट means 'hard' also). 3 Decayed, decrepit, infirm. 4 Full-grown, ripe, matured; जरटकनल Si. 11. 14. 5 Hard-hearted, cruel. -रः N. of Paṇḍu, father of the five Pāṇḍavas.

जरण a. Old, decayed, infirm.

जरत् a. 1 Old, aged. 2 Infirm, decrepit. Comp. -काकः N. of a great sage who married a sister of the serpent Vāsuki. [One day as he was fallen asleep on the lap of his wife, the sun was about to set. His wife, perceiving that the time of offering his evening prayers was passing away, gently roused him. But he became angry with her for having disturbed his sleep, and left her never to return. He however, told her, as he went, that she was pregnant and would give birth to a son who would be her support, and at the same time the saviour of the serpent-race. This son was Astika] -गवः an old ox; वारिद्रस्य वरा मुनिर्विन्वातवर्णिगालता । जरद्वयधनः शर्वस्तथापि परमेष्ठिनः ॥ Pt. 2. 159.

जरती An old woman.

जरतः 1 An old man. 2 A buffalo.

जरा (The word जरत् is optionally

substituted for जरा before vowel terminations after acc. dual) 1 Old age; केकेयदीन्द्रादयश्च पलितच्छब्दा जरा R. 12. 2; तस्य धर्मगणराशौ दृष्टं जरा (जरा) विना 1. 23. 2 Decrepitude, infirmity general debility consequent on old age. 3 Digestion. 4 N. of a female demon; see जरसं below. -Comp. -अवस्था decrepitude. -जीर्ण a. old through age, debilitated, infirm.

Bh. 3. 17. संघः N. of a celebrated king and warrior, son of Brihadratha. [According to a legend, he was born divided in two halves which were put together by a Rakshasi called Jara, whence the boy was called Jarasandha. He became king of Magadha and Chedi after his father's death. When he heard that Krishna, had slain his son-in-law Kamsa, he gathered a large army and besieged Mathura eighteen times, but was as often repulsed. When Yudhisathira performed the great Rajasuya sacrifice, Krishna, Arjuna and Bhīma went to the capital of Jarasandha disguised as Brahmanas, chiefly with the object of slaying their enemy and liberating the kings imprisoned by him. He, however, refused to release the kings whereupon Bhīma challenged him to a single combat. The challenge was accepted; a hard fight ensued, but Jarasandha was at last overpowered and slain by Bhīma.].

जरायुगिः N. of Jarasandha.

जरायु n. The slough or cast off skin of a serpent. 2 The outer skin of the embryo. 3 The uterus, womb. -Comp. -ज a. born from the womb, viviparous; Ms. 1. 43 and Maili. on Ku. 3. 42.

जरित a. 1 Old, aged. 2 Decayed, infirm.

जरित् a. (णी f.) Old, aged.

जरुधं Flesh.

जरूर a. 1 Old, infirm, decayed. 2 Worn out, torn, shattered, broken to pieces, divided in parts, split up into thin particles; जराजर्जरितविषाण-कोटयो घृणाः K. 21; गतिं जराजर्जरितं विहाय Mv. 7. 18; विचरन् वराभिल्लुङ्गति धरणी जराजर्जरः U. 1. 29; Si. 4. 23. 3 Wounded, hurt. 4 Dull, hollow (as the sound of a broken vessel). -र The banner of Indra.

जर्जरित a. 1 Old, decayed, infirm. 2 Worn out, torn to pieces, shattered, splintered &c. 3 Completely overpowered, disabled; स्मरजराजर्जरितपि सा प्रभाति Git. 8.

जर्जरीक a. 1 Old, decayed. 2 Ragged, full of holes, perforated.

जर्तुः 1 The vulva. 2 An elephant.

जल a. Dull, cold, frigid -जड q v.

-लं 1 Water; ततस्व ह्यपोयमिति ब्रवाणाः शरं जले कायुध्नं विवन्ति Pt. 1 322 2

A kind of fragrant medicinal plant or perfume (हीरे). 3 Frigidity. 4 The constellation called पूर्वाषाढा -Comp. -अंचल 1 A spring. 2 a natural water course. 3 moss. -अंजलि: 1 a handful of water. 2 a libation of water presented to the manes of a deceased person; कुतुबमासाय कुतो जलांजलि Chāp. 95; मानस्यापि जलांजलि: सर-भस लोके न दत्तो यथा Amaru. 97 (where जलांजलि वा means 'to leave or give up'). अटन: a heron. -अटनी a leech -अंटका: a shark. -अत्यय: autumn (शरद्). -अधिदैवत: -तं an epithet of Varuṇa. (तं) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. -अधिप: an epithet of Varuṇa. -अंधिका a well. -अर्क: the image of the sun reflected in water. अर्णव: 1 the rainy season. 2 the ocean of sweet water. आर्षन् a, thirsty. अवतार: a landing-place at a river side. -अवलि a large square pond. -असुका a leech. -आकर: a spring, fountain, well. -आकांक्ष: -काक्ष: -कांक्षिन् m. an elephant. आसु: an otter. आत्मिका a leech. आधार: a pond, lake, reservoir of water. -आसुका a leech. -आर्द्र a, wet. (-द्रौ) wet garment or clothes (द्रौ) a fan wetted with water. -आलोका a leech. -आवर्त: eddy, whirlpool. -आशय: 1 a pond, lake, reservoir. 2 a fish. 3 the ocean. -आश्रय: 1 a pond. 2 a water-house. आश्रय a lotus. -ईंद्र: 1 an epithet of Varuṇa. 2 the ocean. -ईंधन: the submarine fire. -इम: a water-elephant. -ईश्वर: 1 an epithet of Varuṇa 2 the ocean. उच्छ्वास: 1 a channel made for carrying off excess of water, drain (cf. परिवाह). 2 overflow of a river. -उद्धर drosy. -उद्धव a, aquatic. उरगा, -ओकस् m. ओकस: a leech. -कंदक: a crocodile. कपि: the Gange- tic porpoise. -कपोत: a water-pigeon -करक: 1 a shell. 2 cocoa-nut. 3 a cloud. 4 a wave. 5 a lotus. -कलक: mud. -काक: the diverbird. -कांत: the wind. -कांतार: an epithet of Varuṇa. किराट: a shark. -कुकुट: a water-fowl. कुंतल: कोश: moss. -कूपी 1 a spring, well. 2 a pond. 3 a whirlpool. कूर्म: the porpoise. -किलि: m, or f. -क्रीडा playing in water, splashing one another with water. क्रिया presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased. -गुलम: 1 a turtle. 2 a quadrangular tank. 3 a whirlpool. -चर a. (also जलेचर) aquatic. -आजीव: -जीव: a fisherman. -चारिन् m. 1 an aquatic animal. 2 a fish -ज a. born or produced in water. (-ज:) 1 an aquatic animal. 2 a fish. 3 moss. 4 the moon. (-ज, जं) 1 a shell 2 the conch shell

अथर्ववे निवेद्य दध्नी जलजं कुमार: R. 7. 63, 11. 60. (-जं) a lotus. °आजीव: a fisherman. °आसन: an epithet of Brahmā; वाचस्पतिरुवाचेद् प्राजलिर्जलजासनं Ku. 2. 30. -जंतु: 1 a fish. 2 any aqua- tic animal. -जंतुका a leech. -जन्मन् a lotus. -जिह्व: a crocodile. -जीविन् m. a fisherman. -तरंग: 1 a wave. 2 a metal cup filled with water pro- ducing harmonic notes like a musi- cal glass. -ताडनं (lit.) 'beating water'; (fig.) any useless occupation. -त्रा an umbrella. -त्रास: hydrophobia. -द: 1 a cloud; जयते विला लोके जलदा इव सज्जना: Pt. 1. 29. 2 camphor. -अशन: the Śāla tree. -आगम: the rainy season. -काल: the rainy season. -क्षय: autumn. -दुर्दुर: a kind of musi- cal instrument. -देवता a naiad, water-nymph. -द्रोणी a bucket. -धर: 1 a cloud. 2 the ocean. -धारा a stream of water. -धि 1 the ocean. 2 a hundred billions. 3 the number 'four'. °धा a river. °ज: the moon. °जा Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. रश्मना the earth. -नकुल: an otter. -नर: a merman. -निधि: 1 the ocean. 2 the number 'four'. -निर्गम: 1 a drain, water-course. 2 a water-fall, descent of a spring &c. into a river below. -नीलि: moss. -पटलं a cloud. -पति: 1 the ocean. 2 an epithet of Varuṇa. -पथ: a sea-voyage; R. 17. 81. -परावत: a water-pigeon. -पित्तं fire. -पुष्पं an aquatic flower. -पूर: 1 a flood of water. 2 a full stream of water. -पृथजा moss. -प्रदानं pre- senting libations of water to the manes of the deceased. -प्रलय: des- truction by water. -प्रारत: the bank of a river. -प्रार्य a country abounding with water जलप्रारमयं स्यात् Ak. -प्रिय: 1 the Ohātuka bird. 2 a fish. -प्लव: an otter. -प्लवतं a deluge, an inun- dation. -प्लु: a fish. -वालका: -वालक: the Vindhya mountain. -वालिका lightning. -विडाल: an otter. -विवा: -वं a bubble. -विल्व: 1 a (quad- rangular) pond, lake. 2 a tortoise. 3 a crab. -सू a. produced in water. -सू: m. 1 a cloud. 2 a place for holding water. 3 a kind of camphor. -सूत m. 1 a cloud. 2 a jar. 3 camphor. -मक्षिका a water-insect. -मंडूक a kind of musical instrument; (=जलदंष्ट्र). -मार्ग: a drain, canal. -मुच m. 1 a cloud; Mo. 69. 2 a kind of camphor. -मूर्ति: an epithet of Śiva. -मूर्तिका hail. -यंत्रं 1 a machine for raising water. 2 a fountain. -युद्धं, निकेतनं, संविर्, a house erected in the midst of water (a summerhouse) or one supplied with artificial fountains; कचिद्विचित्रं जलयन्मंदिरं Rs. 1. 2. -यात्रा a voyage. -याम a ship रकु a kind of gall noll

-रंड: -रंड: 1 a whirl-pool. 2 drop of water, drizzle, thin sprinkling. 3 a snake. -रस: sea-salt. -रशि: the ocean. -रह, -हं a lotus. -रूप: a cro- codile. -लता a wave, billow. -वायस a diverbird. -वास: residence in water. -वाह: a cloud. -वाहनी an aqueduct. -विषुवं the autumnal equi- nox. -वृश्चिक: a prawn. -व्याल a water-snake. -शय: -शयन: -शायिन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. -शूकं moss -शूकर: a crocodile. -शोष: drought -सर्पिणी a leech. -सवि: f. 1 the Gaugetic porpoise. 2 a kind of fish 3 a crow. 4 a leech. -स्थानं, -स्थाप a pond, lake, reservoir. -हं a small water-house (rather summerhouse) furnished with artificial fountains. -हस्तिन् m. a water-elephant. -हारिणी a drain. -हास: 1 foam. 2 cuttlefish-bone considered as the foam of the sea.

जलमग्न: A chāṇḍāla.

जलमसि: 1 A cloud. 2 Camphor (a variety of it).

जलाका, जलाकुका, जलिका, जलुका, जलूका A leech.

जलेजं, जलेजातं A lotus.

जलेशय: 1 A fish. 2 N. of Vishnu जलप् 1. P. (जलति, जलित) 1 To speak, talk, speak or converse (with another); अविरलितकयोले जलपतोरक्रमेण U. 1. 21; रक्षेन जलपयनलाक्षरं Pt. 1. 116; Bh. 1. 82. 2 To murmur, speak inartic- ulate. 3 To chatter, prattle, babble -WITH -अभि to talk, talk with. -न 1 to speak, say, talk; Ku. 1. 45. 2 to call. -सं to talk, converse.

जल्प: 1 Talk, speech. 2 Discourse, conversation. 3 Babble, prattling, gossip. 4 Debate, wrangling dis- cussion.

जल्पक a. (लपिका f.) जल्पक a Talkative, garrulous.

जव a. Swift, expeditious. -व: 1 (a) speed, swiftness, quickness, rapidity, जवो हि सते: परमं विशृण्वं Bh. 3. 121; S. 1. 8. (b) Haste, hurry; जवेन पीतदुदतिष्ठ- च्छुत: Si. 1. 12. 2 Velocity. -Comp. -अधिक: a fleet horse, a courser. -अनिल: a strong wind, hurricane जवन a. (नी f.) Quick, swift, fleet, R. 9. 56. -न: A courser, a swift horse. -नं Speed, quickness, velocity.

जवनिका, जवनी 1 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. 2 A curtain, screen in general; नरः संसारति विशति यमधानिजवनिका Bh. 3. 112.

जवस: Pasture-grass.

जवा The China rose; see जपा.

जर् 1. U. (जयति-ते) To injure, hurt, kill.

जस् 1. 4. P. (जस्यति) To set free, release. -II. 1. 10. P. (जसति, जसयति) 1 To hurt, injure, strike. 2 To disregard a ghāt W m -जस्

to kill; विजौजसौजासियतुं जगद्गुह्यं Si 1. 37; Bk. 8. 120.

जहकः 1 Time. 2 A child. 3 The slough of a snake.

जहत् *a.* (सी *f.*) Leaving, abandoning. -Comp. -लक्षणा, -स्वार्थो a kind of लक्षणा (also called लक्षणलक्षणा) in which a word loses its primary sense, but is used in one which is in some way connected with the primary sense; *e.g.* in the familiar instance गगनयो वीरः 'a hamlet on the Ganges,' गगन loses its primary sense and means गगनाटः cf. अत्रलक्षणा also.

जहानकः Total destruction of the world.

जहूः A young animal.

जह्नुः N. of an ancient king, son of Sinotha, who adopted the river Gangā as his daughter. [The river Gangas when brought down from heaven by the austerities of Bhagiratha, was forced to flow over earth to follow him to the lower regions. In its course it inundated the sacrificial ground of king Jahnu, who being angry drank up its waters. But the gods and sages, and particularly Bhagiratha, appeased his anger, and he consented to discharge those waters from his ears. The river is therefore regarded as his daughter, and is styled जहन्वी, जह्नुतनया, -कन्या, -सुता, नदिनी &c; cf. R. 6. 85, 8. 95].

जागरः 1 Wakefulness, waking, keeping awake; गजिजागरपरो दिवाशयः R. 9. 34. 2 A vision in a waking state. 3 An armour, mail.

जागरणं 1 Waking, wakefulness. 2 Watchfulness, vigilance.

जागरा See जागरण.

जागरित *a.* One who has been long awake -तं Waking.

जागरितु *a.* (जी *f.*), जागरूक *a.* 1 Wakeful, waking, sleepless; स्वपतो जागरूकस्य याथार्थ्यं वेदं कस्तव R. 10. 24. 2 Watchful, vigilant; वर्णाश्रमावेक्षणजागरूकः R. 14. 15; Si. 20. 36.

जागर्तिः, जागर्ता, जाग्रिया Wakefulness, keeping awake.

जाग्रुहं Saffron.

जाग्रु 2. P. (जागर्ति, जागरित) 1 To be awake, be watchful or attentive (fig. also); सौख्यसर्पजं जागरु यथाकाले स्वपत्तिरि R. 17. 51; सुतो बाहुशुष्यवर्तितायामर्षि चार्थं च जाग्रति Mu. 7. 13; to sit up during the night; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्तिं संयमी Bg. 2. 69. 2 To be roused from sleep, awake. To foresee, be provident.

जाग्रवी 1 A tail. 2 The thigh.

जामल *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Rural, picturesque. 2 Wild. 3 Savage, barbarous. 4 Arid, desert. -लः The francoline partridge. -लं Flesh, flesh of deer &c.

जामुले Poison, venom.

जामुलिः जामुलिकः A snake-doctor, a dealer in antidotes (द्विवेद्य).

जामिकः 1 A courier, an express. 2 A camel.

जामिन् *m.* A warrior, combatant; जमौजौ जामिजिजामि Si. 19. 3.

जाटर *a.* (री *f.*) Belonging to or being in the stomach, stomachic, abdominal. -रः The digestive faculty, gastric fluid.

जाड्यं 1 Coldness, frigidity. 2 Apathy, sluggishness, inactivity. 3 Dulness of intellect, folly, stupidity; तज्जाड्यं वसुधायिष्य Bh. 2. 15; जाड्यं धियो हरति 2. 23; जाड्यं ह्रीनति गज्यते 54. 4 Tastelessness of the tongue.

जात *p. p.* 1 Brought into existence, engendered, produced. 2 Grown, arisen. 3 Caused, occasioned. 5 Felt, affected by; oft. in comp.; see जत्. -तः A son, male offspring (in dramas often used as a term of endearment; अयि जात कथयितव्यं कथय U. 4. 'dear boy' 'oh my darling &c.'). -तं 1 A creature, living being. 2 Production, origin. 3 Kind, sort, class, species. 4 A collection of things forming a class; निःशेषविश्राणितकौञ्जजातं R. 5. 1. all that goes to form wealth *i. e.* every kind of property; so कर्मजातं the whole aggregate of actions; सुखं everything included under the name of सुख or pleasure. 5 A child, a young one.

-Comp. -अपत्या a mother. -अमर्ष *a.* vexed, enraged. -अश्रु *a.* shedding tears. -इष्टिः *f.* a sacrifice performed at the birth of a child. -उष्टः a young bullock. -कर्मन् *n.* a ceremony performed at the birth of a child; R. 3.

18. -कलप *a.* having a tail (as a peacock). -कान *a.* enamoured. -पक्ष *a.* having wings; अजातपक्ष unfledged. -पाश *a.* fettered. -प्रत्यय *a.* inspired with confidence. -मन्थय *a.* fallen in love. -मात्र *a.* just born. -रूप *a.* beautiful, brilliant. (-यं) gold; अथा-करसहस्रं भाग्यजातिरसंस्कृताः जातस्त्वेव कल्याणि न हि संयोगमर्हति M. 5. 18; N. 1. 129. -वेदस् *m.* an epithet of fire; Ku. 2. 46, Si. 2. 51; R. 12. 104, 15. 72.

जातक *a.* Born, produced. -कः 1 A new born infant. 2 A mendicant. -कं 1 ceremony performed after the birth of a child (जातकर्मन्). 2 Astrological calculation of a nativity. 3 An aggregate of similar things.

जातिः *f.* 1 Birth, production; Ms. 2. 148. 2 The form of existence fixed by birth. 3 Race, family, lineage. 4 A caste, tribe or class (of men); ओरे सुह जातया चेद्विषयैर्दृष्टं यथा सा जातिः परित्यक्ता Ve. 3; (the primary castes of the Hindus are only four: ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र). 5 A class, genus, kind, species; पशुजातिः, पुष्पजातिः &c. 6 The

properties which are peculiar to a class and distinguish it from all others, the essential characteristics of a species; as गोत्र अश्वत्थ of cows, horses &c.; see गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य; Si. 2. 47 and cf. K. P. 2. 7 A fire-place 8 Nutmeg. 9 The Jasmine plant or its flower; पुष्पाणां प्रकरः स्मितेन रचितो नो दुग्द-जातद्विभिः Amaru. 40. (written also as जाती in these two senses). 10 (In Nyāya) Futile answer. 11 (In music) The seven primary notes of the Indian gamut. 12 A class of metres; see App. -Comp. -अंध *a.* born blind; Bh. 1. 90. -कोशी, -पी the outer skin of the nutmeg. -धर्मः 1 the duties of a caste. 2 a generic property -ध्वंसः loss of caste or its privileges -पत्री the outer skin of the nutmeg. -ब्राह्मणः a Brāhmana only by birth, but not by knowledge or religious austerities, an ignorant Brāhmana, (तस्य धर्मं च येनैव ज्ञेयं ब्राह्मण्यकारणं तस्य श्रुतात्मा यो हीनो जातिब्राह्मण एव सः ॥ शब्दार्थचिन्तामणि) -ब्रंशः loss of caste; Ms. 9. 67. -अष्ट *a.* outcast. -मात्र 1 'mere birth', position in life obtained by mere birth 2 caste only (but not the performance of duties pertaining to it), Ms. 8. 20; 12. 114. -लक्षणं generic distinction, a characteristic of a class. -वाचक *a.* expressing a genus, generic (as a word); गौरवः पुरुषो हस्ती -वैरं instinctive hostility. -वैरिन् *m.* a born enemy. -शब्दः a name conveying the idea of a genus, a generic word, common noun; गौरः अश्वः पुष्पाः हस्ती &c. -संकरः admixture of caste, mixed blood. -संपन्न *a.* belonging to a noble family. -सर्गं nutmeg. -स्मर *a.* remembering one's condition in a former life; जातिस्मरो मुनिरस्मि जाल्या K. 355. -स्वभावः generic character or nature. -हीन *a.* of low birth, outcast.

जातिमत् *a.* Nobly born, of high rank.

जातु *ind.* A particle meaning:—1 At all, over, at any time, possibly, किं तेन जातु जातेन मातुर्गोत्रहाराणि Pt. 1. 26, न जातु कामः कामाभासमुपभोगेन शान्त्यति Ms. 2. 94; Ku. 5. 55. 2 Perhaps, sometimes; R. 19. 7. 3 Once, once upon a time, sometime, at some day. 4 Used with the potential mood जातु has the sense of 'not allowing or putting up with,' जातु तत्रमवाप्तुं लक्ष्मणं राज्ञेयमाचकल्पयामि (न मर्षयामि) Sk. 5 Used with a present indicative it denotes censure (गर्हो), जातु तत्रमवाप्तुं वृषलं वाजयति *ibid.*

जातुधानः A demon, imp.

जातुष *a.* (पी *f.*) 1 Made of, or covered with, lac. 2 Sticky, adhesive.

जात्य *a.* 1 Of the same family, related. 2 Noble, well-born, sprung

from a noble family. जावस्तनाभनातन
शूर शौर्यवता कुशः R. 17. 4. 3 Lovely,
beautiful, pleasing.

जानकी N. of Sītā, wife of Rāma.
जानपदः 1 An inhabitant of the
country, a rustic, boor, peasant
(opp. वैर). 2 A country. 3 A
subject. -दा A popular expression.

जानि A substitute for जाय at the
end of Bah. comp.

जातु n. The knee; जातुभ्यामवनि गत्वा
kneeling (or falling on one's knees)
on the ground. -Comp. -दक्ष a. reach-
ing to, as high as, the knees, knee-
deep. -फलक, -संडले the knee-pan.
-संधि: the knee-joint.

जापः 1 Muttering prayers, whis-
pering, murmuring. 2 A muttered
prayer.

जावालः A goat-herd.
जानदम्पत्यः N. of Parasurāma q. v.
जामा 1 A daughter. 2 A daughter-
-in-law.

जामातु m. 1 A son-in-law; जामातृभ्येन
व्य निरुद्धः U. 1. 11; जामाता दशमी ग्रहः
Subhāsh. 2 A lord, master. 3 The
sun-flower.

जामिः f. 1 A sister. 2 A daughter.
3 A daughter-in-law. 4 A near
female relative (सन्निहितसंनिधौ Kull.);
Ms. 3. 57-58. 5 A virtuous and
respectable woman.

जामित्रः The seventh zodiacal sign
from the natal sign (लग्न); तिथौ च
जामित्रशुभान्वितायां Ku. 7. 1 (जामित्रं लग्न-
स्वतन्त्रं स्थानं Malli.). Note—Some derive
the word from जाया, because in
astrology, the जामित्र sign indicates
the future good-luck of one's wife
(जायामित्रः ?); but the word is obviously
connected with the Greek *diametron*.

जामिन्वः A sister's son.
जाम्बवं 1 Gold. 2 The fruit of the
Jambu tree.

जाम्बवत् m. N. of a king of bears
who was of signal service to Rāma
at the siege of Lankā. He was
also noted for his medical skill.
[This same Jāmbavat appears to have
lived up to the time of Krishna, or per-
haps he was another being of that time;
for there was a fight between Krishna
and Jāmbavat for the *Syamantaka* jewel
which the latter had got from Prasena,
brother of Satrājī. Krishna vanquished
Jāmbavat, who placed the jewel, along
with his daughter Jāmbavatī, at his
entire disposal.]

जाम्बवं (लं) A citron.
जाम्बुनदं 1 Gold; R. 18. 44. 2 A
golden ornament; कृतचक्रं जाम्बुनदं: Si.
4. 66. 3 The Dhātūra plant.

जाया A wife. (The word is thus
derived: -पतिर्भायां संप्रविश्य गर्भौ भूत्वेह जायते।
जायायास्तद्धि जायात्वं वदस्यो जायते पुनः Ms. 9.
8 see also Malli on R 2 1) As

as a member of Bah. comp. जया 1.
changed to जानि; सीताजानि: 'one who
has Sītā for his wife'; so सुव्रजानिः,
शमार्धजानिः -Comp. -अनुजीविन् m., -आ-
जीवः 1 an actor, a dancer. 2 the
husband of a harlot. 3 a needy
man, pauper. -पत्नी (dual) husband
and wife. (The other forms of the
comp. are इंपती and जंपती q. v.).

जायिन् a. (नी f.) Conquering,
subduing. -m. The burden of a song
(in music.)

जायुः 1 Medicine. 2 A physician.

जारः 1 A paramour, gallant, lover;
रथकारः स्वकां भार्यां सजारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4.
54. -Comp. -जः, जन्मन्, -जातः a
bastard. -भरा an adulteress.

जारिणी An adulteress.

जालं 1 A net, snare. 2 A web,
cob-web. 3 A coat of mail, a helmet
made of wire. 4 An eye-hole, lattice,
window; जालान्तरेष्वितद्विन्द्या R. 7. 9;
धृतिजालविनिःश्रुतेर्बलभयः सदिग्धपारावतः V.
3. 2; Ka. 7. 60. 5 A collection, an
assemblage, number, mass; विंतासंलति-
तंतुजालनिविडस्युदेन Māl. 5. 10; Ku. 7.
89; Si. 4. 56; Amaru. 58. 6 Magio.
7 Illusion, deception. 8 An unblown
flower. -Comp. -अक्षः a loop-hole,
window. -कर्मन् n. the occupation of
catching fish, fishing. कारकः 1 a net-
maker. 2 a spider. -गोणिका a kind
of churning vessel. -पाद्, -पादः a
goose. -प्राया mail, armour.

जालकं 1 A net. 2 A multitude,
collection बहु कर्णशिरसिरोषि वदते घर्मात्मनां
जालकं S. 1. 30; R. 9. 68. 3 A lattice,
window. 4 A bud, an unblown
flower; अभिनवेज्जालकैर्मालतीनां Me; 98; so
वृथिकाजालकानि 26. 5 A kind of orna-
ment (worn in the hair); निलकजा-
लकजालकनीतिकैः R. 9. 44 (आमरणविशेषः)
6 A nest. 7 Illusion, deception.
-Comp. -मालिन् a. veiled.

जालकिन् m. A cloud.

जालकिनी A ewe.

जालिकः 1 A fisherman. 2 A fowler,
bird-catcher. 3 A spider. 4 The
governor or chief ruler of a pro-
vince 5 A rogue, cheat. -का 1 A
net. 2 A chain-armour. 3 A spider.
4 A leech. 5 A widow. 6 Iron. 7
A veil, woollen cloth.

जालिनी A room ornamented with
pictures.

जालम a. (हर्षी f.) 1 Cruel, severe,
harsh. 2 Rash, inconsiderate. -हमः
(हर्षी f.) 1 A rogue, rascal, villain,
wretch, miscreant; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन
दिग्भागेन गतः स जालम इति V. 1. 2 A poor
man, a low or degraded man.

जालनक a. (हिनका f.) Despised,
low, mean, contemptible.

जावन्त्यं 1 Speed, swiftness. 2
Haste hurry

जाह A termination added to nouns
expressive of the parts of the body
in the sense of 'the root of'; कणजाह
the root of the ear; so अक्षि°, ओष्ठ° &c
जाह्णवी An epithet of the river
Ganges.

जि 1 P. (Atm. when preceded by
पर and वि) (जयति, जित) 1 To conquer,
defeat, overcome, vanquish, subju-
gate; जयति तुलामधिकृतो भास्वानपि जलद्वयदलानि
Pt. 1. 330; Bk. 15. 76, 16. 2. 2 To
surpass, excel; गजितानंतरं वृष्टिं सोमायन
जिगाय सा Ku. 2. 53; R. 3. 34; Ghat
22; Si. 1. 19. 3 To win (by
conquest or in gambling), acquire
by conquest; प्रायजीयत द्यूना ततो मही R.
11. 65 (where जि means 'to conquer'
also); Ma. 7. 96 4 To curb, restrain
control, conquer (as passions.) 5
To be victorious, be supreme or pre-
eminent (generally used in benedi-
ctory stanzas or salutations); जयतु
जयतु महाराजः (in dramas); स जयति
परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1,
जितमुद्रातिना नमः हरेभ्यः Ratn. 1. 4; Bh.
2. 2; Git. 1. 1. -Caus (जायवति) To
cause to win or conquer. -Desid
(जिगीषति) To wish to win, acquire
or excel, to vie with, emulate. -Winn
अधि to conquer, defeat, vanquish,
Bh. 19. 2. -निच् 1 to conquer, defeat,
R. 3. 51; Bk. 2. 52; 7. 94; Y 3
292. 2 to win, acquire by conquest,
Ms. 8. 154. -परा (Atm.) 1 to defeat,
conquer, overcome, subdue; यं पराजयसे
द्यूना Y. 2. 75; Bk. 8. 9. 2 to lose,
be deprived of. 3 to be con-
quered or overcome by, find
(something) unbearable; अध्ययनात्स-
राजयते Sk. finds it unbearable or dif-
ficult to study; Bk. 8. 71. -वि (Atm)
1 to conquer, defeat, overcome,
subdue; व्यजेत् बहुर्न Bk. 1. 2; प्रायस्सन्मुख-
सेवया विजयते विजं स पुष्पाद्युवः Git. 10; Bk.
2. 39; 15. 39 2 to surpass, excel
चक्षुर्भेदकर्मबुद्धिं विजयते Vb. 1. 33. 3 to
win, acquire by conquest; युजविनि-
विमान R. 12. 104; 1. 59; Sānti. 2. 13.
4 to be victorious, be supreme or
pre-eminent; विजयतां देवः S. 5.

जिः A demon (विश्वः).
जिगलुः Breath, life.

जिगीषा 1 Desire of conquering,
subduing or overcoming; यानं सत्तार
कैषिरे वैवस्वतजिगीषया R. 15. 45 2
Emulation, rivalry. 3 Eminence 4
Exertion, profession, habit of life

जिगीषु a. Desirous of conquering.

जिघ्रसा 1 Desire of eating, hunger
2 striving for. 3 Contending with

जिघ्रसु a. Hungry.

जिघांसा Desire of killing; R. 15 19.

जिघांसु a. Desirous of killing,
murderous. -शुः An enemy.

जिघ्रसा Des e of taking or seizing

जिघ्र *a.* 1 Smelling, 2 Conjecturing, guessing, observing; *e. g.* मनोजिघ्रः सपत्नीजनः S. D.

जिज्ञासा Desire of knowing, curiosity, inquisitiveness.

जिज्ञासु *a.* 1 Desirous of knowing, inquisitive, curious; Bg. 6. 44. 2 Desirous of getting absolution (समुक्षु).

जित् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Conquering, defeating, winning &c.; तारुजित्, कंसजित्, सहजजित् &c.

जित *p. p.* 1 Conquered, subdued, curbed, restrained (as enemies, passions &c.). 2 Won, got, obtained (by conquest). 3 Surpassing, excelled. 4 Subject to, enslaved or influenced by, कानजित्, कीजित् &c. -Comp-अक्षर *a.* reading well or readily. -अनिघ्न *a.* one who has conquered his foes, triumphant, victorious. -अरि *a.* one who has conquered his enemies. (-रिः) an epithet of Buddha. -आत्मन् *a.* self-subdued, void of passion. -आह्व *a.* victorious. -इन्द्रिय *a.* one who has conquered his passions or subdued the senses (हृत्, रस, गन्ध, रसज्ञे & शब्द); श्रुत्वा सङ्ग्राह्यं दृष्ट्वा च सुखत्वा ब्रह्मा च यो नरः । न हृष्यति ग्लायति वा स विशेयो जितेन्द्रियः Ms. 2. 98. -काशित् *a.* appearing victorious, proud of victory, assuming the airs of a victor; चाण-स्यायं जितकाशितया Mu. 2; जितकाशी राज-सेवकः *ibid.* -कोप, -क्रोध *a.* imperturbable, not excitable. -नेमिः a staff made of the Asvatha tree. -अन *a.* injured to fatigue, hardy. -स्वर्गः one who has won heaven.

जितिः *f.* Victory, conquest. जिह्मः, जितमः Gemini, the 3rd sign of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin). जित्वर *a.* (री *f.*) Victorious, conquering, triumphant; राजाजित्वरसत जित्वरणि Dk. 1. 16; कदलीकृतशूलो ब्रह्मजित्वरिणा Si. 2. 9.

जिन *a.* 1 Victorious, triumphant. 2 Very old. -नः 1 A generic term applied to a chief, Bauddha or Jaina saint. 2 N. applied to the Arhats of the Jainas. 3 An epithet of Vishnu.

-Comp. -इन्द्रः, -ईश्वरः 1 a chief Bauddha saint. 2 an Arhat of the Jainas. -सत्तन् *n.* a Jaina temple or monastery.

जिवाजिवः The Chakora bird.

जिष्णु *a.* 1 Victorious, triumphant; R 4. 85; 10. 18. 2 Winning, gaining. 3 (At the end of comp.) Conquering, excelling; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः Bk. 1. 6; Si. 13. 21. -स्युः 1 The sun. 2 N. of Indra. 3 N. of Vishnu. 4 N. of Arjuna.

जिह्व *a.* 1 Sloping, athwart, oblique. 2 Crooked, awry, squint; Rs. 1. 12. 3 Tortuous curved going irreg-

ularly. 4 Morally crooked, deceitful, dishonest, wicked, unfair; दुन्दु-निष्पन्नजिह्वानिः Ki. 6. 24; नृहृदयनीलिनन-जिह्वयिः Si. 9. 62. 5 Dim, dark, pale-coloured; विविचननन्दिः शरीरविन्दार-जिह्वे Ki. 1. 46. 6 Slow, lazy. -झः Dishonesty, falsehood. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* crooked-eyed, squinting. -नः a snake. -गति *a.* meandering, going tortuously; Rs. 1. 13. -मेहनः a frog. -योधिन् *a.* fighting unfairly. -शरयः the Khadira tree.

जिह्वः The tongue. जिह्वल *a.* Voracious, greedy.

जिह्वी 1 The tongue. 2 The tongue of fire; *i. e.* a flame. -Comp. -आश्वत्थः licking, lapping. -उल्लेखनी, -उल्लेख-निका, -निर्लेखनः a tongue-scraper. -नः 1 a dog. 2 a cat. 3 a tiger. 4 a leopard. 5 a bear. -मुल्लः the root of the tongue. -मूलीय *a.* a term particularly applied to the Visarga before क् and ख् and also to क्, ख् and the guttural class of consonants (in gram). -रक्षः a bird. -लिह् *m.* a dog. -लौघ्यः greediness. -शलयः the Khadira tree.

जीन *a.* Old, aged, decayed. -नः A leather bag; जीनकाहुक्कवसादीन् इथम् दद्यद्विशुद्धये Ms. 11. 139.

जीमूतः 1 A cloud; जीमूतेन स्रक्कलमथी हारयिञ्चु पवृत्ति Me. 4. 2 An epithet of Indra. -Comp. -कूटः a mountain.

-वाहनः 1 N. of Indra. 2 N. of a king of Vidyādhara, hero of the play called Nāgānanda; (mentioned also in कथारिसागर). [He was the son of Jimutaketu and renowned for his benevolent and charitable disposition. When his father's kingdom was invaded by his kinsmen, he scorned the idea of fighting with them and induced his father to leave it to those who sought for it and to repair with him to the Malaya mountain to lead a holy life. It is related that there he one day took the place of a young serpent who was by virtue of an agreement, to be offered to Garuda as his daily meal, and induced, by his generous and touching behaviour, the enemy of serpents to give up his practice of devouring them. The story is very pathetically told in the play]. -वाहिन *m.* smoke.

जीरः 1 A sword. 2 Cumin-seed. जीरकः, जीरणः Cumin-seed. जीर्ण *a.* 1 Old, ancient. 2 Worn out, ruined, wasted, decayed, tattered (as clothes); वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय Bg. 2. 22. 3 Digested; सुजीर्णमेव सुविच-क्षणः हतः H. 1. 22. -र्जः 1 An old man. 2 A tree. -र्ज 1 Benzoin. 2 Old age, decrepitude. -Comp. -उद्धारः 'renewing the old', repairs, especially of a temple or any charitable or religious institution -उद्यानं ruined or

neglected garden. -उवरः a lingering fever. -पर्णः the Kadamba tree. -वाटिका a ruined house. -वज्रः a particular gem.

जीर्णक *a.* Almost dried up or withered.

जीर्णः *f.* 1 Old age, decrepitude, decay, infirmity. 2 Digestion.

जीव 1 P. (जीवति, जीवित) 1 To live, be alive; यस्मिन्जीवति जीवति इहवः नोन जीवति Pt. 1. 25; ना जीवत् यः परावजातु स्वव-यंति जीवति Si. 2. 45; Ms. 2, 285 2 To revive, come to life. 3 To live by, subsist on, make a livelihood by (with instr.); मत्पातूनं तु यद्विषये तेन चैतानि जीवन्ति Ms. 4. 6; विप्रेण च जीवन्तः 3. 152, 162; 11. 26; sometimes used with a cognate accusative in this sense, अजितानशरां युद्धां जीवेद् ब्राह्मणजीविका Ms. 4. 11. 4 (Fig). To live or prey upon, depend upon as one's source of existence (with loc.); चोराः प्रमदे जीवन्ति व्याधितु विक्षिप्तकाः । प्रमदाः कामदानेन यत्नमनेन वाचकाः । राजा विद्वानेषु निर्वै मुर्वै पठितः Mb. -Caus. 1 To restore to life. 2 To nourish, nurture, bring up. -With अति 1 to survive. 2 to surpass in the mode of living (live more splendidly &c.); अत्यजीवद्मराल-केयरी R. 19. 15. -अनु 1 to hang on, live by or upon, serve; स तु तस्याः पाणिमाहकमनुजीवन्त्यति Dk. 122. 2 to see without envy; वा तां विदमस्तुवानः दुरा-दृष्टा सुविष्टिः । अथ ताननुजीवानः Mb. 3 to live for any one. 4 to follow in living; R. 19. 15. vl. (अन्वजीवत् or अन्वजीवत्). 5 to survive. -उद् to revive, return to life; उद्जीवत् सुविश्राद् Bk. 17. 95. -उप 1 to live upon, sub-

sist, derive livelihood from; का हृदि-सुगजीवयार्थः ; संवाहकहृदि सुगजीवानि Mk. 2, शेषास्तसुगजीवयार्थे पितरं तथा Ms. 9. 105, Y. 2. 301. 2 to serve, depend on, Si. 9. 32.

जीव *a.* Living, existing. -व 1 The principle of life, the vital breath, life, soul; मतजीव, जीवस्थग, जीवज्ञा &c. 2 The individual or personal soul enshrined in the human body and imparting to it life, motion and sensation (called जीवान् as opposed to परमात्मान् the Supreme soul); Y. 3. 131, Ms. 12. 22-23. 3 Life, existence. 4 A creature, living being. 5 Live-lyhood, profession. 6. N. of Karna. 7 N. of one of the Maruts. 8 The constellation पुष्य. -Comp. -अंतकः 1 a birdcatcher, fowler. 2 a murderer, slayer. -आत्मन् *m.* the individual soul enshrined in the human body. (as opposed to परमात्मान् 'the Supreme soul'). -आदानं abstracting healthy blood, bleeding (in medic.). -आधान preservation of life. -आधारः the heart -हृद्यन् glowing fire wood

जृम्, जृम् 1 A. (जृम्ते, जृम्ते जृम्ते, जृम्) 1 To gape, yawn; Ms. 4. 43. 2 to open, expand, burst open (as a flower &c.); परजृम्तेसुखम् पैकजं जृम्तेऽथ Rs. 3. 22. 3 To increase; spread or extend everywhere; जृम्तां जृम्ताम-प्रतिहतचक्रं कोषयोतिः Vc. 1; तृण्ये जृम्ति (Paras. is irregular) Bh. 3 5; भोग कोषि स एक एव परमो नित्योदितो जृम्ते 3. 80 4 To appear, rise, show oneself, become visible or manifest; संकल्प-योगिभिर्मातृभूतमात्मामावाय भवुर्जृम्ते Ku. 3. 24. 5 To be at ease. 6 To recoil or fly back (as a bow). -Caus. To cause to yawn or expand. -With उद्- to appear, rise, spring up; N 2 106 -ति 1 to yawn gape open the

mouth; व्यङ्ग्यमित चापरे Bk. 15. 108; विजृम्भितां विक्षेप Mk. 5. 2 to open, expand (as a flower). 3 to spread everywhere, pervade, fill; मुखश्रवा मेगलतुपनिःस्वनाः...न केवलं सन्नमि मगधीपतेः पथि व्यङ्ग्यमेत दिवौकसापि R. 3. 18. 12. 72; रजाधकारस्य विजृम्भितस्य 7. 42. 4 to rise, appear. -ससृग् to attempt, strive, endeavour; व्याले बालशृगलर्तुभिरसौ रोद्धुं सहजृम्भते Bh. 2. 6.

जुभा, -भं, जुभणं, जुभा, जुभिका 1 Yawning, gaping. 2 Opening, blossoming, expanding; कलिकाश्रयी जुभा प्रभवति K. 257; जुभांश्चरिततद्वोपांजालप्रविष्टेः Ve. 2. 7; मालनी शिरसि जुभणोमुखी Bh. 1 25. 3 Stretching (the limbs); (अगादि) सुहृदुजुभणतत्पराणि R. 6. 10.

जु. 1. 4. 9. P., 10. U. (जगति, जीयति, जुगति, जारयति-ने, जीर्णं or जारित) 1 To grow old, wear out, wither, decay; जीयते जीयतः केशा देता जीयति जीयतः। जीयतश्चसुखी श्रोत्रे दुष्प्रेक्षा तरुणयते Pt. 5. 83; Bk. 9. 41. 2 To perish, be consumed (fig. also); अजारीदिव च प्रया बलं शोकावधाम् Bk. 6. 30; जेरुताया वृणास्यस्य 14. 112. 3 To be dissolved or digested; जीर्णमन्नं प्रसीयात् Chāp. 79; उदरे चाजरास्ये Bk. 15. 50.

जेतु m. 1 A conqueror, victor. 2 An epithet of Vishnu.

जेताकाः A heated chamber for inducing perspiration, a dry hot bath.

जेमनं 1 Eating. 2 Food.

जैत्र a. (की. f.) 1 Victorious, successful, leading to victory; इन्द्रो हि मन्त्रस्य जैत्रमन्त्रं विकलशृणातिशयं मविध्यतीति Māl. 2. 5; धनुर्जैत्रं रुद्रदेवी R. 4. 66, 16. 72 2 Superior. -जैः 1 A victor, conqueror. 2 Quick-silver. -जै 1 Victory, triumph. 2 Superiority.

जैनः A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines.

जैमिनिः N. of a celebrated sage and philosopher, founder of the Mīmāṃsā school of philosophy (properly पूर्वमीमांसा); मीमांसाकृतमुन्मनाथ सहसा हस्ती मुनिं जैमिनिं Pt. 2. 33.

जैवातुकः a. (की. f.) 1 Long-lived, one for whom long life is desired; जैवातुकं ननु भूयते पतिरस्याः Dk. 2 Thin, lean. -कः 1 The moon; राजानं जनयां बभूव सहसा जैवातुकं त्वं तु वः Bv. 2. 78. 2 Camphor. 3 A son. 4 A drug, medicament. 5 A peasant.

जैवयः An epithet of Kaśha, son of Brihaspati.

जैह्वं Crookedness, deceit, falsehood.

जोगटः The longings of a pregnant woman (सौहृद).

जोदिगः An epithet of Siva.

जोषः 1 Satisfaction, enjoyment, happiness, pleasure. 2 Silence. -जः 1 According to one's wish,

with ease. 2 Silently; किमिति जोष-मास्ये S. 5; Bv. 2. 17.

जोषा, जोषित् f. A woman; cf. योषा, योषित्.

जोषिका 1 A cluster of young buds. 2 A woman.

ज्ञ a. (At the end of comp.) 1 knowing, familiar with; कार्यज्ञ, निमित्तज्ञ, शास्त्रज्ञ, सर्वज्ञ &c. 2 Wise; as in ज्ञमस्य thinking oneself to be wise.

-ज्ञः 1 A wise and learned man. 2 The sentient soul. 3 The planet Mercury. 4 The planet Mars. 5 An epithet of Brahmā.

ज्ञपित, ज्ञत a. Made known, informed, expounded, taught.

ज्ञप्तिः f. 1 Understanding 2 Intellect. 3 Promulgating.

ज्ञा 9 U. (जानाति, जानति, ज्ञात) 1 To know (in all senses), to learn, become acquainted with; ननु ज्ञासीस्त्वं सुखी रामो यदकार्षित रक्षयां Bk. 15. 9. 2 To know, be aware of, be familiar or conversant with; ज्ञातं तस्मात् कीदृ. S. 3. 1; जानन्नपि हि मेवासी जडब्रह्मलोक आचरेत् Ms. 2. 110, 123; 7. 148. 3 To find out, ascertain, investigate; ज्ञातया कः कः कार्यार्थीति Mk. 9. 4. To comprehend, apprehend, understand, feel, experience; as in दुःखज्ञ, वृद्धज्ञ &c. 5 To test, try, know the true character of; आरम्भं मित्रं जानीयात् H. 1. 72; Chāp. 21. 6 To recognise; न त्वं दृष्टुं न पुनर-लक्षं ज्ञास्यसे कामचारि Me. 63. 7 To regard, consider, know to be; जानामि त्वं प्रकृतिपुरुषं कामरूपं मयावः Me. 6. 8 To act, engage in (with gen. of the instrument), सर्पिषो जानति Sk. 'he engages in sacrifice with clarified butter (सर्पिषा = सर्पिषाः), -Caus. (ज्ञापयति, ज्ञपयति) 1 To announce, inform, make acquainted with, make known, notify. 2 To request, ask (Atm.).

-Desid. (जिज्ञासते) To desire to know, investigate, ascertain; R. 2. 26; Bk. 8. 33; 4. 91. -WITH अहु 1 to permit, allow, assent, or consent to, agree to, sanction; अनुजानीहि मां नमनाय U. 3. 2 to betroth, affianc, promise (in marriage; मां ज्ञातमात्रं धन-मित्रदानैश्च ज्ञानाद्वार्यं मे पिता Dk. 50. 3 to excuse, forgive. 4 To request. 5 to own. -अप to conceal, hide, disown, deny (Atm.); इतमपजानीते Sk.; आत्मनमपजानतः शशमावीश्वरदिनं Bk. 8. 26.

-अभि 1 to recognise; वाच्यजानास्ते वृषं Mb. 2 to know, understand, be acquainted with, be aware of; Bg. 4. 14, 7. 13, 18. 55. 3 to regard, consider, know to be. 4 to admit, acknowledge. -अव to slight, despise, disregard, neglect; अवजानीसि मां वसनात् R. 1. 77; Bk. 3. 8; Bg. 9. 11, -आ to know, understand, find out, ascertain. (Caus.) 1 to order com-

mand, direct. 2 to assure. 3 to dismiss, give leave to go. -परि 1 to be aware of, know, be acquainted with; दृष्टमने ज्ञमिति परिज्ञाय Pt. 1; Ms. 8. 126. 2 to find out, ascertain; सम्ग्रह परिज्ञाय Pt. 1. 3 to recognise; तपस्विभिः कैश्चित्परिज्ञातोऽस्मि S. 2. -प्रप्ति (Atm.) 1 to promise हृत्वापातोपणेन कथादाने प्रति-जानीते P. R. 4; Bk. 8. 26, 64; Ms. 9. 99. 2 to confirm. 3 to state, affirm, assert. -वि 1 to know, be aware of, Bh. 3. 21. 2 to learn, comprehend, understand. 3 to ascertain, find out. 4 to regard, know to be, consider (-Caus.) 1 to request, beg (opp. आज्ञापयति); आद्येषु अस्ति मे विज्ञार्थः (राम) नम्राज्ञापय U. 1; R. 5. 20. 2 to communicate, inform. 3 to say, speak in general. -सं (Atm.) 1 to know, understand, be aware of. 2 to recognise. 3 to live in harmony, agree together (with acc. or instr.). विना वितरं वा संजानीते Sk. 4 to watch, be on the alert; Bk. 8. 27. 5 to accede to, agree with. 6 (Paras.) to remember, think of; मातुः मातरं वा संजानाति Sk. (-Caus.) to inform.

ज्ञात a. Known, ascertained, understood, learnt, comprehended &c; see ज्ञा above. CQMP. -सिद्धांतः a man completely versed in any Śāstra

ज्ञातिः 1 A Paternal relation, a father, brother &c.; agnate relatives collectively. 2 A kinsman or kindred in general. 3 A father. -Comp. -भाव kin, relationship. -भेदः dissension among relatives. -विद् a. one who makes near relatives.

ज्ञातेर्षः Relationship.

ज्ञातु m. 1 A wise man. 2 An acquaintance. 3 A bail, surety.

ज्ञानं 1 Knowing, understanding, becoming acquainted with, proficiency; सांख्यस्य योगस्य च ज्ञानं Māl. 1. 7 2 Knowledge, learning; बुद्धिज्ञानेन दुर्बलति Ms. 5. 109; ज्ञाने मीमे ह्ना शब्दे R. 1. 22 3 Consciousness, cognizance; knowledge; ज्ञाततोऽज्ञाततो वापि J.S. 8. 288 knowingly or unknowingly, consciously or unconsciously. 4 Sacred knowledge; especially, knowledge derived from meditation on the higher truths of religion and philosophy which teaches man how to understand his own nature and how he may be reunited to the Supreme spirit (opp. कर्तुः); cf. ज्ञानदीप and कर्मयोग in Bg. 3. 3. 5 The organ of intelligence, sense, intellect. -CQMP. -अनुत्वाद् ignorance, folly. -आत्मन् a. all-wise. -इन्द्रियं an organ of perception; (these are five त्वच्, रसना, चक्षुः, कर्णं and श्रोत्रं the skin, tongue, eyes, ear and nose; see बुद्धीन्द्रिय under इन्द्रिय). -काण्डं that inner or esoteric portion of the Veda which refers to

true spiritual knowledge, or knowledge of the Supreme spirit, as distinguished from the knowledge of ceremonial rites (opp. कर्मकाण्ड). -**कुत** *a.* done knowingly or intentionally. -**नस्य** *a.* attainable by the understanding, the mind's eye, intellectual vision (opp. कर्मचक्षुः); तस्य तु समवेक्ष्येदं निश्चितं ज्ञानचक्षुषा Ms. 2. 8; 4. 24. (-*m.*) a wise and learned man. -**तस्य** true knowledge, knowledge of god. -**तपस्य** *n.* penance consisting in the acquisition of true knowledge. -**तृ** a preceptor. -**दा** an epithet of Sarasvati. -**दुर्बल** *a.* wanting in knowledge. -**निश्चयः** certainty, ascertainment. -**निष्ठ** *a.* intent on acquiring true (spiritual) knowledge. -**यज्ञः** a man possessed of true or spiritual knowledge, philosopher. -**योगः** contemplation is the principal means of attaining the Supreme spirit or acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. -**शास्त्रं** the science of fortune-telling. -**साधनं** 1 a means of acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. 2 an organ of perception.

ज्ञानतः *ind.* Consciously, knowingly, intentionally.

ज्ञानमय *a.* 1 Consisting of knowledge, spiritual; इतरो दृष्टे स्वकर्मणा यद्विज्ञानमयं ब्रह्म R. 8. 20. 2 Containing knowledge. -**यः** 1 The Supreme spirit. 2 An epithet of Siva.

ज्ञानिन् *a.* (*जी. f.*) Intelligent, wise. -*m.* 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. 2 A sage, one possessing true or spiritual knowledge.

ज्ञापक *a.* Making known, teaching, informing, indicating &c. -**कः** 1 A teacher. 2 A commander, a master. -**कं** (In phil.) A significant expression, a suggestive rule or precept, said of such rules as imply something more than what is actually expressed by the words of those rules themselves.

ज्ञापने Making known, informing, teaching, announcing, indicating.

ज्ञापित *a.* Made known, informed, announced, declared.

ज्ञीप्सा The desire of knowing.

ज्या 1 A bow-string; विश्रामं छत्रमामिदं च सिधिलज्यायामस्मदुद्धः S. 2. 6; R. 3. 59, 11. 15; 12. 104. 2 The chord of an arc. 3 The earth. 4 A mother.

ज्यानिः *f.* 1 Old age, decay. 2 Quitting, abandoning. 3 A river, stream.

ज्यायस् *a.* (*जी. f.* ; compar. of प्रशस्य, वृद्ध) 1 Elder, senior; प्रसवकमेण सकिल ज्यायस् U. 6. 2 Superior, more excellent or worthy; Ms. 4. 8, 3. 137; Bg. 3. 1, 8. 3 Larger, greater. 4 (In law) One not a minor; *i. e.* come of age and responsible for his own actions.

ज्येष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of प्रशस्य or वृद्ध). 1 Eldest, most senior. 2 Most excellent, best. 3 Pre-eminent, first, chief, highest. -**भ्रा** 1 An elder brother; R. 12. 19, 35. 2 N. of a lunar month (= ज्येष्ठ q. v.). -**भ्रा** 1 An eldest sister. 2 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars). 3 The middle finger. 4 A small house-lizard. 5 An epithet of the Ganges. -**COMP.** -**भ्रा** 1 the eldest brother's share. 2 the right of the eldest brother to a larger share of the patrimonial property. 3 the best share. -**ज्येष्ठ** *n.* 1 water in which grain has been washed. 2 the scum of boiled rice. -**आश्रम** 1 the highest or most excellent order in the religious life of a Brāhmana; *i. e.* that of a householder. 2 a householder. -**तातः** a father's eldest brother. -**वर्णः** 1 the highest caste (that of Brāhmanas). -**वृत्तिः** the duties of seniority. -**व्यथुः** *f.* a wife's eldest sister.

ज्येष्ठः N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation ज्येष्ठ (corresponding to May-June). -**ष्टी** 1 The full-moon day in the month of ज्येष्ठ. 2 A small house-lizard.

ज्यैष्ठ्यं 1 Precedence, priority of birth, primogeniture, seniority. 2 Pre-eminence, sovereignty.

ज्यो 1 A. (ज्यवते) 1 To advise, instruct. 2 To observe any religious obligation (such as a vow).

ज्योतिर्मय *a.* Consisting of stars, starry; R. 15. 59; Ku. 6. 3.

ज्योतिष *a.* (*जी. f.*) 1 Astronomical or astrological. -**यः** 1 An astronomer or astrologer. 2 One of the six Vedāṅgas (being a short tract on astronomy). -**COMP.** -**विद्या** astronomical or astrological science.

ज्योतिषी, **ज्योतिष्कः** A planet, star, luminary.

ज्योतिष्मत् *a.* 1 Luminous, bright, shining, possessed of luminous bodies; नक्षत्रातराहस्यकुलाय ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव राशिः R. 6. 22. 2 Celestial. -*m.* The sun. -**नी** 1 The night (as illuminated by the stars). 2 (In phil.) A state of mind pervaded by सच्चयुज *i. e.* a tranquil state of mind.

ज्योतिश्च *n.* 1 Light, lustre, brightness, flash; ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30; R. 2. 75; Me 5. 2 Light of Brahman, light regarded as the Supreme spirit; Bg 5. 24, 13. 17. 3 Lightning. 4 A heavenly body, a luminary (planet, star &c.); ज्योतिर्विद्युद्विद्वि विद्या Ku. 7. 21. Bg. 10. 21; H. 1. 21. 5 The faculty of seeing. 6 The celestial world. -*m.* 1 The sun. 2 Fire. -**COMP.** -**इगः**, **इगणः** the fire-fly. -**कणः** a spark of fire. -**गणः** the heavenly bodies collectively. -**चक्रं** the zodiac. -**ज्ञः** an astronomer or astrologer -**मंडलं** the stellar sphere

-**रथः** (ज्योतीरथः) the polar star. -**विद्** *m.* an astronomer or astrologer. -**विद्या**, **शास्त्रं** (ज्योतिर्विद्या) astronomy or astrology. -**स्तोमः** (ज्योतिष्टोमः) a Soma sacrifice considered as the type of a whole class of sacrificial ceremonies.

ज्योत्स्ना 1 Moonlight; सुप्रसक्त-ज्योत्स्नायवलितवते कापि पुलिते Bh. 3. 42, ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विशति प्रदीपान् R. 6. 34. 2 Light (in general). -**COMP.** -**ईश** the moon. -**द्विपः** the Chakora bird. -**चूषः** a lamp-stand, a candle-stick.

ज्योत्स्नी A moonlight-night.

ज्योः The planet Jupiter, (a word connected with Greek Zeus).

ज्योतिषिकः An astronomer or astrologer.

ज्योत्स्नः The bright half of a month.

ज्वर 1 P. (ज्वरति, जूर्ण) 1 To be hot with fever or passion, be feverish 2 To be diseased.

ज्वरः 1 Fever, feverish heat (in medicine); स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञ कोऽमसा परिविचिंति Si. 2. 54; also used fig.; दग्धज्वरः, मदनज्वरः, मद्ज्वरः &c. 2 Fever of the soul, mental pain affliction, distress, grief, sorrow येतु ते मनसो ज्वरः Rām.; मनसश्चक्षुषस्थिते ज्वरे R. 8. 84; Bg. 3. 30. -**COMP.** -**अग्नि** the paroxysm of fever. -**अंकुशः** a febrifuge. -**मतीकारः** cure of fever, febrifuge.

ज्वरित, **ज्वरिन्** *a.* (*णी. f.*) Attacked with fever.

ज्वल 1 P. (ज्वलति, ज्वलित) 1 To burn brightly, blaze, glow, shine; ज्वलति चलिचनोयिः S. 6. 30; Ku. 5. 30. 2 To be burnt up, be consumed or afflicted (as by fire); अमृतमधुरमुदुत्तवचनेन ज्वलति न सा मलयजावनेन Gīt. 7. 3 To be ardent; जज्जाल लोकस्थिते स राजा Bh. 1. 4. -**Caus.** (ज्वलयति-ते, ज्वलयति-ते) 1 To set on fire, light kindle. 2 To irradiate, illuminate, brighten. -**WITH** **उद्** (*Caus.*) 1 to kindle, light; 2 to irradiate, illumine, light up; ककुभां मुखानि सहस्रोऽज्वलयन् Si. 9. 42; त्वद्वरचुवनलं चितकज्जलज्ज्वलय प्रियलोचने Gīt 12. -**न** to burn brightly, blaze up; रणोग्निं प्रज्ज्वलतुः Bk. 14. 98. (-*Caus.*) 1 to kindle, light. 2 to brighten, illumine.

ज्वलन् *a.* 1 Flaming, shining, 2 Combustible. -**नः** 1 Fire; तद्वदु ज्वलन् मर्दितं त्वरेदं क्षिणवातवीजैः Ku. 4. 36, 32; Bg 11. 29. 2 The number three. -**ज** Burning, blazing, shining. -**COMP.** -**अमनम्** *m.* the sunstone.

ज्वलित *a.* 1 Burnt, kindled, illuminated. 2 Flaming, blazing.

ज्वाला 1 Light, flame. 2 A torch, 3 A blaze, flame, illumination; R. 15. 16; Bk. 1. 95. -**COMP.**

जिह्वा, **ध्वजः** fire. -**मुखी** a volcano. -**वक्त्रः** an epithet of Siva.

ज्वालिन् *m.* An epithet of S va

झ.

झः 1 Beating time. 2 Jingling, clanking or any similar sound. 3 Wind accompanied by rain. 4 N. of Bṛhaspati.

झगझगायति Den. P. To flash, sparkle.

झम (नि) ति ind. Quickly, at once; सायम्भरा झमित्यासीच्छृङ्खललोचना Mb.

झकारः, झंकृतं A low murmuring sound, as the buzzing of bees; (अम्) विगतानने मधुसुखलझकारमरितान् Bv. 1. 33, 4. 29; Bh. 1. 9; Amaru. 48; Pt. 5. 53

झकारिणी The river Ganges.

झकुतिः f. A clanking or jingling sound as of metal ornaments.

झञ्झनं 1 Jingling and clanking of metal ornaments. 2 A rattling or ringing sound.

झञ्झा 1 The noise of the wind or of falling rain. 2 Wind and rain, hurricane, gale. 3 A clanking sound, jingling. -Comp. -अनिलः -मरुत्, -वातः wind with rain, a storm, squall, stormy gale; झञ्झावातः सवृष्टिकः Ak. हिमांझझानिलाविह्वलस्य (पञ्चस्य) Bv. 2. 69; Amaru. 48; Māl. 9. 17.

झटिति ind. Quickly, at once; मुक्ता-जालनिव प्रयाति झटिति अश्वदूतसोऽश्वतः Bh. 1. 96, 70.

झगझगं, -गा Jingling sound.

झणझणावति a. Tinkling, jingling, making a tinkling sound; U. 5. 5.

झण (न) त्कारः Jingling, tinkling or clinking, as of metallic ornaments झणत्कारकृत्कणितयुग्यजदुरुधुतद्रेमा बाहुः U. 5. 26; उद्वेजयति वरिद्रं परमुद्रागणनझणत्कारः Udb.

झंपः, झंपा A spring, jump, leap; Mv. 5. 63.

झंपाकः, झंपाकः, झंपिन् m. A monkey, an ape.

झरः, झरा, झरी A cascade, spring, fountain, stream; प्रत्यक्षतजरीनिवृत्तपायः Mv. 6. 14; Bv. 4. 37.

झर्झरः 1 A sort of drum. 2 The Kali age. 3 A cane staff. 4 A cymbal. -रा A whore, harlot.

झर्झरिन् m. An epithet of Siva.

झलझला The noise of falling drops or of the flapping of an elephant's ears.

झला 1 A girl, daughter. 2 Sunshine, glittering light, splendour.

झल्लः 1 A prize-fighter. 2 N. of one of the degraded classes; Ms. 10. 22, 12. 45. -ली A kind of drum.

झलकं -की Cymbal.

झलकटः A pigeon.

झलरी A cymbal.

झल्लिका 1 Dirt rubbed off the body

by the application of perfumes. 2 Light, lustre, splendour.

झषः 1 I fish in general; झषाणां मकरः आसि Eg. 10. 31; cf. words like झष-केतन below. 2 A large fish. 3 The sign Pisces of the zodiac. 4 Heat, warmth. -व A desert, dreary forest. -Comp. -अंकः, -केतनः, -केतुः, -हवजः N. of the god of love; कीमुदी-झषकेतनस्य Pt. 4. 34. -अशानः a porpoise. -उदरी an epithet of Satya-vatt, mother of Vyāsa.

झांकृतं 1 A tinkling ornament worn round the feet. 2 A splashing sound (as of falling cascades), स्थाने स्थाने मुखककुभो झांकृतैर्निर्झराणां U. 2. 14.

झातः 1 An arbour, bower. 2 A wood, thicket.

झिटिः f. A kind of shrub.

झिरिका A cricket.

झिह्वीः f. 1 cricket. 2 A kind of musical instrument.

झिह्विका 1 Cricket. 2 The light of sunshine; splendour.

झिलिः f. 1 A cricket. 2 The wick of a lamp. 3 Light, lustre. -Comp. -कटः a domestic pigeon.

झीरुका A cricket.

झुंडः 1 A tree. 2 A shrub, bush.

झोदः The betel-nut tree.

ट.

टंकु 10 U. (टंकयति-ते, टंकित) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. 2 To cover. -WITH उट् 1 to scrape, scratch. 2 to bore out, pierce through.

टङ्कः, -कं 1 A hatchet, an axe; a stone-cutter's chisel; टङ्केर्मनःशिलयुहेव विदार्शनमा Mk. 1. 20; R. 12. 80. 2 A sword. 3 The sheath of sword. 4 A peak shaped like the edge of a hatchet; the slope or declivity of a hill; Bk. 1. 8. 5 Anger. 6 Pride. 7 The leg. -क The leg.

टङ्कः A stamped coin, especially of silver. -Comp. पतिः a mint-master -शाला a mint.

टङ्कणं (नं) Borax. -णः (नः) 1 A species of horse. 2 N. of a people.

-Comp. -क्षारः borax. टङ्कारः 1 The twang of a bowstring. 2 A howl, cry, shout.

टङ्कारिन् a. (णी f.) Twanging, making a hissing or twanging sound; टङ्कारिवापममुल्लंकाशरक्षतजपकावरुभितशरं Asvad I.

टङ्किका. A hatchet; Vikr. 1. 15.

टङ्गः, -नं A spade, hoe, hatchet.

टङ्गणः -णं Borax.

टङ्गा The leg.

टङ्गरी 1 A kind of musical instrument. 2 A joke, jest.

टङ्कारः A clang, twang.

टिक् 1 A. (टेकते) To go, move.

टिटि (हि) भः (भी f.) A kind of bird; उल्लिख्य टिटिभः पादावास्ते मंगमवादिवः

Pt. 1 314; Ms. 5. 11; Y. 1. 172; also टिटिमक.

टिप्पणी (नी) A gloss, a comment, sometimes used in the sense of 'a gloss on a gloss,' as Kaiyata's commentary on the Mahābhāṣya, or Nāgajibhaṭṭa's gloss on Kaiyata's gloss.

टीक 1 A. (टीकते) To move, go, resort to; काश्चर्याः कृतमाल्लसुहृत्तदलं कीयटि-कटीकते Māl. 9. 7. -WITH आ to go, move, go about; आटीकसेज करिघोटीपदाति बुवि वादीशुवि क्षितिमुजां Asvad. 5.

टीका A commentary, gloss; काव्य-प्रकाशस्य कृतो ग्रंथे ग्रंथे टीका तथाप्येष तथैव दुर्गम.

हुङ्क a. 1 Small, little. 2 Vile, cruel. 3 Harsh.

उ.

उः An imitative sound; as of a metallic jar rolling down steps; तामाभिके मध्विहलायाः कक्षाच्युती हेमचटस्त-
रुण्याः । सोपानमार्गे प्रकरोति शब्दं उटं उटं उटं उटं

उटं उः Subhāsh.

उत्कुरः 1 An idol, a deity. 2 An honorific title added to the name of

a distinguished person; (e. g. गोविन्द-
उकुर the author of the Kāvya-pradīpa)

उल्लिनी A girdle.

ड.

डमः A despised and mixed caste. (Dom).

डमरः 1 Riot, tumult, affray. 2 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. -रं Running away through fear, rout.

डमरुः A sort of small drum, shaped like an hour-glass and generally used by Kāpālikas; (sometimes regarded as n. also).

डम् 10 U. (डम्बयति-ने) 1 To throw, send. 2 To order. 3 To behold. -WITH वि 1 to imitate, copy, resemble; (तं) न्धुविडम्बयामास न पुनः प्राप तच्छिष्यं R. 4. 17; वयुनकर्मण विडम्बितेश्वरः 3. 12, 13. 29, 16. 11; Ki. 5. 46, 12. 38; Si. 1. 6, 12. 5. 2 to ridicule, deride, mock; समोदयति न्दयति विडम्बयति निर्भयसंयति रमयति विषादयति Bh. 1. 22; यथा न विडम्ब्यसे जनेः K. 109. 3 to cheat, deceive; एवमात्मन-
मिप्रायसंभाषितेष्टजनचिन्तवृत्तिः प्रार्थयिता विडम्ब्यते S. 2. 4 to afflict, pain.

डम्बर a. Famous, renowned. -रः 1 An assemblage, collection, mass; Māl. 9. 16. 2 Show, pomp. 3 Resemblance, likeness, appearance. 4 Pride, arrogance.

डम् 10 U. (डम्बयति-ने) To collect, fly 1 Flight. 2 A litter carried upon men's shoulders, palanquin.

डवित्यः A wooden antelope.

डालिनी A kind of female imp, a female goblin.

डाङ्कतिः f The clang of a bell, ding-dong &c.

डामर a. 1 Terrible, dreadful, awful; पर्युतं मयि रमणीयदानरत्नं संयते गगनतल-
प्रयाणिकाः Māl. 5. 3. 2 Riotous, tumultuous. 3 Resembling, having the appearance (i. e. lovely, beautiful). रतिगलिते ललिते कुसुमानि शिखंडकडामरे (चिहुरे) Git. 12. -रः 1 An uproar, rout, affray, riot. 2 The bustle and confusion of festivity or strife.

डालिमः=दाडिम q. v.

डाहलः (pl.) N. of a people and their country; कीर्तिः समाश्लिष्यति डाहलोर्वी Vikr. 1. 103.

डिङ्गरः 1: A servant. 2 A knave, cheat, rogue. 3 A depraved or low man.

डिडिमः A kind of small drum (fig. also); इति घोषयतीव डिडिमः H. 2. 86; सुखरयस्य यशोनवाडिडिमं N. 4. 53; Amaru. 28; चंडि रणितरसनारवडिडिममिसर सरसमलजं Git. 11; आर्यवालचरितप्रस्तावनाडिडिमः Mv. 1. 54.

डिंडी (डि) रः 1 Cuttle-fish-bone considered as the foam of the sea. 2 Foam (in general); उड्डातेन डिंडिरे पिडंपक्तिरदृश्यत Vikr. 4. 64, 2. 4.

डिमः One of the ten kinds of dramas; मायेंद्रजालसंग्रामक्रोधाद्भ्रातादिचेष्टितैः । उपरागश्च भ्रुविडी डिमः स्यातोऽतिवृत्तकः ॥ S. D. 517.

डिङ्गः 1 Affray, riot. 2 Sound or noise occasioned by terror 3 A young child or animal. 4 An egg 5 A globe or ball. -Comp. -आह्वन, -युद्धं petty warfare, an affray without weapons, skirmish, sham-fight, Ms. 5. 95.

डिङ्गिका 1 A libidinous woman. 2 A bubble.

डिङ्गः 1 A young child. 2 Any young animal such as a cub; कुम्भ रे डिङ्ग देनास्ते गणविष्यामि S. 7. 3 A fool, a block-head.

डिङ्गकः (डिङ्ग f) 1 A young child 2 Any young animal.

डी 1. 4. A. (डयते, डीयते, डीन) 1 To fly, pass through the air. 2 To go -WITH उड् to fly in the air, fly up, सर्वैरुडीयतां H. 1 (हंसैः) उड्डीयत वैकुण्ठाक्षर-
ग्रहजादस्य विकस्वरस्वरैः N. 2. 5. -य to fly up; हंसैः प्रडीनैरिव Mk. 5. 5. -प्रोड् to fly up; श्रोत्रियेव बलाकया सरभसं सौलंकटमालिङ्गित 23

डीन p. p. Flown up. -नं The flight of a bird. The varieties of the flight of birds are said to be 101, the word prefixed to डीन showing the particular mode of flight; e. g. अवडीनं, उड्डीन, प्रडीनं, अभिडीनं, विडीनं, परिडीनं, पराडीनं, &c

डुडुमः A kind of snakes, not poisonous (निर्विषाः डुडुमाः स्युताः).

डुलिः f. A small turtle.

डोमः A man of a very low caste

डू.

डूका A large or double drum; न ते डूकेन न सोपि डूक्या न मर्दलेः सापि न तेऽपि डूक्या ॥ N. 15. 17.

डूमरा A goose.

डाल A shield.

डालिन m. A warrior armed with a shield.

डूढिः An epithet of Ganesa.

डूलः A large drum or tabor.

डूक 1 A. (डूकते, डूकित) To go, approach; यांत वने रात्रिवरी डूकौके Bk. 2. 23; 14. 71, 15. 79. -Caus. (डूकयति-

ते) 1 To bring near, cause to approach; तस्मात्तं चैव गोमयोस्तैः शृणावन्ति डूकितं Mb.; Bk. 17. 103. 2 To present, offer. -WITH उप to present, offer.

डूकनं 1 Offering. 2 A present, bribe.

ण.

[There are hardly any words in Sanskrit beginning with ण. Many roots which, in the Dhātupāṭha are

written with an initial ण really begin with न. They are so written to show that the न is liable to be

changed to ण when preceded by prepositions, like न, परि, अन्तर् &c.]

त.

तकिल *a.* Frandulent, crafty, rogue.

तक्रं Buttermilk. -Comp. -अदः a churning stick. -सारं fresh butter.

तक्ष् 1. 5. P. (तक्षति, तक्षणीति, तष्ट) 1 To chop, cut off, pare, chisel, slice, split; आत्मानं तक्षति ह्येव वनं परशुना यथा Mb; निधाय तक्षते यत्र काष्ठे काष्ठं स उद्धृतः Ak. 2 To fashion, shape, form (out of wood &c.). 3 To make, create in general. 4 To wound, hurt. 5 To invent, form in the mind. -WITH निच् to slice out of. -सं 1 to pare off, chisel, chop. 2 to wound, hurt, strike; निर्विश्राम्यां हृतीक्ष्णान्माम्भ्योऽन्यं संततक्षतुः Mb.; Bṛi S. 42. 29.

तक्षकः 1 A carpenter, woodcutter (whether by caste or profession). 2 The chief actor in the prelude of a drama (i. e. the सूत्रधार). 3 N. of the architect of the gods. 4 N. of one of the principal Nāgas or serpents of the Pātāla, son of Kasyapa and Kadru; (saved at the intercession of the sage Astika from being burnt down in the serpent-sacrifice performed by king Janamejaya, in which many others of his race were burnt down to ashes).

तक्षणं Paring, cutting; दारवाणां च तक्षणे Ms. 5. 115; Y. 1. 185.

तक्षन् *m.* 1 A carpenter, woodcutter (whether by caste or profession); अतश्चा तक्ष K. P. 'one not a तक्षन् by caste is called तक्षन् when he acts like or follows the profession of a तक्षन् (carpenter)'; Si. 12 25. 2 N. of the architect of the gods.

तगरः A kind of plant.

तक् 1 P. (तङ्कति, तङ्कित) 1 To endure, bear. 2 To laugh. 3 To live in distress.

तङ्कः 1 Living in distress, a miserable life. 2 Grief produced by separation from a beloved object. 3 Fear, terror. 4 A stone-cutter's chisel.

तङ्कनं Living in distress, miserable living.

तन् 1 P. (तङ्गति, तङ्गित) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, tremble. 3 To stumble.

तन् 7 P. (तनक्ति, तन्कित) To contract, shrink; तनन्मि खोम विश्रुते Bk 6. 38.

तटः 1 A slope, declivity, precipice. 2 The sky or horizon. -टः-टा-टी-टं 1 The shore or bank, declivity, slope; शीलं शैलतटास्ततु Bh. 2. 39; प्रोदुगचिंतातटी Bh. 3. 45; सिधैस्तटाबोध इव प्रवृद्धः Ku. 3. 6; उच्चारणालक्षिणास्तटीस्तं Si. 4. 18. 2 A term applied to certain parts of the body which have, as it were, sloping sides; पद्मापवोधतटीपरिमलय Gīt. 1; नो हृतं सखि चन्दनं स्तनतटे S. Tit. 7; 80 जवनतट, कटितट, श्रोणीतट, कुचतट, कण्ठतट, ललाटतट &c. -टं A field. -Comp. -आवातः butting, striking against a bank or declivity; अन्मस्यति तटावातं निर्जितरावता गजाः Ku. 2. 50. -स्थ *a.* (lit.) 1 situated on a bank or declivity. 2 (fig.) standing aloof, neutral, indifferent, alien, passive; तदस्थः स्वानर्थान् घटयति च नीनं च भजते Māl. 1. 14; तदस्थं नैरादयात् U. 3. 13; मया तदस्थस्य-सुप्रदुतासि N. 3. 55 (where तदस्थ has sense 1 also).

तटाकः -कं A pond (deep enough for the lotus and other aquatic plants); see तडाग.

तटिनी A river; कदा बाराणस्यामरतटिनी-रोवसि वसन् h. 3. 123; Bv. 1. 23.

तट् 10 U. (ताडयति-ते, ताडित) 1 To beat, strike (in general), dash against; गाढं तां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृणुमुहु-स्ताडितं S. 2. 5; (नौः) ताडिता माल्लेयथा Rām.; R 3. 61; Ku. 5. 24; Bh. 1. 50. 2 To beat, strike, punish by beating, hit; लालयेत्पञ्चपाणि दशवपाणि ताडयेत् Chāṇ 11, 12; न ताडयेच्छेनापि Ms. 4. 169; पादेन दस्ताडयते Amarn. 52. 3 To strike, beat (as a drum); ताडयमानं मेरिषु Mb.; अताडयन् वृद्धं गान्ध Bk. 17. 7; Ve. 1. 22. 4 To play on, strike the wires of (a musical instrument); श्रोत्रुर्वितंतीरिव ताडयमाना Ku. 1. 43. 5 To abate. 6 To speak.

तट्टगः See तडाग.

तट्टागः A pond, a deep pool, tank; स्फुटकमलोद्भस्मितसंज्ञानयुग्मिव शरदि तट्टागं Gīt. 11; Ms. 4. 203; Y. 3. 237.

तट्टावातः See तटावात; (उच्चैः करिकराक्षिपे तटावाते विदुर्बुधाः Subdak.)

तडित् *f.* Lightning; वनं वनति तडितां शृणोति Si. 1. 7; Me. 76; R. 6. 65.

-Comp. -गर्भः a cloud. -लता forked lightning. -लेखा a streak of lightning.

तडित्वत् *a.* Containing or having lightning; अवरोहति शैलाग्रं तडित्वानिव तोयदः V. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 4. -*m.* A cloud, Si. 1. 12.

तडिन्मय *a.* Consisting of lightning, Ku. 5. 25.

तड् 1 A. (तडते, तडित) To strike.

तडकः The खंजन bird.

तडुलः Grain after threshing, unhusking, and winnowing; (especially rice); (दास्य, धान्य, तडुल and अक्ष are thus distinguished from one another:—क्षस्यं क्षेत्रगतं प्राक्तं सतुषं धान्यमुच्यते। निस्तुषः तडुलः प्राक्तः स्विचमयमुदाहृतं ॥).

तत् *p. p.* Spread, extended, covered over &c.; (see तन्); स तमीं तनोमिरभिगम्य ततां Si. 9. 23, 6. 50; Ki. 5. 11. —त Any stringed musical instrument.

ततत् (ततः) *ind.* 1 From that (person or place &c.), thence; न च निम्नादिषु हृदयं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदये S. 3. 1, Māl. 2. 10; Ms. 6. 7; 12. 85 2 There, thither. 3 Then, thereupon, afterwards; ततः कतिपयादिवशापगमे K. 110 Amaru. 66; Ki. 1. 27; Ms. 2. 93, 7. 59. 4 Therefore, consequently, for that reason. 5 Then, in that case (as a corr. of यदि); यदि वृहीतमिदं तत किं K. 120; अनेनैवमर्थं यदि नश्यते प्रभो ततः समति &c. R. 3. 65. 6 Beyond that (in place), further, further more, moreover; ततः परतो निर्मादुष्यमण्यं K. 121 7. Than that, other than that; यं लब्ध्वा चापरं लाभं मन्यते नाधिकं ततः Bg. 6. 22, 2 36. 8 Sometimes used for the ablative forms of तद् such as तस्माद्, तस्याः, ततोऽप्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk. यतः ततः means (a) where-there; यतः कृष्णस्ततः सर्वे येन कृष्णस्ततो जयः Mb.; Ms. 7. 188. (b) since-therefore यतो यतः—ततस्ततः wherever-there; यतोयतः पदचरणोभिवर्तते ततस्ततः प्रेरितशामलोचना S. 1. 23. तत किं 'what then,' 'of what use is it,' 'what avails it'; प्राताः श्रियः सकलकाम-दुवास्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73, 74; Sānti. 4. 2; ततस्ततः (a) 'here and there,' 'to and fro'; ततो दिश्यानि माल्यानि प्रादुरासिस्ततस्तत Mb. (b) 'what next,' 'what further,' 'well proceed' (occurring in dramas), ततः प्रभृति thence-forward, (corr. of

यत् प्रभृति); वृष्णा ततः प्रभृति ने द्विगुणत्वमेति Amaru 68; Ms. 9. 68.

तत्तस्य *a* Coming or proceeding from thence; Ki. 1. 27.

तत्ति *pron. a.* (Declined only in plural, nom. and acc. तत्ति) So many; *e. g.* तत्ति पुरुषाः सन्ति &c. -ति: *f.* 1 A series, row, line; विलम्बे क्रियतां वराहवतिमिहस्ताक्षरि: पल्लवे *S.* 2. 5. बलाहकतेती *Si.* 4. 54; 1. 5. 2 A number, troop, group. 3 A sacrificial act.

तत्त्वं (Sometimes written as तत्त्वं) 1 True state or condition, fact; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषाम्युक्तं हतास्त्वं खलु कृती *S.* 1. 24. 3 True or essential nature; संन्यासस्य महावादी तत्त्वमिच्छामि वेदितुं *Bg.* 18. 1, 3. 28, *Ms.* 1. 3, 3. 96, 5. 42. 4 The real nature of the human soul or the material world as being identical with the Supreme spirit pervading the universe. 5 A true or first principle. 6 An element, a primary substance. 7 The mind. 8 Sum and substance. 9 Slow time in music. 10 A kind of dance. -*Comp.* -अभि-चोगः a positive charge or declaration. -अर्थः truth, reality, the exact truth, real nature. -ज्ञ, -विदु *a.* 1 a philosopher. 2 knowing the true nature of Brahman. -न्यासः N. of a ceremony performed in honour of Vishnu consisting in the application of mystical letters or other marks to different parts of the body while certain prayers are repeated.

तत्त्वतः *ind.* Truly, really, accurately. तत्त्वतः आनुपलब्धे *S.* 1; *Ms.* 7. 10.

तत्र *ind.* 1 In that place, there, yonder, thither. 2 On that occasion, under those circumstances, then, in that case. 3 For that, in that; निरीतयः यन्मदीयाः प्रजास्तत्र हेतुस्तद्वत्त्ववर्चसं *R.* 1. 63. 4 *Off.* used for the loc. case of तद्; *Ms.* 2. 112, 3. 60; 4. 186; *Y.* 1. 263. तत्रापि 'even then' 'nevertheless'; (corr. *of.* यद्यपि). तत्रतत्र 'in various places or cases, 'here and there, 'to every place'; अणुशान्तिविधानुक्त्यात् तत्रतत्र विप्रश्नितः *Ms.* 7. 81. -*Comp.* -भवत् *a.* (नी *f.*) his honour, his reverence, revered, respectable, worthy, a respectful title given in dramas to persons not near the speaker; (पूज्ये तत्रभवतः नमोऽङ्ग भगवानपि); आदिष्टोऽस्मि तत्रभवता काश्यपेन *S.* 4; तत्रभवत् काश्यपः *S.* 1 &c. -स्थ *a.* standing or being there, belonging to that place.

तत्रत्य *a.* Born or produced there, belonging to that place.

तथा *ind.* 1 So, thus, in that manner; तथा मां वेषयित्वा *S.* 5; इतस्तथा करोति *V.* 1. 2 And also, so also, as well as;

यत्प्रतिपाद्यं च पश्युष्यमस्मिस्तथा *Pt.* 1

315; *R.* 3. 21. 3 True, just so, exactly so; यदाश्च राजन्यकुमारं तत्था *R.* 3. 48; *Ms.* 1. 42. 4 (In forms of adjuration) As surely as (preceded by यथा); see यथा. (For some of the meanings of तथा as a correlative of यथा; see under यथा). तथापि (*oft.* corr. *of* यद्यपि) 'even then, 'still, 'yet', 'nevertheless'; प्रथितं दुष्यंतस्य चरितं तथापीदं न लक्ष्ये *S.* 5; वरं महात्माश्रित्येति पिपासया तथापि नान्यस्य करोऽस्तुपामनां *Chât.* 2. 6; वपुःप्रकर्षादिजयदुर्गं रघुस्तथापि नीचिर्विनयाद-दृश्यत *R.* 3. 34, 62. तथेति shows 'as-sent' or 'promise'; तथेति शेषानिव भूत-राजामावायं दुर्धनां मदनः प्रतस्थे *Ku.* 3. 22; *R.* 1. 92, 3. 67; तथेति निष्क्रान्तः (in dramas) तथैव 'even so, 'just so, 'exactly so' तथैव च 'in like manner'; तथा च 'and also, 'and likewise, 'in like manner' 'so it has been said'; तथाहि 'for so' 'as for instance', for this (it has been said); तं वेद्या विद्वे चूनं महाभूतसमा-यिना । तथाहि सर्वं तस्यासर्गं परार्थकफला दुष्णाः *R.* 1. 29; *S.* 1. 31. -*Comp.* -कृत *a.* thus done. -गत *a.* 1 being in such a state or condition; तथागतयां परिहासपूर्वं *R.* 6. 82. 2 of such quality. (-तः) 1 Buddha; कालं मितं वाक्यमुद्धर्कपदं तथागतस्यैव जनः हुवेतः *Si.* 20. 81. 2 a Jina. -युग *a.* endowed with such qualities or nature. 2 so circum-stanced, in that condition; तथाभूतां दद्यात्पुनस्तस्य पांचलतनयां *Ve.* 1. 11. -राजः an epithet of Buddha. -रूप, -रूपिच *a.* thus shaped, looking thus. -विध *a.* of such a sort, of such qualities or nature; तथाविद्यस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः *Ku.* 5. 82, *R.* 3. 4. -विधं *ind.* 1 thus, in this manner. 2 likewise, equally.

तथात्वं 1 Such a state, being so. 2 True state or nature, truth.

तथ्य *a.* True, real, genuine; प्रियमपि तथ्यमाह प्रियंवदा *S.* 1. -र्थं Truth, reality; सा तथ्यमेवाभिहित्वा मनेन *Ku.* 3. 63; *Ms.* 8. 274.

तद् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. सः *m.*, सा *f.*, तत् *n.*) 1 That, referring to something not present; (तदिति परीक्षे विज्ञानी-यात्). 2 He, she, it; (oft as corr. of यद्); यस्य बुद्धिर्विलं तस्य *Pt.* 1. 3 That, *i. e.* well-known; सा स्या नमसी महामस्य नृपतिः सामंतचक्रं च तत् *Bh.* 3. 37; *Ku.* 5. 71. 4 That (referring to something seen or experienced before, अनुद्वार्य); उत्कृष्टिनी भयपरिस्वलितांष्टकांता ते लोचने प्रवि-विशं विधुरे क्षिपेती *K. P.* 7; *Bv.* 2. 5. 5 The same, identical, that, very; usually with एव; तानीदृश्याणि सकलाणि तदेव नाम *Bh.* 2. 40. Sometimes the forms of तद् are used with the first and second personal pronouns, as well as with demonstratives and relatives, for the sake of emphasis; (often translatable by 'therefore'; 'then'); साहचर्यं-वेष्टुदात्या *R.* 1. 68. 'I that

very person, 'I therefore'; (I who am so and so); स त्वं निवर्तस्व विहाय लज्जा 2. 40 'thou, therefore, shouldst return,' &c. When repeated तद् has the sense of 'several' 'various'; तद् तद् स्थानेषु *K.* 369; *Bg.* 7. 20; *Mâl.* 1. 30 तेन the instr. of तद् is often used with an adverbial force in the sense of 'therefore' 'on that account' 'in that case', 'for that reason'. तेन हि if so, well then -*ind* 1 there, thither. 2 Then, in that case, at that time. 3 For that reason, therefore, consequently; तदेहि विमर्दक्षमां धूमिमवतारव *U.* 5; *Ms.* 7. 110; *R.* 3. 46. 4 Then (corr. *of* यदि); तथापि यदि महत्कृतं तत्क-थयामि *K.* 136; *Bg.* 1. 45. -*Comp.* -अनंतरं *ind.* immediately after that, thereupon. -अनु *ind.* after that, afterwards; संदेशं मे तदनु जलदं श्रोयसि श्रोत्रेण *Ms.* 13; *R.* 16. 87; *Mâl.* 9. 26. -अंत *a.* perishing in that, ending thus. -अर्थ, -अर्थिय *a.* 1 intended for that. 2 having that meaning -अर्ह *a.* meriting that. -अवधि *ind* 1 so far, upto that period, till then, तदवधि कुशली पुणशास्त्रसूतिज्ञाचारविचारजो विवेकः *Bv.* 2. 14. 2 from that time, since then; श्रासो दिर्विस्वदवधि मुखे पांडिना *Bv.* 2. 69. -एकचित्त *a.* having the mind solely fixed on that. -काल the current moment, present time. -धी *a.* having presence of mind -कालं *ind.* instantly, immediately -क्षणः 1 time present, time being, present or current moment; *R.* 1. 51. -क्षणं, -क्षणान् *ind.* immediately, directly, instantly; *R.* 3. 14; *Si.* 9. 5, *Y.* 2. 14; *Amaru* 83. -क्रिय *a.* working without wages. -गत *a.* gone or directed to that, intent on, devoted to that, belonging to that. -गुणः a figure of speech (in Rhetoric); स्वगुणस्य गुणं योगादनुज्ज्वलगुणस्य यत् । वस्तु तद्वत्त्वमेति भव्यते स तु तद्वत् *K. P.* 10; see *Chândr.* 5. 141. -ज *a.* immediate, instantaneous. -ज्ञः a knowing or intelligent man, wise man, philosopher. -तृतीय *a.* doing that for the third time. -धन *a.* miserly, niggardly -पर *a.* 1 following that, coming after that, inferior. 7 having that as the highest object, closely intent on, exclusively devoted to, eagerly engaged in (usually in comp), सत्राद् समाराधनतत्परोऽभूत् *R.* 2. 5, 1. 66, *Ms.* 10; *Y.* 1. 83 *Ms.* 3. 262. -परायण *a.* solely devoted or attached to anything. -पुरुषः 1 the original or Supreme spirit, 2 N. of a class of compounds in which the first member determines the sense of the other member, or in which the last member is defined or qualified by the first without losing its original

independence; as तत्पुरुषः; तत्पुरुष कर्मधा-
स्य येनाहं स्वां बहुहीहि: Udb. -पूर्व *a.* hap-
pening or occurring for the first
time; अकारि तत्पूर्वनिबद्धा तदा Ku. 5. 10.
7. 30; R. 2. 42, 14. 38. 2 prior, for-
mer. -यथम *a.* doing that for the
first time. -चलः a kind of arrow.
-भावः becoming that. -मात्रं I merely
that, only a trifle, a very small
quantity. 2 (in phil.) a subtle
and primary element (such as शब्द,
रस, सङ्गी, रूप and गंध). -वाचक *a.* de-
noting or signifying that. -विद् *a.* 1
knowing that. 2 knowing the truth.
-विध *a.* of the kind or sort; R. 2.
22 Ku. 5. 73; Ms. 2. 112. -हित *a.*
good for that. (-तः) an affix added
to primary bases to form derivative
or secondary bases from them.

तदा *ind.* 1 Then, at the time. 2
Then, in that case; (corr. of यदा);
Bg. 2. 52-53; Ms. 1. 52, 54-56; यदा
यदा तदा 'when-ever'; तदाप्रभृति
'since then', 'thenceforward'; Ku.
1. 53. -Comp. -सुख *a.* begun, com-
menced. (-खं) beginning.

तदात्वं The time being, present
time.

तदानीं *ind.* Then, at that time.
तदानींतन *a.* Belonging to that
time, contemporary of that time;
एषोसि कार्यवशादाद्येधिकास्तदानींतनश्च संवत्: U. 1.
तदीय *a.* Belonging to that, his,
hers, its, theirs; R. 1. 81, 2. 28; 3
8, 25.

तद्वत् *a.* Containing or possessed of
that; as in तद्वानपेहः K. P. 2. -*ind.*
1 Like that, in that manner. 2
Equally, in like manner, so also.

तत् 1. 8 U. (तनेति, तनुते, ततः *pass.*
मन्यते, तायते; *deside*; तित्सति; तित्सति, तित-
निति) 1 To stretch, extend, lengthen,
lengthen out; बाहुः सकयौस्तयोः Ak. 2
To spread, shed, diffuse; Bk. 2. 3, 10.
32, 15. 91. 3 To cover, fill; स तनीं
तनोमिभिर्गन्धैः ततां Si. 9. 23; Ki. 5. 11.
4 To cause, produce, form, give,
grant, bestow; स्ववि विमुले नयि सपदि सुधा-
निधिरपि तनुते तनुदाहं Git. 4; विनुर्मुदं तेन ततान
सोऽर्धकः R. 3. 25; 7. 7; यो दुर्जनं वशयिषुं
तनुते मनीषां Bv. 1. 95, 10. 5 To perform,
do, accomplish (as a sacrifice); इति
क्षितिशी नवति नवाधिकां महाक्रुतां महनीय-
शासनः । समारुह्युर्दिग्मायुष्यक्षये ततान शोपान-
पपरामिव ॥ R. 3. 69; Ms. 4. 205. 6
To compose, write (as a work, &c.);
as in नात्रां मात्रां तनोम्यहं or तनुते टीकां 7 To
stretch or bend (as a bow). 8. To
spin out, weave. 9. To propagate,
be propagated. 10 To continue,
last.—WITH अव 1 to cover, spread.
2 to descend.—अ 1 to extend, stretch
over, cover, overspread; Ki. 16. 15.
2 to spread, diffuse. 3 to cause,
produce create make K 6 18

4 to stretch (as a bow or bowstring);
भीषीं वनुषि चातता R. 1. 19; 11. 45.—
उद् to stretch up. -प्र 1 to spread,
diffuse; स्वातस्वं विमयेवशांमि कथयो दिशु
प्रतन्वति नः Bh. 3. 24. 2 to cover. 3
to cause, produce, create. 4 to
show, display, exhibit; तद्विकृत्य कृति-
निर्वाचस्पत्यं प्रतायते Si. 2. 30. 5 to
perform, do (as a sacrifice). -ति 1
to spread, stretch; स्फुरितचित्तजिह्वः Mk.
9. 12. 2 to cover, fill; प्रस्वेदांबुविततं
वदनं विनयादाः Ch. P. 9; यो वितत्य स्थितः खं
Me. 58 3 to form, make; श्रेणीवदा-
द्वितन्वद्भिस्तनो तौरणज्जं R. 1. 41. 4 to
stretch (as a bow); धनुर्वितत्य क्रियाः
शरान् U. 6. 1; Bk. 3. 47. 5 to cause,
produce, create, give, bestow. 6
to write or compose (as a work);
विराटपर्वप्रद्योती भावहीणे वितन्यते. 7 to do,
perform (as a sacrifice or any other
rite); Ku. 2. 46. 8 to show,
exhibit. -सं to continue.—II. 1 P.,
10 U. (तन्ति, तनयति-ने) 1 To confide,
trust, place confidence in. 2 To
help, assist, aid. 3 To pain or
afflict with disease. 4 To be harm-
less.

तनयः 1 A son. 2 A male descendant.
—या A daughter; गिरि, कर्झि &c.

तनिमत् *m.* Thinness, slenderness,
minuteness.

तनु *a.* (तु, त्वी *f.*) 1 Thin, lean,
emaciated. 2 Delicate, slender,
slim (as limbs, as a mark of beauty);
R. 6. 32; cf. तन्वगी. 3 Fine, delicate
(as cloth); Rs. 1. 7. 4 Small, little,
tiny, scanty, few, limited; तनुयावि-
मयोऽपि सद् R. 1. 9. 3. 2; तनुयागोऽबहुग्रहः
H. 2. 91. giving little. 5 Trifling,
unimportant, little; Amaru. 27.
6 Shallow (as a river). —*f.* 1 The
body, the person. 2 (Outward)
form, manifestation; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रत्यस्त-
नुमिरवतु वस्तुभिर्गन्धभिर्निशः S. 1. 1; M. 1.
1. Me. 19. 3 Nature, form or
character of anything. 4 Skin.—
Comp. —अंग *a.* having slender
limbs, delicate. (—गी) a delicate
woman. —कूपः a pore of the skin.
—रुद्धः an armour; R. 9. 51; 12. 86.
—जः a son. —जा a daughter. —रयज
a. 1 risking one's life. 2 giving
up one's person, dying. —त्याग *a.*
spending little, sparing, niggardly.
—त्रं, —त्राणं an armour. —भवः a son.
(—जा) a daughter. —भस्त्रा the nose.
—धृत् *m.* any being furnished with a
body, a living being; particularly a
human being; कलं स्थितं तनुभूतां तनु-
भिस्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73. —सह्य *a.* having
a slender waist. —रसः perspiration.
—रह्, —रहं the hair of the body.
—रारं an armour. —व्रणः a pimple.
—संचारिणी a young woman, a girl
tens years old. —सरः perspiration.
—रुद्ध the arm

तनुल *a.* Spread, expanded.

तनुस् *n.* The body.

तनु *f.* The body.—Comp. —ऊद्भव

—जः a son. —ऊद्भवा, —जा a daughter
—नर्प clarified butter, ghee. नपात् *m*
fire; तद्वत्पाद्भवितानमादिभिः Si. 1. 62.
अथःकृतस्यापि तद्वत्पादो नाथः शिखा याति कदा-
चिदेव ॥ H. 2. 67. —रहं 1 the hair of
the body (*m.* also). 2 the wing of
a bird, a feather. (—हः) a son.

तन्ति *f.* 1 A cord, line, string. 2
A row, series. —Comp. —दालः 1 a
guardian of (the rows of) cows. 2
N. assumed by Sahadeva when
living at the house of Virāta.

तंतुः 1 A thread, cord, wire, string,
line; चिन्तामंतनिंतु Māl. 5. 10; Me. 70
2 A cob-web; R. 16. 20. 3 A fila-
ment; विसंततुष्यस्य कारितं Ku. 4. 29. 4
Offspring, issue, race. 5 A shark
6 The Supreme Being. —Comp.

काष्ठं a piece of wood or brush used
by weavers for cleaning threads

—कीटः a silk-worm. —नायः a (large)
shark. —निर्वासः the palmyra tree.

—नामः a spider. —भः 1 the mustard
seed. 2 a calf. वाद्यं any stringed

musical instrument. —वर्नं weaving

—वापः 1 a weaver. 2 a loom. 3
weaving. —विग्रहा a plaitain. —शाला

a weaver's workshop. —संतत *a.*
women, sewn. —सारः the betel-nut
tree.

तनुकः The mustard seed.

तनुनः—गः A shark.

तनुरेलं The fibrous root of a lotus.

तन् 10 U. (तन्वयति-ते, तन्वित) 1 To
rule, control, govern; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा
इव तन्वित्वा S. 5. 5. 2 (A) To
support, maintain (as a family).

तन्त्रं 1 A loom. 2 A thread. 3
The warp or threads extended

lengthwise in a loom. 4 Posterity.

5 An uninterrupted series. 6 The
regular order of ceremonies and

rites, system, framework, ritual;

कर्मणां युगपद्भावस्तेन Kāty. 7 Main point

8 Principal doctrine, rule, theory,
science; जितमनासिजतंनविचारं Git. 2. 9

Subservience, dependence; as in
स्वतंत्र, परतंत्र; देवतंत्रं दुःखं Dk. 5. 10 A

scientific work. 11 A chapter,
section, as of a work; तन्त्रैः पंचभिरेतद्वक्त्रं

शास्त्रं Pt. 1. 12 A religious treatise
teaching magical and mystical

formularies for the worship of the
deities or the attainment of super-

human power. 13 The cause of
more than one effect. 14 A spell

15 A chief remedy or charm. 16
A drug, medicament. 17 An oath,

ordeal. 18 Raiment. 19 The right
way of doing anything. 20 Royal

retinue, train, court. 21 A realm,
country authority 22 Govern

ment, ruling, administration; लोक-
तत्राधिकारः S. 5. 23 An army. 24 A
heap, multitude. 25 A house. 26
Decoration. 27 Wealth. 28 Happi-
ness. —COMP. —काष्ठं=ततुकाष्ठ q. v.
वापः=1 weaving. 2 a loom. —वायः
1 a spider. 2 a weaver.

तत्रकः A new garment (unbleached
cloth).

तत्रणं Maintenance of order, dici-
pline, Government.

तंजिः —त्री f. 1 A string, cord; Ms.
4 38. 2 A bow-string. 3 The
wire of a lute; तंजीमार्द्रा नयनसलिलैः सार-
विखा कथंचित् Me. 86. 4 A sinew. 5
A tail.

तंदा 1 Lassitude, weariness, fati-
gue, exhaustion. 2 Sleepiness,
sluggishness; तंदास्यविषयजनं Y. 3. 158;
Mv. 7. 42; H. 1. 34.

तंदाळु a. 1 Tired, exhausted. 2
Sleepy, slothful.

तंजी, —त्री f. Sleepiness, drowsi-
ness.

तन्मय a. (सी f.) Made up of that.
2 Wholly absorbed in that; Māl. 1.
41; S. 6. 21. 3 Identical with
that, become one with that.

तन्वी A delicate or slender woman;
इयमाधिकमनोऽज्ञा वल्लहेनापि तन्वी S. 1. 20;
तव तन्वि कुचवैभौ नियतं चक्रवर्तिनी Udb.

तप् 1 P. rarely A. (तपति, तप) 1
(Intransitively used) (a) To shine,
blaze (as fire or sun); तमस्तपति वर्णाशो
कथमाविर्भविष्यति S. 5. 14; R. 5. 13; U.
6 14; Bg. 9. 19. (b) To be hot or
warm, give out heat. (c) To suffer
pain; तपति न सा किसलयशयनेन Git. 7.
(d) To mortify the body, undergo
penance (with तप्) ; अगणितवृत्तापं
तप्या तपांसि भगीरथः U. 1. 23. 2 (Tran-
sitively used) (a) To make hot, heat,
warm; Bk. 9. 2; Bg. 11. 19. (b)
To inflame, burn, consume by heat;
तपति तनुगाणि मदनस्वामतिशं मां पुनर्दहयेव
S. 3. 17; अंगिरसं तपैः 3. 7. (c) To
hurt, injure, damage, spoil; यास्वन्
हतस्तपयति मां समरं Bk. 1. 23; Ms. 7. 6.
(d) To pain, distress. —Pass. तप्यते
(regarded by some as a root of the
4th conjugation). 1 To be heated,
suffer pain. 2 To undergo severe
penance (oft. with तप्). —Caus.
(तापयति-ते, तापित) 1 To heat, make
warm; गगनं तापितपायितासिलक्ष्मी Si. 20.
75, न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागरांस्तुषीलक्या H.
1. 86. 2 To torment, pain, distress;
भृशं तापितः कंदर्पेण Git. 11; Bk. 8. 13. —
WITH अह् 1 to rue, be sorry, grieve.
2 To repent. —उद् 1 To warm,
make hot, scorch, melt (as gold)
(Atm. when used intransitively in
the sense of 'to shine', or when it
has a limb of the body for its
object); उचपति हवर्णं हवर्णकारः Mbh. ;

but उचपमान आतपः Bk. 8. 1; Si. 20. 40;
उचपते पाणी Mbh. 2 To consume,
torment; pain, torture by heat; Si.
9. 67. —उप 1 to heat warm. 2 to
pain, distress; Si. 9. 65. —निच् 1 to
heat. 2 to purify. 3 to burnish.
—परि 1 to heat, burn, consume. 2
to inflame, set on fire. —पश्चात्
to repent, be sorry for. —वि 1 to shine
(Atm. like उद् q. v.); रविर्वितपेतश्चर्यं
Bh. 8. 14. 2 to warm, heat. —स् 1
to heat, warm; संतपचामीकर Bk. 3. 3;
संतप्यासि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Bh.
2. 67. 2 to be distressed, suffer
pain, be sorry; संतपानां त्वमसि शरणं Me.
7 of the afflicted; दिवापि मयि निष्कान्ति
संतप्येते उरु मन Mb. Bh. 2. 87. 3 to
repent.

तप a. 1 Burning, warming, con-
suming by heat. 2 Causing pain or
trouble, distressing. —पः 1 Heat,
fire, warmth. 2 The sun. 3 The
hot season; Si. 1. 66. 4 Penance,
religious austerities. —COMP. —अतप्यः,
—अंतः the end of the hot season and
the beginning of the rainy season;
रविर्षीतजला तपाह्वये पुनरोपेक्ष हि दुज्यते नदी Ku.
4. 44; 5. 23.

तपती The river Tāptī.

तपनः 1 The sun; प्रतापातपनो यथा R.
4. 12; ललाटतपस्तपति तपनः U. 6; Māl.
1. 2 The hot season. 3 The sun-
stone. 4 N. of a hell. 5 An
epithet of Siva. 6 The Arka plant.
—COMP. आत्मजः —तपयः an epithet
(1) of Yama (2) of Karpā. (3) of
Sugriva. —आत्मजा, —तपया an epithet
of the Yamunā and of the Godāvari.
—हृद् copper. —उपलः, —नाणिः the sun-
stone. —लद्ः the sun-flower.

तपनी The river Godāvari or the
river Tāptī

तपनीयं Gold; especially gold
purified with fire; तपनीयाशोः M. 3;
तपनीयोपायनगुणमयः प्रसादीकरेतु Mv. 4;
अस्मृशती तपनीयपिंडं R. 13. 41.

तपस् n. 1 Warmth, heat, fire. 2
Pain, suffering. 3 Penance, reli-
gious austerity, mortification; तपः
किलेदं तद्वातिसाधनं Ku. 5. 64. 4 Medi-
tation connected with the practice of
personal self-denial or bodily morti-
fication. 5 Moral virtue, merit. 6
Special duty or observance of any
particular caste. 7 One of the seven
worlds; i. e. the region above the
world called जनस्. —m. The month
of Māgha; तपति मंदगमस्तिरभीषुनात् S. 6.
63. —m., —n. 1 The cold season;
(शिशिर). 2 The winter (हिमंत). 3
The hot season (ग्रीष्म). COMP. —अनु-
भावः the influence of religious pen-
ance. —अवटः the Brahmvarta
country. —क्लेशः the pain of religious
austerity. —चरणं. —चर्या the practice

of penance. —तक्षः an epithet of
Indra. —धनः 'rich in penance,' an
ascetic, devotee; रम्यस्तपोधनानां क्रिया S.
1. 13; शनप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु 2. 6; 4 1,
Si. 1. 23; R. 14. 19; Ms. 11. 242
—निधिः an eminently pious man, an
ascetic; R. 1. 56. —प्रभावः, —बलं the
power acquired by religious auste-
rities; efficacy or potency of devo-
tion. —राशिः an ascetic. —लोकः the
region above the world called जनस्.
—वनं a penance-grove, a sacred grove
in which ascetics practice penance,
कृतं तपोधनं तपोवनमिति वेदो S. 1; R. 1.
90, 2. 18; 3. 8. —वृद्ध a. very ascetic
—विशेषः excellence of devotion, pre-
eminent religious austerities. —स्थली
1 a seat of religious austerity. 2 N.
of Benares.

तपस् 1 The sun. 2 The moon
3 A bird.

तपस्वः 1 The month of Phālguna.
2 An epithet of Arjuna. —स्वः Reli-
gious austerity, penance.

तपस्पति Den. P. To practise pe-
nance; हराहुरुरुः सोऽत्र सपत्नीकस्तपस्पति S.
7. 9, 12; R. 13. 41; 15 49; Bk. 18
21.

तपस्विन् a. 1 Practising penance,
devout. 2 Poor, miserable, helpless,
pitiable; सा तपस्विनी निर्द्विता भवतु S. 4,
Māl. 3; N. 1. 135. —m. An ascetic,
तपस्विसामान्यवैश्यामीया R. 14. 67. —COMP.
—पञ्च the sun flower.

तप्त p. p. 1 Heated, burnt. 2 Red-
hot, hot. 3 Melted, fused. 4 Dis-
tressed, pained, afflicted. 5 Practis-
ing (as penance). —COMP. —कांचन
gold purified with fire. —कुच्छं a kind
of penance. —रूपकं purified silver

तप्त 4 P. (ताप्याति, तात) 1 To choke,
be suffocated. 2 To be exhausted
or fatigued; ललितशिरिषपुष्पहनैरपि ताप्यति
यत् Māl. 5. 31. 3 To be distressed
(in body or mind), be uneasy or
pained, pain, waste away; प्रविशति सुहः
कुञ्जं रुजम्सुहृद् ताप्यति Git. 5; गाढोत्प्लुष्ट
ललितकुलितैरंगकेसाप्यतीति Māl. 1. 15, 9
33; Anaru. 7. —WITH उद् to be im-
patient; हृदयं किमेवमुत्ताप्यति S. 1.

तसे 1 Darkness. 2 The tip of the
foot. —मः 1 An epithet of Rābhu
2 The Tamāla tree.

तमस् n. Darkness; किं वासभविष्यद्वरुण-
समसा विभेत्ता तं चेत्सहस्रकिरणो धुरि नाकरिष्यत्
S. 7. 4; V. 1. 7; Me. 37. 2 The
gloom or darkness of hell; Ms. 4.
240. 3 Mental darkness, illusion,
error; सुविभ्रतप्रणयसुहृतिरोचिता मम च मुक्त-
निदं तमसा मनः S. 6. 6. 4 (In Sān-
phil.) Darkness or ignorance, as one
of the three qualities or constituents
of every thing in nature (the other
two being सत्त्व and रजस्); Ku. 6. 61,
Ma. 12. 24. 5 Grief sorrow. 6 Sin

-m n. An epithet of Rāhu. -COMP. -अपह a. removing darkness or ignorance, illumining, enlightening; Ki. 5 22. (-हः) 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 fire. -कांडः -हं great or spreading darkness. -गुणः see तमस् above (4). -नः 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 fire. 4 Vishnu. 5 Siva. 6 knowledge. 7 a Buddha. -ज्योतिस् m. a fire-fly. -ततिः spreading darkness. -हृद् m. 1 a shining body. 2 the sun. 3 the moon. 4 fire. 5 a lamp, light. -हुद् 1 the sun 2 moon. -भिद्, -मणिः a fire-fly. -विकारः sickness, disease. -हर्, -हर a. dispersing darkness. (-m.) 1 the sun. 2 the moon.

तमसः 1 Darkness. 2 A well. तमस्विनी, तमा A night. तमालः 1 N. of a tree with a very dark bark; तहणतमालमूलमहलीचनन्दुधराः Māl. 9. 19; R. 13. 15, 49; Git. 11 2 A sectarian mark of sandal upon the forehead. 3 A sword, scimitar. -COMP. -पत्रे a sectarian mark upon the forehead. 2 a Tamāla leaf.

तमिः, -मी f. 1 Night, especially a dark night; स तमीं तमीभिरभिमन्य तमां Si 9. 23. 2 A swoon, faint. 3 Turmeric.

तमिन्ना a. Dark. -हं 1 Darkness; यत्तमालदलनीलतमं तमिन्ना Git. 11; कर्त्तव्यो-रुति मणिगणध्वजकिण्विभिन्नतमिन्ना 2; Ki. 5 2. 2 Mental darkness, illusion. 3 Anger, wrath. -COMP. पक्षः the dark fort-night (of a lunar month); R 6 34.

तमिस्रा 1 A (dark) night; ह्ये तपस्वावरणाय दृष्टेः कल्पेन लोकस्य कथं तमिस्रा R. 5. 13; Si. 6. 43. 2 Extensive darkness.

तमोमयः N. of Rāhu.

तमा, तमिका A cow.

तम् 1 A. (तयते) 1 To go, move; अच्यवास रथं तेये गुरात् Bk. 14. 75, 908. 2 To guard, protect.

तरः 1 Passing over, crossing, passage; Bk. 7 55. 2. Freight; दीर्घान्विते यथादेशे यथाकालं तरो भवेत् Ms. 8. 406. 3 A road. 4 A ferry-boat. -COMP. -पण्यं freight. -स्थानं a landing-place, wharf.

तरक्षः, -क्षुः A hyena.

तरंगः 1 A wave; U 3. 47; Bh. 1. 81; R. 13. 63; S. 3. 7. 2 A section or part of a work (as of the कथासरित्सागर). 3 A leap, jump, gallop, jumping motion (as of a horse). 4 Cloth or clothes.

तरंगिणी A river.

तरंगित n. 1 Wavy, tossing with waves. 2 Overflowing. 3 Tremulous. -तं Waving; अवायतं तरंगितानि बाणाः Git 3-

तरणः 1 A boat, raft. 2 Svarga or heaven. -णं 1 Crossing over. 2 Conquering, overcoming. 3 An oar.

तरणिः 1 The sun. 2 A ray of light. -णिः, -णी f. A raft, float, boat. -COMP. -रत्नं a ruby.

तरङ्गः, -हं 1 A boat in general. 2 A raft or float made of bamboos tied together and floated on jars or inverted hollow gourds. 3 An oar. -COMP. -पादः a kind of boat.

तरङ्गी, तरङ्ग f., तरङ्गी A boat, raft, float.

तरतः 1 The ocean. 2 A hard shower. 3 A frog. 4 A demon or Rākshasa.

तरल a. 1 Trembling, waving, shaking, tremulous; तारावनिस्तरलविद्यु-दियाप्रवृद्धं R. 13. 76; वन इव तरलवलाके Git. 5; Si. 10. 40; S. 1. 26. 2 Pickle, unsteady, transient; त्रैलोक्यनार-स्तारलाः स्वयं नस्तारिणः के Si. 2. 115; Amara. 27. 3 Splendid, sparkling, glittering. 4 Liquid. 5 Libidinous, wanton. -लः 1 The central gem of a neckless; सुक्तामयोऽन्यतरलमध्यः Vās. 35; or हारांस्तारांस्तारलवृष्टिकान् (Malli. considers this as an interpolation in Meghadūta). 2 A necklace. 3 A level surface. 4 Bottom, depth. 5 A diamond. 6 Iron. -ला Gruel.

तरलयति Den. P. To, cause to shake, to wave, move to and fro; Amaru. 87.

तरलायते Den. A. To tremble, shake, move to and fro.

तरलवित A large wave, surf.

तरलित a. Shaking, tremulous, undulating this as an interpolation in Meghadūta. 11; हारा 7.

तरवारिः A sword.

तरस् n. 1 Speed, velocity. 2 Vigour, strength, energy; कलासनाथे तरसा जिगीधुः R. 5. 28, 11. 77; Si. 9. 72. 3 A bank, a place of crossing. 4 A float, raft.

तरसं Meat, flesh.

तरसानः A boat.

तरस्विन् a (नी f.) 1 Swift, quick. 2 Strong, powerful, courageous; mighty; R. 9. 23, 11. 89; 16. 77. -m. 1 A courier, an express. 2 A hero. 3 Air, wind. 4 An epithet of Garuda.

तराङ्गुः, -तरालुः A large flat-bottomed boat.

तरिः -री f. 1 A boat; जीर्णा तरिः करिद-हीव नभीरनीरा Udb.; Si. 3 76. 2 A box for clothes. 3 The end or hem of a garment. -COMP. -रथः an oar.

तरिकः, -तरिकिन् m. A ferry-man. तरिका, -तरिक, -तरिकी, -तरिणी A boat, ship.

तरियः 1 A raft, boat. 2 The ocean. 3 A fit or competent person. 4 Heaven. 5 Work, business, practice, profession.

तवः A tree; नवमरोहणत्रिपिण्डस्तस्मिन् नवर समुद्रं M. 1. 8. -COMP. -खंडः हं, -खंडः -हं an assemblage or clump of trees. -जीवनं the root of a tree. -तले the ground about the foot of a tree, foot of tree. -नखाः a thorn. -मृगः a monkey. -रामः 1 a bud or blossom. 2 a young shoot, sprout. -राजः the Tāla tree. -रुहा a parasiti- cal plant. -विलासिनी the Nava- mallikā creeper. -शायिन् m. a bird.

तरुण a. 1 Young, youthful, juvenile, (as a man). 2 (a) Young, newly born or produced, tender, soft; Bh. 3. 49. (b) Newly risen, not high in the sky (as the sun); Ku. 3. 54. 3 New, fresh; तरुणं दधि Chāna 64; तरुणं सर्वपदाकं नवीदं पिच्छलानि च दर्शयति । अल्पव्ययेन हृदयं प्राप्यजयो मिष्टमश्नति ॥ Chand. M. 1. 4 Lively, vivid. -ण A young man, youth; Pt. 1. 11; Bv. 2. 62. -णी A young or youthful woman; वृद्धस्य तरुणी विदं Chān. 98. -COMP. -ज्वरः fever lasting for a week. -दधि n. coagulated milk five days old. -पीतिका red arsenic.

तरुण a. Full of or abounding in trees.

तर्क 10 U. (तर्कयति, तर्कित) 1 To suppose, guess, suspect, believe, conjecture, infer; त्वं तावत्तुल्यं तर्कयसि S. 6; Me. 96. 2 To reason, speculate about, reflect. 3 To consider or regard as (with two acc.) 4 To think of, intend, mean, have in view (पाठुं) त्वं चेदच्छस्त्रादिकविशुद्धं तर्कयसिर्गम Me. 31. 5 To ascertain. 6 To shine. 7 To speak. -WITH न 1 to reason, reflect. 2 to think, believe, consider, suppose; Bk. 2. 9. -वि 1 to guess, conjecture. 2 To think, suppose, believe. 3 to reflect, reason.

तर्कः 1 Supposition, conjecture, guess प्रतयते तर्कः V. 2. 2 Reasoning, speculation, discussion, abstract reasoning. कुतः पुनरस्मिन्नवधारिते आगमार्थे तर्क- निमित्तस्याक्षेपस्यावकाशः; इदानीं तर्कनिमित्त आक्षेप- परिह्रियते S. B.; तर्काऽऽतिष्ठः स्थितयो विभिन्ना Mb.; Ms. 12. 106. 3 Doubt. 4 Logic, the science of logic; यत्कालं ननुवर्ति वर्धि- तपरास्तर्कैषु यस्योक्तयः N. 22. 155; तर्कशास्त्र, तर्कदीपिका. 5 (In logic) Reduction to absurdity, a conclusion opposed to the premises, a *reductio ad absurdum*. 6 Wish, desire. 7 Cause, motive. -COMP. -विद्या logic.

तर्किकः 1 A suitor, an inquirer, a petitioner. 2 A logician.

तर्कः m. f. A spindle, an iron pin upon which cotton is first drawn out, तर्कः कर्तव्यसाधनं. -COMP. -पीडः, पीडी a ball at the lower end of a spindle.

तर्क्षः A hyena.

तक्ष्यः Nitre, saltpetre

तर्ज 1 P., 10 A. (often P. also) (तर्जति, तर्जयति-ने, तर्जित) 1 To threaten, menace, terrify; तर्जनीं दुष्टा तर्जयति S. 1; अहितानिलोद्धृतैस्तर्जयन्निव केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 11. 78, 12. 41; Bk. 14. 80. 2 To scold, revile, censure, blame; Bk. 6 3, 8. 101, 17. 103. 3 To mock, deride.

तर्जने-ना 1 Threatening, frightening. 2 Censuring; R. 19. 17; Ku. 6. 45.

तर्जनी The fore-finger.

तर्जः, तर्जकः A calf; Si. 12. 41.

तर्जिः 1 A raft. 2 The sun.

तर्ज 1 P. (तर्जति) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To kill, cut through; Bk. 14. 108; see मृद् also.

तर्पण 1 Pleasing, satisfying. 2 Satisfaction, pleasure. 3 One of the five daily Yajnas (performed by men), presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased ancestors (पितृयज्ञ). 4 Fuel for the sacred fire. -Comp. -इच्छुः an epithet of Bhishma.

तर्पन् n. The top of the sacrificial post.

तर्षः 1 Thirst. 2 Wish, desire. 3 The ocean. 4 A boat. 5 The sun.

तर्षण Thirst.

तर्षित, तर्षुल a. 1 Thirsty. 2 Wishing, desiring.

तर्हि ind. 1 At that time, then. 2 In that case; यदा-तर्हि 'when then'; यदि तर्हि 'if-then'; कथं-तर्हि 'how then.'

तल-लं 1 A surface; सुवस्तलमिव व्योम इवैव व्योमिव दृढं R. 4. 29; sometimes used at the end of comp. without much alteration of meaning; महीतलं 'surface of the earth; i. e. earth itself; छुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32, नमस्तलं &c. 2 The palm of the hand; R. 6. 18. 3 The sole of the foot. 4 The fore-arm. 5 A slap with the hand. 6 Lowness, inferiority of position. 7 A lower part, part underneath, base, foot, bottom; रेवारीवसि वेनसीदरुतले चेतः सहस्रकंठे K. P. 1. 8 (Hence) The ground under a tree or any other object, shelter afforded by anything; कणी मयूरस्य तले विषति Rs. 1. 13. 9 A hole, pit -लः 1 The hilt of a sword. 2 The palmyra tree.

-लं 1 A pond. 2 A forest, wood. 3 Cause, origin, motive. 4 A leathern fence worn round the left arm (तला also in this sense). -Comp. -अंगुलिः f a toe. -अरलं the fourth of the seven divisions of hell. -ईक्षणः a hog. -उदा a river. -वातः a slap with the palm of the hand. -तालः a kind of musical instrument. -त्रं, -त्राणं, -वाणं a leathern glove of an archer. -प्रहारः a slap with the hand. -सारकं a martingale.

तलकं A large pond.

तलतः ind. From the bottom.

तलाची A mat.

तलिका A martingale.

तलितं Fried meat.

तलिन a. 1 Thin, meagre, spare. 2 Small, little. 3 Clear, clean. 4 Situated under or beneath. 5 Separate. -नं A bed, couch.

तलिनं 1 Paved ground, a pavement. 2 A bed, cot, couch. 3 An awning. 4 A large sword or knife.

तलुनः Wind.

तलकं A forest.

तल्पः-ल्प 1 A couch, bed, sofa; सपदि विनतनिद्रस्तल्पमुज्झां चकार R. 5. 751 (left the bed), rose. 2 (Fig.) A wife (as in द्रुस्तल्प q. v.) 3 The seat of a carriage. 4 An upper story, a turret, tower.

तल्पकः One whose business it is to make or prepare beds (as a servant.)

तल्लजः 1 Excellence, superiority, happiness. 2 (At the end of comp.) Excellent (in this sense the word is always masculine whatever be the gender of the first member of the compound); गोतल्लजः 'an excellent cow'; so कुमारतल्लजः 'an excellent maiden'.

तल्लिका A key.

तल्ली A youthful woman.

तल्ल a. 1 Hewn, cut, chiseled, split. 2 Fashioned; see तल्ल.

तल्लम् 1 A carpenter in general. 2 The architect of gods (विश्वकर्मा).

तल्लकः 1 A thief, robber, मा संवर मनः पांथ तवारीते स्मरतस्करः Bh. 1. 86; Ms. 4. 135, 8. 67. 2 (At the end of comp.) Anything bad or contemptible. -री A passionate woman.

तल्लु a. Stationary, immoveable, stable.

तल्लप्यः, तल्लणः The son of a carpenter.

तल्लङ्गीलिकः N. of an affix used to denote a particular inclination, tendency, or habit.

तल्लकः An ornament for the ear, a large ear-ring.

तल्लस्थ 1 Proximity. 2 Indifference, disregard, neutrality; see तल्लस्थ.

तल्लः 1 A blow, knock, thump. 2 Noise. 3 A sheaf. 4 A mountain.

तल्लका N. of a female fiend, daughter of Suketu, wife of Sunda and mother of Mārīcha. [She was changed into a fiend by the sage Agastya whose devotions she had disturbed. She was killed by Rama when she began to disturb the sacrificial rites of Visvamitra. Rama was first unwilling to bend his bow against a woman, but the sage overcame his scruples; see R. 11. 14-20].

तल्लकेशः An epithet of the demon Mārīcha, son of Tādakā.

तल्लकः, तल्लपत्रं see तल्लकः.

ताडने Beating, whipping, flogging, लाळने बहावी दोषास्ताडेने बहावी घुणाः Chān 12; अवतंसोत्पलताडनानि वा Ku. 4. 8, 8 Til. 9. -नी A whip.

ताडिः -ही f. 1 A kind of psalm. 2 A kind of ornament.

ताड्यमान a. Being beaten or struck -नः A musical instrument struck with a stick &c. (as a drum).

तांडवः-वं 1 Dancing in general, मदतांडवोत्सवाति U. 3. 18. 2 Particularly the frantic or violent dance of Siva, अंबकानंदि वस्तांडवं देवि भूषादभीष्टये च इहैव च नः Māl. 5. 23, 1. 1. 3 The art of dancing. 4 A sort of grass. -Comp. -विचः N. of Siva.

तातः 1 A father; मृण्यतु लवस्य बालिशता तातपदाः U. 6; हा तातेति कदितमाकर्ष्य विषण्ण R. 9. 75. 2 A term of affection, endearment, or pity, applied to any person, but usually to inferiors or juniors, pupils, children &c.; तात चंद्रापीड K. 106; रक्षसा भक्तिस्तता तव तातो वनांतरे Mb. 3 A term of respect applied to elders or other venerable person ages; हेपिता हि बहवो नरेन्द्रपास्तेन तात यमुषा यमुर्भूतः R. 11. 40; तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तात सविधातुं तयार्हसि 1. 72. -Comp. -यु a. agreeable to a father. (-युः) a paternal uncle.

तातनः The Khanjana or wagtail.

तातलः 1 A disease. 2 An iron club or spike. 3 Cooking, maturing. 4 Heat.

तातिः Offspring. -तिः f. Continuity, succession, as in अतिताति or शिवताति q. v.

तात्कालिक a. (की f.) 1 Simultaneous. 2 Immediate.

तात्पर्य 1 Purport, meaning, scope, अनेदं तात्पर्य &c. 2 Purport of propositions; K. P. 2. 3 Aim, object intended, reference to any object, purpose, intention (with loc.); इह यथार्थकथने तात्पर्य P. II. 3. 43 Com. 4 The object or intention of the speaker (in using particular words in a sentence); वक्तुरिच्छा तु तात्पर्यं परिकीर्तितं Bhāṣhā P. 84; तात्पर्यानुपपत्तिः 82.

तात्त्विक a. True, real, essential, हिं चासीद्वस्तस्य भेदाविगमः साविस्मिन् तात्त्विक Br. 2. 81; तात्त्विकः संबन्धः &c.

तादार्म्य Sameness of nature, identity, unity; त्वनयोस्तादात्म्यमभिरुहं Bv. 2. 81; भगवत्प्रात्मनस्तादात्म्यं &c.

तादृश a. (क्षी f.) तादृश a. तादृश a. (क्षी f.) Such-like, like him, her or it, like that; तादृशघुणा Ms. 9. 22. 32; Amaru. 46; तादृशस्तादृशः any body, whoever, common or ordinary man; उपदेशो न वातव्यो ग्राह्यो तादृशो जने Pt. 1. 390.

तानः 1 A thread, fibre. 2 (In music) A protracted tone. a key-

note; यथा तानं विना रागः Bv. 1. 119; तानप्रक्षिप्तमिषोपगंतुं Ku. 1. 8. -न 1 Expanse, extension. 2 An object of sense.

तानवं Thinness, smallness; हास्यवमा तानवमाससाद् Vikr. 1. 106.

तानूरः A whirlpool.

तान् *a.* 1 Wearied, languid, fatigued. 2 Troubled, afflicted. 3 Laded, withered; see तम्.

तानवं 1 Spinning, weaving. 2 A web. 3 A woven cloth.

तान्त्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Well-versed in any science or doctrine. 2 Relating to the Tantras. 3 Taught or contained in them. -कः A follower of Tantra doctrines.

तपः 1 Heat, glow; अर्द्धमयुखतापः S. 4. 10; Māl. 1. 13; Ms. 12. 76; Ku. 7. 84. 2 Torment, pain, affliction, misery, agony; इतरापाकतापानि तवेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरासन Udb.; समस्तापः कामं मनसिजनिद्वयसरोयोः S. 3. 9; Bh 1. 16. 3 Sorrow, distress. -Comp. -त्रयं the three kinds of miseries which human beings have to suffer in this world; i.e., अध्यात्मिक, आधिदैविक and आधिभौतिक. -हर *a.* cooling.

तापनः 1 The sun. 2 The hot season. 3 The sun-stone. 4 N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -नं 1 Burning. 2 Distressing. 3 Chastising.

तापस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Relating to religious penance or to an ascetic. 2 Devout. -सः (सी *f.*) A hermit, devotee, an ascetic. -Comp. -वृक्षा a grape. -तृक्षः, -द्रुमः the tree of ascetics, also called इक्षुदी.

तापस्य Asceticism.

तापिच्छः The Tamāla tree or its flower (*n*) प्रकुलतापिच्छनिर्घर्षाण्डुभिः Si. 1. 22; व्योम्नस्तापिच्छच्छावालिभिर्वि तनोविलु-रीभिर्निर्घर्षे Māl. 5. 6 (तापिज used in the same sense).

तापी 1 N. of the river Tāpti which joins the sea near Surat. 2 The river Yamunā.

तानः 1 An object of terror. 2 A fault, defect. 3 Anxiety, distress. 4 Desire.

तामरः 1 Water. 2 Charified butter. तामरसं 1 The red lotus; Pt. 1. 94; R. 6. 37, 9. 12, 37; Amaru. 70, 88. 2 Gold, Copper. -सी A lotus-pond.

तामस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Dark. 2 Affected by or relating to तमस or the quality of darkness (the third of the three qualities of nature); Bg. 7. 12, 17. 2; M. 1. 1; Ms. 12. 33-34. 3 Ignorant. 4 Vicious. -सः 1 A malignant person, an incendiary, villain. 2 A snake. 3 An owl. -सं Darkness, -सी 1 Night, a dark night. 2 Sleep. 3 An epithet of Durgā.

तामसिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Dark. 2 Belonging to, derived from, or connected with, तमस.

तामिन्नः A division of hell.

तामूलः 1 The areca-nut. 2 The leaf of piper-betel, which together with the areca-nut, catechu, chewed after meals; तामूलभतगुल्लोदं महे जन्वावि तामुनः K. P. 7; रामो न सखितस्तत्राचरयुते तामूलभत-विनः S. Til. 7. -Comp. -करकः, -पेटिका a betel-box; (Mar. पातदान, पानपुडा). -दः-धरः-वाहकः a servant attached to men of rank to carry the betel-box and to provide them with तामूल whenever necessary. -वल्ली the betel-plant; R. 6. 64.

तामूलिकः A seller of betel.

तामूली The betel-plant; तामूलीनां दूले-सन रचिदापादधूमयः R. 4. 42.

ताम्र *a.* Of a coppery red colour, red; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमेति च. -सं Copper. -Comp. -अक्षः 1 a crow. 2 the (Indian) cuckoo. -अर्धः bell-metal. -अश्मन् *m.* a kind of jewel (पद्मराग). -उपजीविन् *m.* a copper-smith. -ओष्ठः (forming ताम्रोष्ठ or ताम्राष्ठ) a red or cherry lip; Ku. 1. 44. -कारः -कुक्षः a brazier, copper-smith. -कुम्भिः a kind of red insect (इक्षुदी). -गर्भे sulphate of copper. -चूडः a cook. -वज्रं brass. -वृक्षः the red sandal-wood. -पट्टः, -पत्रं a copper-plate on which grants of land were frequently inscribed; Y. 1. 319. -पर्णी N. of a river rising in Malaya celebrated for its pearls; R. 4. 52. -पल्लवः the Asoka tree. -लितः N. of a country. (-तः pl.) its people or rulers. -वृक्षः a species of sandal.

ताम्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of copper, coppery. -कः A brazier, copper-smith.

ताप्य 1 *A.* (ताप्यते, तापित) 1 To spread, extend, proceed in a continuous line. 2 To protect, preserve. -With वि to spread, create; Bk. 16. 105.

तार *a* 1 High (as a note). 2 Loud, shrill (as a sound); Māl. 5. 20. 3 Shining, radiant, clear; हारस्ता-रंतरलपट्टिकाद् (regarded as an interpolation in Me. by Malli.); उरसि निहितस्तारि हारः Amaru. 28. 4 Good, excellent, well-flavoured. -रः 1 The bank of a river. 2 The clearness of a pearl. 3 A beautiful or big pearl; हारमल्लतस्तारसुरसि दयवं Git. 11. 4 A high tone or note. -रः, -रं 1 A star or planet. 2 Camphor. -रं 1 Silver. 2 The pupil of the eye; (said to be *m.* also). 3 A pearl (said to be *f.* also). -Comp. -अक्षः camphor. -अरिः a pyritic ore of iron. -पतनं the falling of a star or meteor. -पुष्पः the Kunda or Jasmine creeper. -शब्दः loud-sounding wind, a whistling breeze. -शुद्धिकरं

lead. -स्वर *a.* having a loud or shrill sound. -हारः 1 a necklace of big or beautiful pearls. 2 a shining necklace.

तारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) 1 Carrying over. 2 Protecting, preserving, rescuing. -कः 1 A pilot, helmsman. 2 A deliverer, saviour. 3 N. of a demon killed by Kārtikeya [He was the son of Vajranga and Varangr. He prophitiated the god Brahmādeva by means of his penance on the Pariyatra mountain, and asked as a boon that he should not be killed by any one except a child seven days old. On the strength of this boon he began to oppress the gods who were obliged to go to Brahmā and ask his assistance in the destruction of the demon; (see Ku. 2). But they were told that the offspring of Siva could alone vanquish him. Afterwards Kārtikeya was born and he slew the demon on the seventh day of his birth]. -कः, -कं A float, raft. -कं 1 The pupil of the eye. 2 The eye. -Comp. -अरिः, -जित *m.* an epithet of Kārtikeya.

तारका 1 A star. 2 A meteor, falling star. 3 The pupil of the eye; तारक इक्षुद्वयवतारका R. 11. 69; Ch. P. 5, Bh. 1. 11.

तारकिणी A starry night, night during which stars are visible.

तारकित *a.* Starry, star-spangled, studded with stars.

तारणः A boat, float. -णं 1 Crossing. 2 Rescuing, delivering, liberating. तारणिः, -णी *f.* A float, raft.

तारतम्यं 1 Gradation, proportion, relative importance, comparative value. 2 Difference, distinction; निवर्त निवर्तनेतयोर्द्वयोस्तारतम्यविशिष्टकचैतयोः । बोधनाय विविधा विनिर्मिता रेत एव जययैजयैतिका ॥ Udb. तारलः A libidinous man, a lecher, libertine.

तारा 1 A star or planet in general, हंसश्रेणीषु तारासु R. 4. 19; Bh. 1. 15. 2 A fixed star; R. 6. 22. 3 The pupil of the eye, the eye-ball; कान्तमंतःप्रवेदा इमिसरसि नद्वान्ततारश्चकौरः Māl. 9. 30, विस्मयस्मेरतैः 1. 23, Ku. 3. 47. 4 A pearl. 5 N. of (a) the wife of Vāli, king of the monkeys and mother of Angada. She in vain tried to dissuade her husband Vāli from fighting with Rāma and Sugriva, and married Sugriva after Vāli had been killed by Rāma. (b) N. of the wife of Bṛhaspati, the preceptor of the gods. She was on one occasion carried off by Soma (the moon) who refused to deliver her up to her husband when demanded. A fierce contest then ensued and Brahmā had at last to compel Soma to restore her to her husband. Tārā gave birth to

a son name *Bulia v* b can e the ancestor of the Lunar race of kings. (c) N. of the wife of Harischandra and mother of Rohidāsa (also called Tārāmatt). -Comp. -अधिपः, -आसीदः, -पतिः the moon; R. 13. 76; Ku. 7. 48; Bh. 1. 71. -यथः the atmosphere, firmament. -यनाथे sidereal measure, sidereal time. -सुषा the night. -मंडलं 1 the starry region, the zodiac. 2 the pupil of the eye. -सुगः the constellation सुगणिरसु.

तारिके Fare, freight.

तारुण्यं 1 Youth, youthfulness. 2 Freshness (fig.).

तारुणः 1 The planet Mercury. 2 An epithet of Anguda, son of Vālī.

तारुणिकः 1 A dialectician, a logician. 2 A philosopher.

तारुण्यः 1 An epithet of Garuda; वस्तेन तारुण्यं किल कालिने R. 9. 49. 2 N. of Garuda's elder brother Aruna. 3 A car. 4 A horse. 5 A snake. 6 A bird in general. -Comp. -ध्वजः an epithet of Vishnu. -नायकः an epithet of Garuda.

तारुण्यं α. The third.

तारुणीयक α. The third; तारुणीयकतया मितोऽयमयमवस्य ब्रवन्ते N. 3. 136; तारुणीयकं प्रारब्धत्वं न मदनक्षेपणं लोचनं वा Māl. 1 v. 1. तारुः 1 the palmyra tree; Bh. 2. 90; R. 15. 23. 2 A banner formed of the palm. 3 Slapping or clapping the hands together. 4 Flapping in general. 5 Flapping of the ears of an elephant. 6 Beating time (in music); करकिस्तलयतल्लिङ्गवया नयमानं U. 3. 19; Me. 79. 7 A musical instrument made of bell-metal; R. 9. 71. 8 The palm of the hand. 9 A lock, bolt. 10 The hilt of a sword. -लं 1 The nut of the palmyra tree. 2 Yellow orpiment. -Comp. -अक्षः 1 N. of Balarāma. 2 the palm-leaf used for writing. 3 a book. 4 a saw. -अचरः a dancer, an actor. -केतुः an epithet of Bhishma. -क्षीरकः, -गर्भः the exudation of the palm. -ध्वजः, -ध्वज m. an epithet of Balarāma. -पत्रं 1 the palm-leaf used for writing. 2 a kind of ear-ornament (hollow cylinder of gold thrust through the lobes of the ear). -यज्ञः, -यज्ञ α. measured, rhythmical, regulated by musical time. -मर्दलः a kind of musical instrument, a cymbal. -यंत्रं a kind of surgical instrument. -रेश्म-नकः a dancer, an actor. -लक्षणः an epithet of Balarāma. -वनं a grove of trees. -वृत्तं a fan; S. 3. 21, Ku. 2. 85.

तारुलः 1 Yellow orpiment. 2 A bolt, latch. -Comp. -आम α. green. (-मः) the green colour.

तारुलकः A kind of ear-ornament (-तारुलक q. v.).

तारुल्य α. Relating to the palate, palatal. -Comp. -वर्णः a palatal letter; i. e. इ, ई, उ, ए, ओ, अ, and ए. -स्वरः a palatal vowel; i. e., इ and ई.

तारुलिकः 1 The open palm of the hand. 2 Clapping the hands (तारुलिक also); मधेकेन न हस्तेन तारुलिका संप्रयते Pt. 2. 128; उच्चादनायः करतारुलिकानां दानादिदानीं मधुकेभिरसु N. 3. 7.

तारुलितं 1 Coloured cloth. 2 A string; tie.

तारुली 1 A species of the mountain-palm, palm-tree. 2 The common Toddy (tādi). 3 Fragrant earth. 4 A sort of key. -Comp. -वनं a grove of palm trees; R. 4. 34, 6. 57.

तारुल n. The palate; तुषा नहत्या परिशुष्क-तारुलः Rs. 1. 11. -Comp. -जिह्वः a crocodile. -स्थान α. palatal. (-न) the palate.

तारुलः A whirlpool, an eddy.

तारुल्यकं The palate.

तारुल्यक α. (की. f.), तारुल्यकतः α. Thy, thine; तपः क वस्ते क च तारुल्यकं वपुः Ku. 5. 4; Ki. 3. 12; Bv. 1. 36, 96.

तारुल्यक α. (Correlative of तारुल्यक q. v.)

1 So much, that much, so many; ते तु यवतः पवाजी तारुल्यकं दृष्ट्वा स ते R. 12. 45; H. 4. 72; Ku. 2. 33. 2 So great, so large, of this extent; यावती संमवेद् वृक्षिस्तावती दातुमर्हसि Ma. 8. 155, 9. 249; Bg. 2. 46. 3 All (expressing totality); यावदस्ते तारुल्यकं G. M.—ind.

1 First (before doing anything else); आर्ये इतस्त्वाद्युगम्यतां S. 1; आत्माद-यस्य तारुल्यकं च्छेदकानिच V. 5. 11; Me. 13. 2 On one's part, in the mean-while; सखे स्थिरातिथिं नो भवः अहं तारुल्य-स्वामिनाश्चित्तमनुयतिथि S. 2; R. 7. 32. 3 Just now; गच्छ तारुल्य. 4 Indeed, (to emphasize an expression); त्वेव तारुल्यकं राजद्रोही Mn. 1 thou thyself; त्वमेव तारुल्यकं स्वयं Ku. 5. 67. 5 Truly, really (to express assent); ददस्तावद्वयः H. 1. 6 As for, with respect to; विग्रहस्तावदुपस्थितः H. 3; एवं कुते तव तारुल्यकं विना प्राणमात्रा मविष्यति Pt. 1. 7 Completely; तारुल्यककीर्णमिनिषोवधारां R. 7. 4 (तारुल्यकीर्ण—सकल्येन प्रसारित Malli.). 8 Surprise (oh! what a wonder). (For the senses of तारुल्य as a correlative of यावत्, see, यावत्). -Comp. -कुत्स ind. so many times. -सार्धं just so much. -वर्ष α. so many years old.

तारुल्यक α., तारुल्यक α., Bought for so much, worth so much, of so much value.

तारुल्यः The sign Taurus of the zodiac, (a word borrowed from the Greek *Taurus*).

तारुल्य α. 1 Bitter, pungent (as one of the six flavours or *Rasas*); Me. 20. 2 Fragrant; Me. 33. -कतः 1 A bitter taste; (see under कटु). 2

The Kutaja tree. 3 Pungency. 4 Fragrance. -Comp. -गंधा mustard -घातुः bile. -फलः, -मरिचः the clearing-out plant. -सारः the Khadira tree.

तिग्म α. 1 Sharp, pointed (as a weapon). 2 Violent. 3 Hot, scorching. 4 Pungent, acrid. 5 Fiery, passionate. -रश्मि 1 Heat. 2 Pungency. -Comp. -अंशुः 1 the sun; तिग्मांशुरस्तं गतः Gīt. 5. 2 fire. 3 N. of Siva. -करः, -दीधितिः -रश्मिः the sun.

तिग्म 1. 1 A. (Strictly *desid.* of तिग्म) (तितिक्षते, तितिक्षित) 1 To endure, bear; to put up with, suffer patiently or with courage; तितिक्षमाणस्य परेण निदां M. 1. 17; तितिक्षितस्व भात Bg. 2. 14; Mv. 2. 12; Ki. 13. 68; Ms. 6. 47; -H. 10 U. or *Caus.* (तेजयति-ते, तेजित) 1 To sharpen, whet; कुक्षमचापमतेजय-दंशुभिः R. 9. 39. 2 To stir up, excite, instigate.

तिग्मः A sieve. -न. A parasol.

तिक्ष्ण Endurance, patience, resignation, forbearance.

तिक्ष्ण α. Patient, forbearing, enduring.

तिक्ष्णः 1 A fire-fly. 2 A kind of insect (इंद्रगोप).

तिक्ष्णः, तिक्ष्णः The francoline partridge.

तिक्ष्णः 1 The francoline partridge. 2 N. of a sage said to be the first teacher of the Krishna Yajurveda.

तिक्ष्णः 1 Fire. 2 Love. 3 Time. 4 The rainy season or autumn.

तिथिः m. or f. 1 A lunar day; तिथिरेव तारुल्यकं दृष्ट्वाति Mu. 5; Ku. 6. 93, 7. 1. 2 The number '15'. -Comp.

-अयः 1 the day of new moon. 2 the day which a *tithi* begins and ends without one sunrise or between two sunrises. -पत्री an almanac. प्रणीः the moon. -वृद्धिः the day in which a *tithi* is completed under two suns (one which comprises two sunrises).

तिनिशः A particular tree; दारुहै-तिनिशस्य कोटरपति संक्षेपे मिलीय स्थितं Māl. 9. 7.

तिनिशः, -डी, तिनिशिका, तिनिशिका The tamarind tree.

तिडुः, तिडुकः, तिडुलः N. of a tree.

तिडु 1 P. (तेमति, तिमित) To make wet or damp, moisten.

तिमिः 1 The ocean. 2 A kind of whale or fish of an enormous size; R. 13. 10. -Comp. कोषः the ocean. -ध्वजः N. of a demon killed by Indra with the assistance of Dasaratha. (It was in the fight with this demon that Kaikeyi saved the life of Dasaratha while in a swooning

fit, and got from him two boons which she afterwards used to send Rāma into exile.

तिमिगिलः A kind of fish which swallows a *timi*; Bv. 1. 55. **अशनः**, **गिलः** a large fish swallows even a *timingila*; तिमिगिलगिलोऽवस्ति तद्विलोऽवस्ति राघवः ।

तिमित *a.* Motionless, steady, unshaken. - **2** Wet, moist, damp.

तिमिर *a.* Dark; चित्तम्यती दृष्टौ तिमिरे पाथे Git. 5; वधुवृत्तिमिरा दिशः Mb. -रः -रः Darkness; तद्विशं तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S 6. 29; Ku. 4. 11; Si. 4. 57. **2** Blindness. **3** Iron-rust. —Comp.

अरिः, -वृद्धं *m.*, -रिपुः the sun.

तिरश्ची The female of any animal, beast or bird.

तिरश्चीन *a.* 1 Oblique, sideways, awry; गतं तिरश्चीनमूहकारथेः Si. 1. 2; यथा तिरश्चीनमलतदालं U. 3. 35. **2** Irregular.

तिरस् *ind.* 1 Crookedly, obliquely, awry; स तिरस् यस्मिन्नाचति Ak. **2** Without; apart from. **3** Secretly, covertly, invisibly. [In classical literature तिरस् is rarely used by itself, but chiefly occurs in composition with (a) कृ to cover, despise, excel; (R. 3. 8, 16. 20; Ms. 4. 49; Amaru. 81; Bk. 9. 62; H. 3. 8). (b) धा to cover, conceal, overpower, disappear; (R. 10. 48. 11. 91), and (c) हृ to disappear; (R. 16. 20; Bk. 6. 71, 11. 44)]. —Comp. -कारिणी, -कारिणी 1 a curtain, veil; तिरस्कारिण्यां जलदा भवति Ku. 1. 14; M. 2. 1. **2** an outer tent, screen of cloth. -कारः, -क्रिया 1 concealment, disappearance. **2** abuse, censure, reproach. **3** contempt, disdain. -कृतः *a.* 1 disregarded, despised, abused. **2** condemned. **3** concealed, covered. -चानं 1 disappearance, removal; अथ खलु तिरोधानमधियां G. L. 18. **2** a covering, veil, sheath. -भादः disappearance. -हित *a.* 1 vanished, disappeared. **2** covered, concealed, hidden.

तिरयति Den. P. **1** To conceal, keep concealed or secret. **2** To hinder, stop, obstruct, obscure; तिरयति करणानां ग्राहकं प्रमोहः Mā. 1. 40; बारवारं तिरयति दृष्टोरुद्धं वाण्यूरः 35. **3** To conquer.

तिर्यक् *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, in a shanting or oblique direction; विलोकयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10; Me. 51; Ku. 5. 74.

तिर्यच् *a.* (तिरश्ची *f.*, rarely तिर्यची) **1** Oblique, transverse, horizontal, awry. **2** Crooked, curved. —*m.*—*n.* An animal (going horizontally, as distinguished from man who walks erect), a lower or irrational animal;

वेधाय दिश्ये न तिर्यक् कश्चिन् पाशादेतन्मादिवयोरुपः रात् N. 3. 20; Ku. 1. 48. —Comp. -अंतरं intermediate space measured across, breadth. -अयनं the annual revolution of the sun. -ईक्ष *a.* looking obliquely. -जातिः *f.* the brute kind (opp. man). -प्रमाणं breadth. -प्रेक्षणं a side-look. -योनिः *f.* animal creation or race; तिर्यगेनो च जायते Ms. 4. 209. -चोत्तम् *m.* the animal world.

तिलः **1** The sesamum plant; तारा-भवेति तिलग्रन्थपदवीं Git. 10. **2** The seed of this plant; ताम्रकम्पाच्छादिकीमाना विक्रीणानि तिलैस्तिष्ठान् । कुचितानिर्वर्त्येण हार्यमत्र भवित्यति Pt. 2. 55. **3** A mole, spot. **4** A small particle, as much as a sesamum seed. —Comp. -अंडु, -उदकं water with sesamum seed offered to the dead as a libation; S. 3; Ms. 3. 223. -उत्तमा N. of an Apsaras. -ओदना, नं a dish of milk, rice and sesamum. -कलकः dough made of ground sesamum. -जः oil-cake made of the sediment of ground sesamum. -कालकः a mole, a dark spot under the skin. -किट्ट, -खलिः *f.*, -खली, or -चूर्ण the caky sediment of sesamum after the oil is extracted. -तंडुलकं an embrace (so called because in it the two bodies are united together like rice mixed up with sesamum-seed). -तैलं sesamum oil. -पर्णः turpentine. (-र्णं) sandal-wood. -पर्णी 1 the sandal tree. **2** frank-incense. **3** turpentine. -रसः sesamum oil. -स्नेहः sesamum oil. -होमः a burnt offering of sesamum.

तिलतुदः An oil-man.

तिलशः *ind.* In pieces as small as sesamum seed, in very small quantities.

तिलवः The Lodhra tree.

तिलकः **1** A species of tree with beautiful flowers; आक्रांता तिलकक्रियाणि तिलकलीनद्विरेकाजनेः M. 3. 5; न खलु शोभयति स्म वनस्थलीं न तिलकस्तिलकः प्रमदाविह R. 9. 41. **2** A freckle or natural mark under the skin. -कः -कं 1 A mark made with sandal wood or unguents &c.; मुखे मधुश्रीस्तिलकं प्रकाश्य Ku. 3. 30; कस्तूरिकातिलकमालि विधाय सयं Bv. 2. 4; 1. 121. **2** The ornament of anything (used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'best', 'chief' or 'distinguished'). -का A kind of necklace. -कं 1 The bladder. **2** The lungs. **3** A kind of salt. —Comp. -आश्रयः the forehead.

तिलिहः A large snake.

तिष्ठतु *ind.* At the time when cows stand to be milked (*i.e.*, after an hour or an hour and a half after

evening; अनिष्टतु त्रयत्नं संख्यां Bk. 4. 14 (तिष्ठतु=रात्रेः त्रयन्तादिका).

तिष्ठः **1** The eighth of the 27 constellations, also called पुष्य. **2** The lunar month Pausha. -त्यं The Kali yuga.

तीकृ 1 A. (तीकने) To go, move; cf. टीकृ.

तीक्ष्ण *a.* **1** Sharp (in all senses), pungent; Si. 2. 109. **2** Hot, warm (as rays); Ra. 1. 18. **3** Fiery, passionate. **4** Hard, forcible, strong (as उपपाय). **5** Rude, cross. **6** Severe, harsh, rough, strict; Ms. 7. 140. **7** Injurious, noxious, inauspicious. **8** Keen. **9** Intelligent, clever. **10** Zealous, vehement, energetic. **11** Devoted, self-abandoning. -इण 1 Nitre. **2** Long pepper. **3** Black pepper. **4** Black mustard. -इणं 1 Iron. **2** Steel. **3** Heat, pungency. **4** War, battle. **5** Poison. **6** Death. **7** A weapon. **8** Sea-salt. **9** Haste. —Comp. -अंधुः 1 the sun. **2** fire. -आयसं steel. -उपायः a forcible means, strong measure. -कुंदः the onion. -कमेत् *a.* active, zealous, energetic. -देवः a tiger. -धार a sword. -पुष्पं cloves. -पुष्पा 1 the clove tree. **2** the Kotaka plant. -बुद्धि *a.* sharp-witted, acute, clever, shrewd. -रश्मिः the sun. -रस 1 salt-petre. **2** any poisonous liquid, a poison; सुद्रव्यकार्यं तीक्ष्णरसदायिनं Mu. 1. 2. -लौहं steel. -शुकः barley.

तीक्ष् 4 P. (तीक्ष्यति) To be wet or moist.

तीरं 1 A shore, bank; नदीतीर, समर-तीर, &c. **2** Margin, brim, edge. —रः 1 A sort of an arrow. **2** Lead. **3** Tin.

तीरति *a.* Settled, adjusted, decided according to evidence. -तं Completion of any affair.

तीर्ण *a.* **1** Crossed, passed over. **2** Spread, expanded. **3** Surpassed, excelled.

★ **तीर्थ** 1 A passage, road, way, ford. **2** A descent into a river, the stairs of a landing place; (Mar. वाट); दिक्-नेषि विधाकृते नयः कुनतीर्थः पयसाभिवाशय. Ki. 2. 3. (where तीर्थ means 'a remedy or means' also); तीर्थं सर्वविधावतारणा K. 44. **3** A place of water. **4** A holy place, place of pilgrimage, a shrine &c. dedicated to some holy object (especially on or near the bank of a sacred river &c.); सुवि-मनो यदस्ति तीर्थेन किं Bh. 2. 55; R. 1. 85. **5** A channel, medium, means; तद्देवेन तीर्थेन वदेत &c. Mā. 1. **6** A remedy, expedient. **7** A sacred or holy personage, worthy person, object of veneration, fit recipient; क पुनस्तद्वाहस्य तीर्थस्य साधोः संभवः U. 1; Ms. 3. 103.

8 A sacred preceptor, a teacher; मया तीर्थोदभिनयविद्या शिक्षिता M. 1. 9 Source, origin. 10 A sacrifice. 11 A minister. 12 Advice, instruction. 13 Right place or moment. 14 The Right or usual manner. 15 Certain parts of the hand sacred to deities, manes &c. 16 A school of philosophy. 17 Pudendum muliebre. 18 Menstrual courses of a woman. 19 A Brāhmaṇa. 20 Fire. -**यः** An honorary affix added to the names of ascetics, saints &c.; e. g. आनंदतीर्थ. -**COMP.** -**उदकं** holy water; तीर्थोदकं च बहुविधं नाम्नतः सुद्धिमर्हतः U. 1. 13. -**करः** 1 A Jaina *Arhat*, sanctified teacher or saint of the Jainas; (also तीर्थकर in this sense). 2 an ascetic. 3 the founder of a new religious or philosophical school. 4 N. of Vishnu. -**काकः**, -**खाकः**, -**बायसः** 'a crow at a sacred bathing-place', i. e. a very greedy person; (लोहप). -**भूत** a. sacred, holy. -**वाचा** a visit to a holy place, a pilgrimage. -**राजः** N. of Prayāga. -**राजिः**, -**जी** f. an epithet of Benares. -**चाकः** the hair of the head. -**विधिः** rites observed at a place of pilgrimage, such as क्षीर). -**सेविन्** a. a pilgrim. (-*m*). a crane. **सौर्यिकः** A pilgrim, an ascetic Brāhmaṇa (visiting holy places). **तीवरः** 1 The ocean. 2 A hunter. 3 The adulterine offspring of a Rājaputri by a Kshatriya (one of the mixed tribes). **तीव्र** a. 1 Severe, intense, sharp, acute, violent, poignant, pungent, impetuous; विलक्षितधोरणतीव्रशक्तः R. 5. 48 strong or violent efforts; U. 3. 35. 2 Hot, warm. 3 Flashing. 4 Per- vading. 5 Endless, unlimited. 6 Horrible, dreadful. -**त्र** 1 Heat, pungency. 2 A shore. 3 Iron, steel. 4 Tin. -**त्रं ind.** Violently, sharply, excessively. -**COMP.** -**आनंदः** an epithet of Siva. -**गति** a. quick, swift. -**पौरुषं** 1 daring heroism. 2 heroism. (in general). -**संवेग** a. 1 of strong impulse, resolute. 2 very poignant or sharp. **तु ind.** (Never used at the beginning of a sentence, but usually after the first word). 1 An adversative particle meaning 'but', 'on the contrary', 'on the otherhand', 'nevertheless'; स सर्वेषां सुखानामंतं यथै । एकं तु सुतसुखदर्शनसुखं न लेभे K. 59; विपक्षे तु पितु- रस्याः सभौपनयनमवस्थितमेव S. 5; (in this sense तु is often added to किं, and परं, and किंतु and परंतु are, unlike तु, always used at the beginning of a sentence). 2 And now, on one's part, and; एकदा तु प्रतीहारी सस्यस्यताम्रवीत् K. 8; राजा तु तामासी सुताम्रवीत् 12 3 As to as regards

as for; प्रवर्त्यतां ब्राह्मणानुद्दिश्य पाकः । चंद्रोप- राशं प्रति तु केनापि विप्रलब्धपासि Mu. 1. 4 It sometimes marks a difference (भेद) or superior quality; गृहं पयो गृहतरं तु कुप्यं G. M. 6 Sometimes it is used as an emphatic particle; भीमस्तु पांडवानां रोद्रः G. M. 6 And sometimes it is used as a mere expletive; निरर्थकं तुहीत्यादि पूरणक- प्रयोजनं Chandr. 2. 6. **तुक्खारः**, **तुखारः**, **तुवारः** N. of a people inhabiting the Vindhya moun- tain; cf. Vikr. 18. 93. **तुंग** a. 1 High, elevated, tall, lofty, prominent; जलनिविमित्र विपुलमंडलदर्शनतराल- तनुगतं Git. 11; तुंगं नगोत्संगमिवारुह R. 6. 3, 4. 70; Si. 2 48; Me. 12, 64. 2 Long. 3 Vaulted. 4 Chief, princi- pal. 5 Strong, passionate. -**गः** 1 A height, elevation. 2 A mountain. 3 Top, summit. 4 The planet Mer- cury. 5 A rhinoceros. 6 The coco- nut tree. -**COMP.** -**बीजः** quicksilver. -**भद्रः** a restive elephant, an elephant in rut. -**भद्रा** N. of a river flowing into the Kṛishṇā. -**वेणा** N. of a river. -**क्षेखरः** a mountain. **तुंगी** 1 Night. 2 Turmeric. -**COMP.** -**ईशः** 1 the moon. 2 the sun. 3 an epithet of Siva. 4 an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -**पतिः** the moon. **तुच्छ** a. 1 Empty, void, vain, light. 2 Small, little, trifling. 3 Abandoned, deserted. 4 Low, mean, insignifi- cant, contemptible, worthless. 5 Poor, miserable, wretched. -**च्छ** Chaff. -**COMP.** -**दुः** the castor-oil tree. -**धान्यः**, -**धान्यकः** straw, chaff. **तुजः** Indra's thunderbolt. **तुडनः** A mouse or rat. **तुण** 6. P. (तुणति) 1 To curve, make crooked, bend. 2 To act fraudulently, deceive. **तुहं** 1 Mouth, face, beak, snout (of a hog); तुहेतताम्रकुटिलैः (शुक्रः) Kāv. 2. 9. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3 The point of an instrument. **तुडिः** 1 Face, mouth. 2 A beak. -**डि** f. The navel. **तुडिन्** m. N. of the bull of Siva. **तुडिभ** see तुडिभ. **तुडिल** a. 1 Talkative, loquacious. 2 Having a prominent navel. 3 Talk- ing severely; cf. तुडिल. **तुवः** 1 Fire. 2 A stone. -**स्थ** Sul- phate of copper usually applied to the eyes as a sort of collyrium or medical ointment. -**स्था** 1 Small car- damoms. 2 The indigo plant. -**COMP.** -**अंजनं** blue vitriol applied to the eyes as medical ointment. **तुव** 6. P. (तुदति, तुज) 1 To strike, wound, hit; तुवीद गदया चारि Bk. 14. 81; 15. 37; Si. 20. 77. 2 To prick, goad. 3 To bruise, hurt. 4 To pain vex torment aff ct क्षतीक्ष

धारपतनोयसायकैस्तुदति चेतः प्रसमं प्रवासिनां Rs 2. 4, 6. 28. -**WITH** आ to strike, beat; Ms. 4. 68. -**प्र** to strike, hurt, wound. (-*Caus*). to urge on, drive forward; (fig.) to press, urge repea- tedly (to do a thing); प्रविश गृहमिति प्रतोयमाना न चलति भाग्यकृतां दशमंवेक्ष Mk 1. 56. **तुदं** The belly, a corpulent or pro- tuberant belly. -**COMP.** -**कूपिका**, -**कूपी** the cavity of the navel. -**परिमाजं**, -**परिवृज**, -**वृज** a. lazy, sluggish. **तुद्वत्** a. Corpulent, fat. **तुदिक**, **तुदिन्**, **तुदिभ**, **तुदिल** a 1 Having a protuberant belly 2 Cor- pulent. 3 Filled or laden with, नकरंदंतुदिलानामरविदानामयं महामायः Bv. 1 6 **तुज** a. 1 Struck, hurt, wounded 2 Tormented. -**COMP.** -**जायः** a tailor; Ms. 4. 214. **तुष** 4. 9. P. (तुषति, तुष्नाति) To hurt, injure, strike, Bk. 17. 79, 90. **तुखल** a. Tumultuous, noisy, Bg 1 13, 19. 2 Pierce, raging; R. 3. 57 3 Excited. 4 Perplexed, confused; R. 5. 49. -*m.*, -*n.* 1 An uproar, tumult. 2 A confused combat, mêlée. **तुवः** A kind of gourd. **तुवरः** N. of a Gandharva; see तुवर **-रं** A kind of musical instrument **तुवा** 1 A kind of long gourd 2 A milch cow. **तुविः**, **वी** f. A sort of gourd; न हि तुवीकलविक्रलो वीणादंशः प्रयाति महिमानं Bv 1. 80. **तुव (हु)** रुः N. of a Gandharva. **तुरगः** 1 A horse; तुरगकुहृतस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 31; R. 1. 42, 3. 51 2 The mind, thought. -**गी** A mare -**COMP.** -**आरोहः** a horseman. -**उप- चारकः** a groom. -**वियः** -**यं** barley -**ब्रह्मचर्यं** forced or compulsory celibacy, leading a life of celibacy simply in consequence of the absence of the female society. **तुरगिन्** m. A horseman. **तुरंगः** A horse; भाद्रःसकृद्युक्ततुरंग एव S. 5. 5; R. 3. 38, 13. 3. -**नं** The mind, thought. -**गी** A mare -**COMP.** -**अरिः** A buffalo. -**द्विषणी** a she-buffalo. -**वियः** -**यं** barley -**मेघः** a horse-sacrifice; R. 13. 61. -**यायिकं**, -**सादिन्** m. a horseman -**वक्त्रः**, -**वदनः** a Kinnara. -**शाला**, -**स्थानं** a horse-stable -**स्कंधः** a troops of horses. **तुरंगमः** A horse; R. 3. 63, 9. 72 **तुरायणं** 1 Non-attachment to any object or pursuit (असंग). 2 A kind of sacrifice. **तुरासाह** m. (Nom. sing. तुरपाह इ) N. of Indra; Ku. 2. 1; R. 15. 40 **तुरी** 1 The fibrous stick used by weavers to clear and separate the

threads of the woof. 2 A shuttle : तट्टाचतुरी N. 1. 12. 3 A painter's brush.

तुरीय *a.* The fourth. —च 1 A quarter, a fourth part, fourth. (In Vedānta phil.) 2 The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman or the Supreme spirit. —COMP. —वर्णः a man of the fourth caste, a Sūdra.

तुरुष्कः (pl.) N. of the Turks. तुर्य *a.* Fourth; N. 4. 123. —च 1 A quarter, a fourth part. 2 (In Vedānta phil.) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman.

तुल्य 1 P., 10 U. (तौलति, तौलयति, also तुलयति, which some suppose to be a denominative from तुल). 1 To weigh, measure. 2 To weigh in the mind, ponder, consider. 3 To raise, lift up; केलासे तुलिते Mv 5. 37; पोलस्यतिलस्यदिग्दान इव दिव्ये R. 4. 80, 12. 89; Si. 15. 30. 4 To bear up, hold up, support; पृथिवीतले तुलितवृक्षदुष्ये Si. 15. 30. 61. 5 To compare, liken (with instr.); दुखं श्लेष्मागारं तदपि च शशाकेन तुलितं Bh. 3. 20; Si. 8. 12. 6 To match, be equal to (with acc.); प्रासादास्त्वं तुल्यितुमर्हं यत्र तैस्तोर्विदेभिः Me. 64. 7 To make light of, condemn, despise; अंतःसारं वनं तुल्यितुं नानिलः शक्यति स्वं Me. 20 (where तु also means 'to bear up or carry away'); Si. 15. 30. 8 To suspect, examine with distrust; कः श्रद्धास्यति सुतार्थं सर्वो नां तुल्यिष्यति Mk. 3. 24, 5. 43 (where some editions read तुल्यिष्यति for तुल्यिष्यति). 9 To try, put to the test, reduce to a wretched state; हा अवस्थे तुल्यसि Mk. 1 (तुल्यसि). —With उद् to bear up, support, poise.

तुलनं 1 Weight. 2 Lifting. 3 Comparing, likening, &c. —ना 1 Comparison. 2 Weighing. 3 Lifting, raising. 4 Rating, assessing, estimating. 5 Examining.

तुलसी The holy basil held in veneration by the Hindus, especially by the worshippers of Vishnu. —COMP. —पत्रं (lit.) a Tulasi leaf; (fig.) a very small gift. —विवाहः the marriage of an image of Bālākrishṇa with the holy basil performed on the 12th day of the bright half of Kārtika.

तुला 1 A balance or the beam of a balance; तुलया य् to hold in a balance, to weigh. 2 A measure, weight. 3 Weighing. 4 Resemblance, likeness, equality, similarity (with gen., instr. or in comp.); किं पुनर्देवि तुलाभूयति सख्ये Ve. 3. 8; तुला यदोहति ईतवाससा Ku. 5. 34; R. 8. 15 सयः परस्पर-तुलामपिरेणां द्वे R 5 68 19 8 50 5

Libra, the seventh sign of the zodiac; जयति तुलामपिरेणां भास्वानपि जलदपट-लानि Pt. 1. 330. 6 A sloping beam or timber in the roof of a house. 7 A measure of gold or silver equal to 100 *palas*. —COMP. —कृतः a false weight. —कोटिः, —की an ornament (an anklet or बुर) worn on the feet by women; लीलाचलत्त्रीचरणारुणेत्पलचलत्तुला-कोटिनिनादकोमलः Si. 12. 44. —कोशः, —पः ordeal by weighing. —दानं the gift to a Brāhmana of as much gold or silver as equals the weight of one's body. —घटः the scale of a balance. —धरः 1 a trader, merchant. 2 the sign Libra of the zodiac. —धारः a dealer, trader or merchant. —परीक्षा ordeal by the balance. —पुरुषः gold, jewels or other valuable things equal to a man's weight (given to a Brāhmana as a gift); cf. तुलादान. —मग्नः, —प्रमादः the string or beam of a balance. —यानः, —यष्टिः the beam of a balance. बीजं the berry of the Gunja plant. —सूत्रं the string of a balance.

तुलित *p. p.* 1 Weighed, counterpoised. 2 Compared, likened, equalled; Bh. 3. 36; see तुल.

तुल्य *a.* 1 Of the same kind or class, well-matched, similar, like, resembling (with gen. or instr. or in comp.); Ms. 4. 86; Y. 2. 77; R. 2. 35, 12. 80, 18, 38. 2 Fit for. 3 Identical, same. 4 Indifferent. —COMP. —दर्शन *a.* regarding with the same or indifferent eyes. —पानं drinking together, computation. —योगिता (in Rhet.) a figure of speech, a combination of several objects having the same attribute, the objects being either all relevant or all irrelevant; नियतानां सकृद्धर्मः सा पुनस्तत्त्वयोगिता K. P. 10 cf. Chandr. 5. 41. —रूप *a.* like, similar, analogous.

तुवर *a.* 1 Astrigent. 2 Beardless; also तुवर.

तुष्ट 4 P. (तुज्यति, तुष्ट) To be pleased or satisfied, be contented or delighted with anything (usually with instr.) रत्नेर्मदहिंस्तुतुष्टं देवाः Bh. 2. 80, Ms. 3. 207; Bg. 2. 55; Bk. 2. 13, 15. 8; R. 3. 62. —Caus. (तुष्टयति) To please, gratify, satisfy. —With परि to be satisfied, be delighted or contented; वयमिह परितुष्टा बलकेश्वरं च लक्ष्म्या Bh. 3. 50; अस्मकृते च परितुष्टयति काविद्व्या 2. 2. —सं to be pleased, satisfied or contented; संतुष्टो मार्यदा भर्ता भर्ता मार्यं तथैव च Ms. 3. 60; Bh. 3. 5; Bg. 3. 17.

तुषः The husk or chaff of grain; अजाततार्थं तसर्वं (अथयनं) तुषाणां कंडनं यथा; Ms. 4. 78. —COMP. —अग्निः, —अमलः fire of the chaff or husk of corn. —अंबु *a.*, —उदकं sour rice-gruel or ba'ey g nel यह —सार fire

तुषार *a.* Cold, frigid, frosty or dewy; Si. 9. 7; अथा हि तुषाय न वारिधाय स्वादुः कुर्वतिः स्वदन्ते तुषाणा N. 3. 93. —रः 1 Frost, cold. 2 Ice, snow; Ku. 1 6; Rs. 4. 1. 3 Dew; R. 14. 84, S. 5. 19. 4 Mist, thin rain, spray, especially of cold water; पृक्तस्तुषारे मिरिनिष्पाणां R. 2. 13; 9. 68. 5 A kind of camphor. —COMP. —अद्रिः, —गिरिः, —पर्वतः the Himalaya mountain, तुषारद्विवाताः Me. 107. —कणः a dew drop, an icicle, hoar-frost. —कालः winter. —किरणः, —रश्मिः the moon; Amaru. 49; Si. 9. 27. —गौरः *a.* 1 white as snow. 2 white with snow. (—रः) camphor.

तुषिताः (pl.) A class of subordinate deities, said to be 12 or 36 in number.

तुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pleased, satisfied, delighted, gratified, contented. 2 Contented with what one possesses and indifferent to everything else.

तुष्टिः *f.* 1 Satisfaction, gratification, pleasure, contentment. 2 (In Sān phil.) Acquiescence, indifference to everything except that which is possessed.

तुष्टुः A jewel worn in the ear.

तुस=तुष q. v.

तुहिन *a.* Cold, frigid. —नं 1 Snow, ice. 2 Dew or frost; तुषाणल्लेस्तुहिन पतद्भिः Rs. 4. 7, 3. 15. 3 Moonlight. 4 Camphor. —COMP. —अंधुः, —करः, —किरणः, —श्रुतिः, —रश्मिः 1 the moon, Si. 9. 30. 2 Camphor. —अचलः, —अद्रिः, —शैलः the Himalaya mountain; R. 8. 54. —कणः a dew-drop, Amaru. 54. —शर्करा ice.

तुष्ट 1. 10 U. (तुषयति) To contract. —II. 10 A. (तुषयते) To fill, fill up.

तुष्टः A quiver; मिलितशिलांशुसपाटलि-पटलकुतस्मरतुष्टविलासे Git. 1; R. 7. 57 —COMP. —धारः an archer.

तुष्टिः, तुष्टिः, A quiver; R. 9. 56.

तुष्टः 1 A beardless man. 2 A bull without horns. 3 Astrigent flavour. 4 A eunuch.

तुष्ट 4 A (तुष्टे, तुष्ट) 1 To go quickly make haste. 2 To hurt, kill.

तुष्ट A kind of musical instrument.

तुष्ट *a.* Quick, rapid, expeditious. 2 Fleet, —नः Rapidity, quickness —नं *ind.* Quickly, speedily; तुष्टमानी यतां तुष्टं पूर्णचंद्रनिभादन्ते Subhāsh.

तुष्टः —चै A kind of musical instrument; Ms. 7. 225; Ku. 7. 10 —COMP. —ओजः a band of instrument

तुलः —लं Cotton. —लं 1 The atmosphere, sky, air. 2 A tuft of grass. 3 The mulberry. —ला 1 The cotton tree. 2 The wick of a lamp ली 1 Cotton 2 The wick of

lamp. 3 A weaver's fibrous stick or brush. 4 A painter's brush. 5 The indigo plant. -COMP. -कार्मुकं, -धनुस् *n.* a cotton-bow; *i.e.*, a bow used for cleaning cotton. -पिचुः cotton. -शर्करा a seed of the cotton plant.

तुलकं Cotton.

तुलिका *f.* A painter's brush.

तुलिका 1 A painter's brush, a pencil; उन्मीलितं तुलिकये चित्रं Ku. 1. 32. 2 A wick of cotton either for a lamp or for applying unguents. 3 A mattress filled with cotton, a down or cotton bed. 4 A boaring instrument, probing-rod.

तुष्णीक *a.* Silent, taciturn.

तुष्णीं *ind.* In silence, silently, quietly, without speaking or noise; किं भवति तुष्णीमास्ते V. 2; न बोध्य इति गोविंद-मुखा तुष्णीं बध्व ह Bg. 2. 9. -COMP. -भावः silence, taciturnity. -शीलः *a.* silent, taciturn.

तुस्तं 1 Matted hair. 2 Dust. 3 Sin. 4 An atom, any minute particle.

तुह 6 P. (तुहति) To kill, hurt; see तुह.

तुण 1 Grass in general; किं जीर्णं तुणमसि मानमहतमयेसः केसरी Bh. 2. 29. 2 A blade of grass, reed, straw. 3 Anything made of straw (as a mat for sitting); often used as a symbol of worthlessness; तुणमिव लघुलक्ष्मीवै तान्ते-रुण्डि Bh. 2. 17; see तुणीकृ also.

-COMP. -अग्निः 1 a fire of chaff or straw; Ms. 3. 168. 2 fire quickly extinguished. -अंजनः a chameleon. -अटवी a forest abounding in grass.

-आवर्तः a whirlwind. -असृज् *n.*,

-कुंकुमं, -गौरं a variety of perfume.

-इक्षुः the palmyra tree. -उल्का a

torch of hay, a fire brand made of

straw. -ओकस् *n.* a hut of straw.

-काडः, -हं a heap of grass, -कुटी,

-कुटीकं a hut of straw. -केतुः the

palmyra tree. -गोधा a kind of

chameleon. -ग्रहिन् *m.* sapphire.

-गरः a kind of gem (गोमेद्).

-जलायुका, -जलुका a caterpillar.

-नुमः 1 the palm tree. 2 Coconut

tree. 3 the bebelnut tree. 4 the

Ketaku tree. 5 the date-tree. -धान्यं

grain growing wild or without

cultivation. -ध्वजः 1 the palmyra

tree. 2 a bamboo. -पीडे hand-to-

hand fighting. -पूली a mat, seat

made of reeds. -प्राय *a.* worth a

straw, worthless, insignificant.

-विदुः *N.* of a sage; R. 8. 79.

-मणिः a sort of gem (amber).

-मत्कुणः a bail or surety (perhaps

wrong reading for मृगमत्कुण). -राजः

1 the cocoa-nut tree. 2 the bamboo.

3 the sugarcane 4 the palmyra

tree. -वृक्षः 1 the palm tree. 2 the date-tree. 3 the cocoa-nut tree. 4 the areca-nut tree. -शीतं a kind of fragrant grass. -सारा the plantain tree. -सिंहः an axe. -हर्म्यः a house of straw.

तुष्या A heap of grass or straw.

तृतीय *a.* The third. -चं A third part. -COMP. -प्रकृतिः *m.* or *f.* a eunuch.

तृतीयक *a.* Recurring every third day, tertian (as a fever).

तृतीया 1 The third day of a lunar fortnight. 2 (In grain.) The instrumental case or its terminations. -COMP. -कृत *a.* thrice ploughed (as a field). -तत्पुरुषः the instrumental Tatpuruṣa. -प्रकृतिः *m.* *f.* a eunuch.

तृतीयच *a.* Entitled to a third portion (of inheritance, &c.). तु 1 P., 7 U. (तुहति, तुणचि, तुने, तुण) 1 To cleave, split, pierce. 2 To kill, destroy, annihilate; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 33, 108; 15. 36, 44. 3 To set free. 4 To disregard.

तुष्ट 1. 4. 5. 6. P. तुष्यति, तुमोति, तुपति, तुत) 1 To become satisfied, be pleased or contented; अद्य तत्सर्वं मीमांसा Bk. 16. 29; प्राचीनं चातुषत् क्रूरः 15. 29; (usually with instr.; but sometimes with gen. or loc. also); को न तुष्यति विनेन H. 2. 174; तुवस्तस्मिन्नेन Bh. 2. 34; नास्मिन्नुष्यति काष्ठानां नावगानां महादधिः । नातकः सर्वभूतानां न पुंसां वाग्लोचनः ॥ Pt. 1. 137; तस्मिन्निह तनुर्द्वैवास्तुते यजे Mb. 2 To please, gratify. -Caus. To gratify, please. -Desid. तितुष्यति, तितुष्यति. -II. 1 P., 10 U., (तुषति, तर्पयति-ते) 1 To light up, kindle. 2 (Atm.) To be satisfied.

तुत *a.* Satiated, satisfied, contented.

तुति *f.* Satisfaction, contentment; R. 2. 39, 73; 3. 3; Ms. 3. 271; Bg. 10. 18. 2 Satiety, disgust. 3 Pleasure, gratification.

तुष्ट 4 P. (तुष्यति, तुषित) 1 To be thirsty; Bk. 7. 106, 14. 30; 15. 51. 2 To wish, wish excessively, be eager or greedy. तुष्ट *f.* (nom. sing. तुष्ट-इ) 1 thirst; तुष्या क्षुष्यत्वास्ते पिबति सलिलं स्वादु हरामि Bh. 3. 92; Ra. 1. 11. 2 strong desire, eagerness.

तुष्या See तुष्ट -COMP. -आर्त *a.* suffering from thirst, thirsty. -हं water.

तुषित *p. p.* 1 Thirsty; Ghaṭ. 9; Rs. 1. 18. 2 Greedy, thirsting for, desirous of gain.

तुषण्ज *a.* Covetous, greedy, thirsting.

तुषणा 1 Thirst (lit. and fig.); तुष्यां क्षिप्त्यावनः H. 1. 171; Rs. 1. 15. 2

Desire at long desire, greed av

dity, desire of gain; तुष्यां क्षिप्ति Bh. 2. 77, 3. 5; R. 8. 2. -COMP. -अस्य cessation of desire, tranquillity of mind, contentment.

तुष्यालु *a.* Very thirsty.

तुष्ट 7 P., 10 U. (तुणेहि, तर्हयति-ते, तुष्ट desid. तितुष्यति, तितुष्यति) To injure hurt, kill, strike; न तुणेक्षीति लोकोऽयं चित्तं मां निष्प्राकम् Bk. 6. 39; (तावि) तुणेदुः समाः सह लक्ष्मणेन 1. 19.

तु 1 P. (ततति, तीर्ण) 1 To cross over, cross; केनोद्धेन परलोकांस्तीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23; स तीर्षी कविशं R. 4. 38; Ms. 4. 77

2 To cross over, traverse (as a way), Ku. 7. 48; Me. 18. 3 To float, swim,

शिला तरिष्यत्युद्धे न पर्ण Bk. 12. 77. 4 To get over, surmount, overcome, over

power; धीरा हि तरिष्यावर्गं K. 175; कृच्छ्रं महतीर्णः R. 14. 6; Bg. 18. 58; Ms. 11

34. 5 To go to the end of, master completely; R. 3. 30. 6 To fulfil,

accomplish, perform (as a promise), देवातीर्णव्रतितः Mu. 4. 12. 7 To be saved

or rescued, escape from; गावो वर्षमया तीर्णा वयं तीर्णा महामयात् Hariv. -Pass

(तीर्षते) To be crossed &c. -Caus (तर्पयति-ते) 1 To carry or lead over

2 To cause to arrive at. 3 To save, rescue, liberate. -Desid. (तितुष्यति

तितुष्यति, तितुष्यति) To wish to cross &c.; दोर्म्यां तितुष्यति तर्पयतीत्युक्तं K. P. 10

-WITH अति 1 to cross over. 2 to surmount, overcome; Bg. 13. 25, H

4. -अव 1 to descend, alight; रथाद्वत-तार च R. 1. 54, 13. 68; Me. 50. 2 to flow or run into; सागरं वर्जयित्वा कुब वा

महानद्यवतति S. 3. 3 to enter, enter into, come to; M. 1. 22; Si. 9. 32.

4 to get over, subdue, overcome 5 to descend (as a deity) into the

world of mortals in the form of a mortal; cf. अवतार (-Caus) to bring

or fetch down, set down, R. 1. 34

-उद् 1 to pass out of (water), disembark, to rise from; R. 2. 17; Si. 8.

63 2 to pass or cross over; उदतरिषुर् भर्षि Bk. 15. 33; 10; R. 12. 71. 16

33; Me. 47. 3 to subdue, overcome, get over; द्यसनमहार्णवाद्दुर्दीर्णं Mk. 10. 49,

so रोगोदीर्णं. -निष् 1 to cross over, Bh. 3. 4. 2 to fulfil, accomplish,

attain. 3 to pass or get over, surmount, overcome; R. 3. 7. 4 to

complete, go to the end; R. 14. 21

-न to cross over. (-Caus) to cheat, deceive; मां तथा प्रताप्ये S. 5; किंश्चैव कविमि

प्रनारितमनास्तच्च विज्ञानवपि Bh. 1. 78. -वि 1 to cross or pass over, go beyond,

R. 6. 77. 2 to give, grant, impart, confer or bestow on, vouchsafe,

favour with; भगवान् मारीचस्ते दक्षिणं वितरति S. 7; वितरति द्रुः प्रजे विद्यां यथैव तथा

जडे U. 2. 4; निवासहेतोः कृत्वा वितरे R. 14. 81; Māl. 1. 3. 3 to cause, produce,

ज्यो मेद वितरति द्युर्धर्मं K. 5. 31

Get 1. 4 to carry over. -व्यति to cross, get over, overcome. -सं 1 to cross over. 2 to swim, float, 3 to get over, overcome, go to the end of. तेजन् 1 A bamboo. 2 Sharpening, whetting. 3 Kindling. 4 Rendering bright. 5 Polishing. 6 A reed. 7 The point of an arrow, the edge of a weapon.

तेजलः The francoline partridge. तेजस् *n.* 1 sharpness. 2 The sharp edge (of a knife &c.) 3 The point or top of a flame. 4 Heat, glow, glare. 5 Lustre, light, brilliance, splendour; R. 4. 1; Bg. 7. 9, 10. 30. 6 Heat or light considered as the third of the five elements of creation (the other four being; बुध्नी, अग्नि, वायु and अकाश). 7 The bright appearance of the human body, beauty; R. 3. 15. 8 Fire of energy; S. 2. 14, U. 6. 14. 9 Might, prowess, strength, courage, valour, martial or heroic lustre; तेजस्तेजसि शान्त्यु U. 5. 10 One possessed of heroic lustre; तेजसा हि न वयः समीक्षते R. 11. 1. 11 Spirit, energy. 12 Strength of character, not bearing insult or ill-treatment with impunity. 13 Majestic lustre, majesty, dignity, authority, consequence; तेजोविशेषाद्युनितां (राजलक्ष्मीं) इवानः R. 2. 7. 14 Semen, seed, semen virile; स्वाद्रक्षणीयं यदि मे न तेजः R. 14. 65, R. 2. 75; दुष्यतेनाहिते तेजो दधानां श्रुत्ये ह्यु S. 4. 1. 15 The essential nature of anything. 16 Essence, quintessence. 17 Spiritual, moral, or magical power. 18 Fire. 19 Marrow. 20 Bile. 21 The speed of a horse. 22 Fresh butter. 23 Gold. -Comp. -कर *a.* 1 Illuminating. 2 granting vital power or strength. -भंगः 1 disgrace, destruction of dignity. 2 depression, discouragement. -मंडलः a halo of light. -सूतिः the sun. -रूपः the Supreme Spirit, Brahman.

तेजस्वत्, तेजोवत् *a.* 1 Bright, brilliant, splendid. 2 Sharp, pungent. 3 Brave, heroic. 4 Energetic.

तेजस्विन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Brilliant, bright. 2 Powerful, heroic, strong; Kt. 16. 16. 3 Dignified, noble. 4 Famous, illustrious. 5 Violent. 6 Haughty. 7 Lawful.

तेजित् *a.* 1 Sharpened, whetted. 2 Excited, stimulated, prompted. तेजोमय *a.* 1 Glorious. 2 Bright, brilliant, luminous; Bg. 11. 47.

तेमः Becoming wet or moist, moisture.

तेनन् 1 Wetting, moistening, 2 Moisture. 3 Sauce, condiment.

तेवन् 1 Play, pastime. 2 A pleasure garden, play-ground.

तेजस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Bright, splendid, luminous 2 Made up or consisting

of light; तेजमस्य वसुधः प्रवृत्तये R. 11. 43. 3 Metallic. 4 Passionate 5 Vigorous, energetic. 6 Powerful, intense. -सं Ghee. Comp. -आवर्तनी a crucible.

तेतिक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Patient, enduring. तेतिरः A partridge.

तेतिलः 1 A rhinoceros. 2 A god. तेतिरः 1 A partridge. 2 A rhinoceros. -रः A flock of partridge. 5.

तेत्तिरिय *m. pl.* The followers of the Taittiriya school of the Yajurveda. -यः the Taittiriya branch of the Yajurveda (दुण्डुजुर्वेद).

तेतिरः A disease of the eyes (dimness).

तेधिकः *a.* Sacred, holy. -कः 1 An ascetic. 2 One who propounds a new religious or philosophical doctrine. -कं Holy water (such as that brought from a sacred bathing place).

तेल 1 Oil; लघेन सिक्तान् तैलमपि दत्तः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; Y. 1. 283; R. 8. 38. 2 Benzoin. -Comp. -अक्षी a wasp.

-अभ्यंगः anointing the body with oil. -ककजः oil-cake. -पर्णिका, -पर्णी 1 sandal. 2 iusense. 3 turpentine.

-विजः the white sesamum. -पिपीलिका the small red ant. -कृत्तः the Ingudi tree. -भाविनी Jasmine. -माली the wick of a lamp. -चक्रं an oil-mill.

-रुष्टिकः a kind of gem.

तेलम् *N.* of a country, the modern Carnatic. -मः (*pl.*) The people of this country.

तेलिकः, तैलिन् *m.* An oilman, an oil-grinder or manufacturer.

तेलिनी The wick of a lamp. तेलीन् A field of sesamum.

तेवः *N.* of the lunar month Pausa. लोकं An offspring, a child.

लोककः The Chātaka bird. लोडनं 1 Splitting, dividing. 2 Teasing. 3 Hurting, injuring.

लोडनं A goad for driving cattle or elephants.

लोडः Pain, anguish, torture. लोडनं 1 Pain, anguish. 2 A goad. 3 Face, mouth (तृड).

लोडनः, -रः 1 An iron club. 2 A javelin. -Comp. -धरः fire (considered as a deity).

लोयः Water; S. 7. 12. -Comp. -अधवासिनी trumpet-flower. -अध्यायः

-आश्रयः a lake, well, any reservoir of water; तेषां वारपथाश्च बल्ललक्षितानि चंद्रे-संकिताः S. 1. 14. -आलयः the ocean, sea. -ईशः an epithet of Varuṇa.

(-क्षं) the constellation called वृषाशदा. -उत्सर्गः discharge of water, raining; Me. 37. -कर्मन् *n.* 1 ablutions of various parts of the body performed with water. 2 libations of water to the deceased. -कुच्छः, -चक्रं a kind of penance, drinking nothing but water for a fixed period. -क्रीडा

sporting in water Me 33 -वर्गः the

cocoa-nut. -खरः an aquatic animal -द्विचः, -भः hail. -दः a cloud; R. 6

65; V. 1. 14. -अत्ययः the autumn -धरः a cloud. -धिः, -मिधिः the ocean

-नीवी the earth. -प्रसादनं the clearing-nut tree, or its nut; see अश्वत्थ

सादन, कनक. -मलं seafoam. -सुच्छं *m.* a cloud. -यंत्रं 1 a water-clock. 2 an

artificial jet or fountain of water -राज्, -राशिः the ocean. -वेला the

edge of water. shore. -व्यतिकरः confluence (as of rivers); R. 8. 95.

-शुक्तिका an oyster. -सर्पिका, -खचकः a frog.

तोरणः, -णं 1 An arched doorway a portal. 2 An outer door or gate-

way; गयो दुराणामथ तोरणं बहिः Si. 12. 1. दुरादृश्यं च्युतविधुश्चाह्वा तोरणेन Me. 75. 3

Any temporary and ornamental arch, Ku. 7. 3; R. 1. 41, 7. 4, 11. 5. 4 An

elevated place near a bathing-place -णं The neck, throat.

तोलः, -लं 1 Weight or quantity measured by the balance. 2 A weight

of gold or silver equal to 12 *Māshas* or a *tolā*.

तौवः Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, delight.

तौवजं Satisfaction, contentment 2 Anything that gives satisfaction, gratification.

तौवलं A club (गुह). तौलिकः The sign Sagittarius of the

zodiac (a word borrowed from Greek).

तौतिकः The pearl-oyster. -क A pearl.

तौयं The sound of musical instru-

ments. -Comp. -त्रिकं the union of song, dance, or instrumental music,

triple symphony; तौयत्रिकं दुषारया च कामजो दशकौ गयः Ms. 7. 47; U. 4.

तौलं A balance. तौलिकः, तौलिकिकः A painter.

त्यक् *p. p.* 1 Abandoned, forsaken, left, quitted. 2 Resigned, sur-

renderd. 3 Shunned, avoided; see त्यज्. -Comp. -अग्निः a Brāhmaṇa

who has given up household fire. -जीवित, -मरण *a.* ready to abandon

life, willing to run any risk; मर्त्यं त्यक्जीविताः Bg. 1. 9. -लज्ज *a.* shame-

less. त्यज् 1. P. (व्यजति, त्यक्त) 1 To leave (in all senses); abandon, quit, go

away from; वर्यं भानोस्वयं मे. 39 Ms. 6. 77, 9. 177; S. 5. 26. 2 To

let go, dismiss, discharge; Bk. 6. 122. 3 To give up, renounce,

resign, surrender; Bh. 3. 16; Ms. 2. 95, 6. 33; Bg. 6. 24, 16. 21. 4 To

shun, avoid. 5 To get rid of, free oneself from; Bg. 2. 3. 6 To set

aside, disregard; त इमेऽवस्थिता उद्धे प्राणोस्वयं यानि च Bg. 1. 33. 7 To

except 8 To distribute gvo

away; कृतं (संचयं) आश्रयजे स्वजन् Y. 3. 47, Ms. 6. 15. -*Caus.* To cause to give up, &c. -*Desid.* (तिव्यसति) To wish to leave, &c. -*With परि* 1 to leave, quit, abandon. 2 to resign, give up, discard, renounce; श्राव्यसुत्तमधुना न परित्यजंति Mu. 2. 17. 3 to except; तुल्यमप्यपरित्यज्य सत्तुर्ग. -*सं* 1 to abandon; जायामदोषासुत संत्यजामि R. 14. 34. 2 to avoid, shun; Bh. 1. 81. 3 to give up, renounce; Ms. 4. 181. 4 to except; e. g.; संत्यज्य विक्रमादिष्वैधर्मन्यत्र कुर्वन् Rāj. T. 3. 343.

स्वागः 1 Leaving, forsaking, abandoning, deserting, separation; न माता न पिता न स्त्री न पुत्रश्चायमस्मैति Ms. 8. 319, 9. 78. 2 Giving up, resigning, renouncing; Ms. 1. 112; Bg. 12. 41. 3 Gift, donation, giving away as charity; कर्तुं श्लाघ्यस्वागः Bh. 2. 65; H. 1. 154; त्यागाय संभारार्थानां R. 1. 17. 4 Liberality, generosity; R. 1. 22. 5 Secretion, excretion. -*Comp.* -*युत*, -*शील* *a.* liberal, generous, munificent.

स्वामिन् *a.* 1 Leaving, abandoning, giving up, &c. 2 Giving away, donor. 3 Heroic, brave. 4 One who does not look to any reward or result from the performance of ceremonial rites; यस्तु कर्मफलत्यागी सत्यानीतिमधीयते Bg. 18. 11.

व्रप् 1 *A* (वपते, वपति) To be ashamed or abashed, be embarrassed; वपते तीर्थानि त्यस्तिमिह वस्योद्धतिविधौ G. L. 28. -*With अप* to turn away or retire through shame; तस्माद्ब्रह्मरूपेये Bk. 14. 84; येनापपत्ते साधुरसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति Mb.

व्रप 1 Bashfulness, modesty; नन्दप्रपामर Git. 12. 2 Shame (in a good or bad sense). 3 A libidinous or unchaste woman. 4 Fame, celebrity. -*Comp.* निरस्त, हीन *a.* shameless, impudent. -*रहा* a harlot.

व्रप्ति *a.* (Superl. of व्रप्) Highly satisfied.

व्रपीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) (Compar. of व्रप्) More satisfied.

व्रपु *n.* Tin; यदि मणिस्त्रपुणि प्रतिबध्यते Pt. 1. 75.

व्रपुलं, -**व**, -**व्रपुस्** *n.*, -**सं** Tin.

व्रप्सं Diluted curds.

व्रप *a.* (यी *f.*) Triple, three-fold, divided into three parts of three kinds; त्री वै विद्या ऋचे यजुषि सामानि Sat. B.; Ms. 1. 28. -**सं** *a.* triad, a group or collection of three; अदेयग्रामीरक्षयमेव भुयते शशिप्रभं ह्रस्वमेव च चानरे R. 3. 16; लोकत्रय Bg. 1. 20, 43; Ms. 2. 76.

व्रपस् (Nom. pl. *m.* of त्रि, entering into comp. with some numerals) Three. -*Comp.* -**चत्वारिंश** *a.* forty-third. -**चत्वारिंशत्** *a.* or *f.* forty-three. -**विंश** *a.* thirty-third. -**विंशत्** *a.* or *f.* thirty-three. -**वृश** *a.* 1 thirteenth 2

having thirteen added; त्रयोदशं शतं 'one hundred and thirteen'. -**वृशन्** *a.* pl. thirteen. -**वृशान** *a.* thirteenth. -**दृशति** the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -**नवति**: *f.* ninety-three. -**पंचाशत्** *f.* fifty-three. -**विंश** *a.* 1 twenty-third. 2 consisting of twenty-three. -**विंशति**: *f.* twenty-three. -**षष्टि**: *f.* sixty-three. -**सप्तति**: *f.* seventy-three.

त्रयी 1 The three Vedas taken collectively (ऋग्यजुः सामानि); त्रयीनयाय विद्यानाम्ने नमः K. 1. तौ त्रयीवर्जमितरा विद्याः परिगणितौ U. 2; Ms. 4. 125. 2 A triad, triplet; व्यद्योतिष्ठ समावेद्यानसौ नरश्चिद्वित्री Si. 2. 3. 3 A matron or married woman whose husband and children are living. 4 Intellect, understanding. -*Comp.* -**तनुः** 1 an epithet of the sun; so त्रयीमयः. 2 an epithet of Siva. -**वर्नः** the duty enjoined by the three Vedas; Bg. 9. 21. -**ब्रह्म**: a Brāhmaṇa.

व्रस I. 1. 4. P. (वसति, वस्यति, वस्त) 1 To quake, tremble, shake, start with fear. 2 To fear, dread, be afraid of (with abl., sometimes with gen. or instr.); प्रमद्वनात्त्रस्यति K. 255; क्वेषत्वासिष्ठनादात् Bk. 9. 11. 5. 75, 14. 48, 15. 58; Si. 8. 24; Ki. 8. 7. -*Caus.* To frighten, terrify. -*With* त्रि to be frightened or terrified; वित्रस्तमुखदृग्णिपक्षोः कटाक्षैः Bh. 1. 9. -**सं** to fear, be afraid or terrified; Bk. 14. 39. II. 10 U. (त्रासयति ते) 1 To go, move. 2 To hold. 3 To take, seize. 4 To oppose, prevent.

व्रस *a.* Moveable, locomotive. -**सः** The heart. -**सं** 1 A wood, forest. 2 Animals. -*Comp.* -**रेणुः** an atom, the mote or atom of dust which is seen moving in a sunbeam; cf. जालोत्तरगते भातौ सूक्ष्मे यदृश्यते रजः प्रथमं तत्त्वमाणां वसरेणु प्रचक्षते || Ms. 8. 132; also Y. 1. 361. -**व्रसरः** A shuttle.

व्रसुर, **व्रस्तु** *a.* Fearful, trembling, timid; अवस्तुभिर्बुधकुरं तुरिगैः R. 14. 47; सीतां सीमिविणा त्यक्तां सधौर्ची वस्तुमेकिकां Bk. 6. 7.

व्रस्त *p. p.* 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed; वस्तैकहायनकुण्डलोल्लङ्घ्यैः Māl. 4. 8. 2 Timid, fearful. 3 Quick, rolling. -**त्राण** *p. p.* Protected, guarded, preserved, saved. -**जं** 1 Protection, defence, preservation; आर्तित्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनामसि S. 1. 11. R. 15. 3. 2 Shelter, help, refuge; Bk. 3. 70.

त्रात *p. p.* 1 Preserved, saved, protected (*p. p.* of त्रै *q. v.*).

त्रापुष *a.* (यी *f.*) Made of tin.

त्रास *a.* 1 Moveable, moving. 2 Frightening. -**सः** 1 Fear, terror, alarm; अंतः कंडुकिकंडुकस्य विंशति त्रासाद्यं वासनः Ratn. 2. 3; R. 2. 38, 9. 58. 2 Alarming, frightening. 3 A flaw or defect in a jewel.

त्रासन *a.* Terrifying, frightening, alarming. -**नं** The act of frightening or causing alarm.

त्रासित *a.* Frightened, alarmed, terrified.

त्रि *num. a.* (declined in pl. only, nom. त्रयः *m.*, त्रिषु *f.*, त्रीणि *n.*) Three त एव हि त्रयो लोकास्त एव त्रय आश्रमाः &c. Ms. 2. 299; त्रियतमाभित्ती तिष्ठतिर्ब्रह्मा R. 9. 18, त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षितं क्षुमार्युतमती सती Ms. 9. 90. -*Comp.* -**अंशः** 1 a three-fold share 2 a third part. -**अक्षः** -**अक्षकः** an epithet of Siva. -**अक्षरः** 1 the mystic syllable ओम् consisting of three letters; see under अ. 2 a match-maker or वट्ट (that word consisting of three syllables). -**अंकटं**, -**अंगटं** 1 three strings suspended to either end of a pole for carrying burdens. 2 a sort of collyrium. -**अंजलं**, -**लि** three handfuls taken collectively. अधि ह्यानः the soul. -**अध्वगा**, -**नार्गगा**, -**वर्तमा** epithets of the river Ganges (flowing through the three worlds).

-**अंशकः** (also त्रियंशक in the same sense, though rarely used in classical literature) 'having three eyes', N. of Siva; त्रियंशकं संयमिनं वृक्षं Ku. 3. 44, जडीकृतसंयंशकवीक्षणं R. 2. 42, 3. 49. -**सखः** an epithet of Kubera. -**अंशका** an epithet of Pārvatī. -**अब्द** *a.* three years old. (-**वत्**) -**वत्** three years taken collectively. -**अशीति** *a.* eighty-third. -**अशीति**: *f.* eighty-three. -**अष्ट** *a.* twenty-four. -**अष्ट**, -**अष्ट** triangular. (-**सं**) a triangle. -**अह** a period of three days. -**आहित** *a.* 1 performed or produced in three days. 2 recurring after the third day, tertian (as fever). -**ऋचं** (तृच also) three *Riks* taken collectively, Ms. 8. 106. -**ऋकुड्** *m.* 1 N. of the mountain Trikūṭa. 2 N. of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa. -**कर्मन्** *m.* the chief three duties of a Brāhmaṇa, i.e., -sacrifice, study of the Vedas, and making gifts or charity. (-*m.*) one who engages in these three duties (as a Brāhmaṇa). -**कायः** N. of Buddha. -**कालं** 1 the three times, i.e., the past, present, and future, or morning, noon and evening. 2 the three tenses (the past, present and future) of a verb. -**ज्ञः**, **दृशन्** *a.* omniscient. -**कूटः** N. of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which was situated Lankā, the capital of Rāvaṇa; Si. 2. 5. कूर्चसं a knife with three edges. -**कोण** *a.* triangular, forming a triangle. (-**ज**) 1 a triangle. 2 the vulva. -**खट्वं** three bedsteads taken collectively. -**गणः** an aggregate of the three objects of worldly existence. ३० वर्षं अर्थ and क म न

बाधतेऽस्य विष्णुः परस्परं Ki. 1. 11; see निवर्ष below. —गत *a.* 1 tripled. 2 done in three days. —गताः (pl.) 1 N of a country, also called जलेश्वर in the north-west of India. 2 the people or rulers of that country. —गता *a.* 1 lascivious woman, a wanton. —गुण *a.* 1 consisting of threads; प्रताय मैत्रीं विष्णुं बभार यां Ku. 5. 10. 2 three-times repeated, thrice, treble, three-fold, triple; सप्त त्र्यंशुस्त्रिगुणानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25. 3 containing the three Gṇas सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. (—गं) the Pradhāna (in Sān. phil.). (—गा) 1 Māyā or illusion (in Vedānta phil.). 2 an epithet of Durgā. —चक्र *m.* an epithet of Siva. —चतुर *a.* (pl.) three or four; गत्वा जवालिचतुराणि पदानि सीता B. R. 6. 34. —चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-third. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-three. —जगत् *n.* —जगती the three worlds, (1) the heaven, atmosphere, and the earth; or (2) the heaven, the earth, and the lower world. —जटा an epithet of Siva. —जटा N. of a female demon, one of the Rākṣasas attendants kept by Rāvaṇa to watch over Sītā, when she was retained as a captive in the Asokā-vaṇikā. She acted very kindly towards Sītā and induced her companions to do the same. —जीरा, —ज्या the sine of three signs or 90°, π radius. —जुता a bow. —जुव, —जुवन् *a.* pl. three times nine, *i. e.* 27. —तर्क, —तर्की three carpenters taken collectively. —द्वंद्व 1 the three staves of a Sannyāsin (who has resigned the world) tied together so as to form one. 2 the triple subjection of thought, word, and deed. (—ऽ) the state of a religious ascetic. —द्विन्द्व *m.* a religious mendicant or Sannyāsin who has renounced all worldly attachments and who carries three long staves tied together so as to form one in his right hand. 2 one who has obtained command over his mind, speech, and body (or thought, word, and deed); cf. वाग्दंडोऽयं मनोदंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च । यस्थेन निहिता बुद्धौ निर्वर्तते स उच्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 10. —दश (pl.) 1 thirty 2 the thirty-three gods. (—शः) a god, an immortal; Ku. 3. 1. —अंशुशः, —आशुशः Indra's thunderbolt, R. 9. 54. —अश्विनः, —ईश्वरः, —पतिः epithets of Indra. —अश्वशः an epithet of Vishnu. —अरिः a demon. —आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. —आलयः, —आवासः 1 heaven. 2 the Mountain Meru. —आहारः 'the food of Gods'. —शुक्रः an epithet of Brihaspati. —गोपः a kind of insect; (cf. ईश्वरगोप); श्रद्धे निवृत्तगोप-गायके कृष्णवर्ति R. 11 42

—मंजरी the holy basil. —वधू, —वनिता An Apsaras or heavenly damsel; कैलासस्य त्रिदशवनिताद्वयस्याविधिः स्याः Me. 58. —वत्सेन् the sky. —दिनं three days collectively. —दिवं 1 the heaven; त्रिनागेष्वेव त्रिदिवस्य मार्गः Ku. 1. 28; S. 7. 3. 2 sky, atmosphere. 3 happiness. —अधीशः, —ईशः 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 a god. —उद्गवा the Ganges. —ओकस् *m.* a god. —दृश *m.* an epithet of Siva. —दोषं vitiation or derangement of the three humours of the body; *i. e.* वात, पित्त and कफ. —धारा the Ganges. —धवनः (नयनः), —नेत्रः, —लोचनः epithets of Siva; R. 3. 66; Ku. 3. 66, 5. 72. —नवत *a.* ninety-third. —नवतिः *f.* ninety-three. —पंच *a.* three-fold five, *i. e.* fifteen. —पंचाश *a.* fifty-third. —पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-three. —पदुः glass (काच). —पताकः 1 the hand with three fingers stretched out or erect. 2 the forehead marked naturally with three horizontal lines. —पत्रकं the Palāsa tree. —पथे 1 the three paths taken collectively; *i. e.* the sky, atmosphere, and the earth, or the sky, earth and the lower world. 2 a place where three roads meet. —गा an epithet of the Ganges; धृतसत्त्वश्चित्रपद्मगमभितः स तनारुहोऽहं पुरुषोत्तमः Ki. 6. 1; Amaru. 99. —पदं, —पदिका a tripod. —पदी 1 the girth of an elephant; नालसत्करिणां धैवं त्रिपदीकं दिनानामि R. 4. 48. 2 the Gāyatri metre. 3 a tripod. 4 the plant मोघपक्षी. —पर्णः the Kimsuka tree. —पाद *a.* 1 having three feet. 2 consisting of three parts, having three-fourths; R. 15. 96. 3 trinomial. (—*m.*) an epithet of Vishnu in his dwarf incarnation. —पुट *a.* triangular (—ऽ) 1 an arrow. 2 the palm of the hand. 3 a cubit. 4 a bank or shore. —पुटकः a triangle. —पुटा an epithet of Durgā. —पुंङ्क, —पुंङ्कः a mark on the forehead consisting of three lines made with cowdung, ashes, sandal &c. —पुरं 1 a collection of three cities. 2 the three cities of gold, silver, and iron in the sky, air and earth built for demons by Maya; (these cities were burnt down, along with the demons inhabiting them, by Siva at the request of the gods); Ku. 7. 48; Amaru. 2; Me. 56; Bh. 2. 123; (—रः) N. of a demon or demons presiding over these cities. —अंतकः, अरिः, ब्रह्मन्, द्विर *m.* हरः &c. epithets of Siva; Bh. 2. 123; R. 17. 14. —दाहः burning of the three cities; Ki. 5. 14 (—री) 1 N. of a place near Jabbalpura formerly capital of the kings of Chedi. 2 N. of a country. —पौरव *a.* belonging to, or extending over, three generations of men. —पशुतः an elephant n rat —कल the three

myrobalsans taken collectively (Mar. हिरडा, बहडा and आंढळकडी). —चलिः, —चली, —चलिः, —चली *f.* the three folds of skin above the navel of a woman (regarded as a mark of beauty), क्षामोदरोपरि त्रिचलिल्लतानां Bh. 1. 93, 81; cf. Ku. 1. 39. —सदं copulation, sexual union, cohabitation. —सुत्रं a triangle. —सुवनं the three worlds; सुवं यथास्त्रिभुवन-सुवर्णमं चंडीकृतस्य Me. 33; Bh. 1. 99. —सुमः a palace with three floors. —सार्गा the Ganges; Ku. 1. 28. —सुकुवः the Triakṣita mountain. —सुखः an epithet of Buddha. —सृतिः the united form of Brahma, Vishnu, and Mahesa, the Hindu triad; Ku. 2. 4. —सष्टिः a necklace of three strings. —याना night (consisting of 3 watches or *praharas*, the first and last half *prahara* being excluded); संक्षिप्तं क्षम इव कथं द्विविधं यानि यानि Me. 108. Ku. 7. 21, 26; R. 9. 70 V. 3. 22. —योजि a law-suit (in which a person engages from anger, covetousness, or infatuation). रात्रं a period of three nights. —रेखः a conch-shell. —रिंग *a.* having three genders, *i. e.* an adjective. (—गः) the country called Telanga. (—गी) the three genders taken collectively. —लोकं the three worlds. —ईशः the sun. —नाथः 'lord of the three worlds', an epithet of 1 Indra; R. 3. 45. 2 of Siva; Ku. 5. 77. (—की) the three worlds taken collectively, the universe; सत्यानेव त्रिलोकी-समिति हरिश्चरश्चुविनीचिच्छटायां Bh. 3. 95; Sānti. 4. 22. —वर्गः 1 the three objects of worldly existence; *i. e.* धनं, अय, and काम; Ku. 5. 38. 2 the three states of loss, stability, and increase; क्षय-स्थानं च बुद्धिश्च विद्यया नीतिर्विदितं Ak. —वर्णक the first three of the four castes of Hindus taken collectively. —वारं and. three times, thrice. —विक्रमः Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation. —विद्यः a Brāhmana versed in the three Vedas. —विद्य *a.* of three kinds, three-fold. —विद्यप, —पिटप the world of India, heaven; त्रिविद्यपस्यैव पतिं जयंतः R. 6. 78. —सद् *m.* a god. —नेमिः —नी *f.* the place near Prayāga where the Ganges joins the Yamunā and receives under ground the Sarasvati. —वेदः a Brāhmana versed in the three Vedas. —सोकः 1 N. of a celebrated king of the Solar race, king of Ayodhyā and father of Harischandra. [He was a wise, pious and just king, but his chief fault was that he loved his person to an inordinate degree. Desiring to celebrate a sacrifice by virtue of which he could go up to heaven in his mortal body, he requested his family-priest Vasishtha to officiate for him; but being refused he next requested his hundred sons who also objected his absurd pro-

posal He, he efo e. a ed hem owardly and impotent, and was in return for these insults cursed and degraded by them to be a *Chandala*. While he was in this wretched condition, *Visvāmītra*, whose family *Trisanku* had in times of famine laid under deep obligations, undertook to celebrate the sacrifice, and invited all the gods to be present. They, however, declined; whereupon the enraged *Visvāmītra* by his own power lifted up *Trisanku* to the skies with his cherished mortal body. He began to soar higher till his head struck against the vault of the heaven, when he was hurled down headforemost by *Indra* and the other gods. The mighty *Visvāmītra*, however arrested him in his downward course, saying 'Stay *Trisanku*,' and the unfortunate monarch remained suspended with his head towards the earth as a constellation in the southern hemisphere. Hence the well known proverb; विशङ्कुरि-वांतरा तिष्ठ S. 2.] 2 the *Chātaka* bird. 3 a cat. 4 a grass-hopper. 5 a fire-fly ०ज an epithet of *Harischandra*. ०गजिन् m. an epithet of *Visvāmītra*. -शत a. three hundred. (-त) one hundred and three. 2 three hundred -शिखं 1 a trident. 2 a crown or crest (with three points). -शिरस् m. N. of a demon killed by *Rāma*. -शूल a trident. ०अंकः, ०धारिन् m. an epithet of *Siva*. -शूलिन् m. an epithet of *Siva*. -शृंगः the *Trikuta* mountain. -षष्टिः f. sixty-three. -संध्यं, -संध्या the three periods of the day; i. e. dawn, noon, and sunset. -संध्यं ind. at the time of the three *Sandhyās*. -सप्तत a. seventy third. -सप्ततिः seventy-three. सप्तन्, -सप्त a. pl. three times 7, i. e. 27. -साम्यं equilibrium of the three (qualities). -स्थली the three sacred places, *काशी*, *प्रयाग* and *गया*. -त्रोतस् f. an epithet of the *Ganges*; त्रितोतसे वहति यो गगनपतिश्च S. 7. 6; R. 10. 63; Ku. 7. 15. -सीरथ, -हल्य a. ploughed thrice (as a field). -हायण a. three years old.

विंश a. (श्री) Thirtieth. 2 Joined with thirty; e. g. विंश शतं one hundred and thirty. 3 Consisting of thirty.

विंशक a. 1 Consisting of thirty. 2 Bought for or worth thirty.

विंशत् f. Thirty. -COMP. -पत्रं a lotus opening at moonrise.

विंशकं An aggregate of thirty.

विंशतिः f. Thirty.

त्रिक a. 1 Triple, three-fold. 2 Forming a triad. 3 Three per cent. -क 1 A triad. 2 A place where three roads meet. 3 The lower part of the spine, the part about the hips; त्रिके स्थिता Pt. 1. 190. कश्चिद्विषयत्रिकमिवहोतः R. 6. 16. 4 The part between the shoulderblades. 5 The three species -क A contrivance for raising water

(like a wheel) over which passes the rope of the bucket.

त्रितय a. (त्री f.) Consisting of three parts, three-fold. -य A triad, a group of three; अद्वाचितं त्रिविधेति त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 8. 78; Y. 3. 266.

त्रिधा ind. In three ways or in three parts; Ku. 7. 44; Bg. 18. 19.

त्रिम् ind. Thrice, three times.

तुद् 4. 6. P. (तुदचति, तुदति, तुदित) To tear, break, fall asunder, snap, be split (fig. also); गद्गदगल्लुब्धुद्विदिनासुरं Bh. 3. 8. 1. 96; अयं ते बाष्पवस्तुदित इव मुक्तमणिसरः U. 1. 29.

तुदिः, -त्री f. 1 Cutting, breaking, tearing. 2 A small part, an atom. 3 A very minute space of time equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *Kshana* or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *Lava*. 4 Doubt, uncertainty. 5 Loss, destruction. 6 Small cardamoms (the plant).

त्रेता 1 A triad, triplet. 2 The three sacred fires taken collectively; Ms. 2. 281; R. 13. 37. 3 A particular throw at dice, a cast of three or trey; त्रेताहृतसर्वस्वः Mk. 2. 8. 4 The second of the four *Yugas* of the Hindus; see युग.

त्रेधा ind. Trebly, in three ways or parts; तदेकं सत्त्वेवाख्यायते Sat. Br.; (नमः) तुभ्यं त्रेधा स्थितामने R. 10. 16.

त्रै 1 A. (नायेति, त्रात or त्राण) To protect, preserve, rescue or save from, defend from. (usually with abl.); क्षताङ्किलं नायत इत्युद्धः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु रुद्रः R. 2. 53; Bg. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 138; Bk. 5. 54; 15. 120. -With परि to save &c.; परिनायस्व, परित्रायस्व (in dramas).

त्रैकालिक a. (की f.) Relating to the three times; i. e. past, present, and future.

त्रैकाल्यं The three times-past, present and future.

त्रैगुणिक a. Triple, three-fold.

त्रैगुण्यं 1 The state of consisting of three threads, qualities &c. 2 Triplcity. 3 The three *Gunās* or properties (सत्त्वं, रजस् and तमस्) taken collectively; त्रैगुण्योद्भवमव लोकचरितं मानासं दृश्यते M. 1. 4.

त्रैपुरः 1 The *Tripura* country. 2 A ruler or inhabitant of that country.

त्रैमासुरः An epithet of *Lakshmana*.

त्रैमासिक a. (की f.) 1 Three months old. 2 Lasting for or occurring every three months. 3 Quarterly.

त्रैराशिकं The rule of three (in math.).

त्रैलोक्यं The three worlds taken collectively; R. 10. 53.

त्रैवर्णिक a. (त्री f.) Relating to the first three castes.

त्रैविक्रम a. Belonging to *Trivikrama* or *Vishnu*; R. 7. 35.

त्रैविद्यं 1 The three Vedas. 2 The study of the three Vedas. 3 The

three sciences. अथ A *Brāhmaṇa* versed in the three Vedas; Rg. 9. 20, त्रैविद्यपः, त्रैविद्यपेयः A god.

त्रैशङ्कः An epithet of *Harischandra*, son of *Trisanku*.

त्रोटकं A species of drama:—सताष्टरव-पंचाङ्कं दिव्यमाहुषसंश्रयः । त्रोटकं नाम तत्माहु प्रत्येकं सविदुषकं ॥ S. D. 540; e. g. *Kāli-dāsa's* *Vikramorvasiyam*.

त्रोटिः f. A bill, beak. -COMP. -हस्तः a bird.

त्रोत्रं A goad.

त्वक्ष् 1. P. (त्वक्षति, त्वष्ट) To pare, hew, peel.

त्वङ्कारः Addressing disrespectfully with a 'thou', thesing and thouing.

त्वङ् 1. P. (त्वङ्गति) 1 To go, move. 2 To jump, gallop. 3 To tremble.

त्वक् f. 1 Skin (of men, serpents &c.) 2 Hide (as of a cow, deer &c.) R. 3. 31. 3 Bark, rind; Ku. 1. 7, R. 2. 37, 17. 12. 4 Any cover or coating.

त्वङ् 5 The sense of touch. -COMP. -अङ्कुरः horripilation. -इन्द्रियं the organ of touch. -कङ्कुरः a sore. -मङ्ग the orange. -छेदः a skin-wound, scratch, bruise. -ञ्जं 1 blood. 2 hair (on the body). -तरङ्गकः a wrinkle.

-ञ्ज an armour; त्वङ्गं चाचकचे वरं Bk. 14. 94. -क्षोषः disease of the skin, leprosy. -वारुण्यं roughness of the skin.

-पुणः horripilation. -सारः (त्वचि-सारः) a bamboo; त्वक्सारं त्वपरिपुणलक्षणीति Si. 4. 61. -सुगन्धः an orange.

त्वचा see त्वच्.

त्वदीय a. Thy, thine, your, yours, R. 3. 50.

त्वद् A form of the second personal pronoun occurring as the first member of some compounds; e. g. त्वद्भीत, त्वत्सादृश्यं &c.

त्वद्विध a. Like thee or you.

त्वत् 1 A. (त्वस्ते, त्वरित) To hurry, make haste, move with speed, do anything quickly; भवान्त्वद्दयं त्वरता M. 2; नाहुनेतुमवलाः स त्वत्वे R. 19. 38. -Caus. (त्वस्वति) To cause to hasten, expediate, urge forward.

त्वर, त्वरिः f. Haste, hurry, speed, औत्सुक्येन कृतत्वा सहस्रधा व्यावर्तमाना हिम Ratn. 1. 2.

त्वरित a. quick, swift, speedy. -तं Despatch, haste. -ind. Quickly, fast, speedily, hastily.

त्वष्टृ m. 1 A carpenter, builder, workman. 2 *Viśvakarman*, the architect of the gods. [Twashtri is the Vulcan of the Hindu mythology. He had a son named *Trisiras* and a daughter called *संज्ञा*, who was given in marriage to the sun. But she was unable to bear the severe light of her husband, and therefore *Twashtri* mounted the sun upon his lathe and carefully trimmed off a part of his bright disc: (cf. R. 6. 33 आदोष्य

विभाति). The part trimmed off is said to have been used by him in forming the discus of Vishnu, the Trisula of Siya, and some other weapons of the gods].

स्वाङ्कश, स्वाङ्कश (स्त्री f.) a. Similar to thee or you, of thy kind; Me. 69. स्विच् 1 U. (स्वेति-ने) To shine,

glitter, sparkle, blaze.

स्विच् f. 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brillianee; चयस्विषामित्यवधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3, 9. 13; R. 4. 75; Ratn. 1. 18 2 Beauty. 3 Authority, weight. 4 Wish, desire. 5 Custom, practice. 6 Violence. 7 Speech. COMP. -हृत्वाः,

also स्विषांपतिः the sun.

स्विषिः A ray of light.

स्वरः 1 Any creeping animal. 2 The hilt or handle of a sword or any other weapon; सुप्रग्रहविमलकलघोतस्वरणा सङ्गेन Ve. 3; स्वरूपदेशादुपवाजितम्; Ki. 17. 58; R. 18. 48.

थ.

थः A mountain. -थं 1 Protection, preservation. 2 Terror, fear. 3 Auspiciousness.

थुद् 6. P. (थुडति) 1 To cover, screen. 2 To hide or conceal.

थुद्धनं Covering, wrapping up.

थुत्कारः The sound थुन् made in spitting.

थुद् 1 P. (थुडति) To hurt, injure.

थुत्कारः, थुत्कृतं The sound थुन् made in spitting.

थै थै ind. The imitative sound of a musical instrument.

ड.

ड a. (At the end of comp.), Giving, granting, producing, causing, cutting off, destroying, removing; as धनद, अन्नद, गरद, तोयद, अन्नलद &c. —डः 1 A gift, donation. 2 A mountain. —डं 1 A wife. —डा 1 Heat. 2 Repentance.

दंश्च 1 P. (दशति, दृष्ट; Desid. दिदृक्षति) To bite, sting; Bk. 15. 4, 16. 19; मृगालिका अदशत् K. 32 ate, browsed. —WITH उप to eat anything as a condiment; मूलकेनोपदृश्यं डंके Sk. —सं 1 to bite, sting; संदशययद्वा Amaru. 32. 2 to stick or adhere closely, cling; उरसा सदृष्टसर्पकचा S. 7. 11, 3. 18; सदृष्टवस्त्रेण-बलानितंवेपु R. 16. 65, 48.

दंशः 1 Biting, stinging; मृगे विदेहि माये निर्देयतदंशं Glt. 10. 2 The sting of a snake. 3 A bite, the spot bitten; डेशो दंशस्य दाशो वा M. 4. 4. 4 Cutting, tearing. 5 A gad-fly; R. 2. 5; Ms. 1. 40, Y. 3. 215. 6 A flaw, fault, defect (in a jewel). 7 A tooth. 8 Pungency. 9 An armour. 10 A joint, limb —COMP. —भीरुः a buffalo.

दंशकः 1 A dog. 2 A gadfly. 3 A fly.

दंशनं 1 The act of biting or stinging; e g. दृष्टाश्च दंशनैः कान्तं दासीकुर्वन्ति वेदितः S. D. 2 An armour, mail; Si. 17. 21.

दंशित a. 1 Bitten. 2 Mailed, furnished with an armour.

दंशित्व m. See दंशक.

दंशी A small gadfly.

दंष्ट्रा A large tooth, tusk, fang; प्रसङ्ग मणिसुदरेमकरवक्त्रदंष्ट्राङ्कुरात् Bk. 2. 4; R. 2. 46; दंष्ट्राभंगं मृगानामधिवतय इव व्यक्तमा-शक्यते । नाज्ञाभंगं सहेति दृवर वृषतयस्त्रादज्ञाः सार्वभौमाः ॥ Mu. 3. 22. —COMP. —अश्वः, —अश्वयुध a wild boar —कपाल a

having terrible tusks. —विषः a kind of snake.

दंष्ट्राल a. Having large tusks.

दंष्ट्रिका—दंष्ट्रा q. v.

दंष्ट्रिच m. 1 A wild boar. 2 A snake. 3 A hyena.

दक्ष a. 1 Able, competent, expert, clever, skilful; नाट्ये च दक्षा वयं Ratn. 1. 6; मेरी स्थिते दोनवरि दोहदक्षे Ku. 1. 2; R. 12. 11. 2 Fit, suitable. 3 Ready, careful, attentive, prompt; Y. 1. 76. 4 Upright, honest. —क्षः 1 N. of a celebrated Prajāpati. [He was one of the ten sons of Brahma, being born from his right thumb, and was the chief of the patriarchs of mankind. He is said to have had many daughters, 27 of whom became the wives of the moon, thus forming the 27 lunar mansions, and 13 the wives of Kasyapa. At one time Daksha celebrated a great sacrifice, but did not invite his daughter Sati nor husband Siva—the chief of the gods. Sati, however, went to the sacrifice, but being greatly insulted threw herself into fire and perished; cf. Ku. 1. 21. When Siva heard this he was very much provoked, and, according to one account, himself went to the sacrifice, completely destroyed it and pursued Daksha, who assumed the form of a deer, and at last decapitated him. But Siva is said to have afterwards restored him to life, and he thenceforward acknowledged the god's supremacy. According to another account, Siva, when provoked, tore off a hair from his matted hair and dashed it with great force against the ground, when lo! a powerful demon started up and awaited his orders. He was told to go and destroy Daksha's sacrifice; whereupon the mighty demon attended by several demigods

went to the sacrifice, routed the gods and priests, and, according to one account, beheaded Daksha himself.] 2 A cock. 3 Fire. 4 The bull of Siva. 5 A lover attached to many mistresses. 6 An epithet of Siva. 7 Mental power, ability, capacity. —COMP. —अध्वर्यवसंकाः, —कलुषसिन्धु m. epithets of Siva. —कन्या, —जा, —तनया 1 an epithet of Durgā. 2 a lunar mansion. —सुतः a god.

दक्षायः 1 A vulture. 2 An epithet of Garuda.

दक्षिण a. 1 Able, skilful, dexterous, competent, clever. 2 Right (opp. वाम). 3 Situated on the right side. 4 South, southern; as in दक्षिणबाहु, दक्षिणदिक्. 5 Situated to the south. 6 Sincere, straight-forward, honest, impartial. 7 Pleasing, amiable. 8 Courteous, civil. 9 Compliant, submissive. 10 Dependent. —जः 1 The right hand or arm. 2 A civil or courteous person, applied in poetic composition to a lover who professes attachment to one mistress, while his heart has been entirely taken up by another. 2 An epithet of Siva or Vishnu. —COMP. —अग्निः the southern fire, the sacred fire placed southwards; also called अग्नाहार्यपचन q. v. —अग्र a. pointing to the south. —अचलः the southern mountain; i. e. Malaya. —अभिमुख a facing the south, directed towards the south. —अयनं the sun's progress south of the equator, the half year in which the sun moves from the north to the south, the winter solstice. —अयः 1 the right hand. 2 the right or southern side. —आचार a. 1 honest, well-behaved 2 a worshipper of Sakti according to

the right hand (or purer) ritual. -आशा the south. पतिः an epithet of Yama. -द्वार a. 1 left (as hand or foot); Ku. 4. 19. 2 northern. (-र) the north. -उत्तर a. turned or lying to the south and the north. दृष्टि the meridian line. -पश्चात् ind. to the south-west. -पश्चिम a. south-western. (-ना) the south-west. -पूर्व-प्राञ्च a. south-east. -पूर्वा, -प्राची the south-eastern quarter. -समुद्रः the southern ocean. -स्थः a charioteer.

दक्षिणतः ind. 1 From the right or south. 2 To the right hand. 3 To the south or southward (with gen.). दक्षिणा ind. 1 On the right or south of 2 In the southern direction (with abl.). -णा 1 A present or gift to Brāhmanas (at the completion of a religious rite, such as a sacrifice). 2 Dakṣiṇā regarded as a daughter of Prajāpati and as the wife of Sacrifice personified; पत्नी इदक्षिणेत्यासी-दक्षरस्यैव दक्षिणा R. 1. 31. 3 A gift, offering or donation in general, fee, remuneration; प्राणदक्षिणा; गुरुदक्षिणा &c. 4 A good milchcow, prolific cow. 5 The south. 6 The southern country, the Deccan. -Comp. -अर्ह a. deserving or worthy of a gift. -आवर्त a. 1 curved to the right. 2 turned towards the south. -कालः the time of receiving Dakṣiṇā. -पथः the southern part of India, the south or Deccan; अस्ति दक्षिणापथे विद्वंश्च पञ्चपुरं नाम नगरं Mā. 1. -प्रवण a. inclining to the south.

दक्षिणाहि ind. 1 Far on the right. 2 Far in the south, to the south of (with abl.); दक्षिणाहि ग्रामात् Sk.

दक्षिणीय, दक्षिण्य a. Worthy of or deserving a sacrificial gift, such as a Brāhmana.

दक्षिणेन ind. On the right side of (with acc. or gen.); दक्षिणेन वृक्षादिः-सालाप इव श्रूयते S. 1 दक्षिणेन ग्रामस्य &c.

दग्ध p. p. 1 Burnt, consumed by fire. 2 (Fig.) Consumed by grief, tormented, distressed. 3 Famished. 4 Inauspicious. 5 Dry, tasteless, insipid. 6 Wretched, accursed, vile (used as a term of abuse before a word); नायापि मे दग्धदेहः पतति U. 4; अस्य दग्धोदात्तार्थे कः कुर्वीतात्कं महत् H. 1. 68; so दग्धजलस्यार्थे Bh. 3. 8.

दग्धिका Scorched rice.

द्वय a. (स्त्री f.) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as'; ऊरुद्वयेन पञ्चसौर्य K. 310; कीलालव्यतिकरपुष्पद्वयकः (मार्गः) Mā. 3. 17, 5. 14, Y. 2. 108.

दंड 10 U. (दंडयति-ते, दंडित) To punish, fine, chastise; (this is one of the 16 roots that govern two copulatives) तम् दंडयन् च दंडयन् Ms

9. 234, 8. 123; Y. 2. 269; स्थित्ये दंड-यतो दंडयान् R. 1. 25.

दंडः-डं 1 A stick, staff, rod, mace, club, cudgel; पततु शिरस्त्रकांश्च यमदंड इवैव मुञ्जः Mā. 5. 31; काष्ठदंडः 2 The sceptre of a king, the rod as a symbol of authority and punishment; आतदंड S. 5. 8. 3 The staff given to a twice-born man at the time of investiture with the sacred thread; cf. Ms. 2. 45-47. 4 The staff of a संन्यासिन् or ascetic. 5 The trunk of an elephant. 6 The stem or stalk; as of a lotus; tree &c.; the handle as of an umbrella; ब्रह्मांडदंडः &c. Dk. 1 (opening verse); राज्यं स्वहस्तधृतदंडमिवात्मनः S. 5. 6; Ku. 7. 89; so कमलदंड &c. 7 The oar of a boat. 8 A churning stick. 9 Fine; Ms. 8. 341, 9. 229; Y. 2. 237. 10 Chastisement, corporal punishment, punishment in general; दण्डपरायदंडानां R. 1. 6; एवं राजापथ्यकारिषु तीक्ष्णदंडो राजा Mu. 1; दंडं दंडेभ्यः पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126; कृतदंडः स्वयं राजा लेभे सद्गः सतां गतिं R. 15. 53. 11 Imprisonment. 12 Attack, assault, violence, punishment, the last of the four expedients; see उपाय; Ms. 7. 109; Si. 2. 54. 13 An army; तस्य दंडवतो दंडः स्वदेहाच्च व्याश्रित्य R. 17. 62; Ms. 7. 65, 9. 294; Ki. 2. 12. 14 A form of military array. 15 Subjection, control, restraint; बाणदंडोऽथ मनोदंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च । यस्मैते निहित बुद्धौ त्रिदेहीति सं उच्यते Ms. 12. 10. 16 A measure of length equal to 4 Hastas. 17 The penis. 18 Pride. 19 The body. 20 An epithet of Yama. 21 N. of Viṣṇu. 22 N. of Śiva. 23 An attendant on the sun. 24 A horse; (said to be m. only in the last five senses). -Comp. -अजिनं 1 staff and hide (as outer badges of devotion). 2 (fig.) hypocrisy, deceit. -अधिपः a chief magistrate. -अनीकं a detachment or division of an army; तव हतवतो दंडः परिकेचिदमपतेः श्रियं M. 5. 2. -अधुपन्याय see under न्याय. -अर्ह a. fit to be chastised, deserving punishment. -अलसिका cholera. -आज्ञा judicial sentence. -आह्वते butter-milk. -कर्मन् n. infliction of punishment, chastisement. -काकः a raven. -काष्ठे a wooden club or staff. -ग्रहणं assumption of the staff of an ascetic or pilgrim, becoming a mendicant. -छदनं a room in which utensils of various kinds are kept. -दह्यः a kind of drum. -दासः one who has become a slave from non-payment of a debt. -देवकुले a court of justice. -धर, -धार a. 1 carrying a staff, staff-bearer. 2 punishing, chastising; U. 2. 10. (-रः) 1 a king; अमनुदं मनुदं धरान्वयं R. 9. 3, 2 N. of Yama. 3 the judge, supreme magistrate a judge

a head police officer; a-magistrate 2 the leader of an army, a general. -नीतिः f. 1 administration of justice, judicature. 2 the system of civil and military administration, the science of politics, polity; R. 18. 46. -नेतु m. a king. -पातः 1 falling of a stick. 2 infliction of punishment -पः a king. -पांशुलः a porter, door-keeper. -पाणिः an epithet of Yama. -पातनं infliction of punishment, chastisement. -पारुष्यं 1 assault, violence. 2 hard or cruel infliction of punishment. -पालः, -पालकः 1 a head magistrate. 2 a door-keeper, porter. -पोणः a strainer furnished with a handle. -प्रणामः 1 bowing without bending the body, (keeping it erect like a stick). 2 falling flat or prostrate on the ground. -बालधिः an elephant. -भंगः non-execution of a sentence. -पूतु m. 1 a potter. 2 an epithet of Yama. -माण (न) वः 1 a staff-bearer. 2 an ascetic bearing a staff. -मार्गः a principal road, highway, -यात्रा 1 a solemn procession (particularly bridal). 2 warlike expedition, conquest (of a region) -यामः 1 an epithet of Yama. 2 of Agastya. 3 a day. -वादिन्, -वासिन् a door-keeper, warder. -वाहिन् m. a police officer. -विधिः 1 rule of punishment. 2 criminal law. -विष्कम्भ the post to which the string of a churning stick is fastened. -व्यूहः a particular form of arranging troops, arranging them in columns. -शास्त्रं the science of inflicting punishment, criminal law. -हस्तः 1 a door-keeper, warder, porter. 2 an epithet of Yama.

दंडकः 1 A stick, staff &c. 2 A line, row. 3 N. of a metre; see App. -कः, -का, -कं N. of a celebrated district in the Deccan situated between the rivers Narmadā and Godāvarī, (it was a vast region, said to be tenantless in the time of Rāma); प्रातानि दुःस्वाम्यपि दंडकेषु R. 14. 25, किं नाम दंडकेषु U. 2; क्रायोध्यायाः पुनरुपगमो दंडकायां वने वः U. 2. 13, 14, 15.

दंडनं Punishing, chastising, fining. दंडादंडि ind. 'Stick against stick', fighting with sticks and staves, cudgelling.

दंडारः 1 A carriage. 2 A potter's wheel. 3 A raft, boat. 4 An elephant in rut.

दंडिकः A staff-bearer, a mace-bearer.

दंडिका 1 A stick. 2 A row, line, series. 3 A string of pearls, a necklace. 4 A rope.

दंडिन् m. 1 A Brāhmana of the fourth order a Sannyāsin 2 A

doorkeeper, porter. 3 An oarsman. 4 A Jaina ascetic. 5 An epithet of Yama. 6 A king. 7 N. of a poet, author of Kāvya-darsa, and Dasa-kumāracharita; जति जगति बालकि कवि-रित्यभिधासभवत् । कवी इति ततो व्यासे कवयस्त्वयि दक्षिणि ॥ Udb.

दन्त *m.* A tooth (A word optionally substituted for दंत in all the case-forms after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections). -**COMP.** -**उदः** (दच्छदः) a lip.

दत्त *p. p.* 1 Given, given away, presented. 2 Made over, delivered, assigned. 3 Placed, stretched forth; see द्वा. -**सुतः** 1 One of the twelve kinds of sons in Hindu law; (also called दत्तम); माता पिता वा द्यातां यन्महिः पुत्रमापदि । सद्यः प्रीतिर्भुक्तं स ज्ञेयो दत्तमः सुतः ॥ Ms. 9. 168. 2 A title added to the names of Vaisyas; cf. the quotation under दत्त. 3 N. of a son of Atri and Anasūyā; see दत्तवेच below. -**सं** Gift, donation. -**COMP.** -**अनपकर्मन्**, अपदानिकं non-delivery or resumption of gifts, one of the 18 titles of Hindu law. -**अवधान** *a.* attentive. -**आवेयः** N. of a sage, son of Atri and Anasūyā, considered as an incarnation of Brahmā, Vishnu and Mahesa. **आदर** *a.* 1 showing respect, respectful. 2 treated with respect. -**शुल्का** a bride for whom a dowry has been paid. -**हस्त** *a.* having a hand given for support, supported by the hand of; शंसदा दक्षहस्ता Ms. 60. leaning on Sambhus arm; स कामरूपेश्वरदक्षहस्तः R. 7. 17; (fig.) being given a helping hand, supported, aided, assisted; वैश्वेनेयं दक्षहस्ता-बलवे Ratn. 1. 8; बात्या सेदं कुशंग्याः सुचि-रमवयवेदक्षहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21.

दत्तकः An adopted son; Y. 2. 130; see दत्त above.

दत् 1 A (दत्ते) To give, offer.

दद *a.* Giving, offering.

ददनं Gift, donation.

दध् 1 A (दधते) 1 To hold. 2 To retain, possess. 3 To give, present.

दधि *n.* 1 Coagulated milk, thick sour milk; क्षीरं दधिभावेन परिणमते S. B; दध्नादनः &c. 2 Turpentine. 3 A garment.

-**COMP.** -**अन्नं**, -**ओदनं** boiled rice mixed with दधि. -**उत्तरं**, -**उत्तरकं** -**गं** the skim of curdled milk, whey. -**उदः**, -**उदकः** the ocean of coagulated milk. -**कुञ्जिका** mixture of boiled and coagulated milk. -**चारः** a burning stick. -**जं** fresh butter. -**फलः** the wood-apple (कपित्थ).

-**मंडः**, -**वारि** *n.* whey. -**मधनं** churning coagulated milk. -**ज्ञेयः** a monkey. -**सक्कु** *m. pl.* barley-meal mixed with coagulated milk. -**सारः**, -**स्नेहः** fresh butter. -**स्वेदः** butter-milk.

दधित्व The wood-apple (कपित्थ)

दधीचः N. of a celebrated sage, who became ready to die and offered his bones to the gods; with these bones the architect of the gods made a thunderbolt with which Indra defeated Vritra and other demons. -**COMP.** **अस्थि** *n.* 1 the thunderbolt of Indra. 2 a diamond.

दक्षः *f.* N. of one of the daughters of Daksha given in marriage to Kasyapa and mother of the *Dānavas*. -**COMP.** -**जः**, -**पुत्रः**, -**संभवः**, -**सुतः** a demon. -**अरिः**, -**द्वि** *m.* a god.

दंत 1 A tooth, tusk, fang (as of serpents, beasts &c.); वदसि यदि किञ्चिदपि दंतस्त्विकीमुग्दी इति द्रुतिमित्यतिवोरं Git. 10; सर्वदंतं वराहं &c. 2 An elephant's tusk, ivory; पांचालिका Māl. 10. 5. 3 The point of an arrow. 4 The peak of a mountain. 5 A bower, an arbour (कुंज). -**COMP.** -**अग्रं** the point of a tooth. -**अंतरं** the space between the teeth. -**उद्वेदः** dentition. -**उद्वेखलिकाः**, -**खलिन** *m.* one who uses his teeth for a mortar, (grinding grain to be eaten between his teeth), an anchorite; cf. Ms. 6. 17. -**कर्षणः** a lime or citron tree. -**कारः** an artist who works in ivory. -**काष्ठं** a piece of stick or twig used as a toothbrush. -**युद्धः** fight. -**ग्राहिन्** *a.* injuring the teeth, causing them to decay. -**चर्चः** chattering or grinding the teeth. -**चालः** looseness of the teeth. -**छदः** a lip; बरंवारसुदाराक्षी-लुप्तकृती दंतच्छदः पीडयत् Bh. 1. 43; Ra. 4. 12. -**जात** *a.* (a child) that is teething. -**जहं** the root of a tooth.

-**धावनं** 1 cleaning or washing the teeth. 2 a tooth-brush. (-**नः**) 1 the Bakula tree. 2 the Khadira tree. -**पत्रं** a sort of ear-ornament; R. 6. 17; Ku. 7. 23 (often used in Kādambari). -**पत्रकं** 1 an ear-ornament. 2 a Kunda flower. -**पत्रिका** 1 an ear-ornament; Si. 1. 60. 2 Kunda. -**पवन** 1 a tooth-brush. 2 cleaning or washing the teeth. -**पातः** falling out of the teeth. -**पाली** 1 the point of tooth. 2 gum. -**पुण्ड्रं** 1 the Kunda flower. 2 fruit of the clearingnut plant (कतकफल). -**पसार-लनं** washing the teeth. -**भागः** the fore part of an elephant's head (where the tusks appear). -**मलं** the tartar of the teeth. -**मांसं**, -**मूलं**, -**वल्कं** gums. -**मूलीयाः** pl the dental letters viz: ल, त्, थ, द, ध, र, ल्, and स्. -**रोयः** tooth-ache. -**वर्जं**, -**जातस** *n.* the lip; तुलां यदरोहति दंतवाससा Ku. 5. 34; Si. 10. 86. -**बीजः**, -**बीजः**, -**बीजकः**, -**बीजकः** the pomegranate tree. -**बीणा** 1 a kind of musical instrument or harp. 2 chattering of the teeth; दंतबीणां वादयत् Pt. 1. -**वेदधः** loosening of the teeth through external injury. -**व्यसनं** fracture of the teeth. -**रुद** *a* sour,

acid. (-**द्रः**) the citron tree. -**शर्करा** tartar of the teeth. -**श्राणः** a kind of tooth-powder, dentifrice. **शूलः**. -**लं** tooth-ache. -**शोषनिः** *f.* a tooth-pick. -**शोकः** swelling of the gums. -**संघर्ष** gnashing or rubbing together the teeth. -**हर्षः** morbid sensitiveness of the teeth (as when they are set on edge). -**हर्षकः** the citron tree.

दंतकः 1 A peak, summit. 2 A pin or shelf projecting from a wall, bracket.

दंतादति *ind.* 'Tooth against tooth', biting one another.

दंतावलः, **दंतिव** *m.* An elephant; Bv. 1. 60; वृणुष्यन्त्वमापयेन्नेत्येते सप्तदंतिनः H. 1. 35; R. 1. 71; Ku. 16. 2.

दंटर *a.* 1 Having long or projecting teeth; शूकरे निहते चैव दंतो जायते नर Tv.; Si. 6. 54. 2 Jagged, dented, notched, serrated, uneven (fig. also); असंघर्षस्मितदंतोऽप्यु Vikr. 1. 50. 3 Undulatory. 4 Rising, bristling (as hair) -**COMP.** -**छदः** the lime-tree.

दंतुरि *a.* 1 Having long or projecting teeth. 2 Notched, serrated, bristling; केतकिदंतुरिताशे Git. 1; पुलकनर 11; K. 286.

दंत्य *a.* Dental. -**व्यः** (*i. e.* वर्णः) A letter of the dental class; see दंतमूलीय above.

दंदा A tooth.

दंदाक *a.* 1 Biting, venomous. 2 Mischievous. -**कः** 1 A serpent, snake. 2 A reptile in general. 3 A demon, Rākshasa; इयमिति रघुसिंहे दंदाकाजिघांसो Bk. 1. 26.

दध्, **दध्**, I. 1. 5. P. (दधति or दन्धोति; दन्ध; desid. चिन्तति, चीन्तति, दिदंभिजति) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To deceive, cheat. 3 To go. -II. 10 U. (दधयति) To impel, propel, drive on-ward.

दध *a.* Little, small; अदधद्र्माभिज्ञाय स स्थली Ki. 1. 38; see अदध. -**धः** The ocean. -**अं** *ind.* A little, slightly, to some extent.

दध् 4 P. (दधयति, दधति, दंत; *Caus.* दधयति) 1 To be tamed. 2 To be calm or tranquil; Ms. 4. 35, 6. 8, 7. 141. 3 To tame, subdue, conquer, restrain, यमो दधयति राक्षसां Bk. 18. 20; दधित्वाप्यरि-संगतां 9. 42, 19; 15. 37. 4 To pacify.

दध: 1 Taming subduing. 2 Self-command, subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint; Bg. 10. 4, (निग्रहो बाह्यद्वीणां दध इत्यभिधीयते). 3 Drawing the mind away from evil deeds or curbing its evil propensities, (कुरितताकर्मणो विप्र यच्च चित्तनिवारणं स कीर्तितो दधः) 4 Firmness of mind. 5 Punishment, fine; Ms. 9. 284, 290; Y. 2. 4. 6 Mire, mud.

दधयः, -**धुः** 1 Subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint. 2 Punishment.

दमन *a* (नी f) Taming subduing overpowering, conquering, defeating, जामदग्न्यस्य दमने नैव निर्देक्षुमर्हति U. 5. 32; Bh. 3. 89; so सर्वदमन, अरिदमन &c. 2 Tranquil, passionless. -नं 1 Taming, subjugation, curbing, restraint. 2 Punishing, chastising; दुर्दातानां दमनविषयः क्षत्रियेभ्यायतेते Mv. 3. 34. 3 Self-restraint.

दमयंती N. of the daughter of Bhīma, king of the Vidarbhas. [She was so called because by her matchless beauty she subdued the pride of all lovely women; cf. N. 2. 18:—सुवचनवसुधुवामसी दमयंती कमनीयतामर्ह । उदियाय यस्तस्तुभिरिया दमयंतीति ततोऽपि तेषां ॥ A golden swan first described to her the beauty and virtues of king Nala, and through him she communicated her love to Nala. Afterwards at a Svayamvara she chose Nala for her husband from out of a host of competitors among whom were the four gods Indra, Agni, Yama and Varuna themselves, and the lovely pair spent some years very happily. But their happiness was not destined to last long. Kaiṭi envious of the good fortune of Nala entered his body and induced him to play at dice with his brother Pushkara. In the heat of the play the infatuated monarch staked and lost everything except himself and his wife. Nala and Damayanti were therefore driven out of the kingdom, 'clad in a single garment.' While wandering through the wilderness, Damayanti had to pass through several trying adventures, but her devotion to her husband remained entirely unshaken. One day while she was asleep, Nala in the frenzy of despair abandoned her, and she was obliged to go to her father's house. After some time she was united with her husband, and they passed the rest of their lives in the undisturbed enjoyment of happiness. See Nala and Rituparna also].

दमयितु *a*. 1 Taming, subduing. 2 A punisher, chastiser. 3 An epithet of Vishnu.

दमित *a*. 1 Tamed, calmed, tranquilised. 2 Conquered, curbed, subdued, defeated.

दग्ध (घृ) नस् *m*. Fire.

द्वैपती *m*. dv. (comp. of जाय पति) Husband and wife; R. 1. 35, 2. 70; Ms. 3. 116.

दुष्म 1 Deceit, fraud, trickery. 2 Religious hypocrisy; Bg. 16. 4. 3 Arrogance, pride, ostentation, 4 Sin, wickedness. 5 The thunderbolt of Indra.

दुष्मन् Cheating, deceiving, deceit.

दुष्मिन् *m*. A hypocrite, an impostor; Y. 1. 130; Bg. 13. 7.

दुष्मोलि: Indra's thunderbolt.

दुष्य *a*. 1 To be tamed or traider.

2 Punishable -म्नः 1 A young bullock

(req r ng tra n ng and expe ence) नार्हति ततः दुग्धधारितायां धुरं दृष्य नभोजायतु V. 5; धुरीं धुरं वो ध्रुवनस्य पिना धुर्येण दृष्यः सदर्श विभति R. 6. 78; Mu. 3. 3. 2 A steer that has to be tamed.

दय 1 A. (द्यते, दयित) 1 To feel pity or compassion for, pity, sympathise with (with gen.); रामस्य दयमानोऽसावधेति तव लक्ष्मणः Bk. 8. 119; तेषां दयसे न कस्मात् 1. 33, 15. 63. 2 To love, like, be fond of; दयमानाः ब्रह्मर्षाः S. 1. 3; Bk. 10. 9. 3 To protect; नगजा न गजा दयिता दयिताः Bk. 10. 9. 4 To go, move. 5 To grant, give, divide or allot. 6 To hurt.

दया Pity, tenderness, compassion, mercy, sympathy; निर्दुर्गेष्वपि सखेषु दयां कुर्वति साधवः H. 1. 60, R. 2. 11; so सूतदया. -COMP. -कृदा, कृचः epithets of Buddha. -वीरः (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroic compassion; the sentiment of heroism arising out of compassion. e. g. Jīmūtavāhana's remark to Garuḍa in Māg.:—शिरसुखैः स्पन्दत एव रक्तमयापि देहे मम मोक्षमस्ति । तृप्तिं न पश्यामि तवापि तावत् किं मङ्गलान्तरं विरतो गरुत्मन् । cf. also R. G. under दयावीर.

दयालु *a*. Kind, tender, merciful, compassionate; यदाऽशीरी भव मे दयालुः R. 2. 52, 3.

दयित *p. p*. Beloved, desired, liked; Bk. 10. 9. -तः A husband, lover, a beloved person; V. 3-5; Bv. 2. 182. -ता A wife, one's beloved woman; दयिताजीवितालवनाथी Me. 4; R. 2. 3; Bv. 2. 182; Ki. 6. 13; दयिताजितः a henpecked husband.

दुर *a*. Tearing, rending &c. (at the end of comp.). -र, -रं 1 A cave, cavity, hole. 2 A conchshell -रः 1 Fear, terror, dread; सा दूरं पृथ्वा निष्ये हीयमाना रसादूरं Si. 19. 23; न जातहार्देन न विदिषादुरः Ki. 1. 33. -रं *ind.* A little, slightly (in comp.); दूरमूलजयना निरीक्षते Bv. 2. 182, 7; दुरिगलितमहीपल्लिवचत्वराम &c. Gīt 1; so दुरहित-विकलित U. 4; Māl. 3. -COMP. -तिमिरः the darkness of fear; हरति दुरतिमिरमतिवीरं Gīt 10.

दुरण Breaking, splitting.

दुरणि *m f*. **दुरणी** 1 An eddy. 2 A current. 3 Surf.

दुरद् *f*. 1 The heart. 2 Terror, fear. 3 A mountain. 4 A precipice. 5 A bank or mound.

दुरदा *m pl* A country bordering on Kāshmirā. -दुः Fear, terror. -दुः Red lead.

दुरि -री *f*. A cave, cavern, valley; इरीगुह Ku. 1. 10; एका मार्गो दुर्दुरी वा दुरी वा Bh. 3. 120.

दुरिद्रा 2 P. (दुरिद्राति, दुरिद्रित; Caus. दुरिद्रयति; Desid. दिदुरिद्रासति, दिदुरिद्रियति) 1 To be poor or needy; अवशयः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपजायते । उपर्युपरि पश्यतः सर्व एव दुरिद्रि । H 2 2- Bk. 18. 31 2 To

be in distress युक्त समवे क वक्तु दुरिद्रात यथा दारः Bk. 5. 86. 3 To become thin or sparse; दुरिद्रति विषद्भूमे कुचमकांत-स्तारकाः Vikr. 11. 74.

दुरिद्र *a*. Poor, needy, indigent, in distressed circumstances; स तु मन्त्रे दुरिद्रो यस्य नृणां विशाला । मनसि च परितुष्टे कौश्लेवान् को दुरिद्रः Bh. 2. 50. ता Poverty; शोकनीया हि लोकेऽस्मिन्निष्पत्तापा दुरिद्रता Mk. 3. 24.

दुरोदरः 1 A gamester. 2 A stake at play. -रं 1 Gambling. 2 A die, dice; see दुरोदर.

दुर्दरः 1 A mountain. 2 A jar slightly broken.

दुर्दुरीकः 1 A frog. 2 A cloud. 3 A kind of musical instrument. -कं A musical instrument in general.

दुर्दुरः 1 A frog; पंकल्लिखद्गुहाः विषति सलिले बाह्यता दुर्दुराः Mk. 5. 14. 2 A cloud. 3 A kind of musical instrument such as a flute. 4 A mountain. 5 N. of a mountain in the south (associated with Malaya), स्तनाविव दिशस्तस्याः शैलौ मलयदुर्दुरौ R. 4. 51

दुर्दुः (दु) A kind of leprosy.

दुर्ध 1 Pride, arrogance, insolence, haughtiness; Ms. 8. 213; Bg. 16. 4. 2 Rashness, 3 Vanity, conceit. 4 Sullenness, sulkiness. 5 Heat. 6 Musk. -COMP. आध्मात *a*. inflated or puffed up with pride. -छिद्, -हर *a*. humbling, humiliating.

दुर्धकः N. of Kāmadeva, the god of love.

दुर्धणः A looking-glass, mirror; लोचनान्यां विहीनस्य दुर्धणः किं करिष्यति Chāṇ. 109; Ku. 7. 26; R. 10. 10; 16. 37. -णं 1 The eye. 2 Kindling, inflaming.

दुरित, दुरिप *a*. (नी f.) Proud, arrogant, haughty.

दुर्ध: A kind of sacred grass (Kusa grass, used at sacrificial ceremonies &c.; S. 1. 7; R. 11. 31; Ms. 2. 4, 3. 208, 4. 36. -COMP. -अंकुरः a pointed blade of *darbha* grass: S. 2. 12. -अनूपः a watery place full of *darbha* grass. -आह्वयः the Munja grass.

दुर्धट A private apartment, a retired room.

दुर्ध: 1 A mischievous or harmful person (हिं). 2 A demon, goblin. 3 A ladle.

दुर्धट: 1 A village-constable, a police-officer. 2 A door-keeper.

दुर्धरिकः 1 An epithet of Indra. 2 A kind of musical instrument. 3 Air, wind.

दुर्धिका A ladle, spoon.

दुर्ध (चिः) *f*. A ladle, spoon 2 The expanded hood of a snake, Si. 20. 42. -COMP. -करः a snake, serpent

दर्शः 1 Sight, view, appearance (usually in comp); **दुर्दर्शः**, **प्रियदर्शः**. 2 The day of the new moon (अमावास्या). 3 The half monthly sacrifice, a sacrificial rite performed on the day of the new moon. —**COMP.** —**यः** a god. —**यानिनी** the night of the new moon. **विपद्** *m.* the moon.

दर्शक *a.* 1 Seeing, observing; &c. 2 Showing, pointing out; Ku. 6 52. —**कः** 1 One who shows or exhibits. 2 A doorkeeper, warder. 3 A skillful man, one proficient in any art or science.

दर्शनं Looking at, seeing, observing; R. 3. 4. 2 Knowing, understanding, perceiving, foreseeing; R. 8. 72. 3 Sight, vision, चिंताजहं दर्शन S. 4. 5. 4 The eye. 5 Inspection, examination. 6 Showing, displaying, exhibition. 7 Becoming visible. 8 Visiting, paying a visit, a visit; देवदर्शनं. 9 (hence) Going into the presence of, audience; नारी-चस्ते दर्शनं वितरति S. 7; राजदर्शनं मे कारय &c. 10 Colour, aspect, appearance; Bg. 11. 10; R. 3. 57. 11 Appearance, producing; (in court); Ms. 8. 158, 160. 12 A vision, dream. 13 Discernment, understanding, intellect. 14 Judgment, apprehension. 15 Religious knowledge. 16 A doctrine or theory prescribed in a system. 17 A system of philosophy; as in सर्वदर्शनसंग्रह. 18 A mirror. 19 Virtue, moral merit. 20 A sacrifice. —**COMP.** **ईप्सु** *a.* anxious to see. —**पथ** the range of sight or vision, horizon. —**मतिभूः** a bail or surety for appearance.

दर्शनीय *a.* 1 Visible, observable, perceptible. 2 Fit to be seen, good-looking, handsome, beautiful. 3 To be produced in a court of justice.

दर्शयितु *m.* 1 Warder, an usher, door-keeper. 2 A guide (in general).

दर्शित *a.* 1 Shown, displayed, manifested, exhibited. 2 Seen, understood. 3 Explained, proved. 4 Apparent.

दर्शिन *a.* (नी *f.*) (At the end of comp.) Seeing, perceiving, observing, knowing, understanding, showing, exhibiting &c.

दल 1 P. (दलति, दलित) 1 To burst open, split, cleave, crack; दलति हृदयं गण्डेद्विगं द्विधा तु न मियते U. 3. 31; अपि शावा रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं 1. 28; Māl. 9. 12. 20; दलति न सा हृदि विह्वलेण Git. 7, Amaru. 38. 2 To expand, bloom, open (as a flower). दलनवनीलोत्पल U. 1. स्वच्छंदं दलदरविदं ते नन्दं विदितो विद्वत्तु संजितं मिलिङ्गाः Bv. 1. 15; Si. 6. 23; Ki. 10. 39. —**Caus.** (द-वा-लवति) 1 To cause to burst, tear asunder. 2 To cut, divide split WITH उत् *caus* to tear

up. —**वि** 1 to break, split, crack; स्वदिशुभिर्दलित्यिदमवपि N. 4. 88. 2 to dig up.

दलः —**लं** 1 A piece, portion, part, fragment; Si. 4, 44. 2 A degree. 3 A half, the half. 4 A sheath, scabbard. 5 A small shoot or blade, a petal, leaf; R. 4. 42; S. 3. 21, 22. 6 The blade of any weapon. 7 A clump, heap, quantity. 8 A detachment, a body of troops —**COMP.** **आदकः** 1 foam. 2 a cuttle-fish bone. 3 a ditch, moat. 4 a hurricane, high wind. 5 red chalk. —**कोषः** the Kunda creeper. —**निर्नोकः** the Bhūrja tree. —**गुणः** the Ketaka plant. —**द्विचिः**, —**चि** *f.* a thorn. —**रससा** the fibre or vein of a leaf.

दलनं Bursting, breaking, cutting, dividing, crushing, grinding, splitting मत्तैर्कुम्भदलने भुवि संति श्रुताः Bh. 1. 59.

दलनी, **दलितः** *m. f.* A clod of earth.

दलपः 1 A weapon. 2 Gold. 3 Śāstra.

दलशः *ind.* By pieces, in fragments.

दलित *p. p.* 1 Broken, torn, rent, burst, split. 2 Opened, expanded.

दलमः 1 A wheel. 2 Fraud, dishonesty. 3 Sin.

द्वः 1 A wood, forest. 2 Wild fire, forest-conflagration; चित्र वारिद् वारि द्वाहरे Subhāsh. 3 Fire, heat. 5 Fever, pain. —**COMP.** —**अग्निः** —**दहनः** a forest-conflagration; वस्य न सविधे द्विता दधदहनस्तु हिन्द्रीधितस्तस्य । यस्य च सविधे द्विता दधदहनस्तु हिन्द्रीधितस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 9; Bv. 1. 36; Ms. 53; शाशान दधयपि विना द्वाशितः R. 2. 14.

द्वथुः 1 Fire, heat. 2 Pain, anxiety, distress. 3 Inflammation of the eye.

द्विष्ट *a.* (Superl. of दूर) 1 Most distant &c.

द्विचिस् *a.* (Compar. of दूर) 1 More distant or remote. 2 Far beyond or removed from; विद्यावत् सकलमेव विरां द्वीयः Bv. 1. 69.

दशक *a.* Consisting of ten, tenfold; कमजो दशनो गणः Ms. 7. 47. —**क** A group of ten.

दशज्, **दशतिः** *f.* A group of ten, decad.

दशन् *num. a.* (pl.) Ten; स भूमि विभक्तौ ब्रुवास्यातिदशशुल Rv. 10. 90. 1. —**COMP.**

अंशुल *a.* ten fingers long. —**अर्ध** *a.* five. (—**धः**) an epithet of Buddha.

अवताराः *m. pl.* the ten incarnations of Vishnu; see under अवतार.

अम्बः the moon. —**आननः**, —**आनयः** epithets of Rāvana; R. 10. 75. —**आनयः** an epithet of Rudra. —**ईशः** a superintendent of 10 villages. —**एकादशिक** *a.*

who lends 10 and receives 11 in return; *i. e.* who lends money at ten per cent. —**कटः**, —**कंवरः** epithets of Rāvana; सतलोकैकवीरस्य दशकंदकुलद्विपः U. 4. 27. —**जरिः**, **जित्** *m.* रिपुः epithets of Rāma; R. 8. 29. —**गुण** *a.* ten-fold,

ten times larger —**वासिन्** *m.* —**य** a

superintendent of ten villages —**श्रीवः** = दशकंड q. v. —**पारमिताश्वरः** 'possessing the ten perfections,' an epithet of Buddha. —**पुरः** N. of an ancient city, capital of king Rantideva; Me. 47. —**वलः**, —**भूमिगः** epithets of Buddha. —**मालिकाः** pl. 1 N. of a country. 2 the people or rulers of this country. —**मास्य** *a.* 1 ten months old. 2 ten months in the womb (as a child before birth).

—**सुखः** an epithet of Rāvana. —**रिपुः** an epithet of Rāma; R. 14. 87.

—**रथः** N. of a celebrated king of Ayodhyā, son of Aja, and father of Rāma and his three brothers.

[He had three wives Kausalya, Sumitra, and Kaikeyī, but was for several years without issue. He was therefore recommended by Vasishta to perform a sacrifice which he successfully did with the assistance of Rishyasringa. On the completion of this sacrifice, Kausalya bore to him Rāma, Sumitra Lakṣmana and Satrugna, and Kaikeyī Bharata. Dasaratha was extremely fond of his sons, but Rāma was his greatest favourite—his life,—his very soul'. Thus when Kaikeyī at the instigation of Manthara demanded the fulfilment of the two boons he had previously promised to her, the king tried to dissuade her mind from her wicked resolve by threats, and, failing these, by the most servile supplications. But Kaikeyī remained inexorable, and the poor monarch was obliged to send his beloved son into exile. He soon afterwards died of a broken heart.]. —**रश्मिगतः** the sun, R. 8. 29. —**रात्रं** a period of ten nights (—**त्रः**) a particular sacrifice lasting for ten days. —**रूपभूत** *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —**वक्त्रः**, —**वदनः** see दशमुख.

—**वाजित्व** *m.* the moon. —**वार्षिक** *a.* happening after or lasting for ten years. —**विध** *a.* of ten kinds. —**शतं** 1 a thousand. 2 one hundred and ten.

—**रश्मिः** the sun. —**शती** a thousand

—**साहस्रं** ten thousands. —**हरा** 1 an epithet of the Ganges. 2 a festival in honour of the Ganges held on the 10th day of Jyeshtha. 3 a festival in honour of Durgā held on the tenth of Āsvin.

दशतय *a.* (ची *f.*) Consisting of ten parts, ten-fold.

दशधा *ind.* 1 In ten ways. 2 In ten parts.

दशनः —**नं** 1 A tooth; सुहृदुदशनविलंब-क्षितोदय Si. 17. 2; शिखरिदशना Me. 90, Bg. 10. 27. 2 Biting. —**नः** The peak of a mountain. —**नं** An armour. —**COMP.**

—**अंशुः** brightness of the teeth; Ku. 6. 25. —**अंकः** a tooth-mark, bite.

—**उच्छिष्टः** 1 a lip. 2 a kiss. 3 a sigh.

—**उद** *n.* 1 a lip 2 a kiss —**यं**

a bite, tooth-mark; दशनपदं भवद्वयगतं मम जनयति चेतसि खेदं Git. 8. -नीजः the pomegranate tree.

दशम *a.* (नी *f.*) Tenth.

दशमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Very old.

दशमी 1 The tenth day of a lunar fort-night. 2 The tenth decad of the human life. 3 The last ten years of a century. -COMP. -रथ, दशमीगत above ninety years old.

दश *a.* Bitten, stung; see दंश.

दशा 1 The threads at the end of a piece of woven cloth, the fringe of a garment, the skirt, edge or hem of a garment; रक्षांशुकं पवनलोलदंशं वहंती Mk. 1. 20; छिन्ना इवाविस्पटस्य दशाः पतंति 5 4. 2 The wick of a lamp; Bh. 3. 129; Ku. 4. 30. 3 Age or condition of life; see दशांत below. 4 A period or stage of life; as बाल्य, यौवन &c.; R. 5. 40. 5 A period in general. 6 State, condition, circumstances; नीचैर्नैच्छुपरि च दशा चक्रेनिक्रमणे Me. 109; विषमो हि दशो प्राप्य देवं गर्ह्यते नरः H. 4. 3. 7 State or condition of mind. 8 The result of actions, fate. 9 The aspect or position of planets (at birth). 10 The mind, understanding. COMP. -अंतः 1 the end of a wick, 2 the end of life; निर्दिष्टविषयस्योऽस्य दशांत-श्लेषोऽस्मात् R. 12. 1 (where the word is used in both senses). -ईयनः a lamp. -कर्मः 1 the end of a garment. 2 a lamp. -पाकः, -विपाकः 1 the fulfilment of fate. 2 a changed condition of life.

दशार्णः pl. 1 N. of a country; संवत्सरे कतिपयदिनस्थायिदेहा दशार्णाः Me. 23. 2 The people of this country.

दशिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Having ten. -*m.* A superintendent of ten villages.

दशेर *a.* Biting, mischievous, injurious, hurtful. -*r.* A mischievous or venomous animal.

दशे (से) रकः A young camel.

दस्युः 1 N. of a class of evil-beings or demons, enemies of gods and men and slain by Indra, (mostly Vedic in this sense). 2 An outcast, a Hindu who has become an outcast by neglect of the essential rites; cf. Ms. 5. 131, 10. 45. 3 A thief, robber, bandit; पात्रीकृतो दस्युरिति जेन S. 5. 20; R. 9. 53; Ms. 7. 143. 4 A villain, miscreant; Māl. 5. 28. 5 A desperado, violator, oppressor.

दश *a.* Savage, fierce, destructive. -*सौ* (*m. du.*) The two Asvins, the physicians of the gods. -*स्र*: 1 An ass. 2 The lunar mansion Asvini. -*सु*: *f.* wife of the sun and mother of the Asvins, सशा *q. v.*

दश 1 P. (दहति, दग्; desid. दिवशति) 1 To burn, scorch (fig. also); दग्धं विभे द्रादशार्कं Ve 3 6, 5 20

सपदि मदनामलो दहति मम मानसं देहि सुखकमल-
नयुषानं Git. 10; S. 3. 17. 2 To con-
sume, destroy completely. 3 To
pain, torment, afflict, distress; इत्य-
नात्मकृतमप्रतिहतं चापलं दहति S. 5. तत्सर्वविषमिव
शाल्यं दहति मां 6. 8; एतच्च मां दहति यद् गृहम-
स्मदीयं क्षीणार्थमित्यतिथयः परिवर्जयंति Mk. 1.
12; R. 8. 86. 4 To cauterize (in
medicine). -WITH निस् 1 to burn,
consume. 2 to torment, distress, pain.
-परि to burn, scorch; विदिदिशि परिदग्धा
युमयः पावकेन Rs. 1. 24; Bg. 1. 30. -*प्र*
1 to burn. 2 to burn completely. 3
to pain, torment. 4 to trouble, tease.
-सं to burn; अभिजनः संदग्धनां बह्निता
Bh. 2. 39.

दहन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Burning, con-
suming by fire; Bh. 1. 71. 2 Des-
tructive, injurious. -*न*: 1 Fire. 2
A pigeon. 3 The number 'three'. 4
A bad man. 5 The मृदातक plant. -*नं*
1 Burning, consuming by fire (fig.
also); R. 8. 20. 2 Cauterizing.
-COMP. -अरातिः water. -उपलः the
sun-stone. -उल्का a fire-brand. -केतनः
smoke. -मिया Svāhā, wife of Agni.
-सारथिः wind.

दुह *a.* 1 Small, subtle, fine, thin.
2 Young in age. -*र*: 1 A child, an
infant. 2 Any young animal. 3 A
younger brother. 4 The cavity of the
heart or the heart itself. 5 A mouse
or rat.

दुहः 1 Fire. 2 A forest-confla-
gration.

दा I. 1 P. (यच्छति, दत्) To give,
grant. -WITH प्रति to exchange; तिलेभ्यः
प्रतिवच्छति नापात् Sk. -II. 2 P. (दाति) To
cut; ददाति द्रविणं धूरि शानि दारिद्र्यमर्थिनो K.
R. -III. 3 U. (ददाति, दत्ते, दत्; but with
आ the *p. p.* is आच; with उप, उपात्; with नि, निदत् or नीत् and with प्र, प्रदत् or प्रत्) 1 To give, grant, bestow,
offer, yield, impart, present (usually
with acc. of the thing and dat., some-
times gen. or loc. also, of the person);
अवकाशं किलोदम्बान् रामायाम्बुधितो ददौ R. 4.
58; सेचनवटिः बालपादेष्वभ्यः पयो दातुमित् एवाभि-
वर्तते S. 1; Ms. 3. 31, 9. 271; कथमस्य
स्तनं दास्ये Hariv. 2 To pay (as debt,
fine &c.) 3 To hand or deliver over.
4 To restore, return. 5 To give up,
sacrifice, surrender; प्राजात् दा to sacri-
fice one's life; so आत्मानं दा to sacrifice
oneself. 6 To put, place, apply, plant;
कर्णे करं ददाति &c. 7 To give in marriage,
यस्ते दद्यात् पिता स्वेन Ms. 5. 151; Y. 2.
146, 3. 24. 8 To allow, permit (usu-
ally with inf.); बाष्पस्तु न ददात्येनं ददुः
विश्रुतामपि S. 6. 21. (The meanings
of this root may be variously modified
or extended according to the noun
with which it is connected; *c. g.*
अवकाशं दा to give place to, make room;
आच कर्णे दा to give ear to or

listen; दर्शनं दा to show oneself to,
grant audience to; शब्दं दा to make a
noise; तालं दा to clapt the hands; आत्मानं
देदाय दा to expose oneself to trouble,
आत्मे दा to expose to the sun's heat,
आज्ञां, निदेशं दा to issue orders, command
आशिषं दा to pronounce a blessing; चक्षुः
-दक्षि दा to cast a glance. see; नयी दा to
direct the mind to a thing; वार्चं दा to
address a speech to; प्रतिवच-वचनं or
प्रत्युत्तरं दा to give a reply; शोकं दा to
cause grief; श्राद्धं दा to perform a
Śrāddha; मार्गं दा to make way for,
allow to pass, stand out of the way,
वरं दा to grant a boon; संग्रामं दा to fight,
अग्रं दा to holt, fasten or secure with
a latch; निगडं दा to put in chains, fetter,
संकेतं दा to make an appointment; शप
दा to curse; दृष्टिं दा to enclose, fence
in; अग्नि-पावकं दा to set on fire &c. &c.
-*Caus.* (दायति-ते); To cause to give
grant &c. -*desid* (दित्सति-ते) To wish
to give &c. With आ (Atm.) 1 to
receive, take, accept, resort to; व्यवहार-
सनमादं युवा R. 8. 18; 10. 40; 3. 46,
प्रक्षिणां विहं विरमिरादं 3. 14, 1. 45. 2 to
utter as words; Ki. 1. 3; Si. 2. 13. 3
to seize, take hold of; Ku. 7. 94. 4
to exact, take in (as taxes); अदुःखरा-
दं सोऽर्थं R. 1. 21; Ms. 8. 341. 5 to
carry, take, bear; तोयमादाय गच्छेः Me. 20.
46; कुशानादाय S. 3. 6 to perceive, com-
prehend; द्राणेन रूपमादत्स्य रसानादत्स्य चक्षुषा
&c. Mb. 7 to imprison, make captive
-उपा (Atm) 1 to receive, accept 2
to acquire, obtain; उपाचविद्यो युद्धक्षिणार्थी
R. 5. 1; दूर्या पितानहोपात्ता Y. 2. 121. 3 to
take, assume, carry 4 to feel, perceive
5 to seize, attack. -परि to hand over,
deliver over, consign; छद्मना परिददामि
सुखे U. 1. 45; Ms. 9. 327. -*प्र* 1 to
grant, give, offer; स्तं प्रागर्हं प्रादिवि नामराय
किं नाम तस्मै नमस्त नराय N. 6. 95; Ms. 3. 99,
108, 273; Y. 2. 90. 2 to impart, teach
(as learning); Bh. 1. 15. -प्रति 1 to ex-
change, barter. 2 to give back, return,
Ob. P. 35. 3 to recompense. -*व्या* (P.
and A.) to open, break open; न व्याद-
दात्यनमत्र दस्युः Ki. 16. 16; नदी कुलं व्याद-
दाति or व्याददते पिपीलिकाः पतंगस्य मुखं Mb-
संघ 1 to give, grant, bestow or con-
fer upon; तं तेऽहं संप्रदास्यामि. 2 to hand
down by tradition; see संप्रदाय 3 to
bequeath.

दाक्षदण्णी 1 Any one of the 27
lunar mansions (they being mytho-
logically regarded as so many daugh-
ters of Daksha). 2 N. of Diti,
wife of Kasyapa and mother of the
gods. 3 N. of Pārvatī. 4 The lunar
constellation called Revati. 5 N. of
Kadru or Vinatā. 6 The Danti plant.
-COMP. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2
the moon. -पुत्रः a god.

A vulture

दक्षिण *a.* (जी. *f.*) 1 Relating to a sacrificial gift or to a gift in general. 2 Relating to the south. -*न* A collection of sacrificial gifts.

दक्षिणात् *a.* Belonging to or living in the south, southern; *आसि* दक्षिणात् जनपदं महिलारण्यं नाम नगरं Pt. 1. -*त्वः* A southerner, a native of the Deccan; *आरम्भुराः* खड्ड दक्षिणात्वाः 2 The cocoa-nut.

दक्षिणिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Connected with a sacrificial gift.

दक्षिण्यं 1 (*a.*) Politeness, civility, courtesy; *दस्य* दक्षिण्यरूढेन वाचा नम्रवचनात् R. 1. 3. (b) Kindness; V. 1. 2; Bh. 2. 23; Māl. 1. 8. 2 Insincere or overcourteous conduct of a lover (towards his beloved); S. 6. 5. 3 The state of relating to or coming from the south; *सिद्ध* दक्षिण्ययोर्योगात् कार्त्तव्यप्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4. (where the word has sense 1 or 2 also). 4 Concord, harmony, agreement. 5 Talent, cleverness.

दाक्षी 1 A daughter of दक्ष. 2 N. of the mother of Pāṇini. -*Comp.* -*पुत्रः* N. of Pāṇini.

दाक्ष्यः A metronymic of Pāṇini.

दाक्ष्यं 1 Cleverness, skill, fitness, dexterity, ability; Bg. 18. 43. 2 Probity, integrity, honesty.

दाहः Burning.

दाहकः A tooth, tusk.

दाहिक (लि) *m.*; -*मा* 1 The pomegranate tree; *एक* रत्नसुदितदाहिकं कति वचनं Māl. 9. 31, Amaru. 13. 3 Small cardamoms. -*मे* The fruit of the pomegranate tree. -*Comp.* -*मियाः*, -*भक्षणः* a parrot.

दाहिकः The pomegranate tree.

दाहा 1 A large tooth or tusk. 2 A multitude. 3 Wish, desire.

दाहिका The beard; Ms. 8. 283 (Kuī. *इम्यु*).

दांडाजिनिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Carrying a staff and hide (as mere outward signs of religious devotion). -*कः* A cheat, hypocrite, impostor.

दांडिकः A chastiser, punisher.

दात *a.* Divided, cut. 2 Washed, purified. 3 Reaped.

दातिः *f.* 1 Giving. 2 Cutting, destroying. 3 Distribution.

दातु *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Giving, granting. 2 Liberal. -*m.* (त) 1 A giver (in general); Ku. 6. 1. 2 A donor; Bv. 1. 66. 3 A lender, creditor. 4 A teacher.

दातृहः 1 The gallinule; *दातृहैस्तिनि* शस्य कोटरवति संखे विलीय स्थितं Māl. 9. 7. 2 The Chātaka bird. 3 A cloud. 4 A watercrow (written also दातृह).
दात्रं An instrument of cutting, a sort of sickle or knife.

दावः A gift, donation. -*Comp.*

द्व & donor

दान् *a.* 1 U. (दावति-ने) To cut, divide. -*Desid.* (दावन्ति-त) To make straight (*desid.* inform, but not in sense).

दानं 1 Giving, granting, teaching &c. (in general). 2 Delivering, handing over. 3 A gift, donation, present; Ms. 2. 158; Bg. 17. 20; Y. 3. 274. 4 Liberality, charity, giving away as charity, munificence; R. 1. 69; Bh. 9. 43. 5 Ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; *सदान्तोयेन* विवाणे नामः Si. 4. 63; Ki. 5. 9; v. 4. 25; Pt. 2. 70 (where the word has sense 4 also); R. 2. 7, 4. 45. 5. 43. 6 Bribery, as one of the four Upāyas or expedients of overcoming one's enemy; see उपान. 7 Cutting, dividing. 8 Purification, cleaning. 9 Protection. 10 Posture. -*Comp.* -*कुत्सा* the flow of rut from an elephant's temples. -*वर्नः* alms-giving, charity. -*पतिः* 1 an exceedingly liberal man. 2 Akūra, a friend of Krishna. -*पत्रं* a deed of gifts. -*पात्रं* 'a worthy recipient,' a Brāhmana fit to receive gifts. -*प्रातिभाच्यं* security for payment of a debt. *भिक्षा* *a.* made hostile by bribes. -*वीरः* 1 a very liberal man. 2 (In Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of liberality, the sentiment of chivalrous liberality; *e. g.* Parasurāma who gave away the earth with its seven continents: cf. the instance given in R. G. under दानवीरः—*किं* यदि मयि के मे यद्भिजायाययिने कवचममण्यं कुण्डले चार्पयामि । अकरुणमनकृत्य द्राक्षमाणेन निर्वृद्धल-रुधिरां मौलिनावेशामि ॥ -*शीलः*, -*शूरः* -*शील* *a.* exceedingly liberal or munificent.

दानकं A mean gift.

दानवः A demon, Rākshasa; *विदिवः* सुदूतदानवकटकं S. 7. 3. -*Comp.* -*शरिः* 1 a god, 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -*गुरुः* an epithet of Sukra.

दानवेवः=दानव *q. v.*

दात *p. p.* 1 Tamed, subdued, curbed, restrained, bridled; see दम्. 2 Tame, mild. 3 Resigned. 4 Liberal. -*तः* 1 A tamed ox. 2 A donor. 3 N. of a tree (दानक).

दांतिः *f.* Self-restraint, subjection, control.

दांतिक *a.* Made of ivory.

दापित *a.* 1 Caused to be given. 2 Condemned to pay fine, fined. 3 Adjudged. 4 Assigned, awarded.

दामन् *n.* 1 A string, thread, fillet, rope. 2 A chaplet, a garland in general; *आये* बद्धा विच्छेदिते या शिला दाम हिता Me. 92; कनकचंचकदामनीं Ch. P. 1; Si. 4. 50. 2 A line, streak (as of lightning) *विद्युदामा* हेमराजीव विजं M

3. 20; Me. 27. 4 A large bandage. -*Comp.* -*अंचलः*, -*अंजनं* a foot-rope for horses, &c; Si. 5. 61. -*उद्गरः* an epithet of Krishna.

दामनी A foot-rope.

दामिनी Lightning.

दांपत्यं Matrimony, the matrimonial relation.

दांभिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Deceitful, hypocritical. 2 Proud, imperious 3 Ostentatious, sanctimonious.

दायः 1 A gift, present, donation; *रहसि* रमते शीघ्रं दायं ददायदुपवर्ते Māl. 3. 2, *मोतिदायः* Māl. 4; M. 8. 199. 2 A nuptial present (given to the bride or the bride-groom). 3 Share, portion, inheritance, patrimony; *अनपत्यस्य* पुत्रस्य नाता दानववाचुवात् Ms. 9. 217, 77, 164, 203. 4 A part or share in general. 5 Delivering, handing over. 6 Dividing, distributing. 7 Loss, destruction. 8 Irony. 9 Site, place. -*Comp.* -*अपवर्तनं* forfeiture of inheritance; Ms. 9. 79. -*अर्ह* *a.* claiming inheritance. -*आदः* 1 one entitled to a share of patrimony, an heir; *गुमादा* वादोद्वादा श्री Nir.; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 8. 160. 2 a son. 3 a relative, kinsman, near or remote, a distant descendant 4 a claimant or pretender in general, *गवां* गोपु वा दायदः Sk. -*आदा*, -*दी* 1 an heir. 2 a daughter. -*आद्यं* 1 inheritance. 2 the state of being an inheritor. -*कालः* the time of the partition of an inheritance. -*चंयु* 1 a partner in the inheritance. 2 a brother. -*भागः* division of property among heirs, partition (of inheritance).

दायक *a.* (यिका. *f.*) Giving, granting, bestowing &c. (at the end of comp.); *उत्तरं*, *विद्वं* &c.

दारः 1 A rent, gap, cleft, hole. 2 A ploughed field. -*रः* (pl.) A wife, *एते* वयममी दारः कन्ये कुलजीवित Ku. 6. 63; *द्वाराय* दारानविष्टाय वसिष्ठः प्रातः U. 4; Pt. 1. 100; Ms. 1. 112, 2. 217; S. 4. 16, 5. 29. -*Comp.* -*अधीन* *a.* dependent on a wife. -*उपसंग्रहः*, -*ग्रहः*, -*परिग्रहः*, -*ग्रहणं* marriage; *नवे* दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19. -*कर्मन्* *n.*, -*क्रिया* marriage; R. 5. 40.

दारक *a.* (रिका. *f.*) Breaking, tearing, splitting; *दारिका* हृदयदारिका विदुः -*कः* 1 A boy, a son. 2 A child, infant. 3 Any young animal. 4 A village.

दारणं Splitting, tearing, rending, opening, cleaving.

दारदः 1 Quicksilver. 2 The ocean.

-*दा*, -*दं* Vermilion.

दारिका 1 A daughter. 2 A harlot.

दारित *a.* Torn, divided, split, rent.

दारिद्र्यं Poverty, indigence; *दारि-* द्रदोषो गुणशशिनाशी Subhāsh.

दारी 1 A cleft. 2 A kind of disease

दास *a.* Tearing, rending. -रु: 1 A liberal or munificent man. 2 An artist. -रु न. (said to be *m.* also) 1 Wood, piece of wood, timber. 2 A block. 3 A lever. 4 A bolt. 5 The pine or Devadāru tree. 6 Ore. 7 Brass. -Comp. -अंड: the peacock. -आघात: the woodpecker. -गर्भा a wooden puppet. -ज: a kind of drum. -पात्रं a wooden vessel, such as a trough. -पुत्रिका, -पुत्री a wooden doll. -शुखाह्वया, -शुखाह्वय a lizard. -यंत्रं 1 a wooden puppet moved by strings. 2 any machinery of wood. -चयु: a wooden doll. -सार: sandal. -हरतक: a wooden spoon.

दारुक: 1 The Devadāru tree. 2 N. of Krishna's charioteer; उत्कंठं दारुक इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18. -का 1 A puppet. 2 A wooden figure.

दारुण *a.* Hard, rough; U. 3. 34. 2 Harsh, cruel, ruthless, pitiless; मध्येव विस्मरणदारुणचित्तवृत्तौ S. 5. 23; पशु-मारणकर्मदारुण: 6. 1; Ms. 8. 270. 3 Fierce, terrible, frightful; S. 6. 29. 4 Heavy, violent, intense, poignant, agonizing (grief, pain &c.) हृदय-कुहमशोषी दारुणा दीर्घशोक: U. 5. 5 Sharp, severe (as words). 6 Atrocious, shocking.—ज: The sentiment of horror (भयानक). -जं Severity, cruelty, horror &c.

दाढ्य 1 Hardness, tightness, firmness 2 Confirmation, corroboration.

दारुण-रं 1 A conch-shell, the valve of which opens to the right. 2 Water.

दार्भ *a.* (र्भी *f.*) Made of *darbha* grass; दार्भं सुचलुदणपदलं वीतनिद्रो मधु: S. 4. v. 1.

दार्भ *a.* (र्भी *f.*) Wooden.

दार्भट A council-house, court (a word derived from the Persian).

दार्शनिक: One familiar with the Darsanas or systems of philosophy.

दार्भ *a.* (दी *f.*) 1 Stony, mineral. 2 Ground on a flat stone (as सक्तु &c.).

दार्भ *a.* (ती *f.*) Explained or illustrated by a दृष्टान्त *q. v.*, that which is the subject of an illustration (उपमेय); स्वापस्य दार्भतिकरिवन निवक्षितं Sankara.

दार्भिन: N. of Indra.

दार्भ-दार्भ *q. v.* -Comp. -अग्नि: -अनल: दहन्: a forest-conflagration; आनन्ददग्ध-दावाग्नि: शीलशास्त्रिनश्चद्विष: । ज्ञानदीपमहावायुरयं खलसनागम: Bv. 1. 190, 34.

दास: A fisherman; Ms. 8. 408, 409, 10. 34. -Comp. -ग्राम: a village mostly inhabited by fishermen. -नं-दिनी an epithet of Satyawatī, mother of Vyāsa.

दासराथि: 1 A son of Dasaratha in general; R. 10. 44. 2 N. of Bāma and his three brothers but especially of Bāma R. 12 45

दासार्हा: (pl.) The descendants of Dasartha, the Yādavas; Si. 2. 64.

दाशेर: 1 The son of a fisherman. 2 A fisherman. 3 A camel.

दाशेरक: The Mālava country.

-का: (pl.) The rulers or inhabitants of that country; see दाशेर also.

दास: 1 A slave, servant in general; गृहकर्मदास: Bh. 1. 1; गृहं कर्म &c. 2 A fisherman. 3. A Sūdra, a man of the fourth caste. 4 A word added to the name of a Sūdra; of स्त. -Comp. -अ-उदास: 'a slave of a slave,' (the humblest of the servants); (sometimes used by the speaker as a mark of humility). -जन: a servant or slave; कमपराधलवं मयि पदयसि त्यजसि मानिनि दासजनं यत: V. 4. 29; (दासस्य कुलं is used as a compound in the sense of 'the mob or the common people').

दासी 1 A female servant or slave. 2 The wife of a fisherman. 3 The wife of a Sūdra. 4 A harlot. -Comp.

-पुत्र: -सुत: the son of a female slave. -समं a collection of female slaves.

(The gen. sing. दास्या: enters into some compounds, but loses its literal sense; e. g. दास्या: पुत्र: -सुत: 'a whore-son', used as a term of abuse; दास्या: पुत्रे: शकुन्तिदुग्धकै: S. 2; but दास्या: सदृशी like a female slave).

दासेर: -रक: 1 The son of a female slave. 2 A Sūdra. 3 A fisherman. 4 A camel; Si. 12. 32, 5. 66; (also दासेय in this sense).

दास्य Servitude, slavery, service, bondage; पतिकुलं तव दास्यमपि क्षमं S. 5. 27; Ms. 8. 410.

दाह: 1 Burning, conflagration; दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्मसि R. 11. 42; छेदो दहस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; Ki. 5. 12. 2 Glowing redness (as of the sky). 3 The sensation of burning. 4 Feverish or morbid heat. -Comp. -असृज्, -काष्ठं a kind of agallochum. -आत्मक *a* combustible. -उवर: inflammatory fever. -सर: -सरसृज्, -स्थलं a place where dead bodies are burnt, cemetery. -हर *a.* allaying heat. (-रं) the Usira plant.

दाहक *a.* (हिका *f.*) 1 Burning, kindling. 2 Incendiary, inflammatory 3 Cauterizing. -क: Fire.

दहन् 1 Burning, reducing to ashes. 2 Cauterizing.

दाह 1 To be burnt. 2 Combustible.

दिक: A young elephant (करभ) twenty years old.

दिग्ध *a.* 1 Smeared, anointed, daubed; हस्तासङ्घ्रियौ Ms. 3. 132; R. 16 15; दिग्धोऽङ्गेन च विषेण च पद्मछाया गुहं निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्ष: Māl. 1. 29. 2 Soiled, defiled 3 Poisoned. Ku 4 26 -ग्य 1 O.L. ointment 2 Any

oil substance or unguent. 3 Fire 4 A poisoned arrow. 5 A story (true or fictitious).

दिङ्गि: दिङ्गिर: A kind of musical instrument.

दित *a.* Cut, torn, rent, divided.

दित्ति: *f.* 1 Cutting, splitting, dividing. 2 Liberality. 3 N. of a daughter of Daksha, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demons or *daityas* -Comp. -ज: -तनय: a demon, a Rākshasa.

दित्य: A demon.

दित्ता Desire of giving; Bv. 1. 125.

दिदृक्षा Desire of seeing एकस्थसौर्व-दिदृक्षेव Kn. 1. 49.

दिदृक्षु *a.* Desirous of seeing, curious.

दिधिपु: The second husband of a woman, married again or twice. -*f.* A virgin widow remarried.

दिधि (धी) पु: *f.* 1 A woman twice married. 2 An unmarried elder sister whose younger sister is married, ज्येष्ठया ययद्दहाया कन्यायासुहृतेऽनुजा । सा चाग्नि-दिधिपूर्वेणा पूर्वा च दिधिपु: स्वता II. Comp

-पति: a man who has a sexual intercourse with the widow of his brother (not as a sacred duty but for carnal gratification); ब्रातृसूतस्य भार्यायां योऽनुरज्येत कामत: । धर्मोऽपि निमुक्तायां स ज्ञेयो दिधिपुपति Ms. 3. 173.

दिधीर्षा Desire to sustain or support, दिक्कुजरा: कुत तन्निर्तये दिधीर्षा B. R. 1. 48

दिनं 1 Day (opp. रात्रि); दिनाते निहित तेज: सवित्रेव हुताशन: R. 4. 1; यामिनयति दिनानि च ह्यखतु:खवशीकृते नमसि K. P. 10,

दिनाते निलयाय गतुं 2. 15. 2 A day (including the night, a period of 24 hours); दिने दिने सा परिवर्धमाना Ku 1. 26, सप्त व्यतीक्षुन्तिद्वयानि तस्य दिनानि R. 2. 25

-Comp. -अंडं darkness. -अरयय: -अंत -अवसानं evening, sunset; R. 2. 15, 45

अधीश: the sun. -अर्ध: midday, noon. -आगम: -आदि: -आरंभ: daybreak, morning. -ईश: -ईश्वर: the sun

आत्मज: 1 an epithet of Saturn. 2 of Karna. 3 of Sugriva. -कर: -कर्तु: -कृत *m.* the sun; तुर्ययोगस्तव दिनकृतप्राधिकारो मतो न: V. 2. 1; दिनकरकुलचंद्रचंद्रकेतो U. 6

8. R. 9. 23. -केशर: -च: darkness -क्षय: evening. -चर्या daily occupation daily routine of business. -ज्योतिस् *m.* sunshine. -दुःखित: the Chakravāka bird. -प: -पति: -पंडु: -मणि: -मयुख: -रश्मि: the sun. -सुखं morning; B. 9 25

-मूर्ध्नेश्च *m.* the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise

-यौवनं mid-day, noon (the youth of day).

दिनिका A day's wages.

दिरिपक: A ball for playing with.

दिलीप: A king of the Solar race, son of अंशुमत् and father of मगीरय, but according to Kālidāsa, of Raghu. [He is described by Kaśapa as a grandson

ideal of what a king should be. His wife was Sudakshina, a woman in every respect worthy of her husband, but they had no issue. For this he went to his family priest Vasistha who told him and his wife to serve the celestial cow Nandinī. They accordingly served her for 21 days and were on the 22nd day favoured by the cow. A glorious boy was then born who conquered the whole world and became the founder of the line of the Raghus].

दि I. 4 P. (दीव्यति, द्युत, or द्युत; desid. द्युपति, दिदिविपति) 1 To shine, be bright. 2 To throw, cast (as a missile); Bk. 17. 87, 5. 81. 3 To gamble, play with dice (with acc. or instr. of the 'dice'); अक्षिरक्षाया दीव्यति Sk.; Ve. 1. 13. 4 To play, sport. 5 To joke, trifle with, make sport of, rally; (with acc.). 6 To stake, make a bet. 7 To sell, deal in (with gen.); अवर्षेद्विद्वसो गानां Bk. 8. 122 (but with acc. or gen. when the root is preceded by a preposition; शतं शतस्य वा परि- दीव्यति Sk.). 8 To squander, make light of. 9 To praise. 10 To be glad, rejoice. 11 To be mad or drunk. 12 To be sleepy. 13 To wish for. -II. 1 P., 10. U. (देवति, देवयति-ने) To cause to lament, pain, vex, torment. -III. 10 A. (देवयते) To suffer pain, lament, moan. -WITH परि to lament, moan, suffer pain; Bk. 4. 34.

दि f. (Nom. sin. दीः) 1 The heaven; R. 3. 4, 12; Ms. 30. 2 The sky. 3 A day. 4 Light, brilliance. N. B. The compounds with दिव् as first member are mostly irregular; e. g. दिवस्पतिः an epithet of Indra; अनतिक्रमणीय दिवस्पतेराज्ञा S. 6. दिवस्पृथिव्यौ heaven and earth. दिविजः, दिविष्टः, दिविस्थः, दिविस (य) इ m., दिवोक्तम् m., दिवोक्त-सः 'inhabitant of the heaven', a god; S. 7; R. 3. 19, 47; दिविषद्वंद्वे Git. 7.

दिवं 1 Heaven. 2 The sky. 3 A day. 4 A forest, wood, thicket.

दिवसः, -सं A day; दिवस इवाभ्रस्यामस्तपत्यदे जीवलोकस्य S. 3. 12. -COMP. -ईश्वरः, करः the sun; Rs 3. 22. -सुखं morning, day-break. -विगतः evening, sunset; Me. 99.

दिवा ind. By day, in the day time; **दिवा** सू 'to become day'. -COMP. -अटनः a crow. -अंधः an owl. -अंधकी, अंधिका a musk-rat-करः 1 the sun; Ku. 1. 12, 4. 43. 2 a crow. 3 the sun-flower. -कीर्तिः 1 a Chāndāla, a man of low caste. 2 a barber 3 an owl. -निज्ञं ind. day and night. -प्रदीपः a lamp by day, an obscure man. -भीतः-भीतिः 1 an owl; दिवाकराद्रक्षति यो ह्यहासु लीनं दिवामी-तमिवापकरि Ku. 1. 12. 2 a thief, house-breaker. -मध्यं midday. -रात्रं ind. day and night. -वसुः the son. -स्य a

sleeping by day; R. 19. 34. -स्वयः, -स्वायः sleep during day-time.

दिवातर a. (नी f.) Of or belonging to the day; Ku. 4. 46; Bk. 5. 65.

दिविः The Chāsha bird (also दिवः).

दिव्य a. 1 Divine, heavenly, celestial. 2 Supernatural, wonderful; पद्मे-पेक्षणादिव्यचक्षुः Si. 16. 29; Bg. 11. 8. 3 Brilliant, splendid. 4 Charming, beautiful. -स्यः 1 A superhuman or celestial being; दिव्यानामपि कृतविसयां पुरस्तात् Si. 8. 64. 2 Barley. 3 An epithet of Yama. 4 A philosopher.

-स्यं 1 Celestial nature, divinity. 2 The sky. 3 An ordeal (of which 10 kinds are enumerated); cf. Y. 2. 22, 95. 4 An oath, a solemn declaration. 5 Cloves. 6 A kind of sandal. -COMP. -अंशुः the sun.

-अंगना, -नारी, -स्यौ a heavenly nymph, celestial damsel, an *apsaras*.

-अदिव्य a. partly human and partly divine (as a hero, such as Arjuna). -उदकं rain-water. -कारिन् a. 1 taking an oath. 2 undergoing an ordeal. -गानधः a Gandharva.

-चक्षुः a. 1 having divine vision, heavenly-eyed; R. 3. 45. 2 blind. (-m.) a monkey. (-m.) divine or prophetic eye, supernatural vision, the power of seeing what is invisible by the human eye. -ज्ञानं super-natural knowledge. दृष्ट्वा m. an astrologer. -प्रश्नः inquiry into celestial phenomena or future course of events, augury. -मातृयः a demi-god.

-रत्नं a fabulous gem said to grant all desires of its possessor, the philosopher's stone; cf. चिंतामणि. -रथः a celestial car moving through the air. -रसः quicksilver. -वस्त्रः a. divinely dressed. (-स्रः) 1 sunshine. 2 a kind of sun-flower. -सरित् f. the celestial Ganges. -सारः the Sāla tree.

दिष्ट 6. U. (दिशति-ने, दिष्ट; Caus. देज्ञ-यति-ने; desid. दिदिविपति-ने) 1 To point out, show, exhibit, produce (as a witness); साक्षिणः संति मेरुश्रृङ्गा दिशेयुक्तो दिशेयः Ms. 8. 57, 53. 2 To assign, allot इष्टं गतिं तस्य ह्यदिशति Mb. 3 To give, grant, bestow upon, deliver or make over to; बाणमवमते निजं दिशन् Ki. 13. 68; R. 5. 30, 11. 2, 16. 72. 4 To pay (as tribute). 5 To consent to; R. 11. 49. 6 To direct, order, command. 7 To allow, permit; स्मृतं दिशति न दिवः सुरुद्रीभ्यः Ki. 5. 28.

-WITH अति 1 to assign, make over. 2 to extend the application of, extend by analogy; इति ये प्रत्यया उक्तास्तेऽत्रा-तिदिश्यन्ते Sk. or प्रवाचमलुनिर्बहणन्यायेनातिदि-शति S. B. -अप 1 to point out, indicate, show. 2 to declare, put forward, say, announce, tell, inform against Ms 54 3 to feign pre-

tend; मित्रकृत्यमपदिश्य R. 19. 31, 32, 54; शिरःशूलस्यज्ञानमपदिशन् Dk. 50. pleading head-ache as an excuse. 4 to refer to, have reference to; रहसि भर्ता मन्मो-नापदिश Dk. 102. -आ 1 to point out, show (as way). 2 to order, com-

mand, direct; पुनरप्यादिश तावदुचितः Ku. 4. 16; आदिशद्दत्ताभिरनं वनाय Bk. 3. 9, 7. 28; R. 1. 54, 2. 65; Ms. 11. 193. 3 to aim at, single out, assign; Bk. 3. 3. 4 to teach, advise, in-

struct, lay down, prescribe; R. 12. 68. 5 to specify. 6 to foretell. -उद् 1 to point out, denote, signify, men-

tion; प्रथमोदिष्टमातनं Ku. 6. 35; यथोदिष्ट-व्यापारा S. 3; अनेद्वयक उदिष्टः शब्दे Med. 2 to refer or allude to, have reference

to स्मरमुदिश्य Ku. 4. 38. 3 to mean, aim at, direct towards, assign or de-

dedicate to; फलमुदिश्य Bg. 17. 21; उदिष्टा-मुपनिहितां भजस्व पूजां Mā. 5. 25; वन्यशिला-मुदिश्य प्रस्थितः Pt. 1. 4 to teach, advise,

सतो केनोदिष्टं विषयमभिधायतावतदिष्टं Bk. 2. 28 -उप 1 to teach, advise, instruct; ह्य-

मुपदिश्यते परस्य K. 156; M. 1. 5; R. 16 43; Bg. 4. 34. 2 to point out, indi-

cate, refer to; गुणशेषामुपदिश्य R. 8. 73. 3 to mention, tell, announce; किं कुले-

नोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणं Mk. 9. 7. 4 to prescribe, lay down, sanction, settle.

न द्वितीयश्च साध्वीनां क्वचिद्गोपदिश्यते Ms. 5. 162, 2. 190. 5 to name, call

-निश्च 1 to point out, indicate, show, एकेके निर्दिशन् S. 7; अंगुल्या निर्दिशति &c.

2 to assign to, give; निर्दिष्टां कुलपतिना च पर्णशालामध्यास्य R. 1. 95. 3 to allude to, mention, make a reference to. 4 to

predict. 5 to advice. 6 to tell, communicate. -प्र 1 to point out, indicate, show, assign; तस्याधिकारमुक्ते

प्रणतिः प्रदिश R. 5. 63, 2. 39. 2 to tell, mention; Bg. 8. 28; Bk. 4. 5. 3 to

give, grant, offer, bestow or confer upon; विद्ययाः पथि ह्यतिप्रदिष्टयोः R. 11. 9, 7. 35; निःशब्दोऽपि प्रदिशति अलं याचितश्चात-

केयः Me. 114; Ms. 8. 265. -परया 1 (a) to reject, discard, shun; प्रत्यादिष्ट-

विशेषमंडनविधिः S. 6. 5; (b) to repulse; R. 6. 25. 2 to cast off, repudiate

(as a person); कामं प्रत्यादिष्टां स्मरामि न परियुष्टं मुनेस्तनया S. 5. 31. 3 to obscure, eclipse, defeat, throw into the shade

or back-ground; R. 1. 61, 10. 68. 4 to order back, countermand. -व्यप 1 to name, call; व्यपदिश्यसे जगति विक्रमी-

त्यतः Si. 15. 28. 2 to name or call falsely; मित्रं च मां व्यपदिशस्परं च यासि Mk. 4. 9. 3 to speak of, profess; जन्मेदोर्वि-

मले कुले व्यपदिशति Ve. 6. 7. 4 to pre-

tend, feign; Mv. 2. 11. -सं 1 to give, grant, assign, make over; Bk. 6. 141; Y. 2. 232. 2 to order, direct,

instruct, advise, send as a message; किं तु खलु दुष्यंतस्य युक्तरूपमस्माभिः संदिष्टं S. 4; Si. 9. 56, 61. 3 to send as a

message, entrust with a message; अथ विष्वात्मने गौरी संदिष्टेन मित्रा सखी Ku. 6 1

दिश *f.* (Nom. sing. दिश-य्) 1 A direction, cardinal point, point of compass, quarter of the sky; दिशः प्रेक्ष्युर्महती वधुः सञ्जाः R. 3. 14; दिशि दिशि विर्यते सज्जलकणजालं Git. 4. 2 (a) The mere direction of a thing, hint, indication (of the general lines); इति दिक् (often used by commentators &c.) (b) (Hence) Mode, manner, method; धुनेः रावोक्तदिश S. D.; दिविर् यद्वा-द्वता प्रदिशता; दार्ढ्यसमं रूपसमं रक्षःसममिमा दिशः Ak. 3 Region, space, place in general. 4 A foreign or distant region. 5 A point of view, manner of considering a subject. 6 A precept, order. 7 The number 'ten'. 8 A side or party. 9 The mark of a bite. (N. B. In comp. दिश becomes दिग् before words beginning with vowels and soft consonants, and दिक् before words beginning with hard consonants; e. g. दिग्बर, दिग्गज, दिक्पथ, दिक्तरि &c.) -Comp. -अंतः end of the directions or horizon, remote distance, remote place; Bv. 1. 2; R. 3. 4, 5. 67, 16, 87; नानादिगतामता राजानः &c. -अंतरं 1 another direction. 2 the intermediate space, atmosphere, space. 3 a distant quarter, another or foreign country. -अंबर *a.* having only the directions for his clothing; stark naked, unclothed; दिग्बरत्वेन निवेष्टितं बहु Ku. 5. 72. (-रः) 1 a naked mendicant (of the Jain or Buddha sect). 2 a mendicant, an ascetic. 3 an epithet of Siva. 4 darkness. -ईशः, ईश्वरः the regent of a quarter; Ku. 5. 53; see अष्टदिक्पाल. -करः 1 a youth, youthful man. 2 an epithet of Siva. -कारिका, -करी a young girl or woman. -करिन्, -गजः, -ईसिन्, -वारणः *m.* one of the eight elephants said to guard and preside over the eight cardinal points; (see अष्टदिग्गज); दिग्दिशिषोः कङ्क-भ्रक्षकार Vikr. 7. 1. -ग्रहणं observation of the quarters of the compass. -चक्रं 1 the horizon. 2 the whole world. -जयः, -विजयः 'conquest of the direction', the conquest of various countries in all directions, conquest of the world; स दिविजयमभ्याजवीरः स्मरः इवा-करोत् Vikr. 4. 1. -दर्शनं showing merely the direction, pointing out only the general mode or manner. -जागः 1 an elephant of the quarter of the compass; see दिग्गज. 2 N. of a poet said to be a contemporary of Kālidāsa. (This interpretation is based on Mallinātha's gloss on Me. 14 which is however very doubtful). -मंडलं=दिक्पट्टं. q. v. -मानं the mere direction or indication. -मुखं any quarter or part of the sky; हस्ति मे हरिवाहनदिग्मुखं V. 3. 6; Amaru. 5 -मोहं mistaking the way or

direction. -वस्त्र *a.* stark naked, unclothed. (-ज्ञः) 1 a Jaina or Buddha mendicant of the दिग्बर class. 2 an epithet of Siva. -विभावित *a.* renowned or celebrated in all quarters.

दिश Direction, quarter of the compass, region &c. -Comp. -गजः, -पालः see दिग्गज, दिक्पाल.

दिश्य *a.* Belonging to or situated towards any quarter of the compass.

दिष्ट *a.* 1 Shown, indicated, assigned, pointed out. 2 Described, referred to. 3 Fixed, settled. 4 Directed, ordered &c. -ष्टं 1 Assignment, allotment. 2 Fate, destiny, good or ill luck; सो दिष्ट S. 2. 3 Order, direction, command. 4 Aim, object. -Comp. -अंतः 'the end of one's appointed time'; death; दिष्टांतमाप्यति भवान्नि पुत्रशोकात् R. 9. 79.

दिष्टिः *f.* 1 Assignment, allotment. 2 Direction, command, instruction, rule, precept. 3 Fate, fortune, destiny. 4 Good fortune, happiness, any auspicious event (such as the birth of a son); दिष्टिर्दिष्टिनि शुश्राव K. 55; दिष्टिर्दिष्टिसंज्ञो महानमूत् K. 73.

दिष्ट्या *ind.* (Strictly the instr. sing. of दिष्टि) Fortunately, luckily, thank God, how glad I am, how fortunate, bravo; (an exclamation of joy or gratulation); दिष्ट्या प्रतिहृतं कुजति Māl. 4; दिष्ट्या सोऽयं महाबाहुरजानां धर्मधनः U. 1. 37; Ve. 2. 12. दिष्ट्या इव means 'to congratulate one upon'; दिष्ट्या वर्ष-पत्नीसमागमेन पुत्रमुत्पदस्तेन चायुष्मात्पश्यते S. 7.

दिह 2 U. (दिग्धि, दिव्ये, दिग्ध; desid. विधिहति) 1 To anoint, smear, plaster, spread over; Bk. 3. 21, 7. 54. 2 To soil, defile, pollute; R. 16. 15. -With सं 1 to doubt, be uncertain about; Y. 2. 16; संदिश्यो विजयो युधि Pt. 3. 12. 2 to mistake for, confound with (in pass); पातु त्वामकटारकेतकशिखा-संदिश्यमुपेयध्वः (जटा) Māl. 1. 2; or उपेयजाल-विनिःश्रुतेर्वलमयः संदिश्यपरावताः V. 3. 2. Ku. 6. 40. 3 to start an objection.

दी 4 A. (दीयते, दीन) To perish, die.

दीक्ष 1 A. (दीक्षते, दीक्षित) 1 To consecrate or prepare oneself for the performance of a sacred rite; see दीक्षित below. 2 To dedicate oneself to. 3 To initiate or introduce a pupil. 4 To invest with the sacred thread. 5 To sacrifice. 6 To practice self-restraint.

दीक्षकः A spiritual guide.

दीक्षण Initiation, consecration.

दीक्षा 1 Consecration for a religious ceremony, initiation in general; R. 3. 44, 65. 2 A ceremony preliminary to a sacrifice. 3 A ceremony or religious rite in general; विवाहदीक्षा R. 3. 33; Ku. 7. 1, 8, 24. 4 Investiture with the sacred thread 5 De-

dicating oneself to a particular object. -Comp. -अंतः a supplementary sacrifice made to atone for the defects in a preceding one.

दीक्षित *p. p.* 1 Consecrated, initiated (as for a religious ceremony, प्रे विवाहदीक्षिता यूयं U. 1; आपन्नामस्तस्यैव दीक्षिताः खलु पौरवाः S. 2. 16; R. 8 75, 11. 24; Ve. 12. 5. 2 Prepared for a sacrifice. 3 Prepared for, having taken a vow of; R. 11. 67. 4 Crowned; R. 4. 5. -तः 1 A priest engaged in a Dikshā. 2 A pupil. 3 A person who or whose ancestors may have performed a grand sacrificial ceremony, such as ज्योतिषोऽन.

दीदिविः 1 Boiled rice. 2 Heaven

दीधितिः *f.* 1 A ray of light; R. 3 22, 17. 48; N. 2. 69. 2 Splendour, brightness. 3 Bodily lustre, energy, Bh. 2. 29.

दीधितिम् *a.* Brilliant. -*m.* The sun; Ku. 2. 2, 7. 70.

दीधी 2 A. (दीयते) 1 To shine. 2 To seem, appear.

दीन *a.* 1 Poor, indigent. 2 Distressed, ruined, afflicted, miserable, wretched. 3 Sorry, dejected, melancholy, sad; स विद्वे तव दीना Git. 4 4 Timid, frightened. 5 Mean, pitious; Bh. 2. 51. -नः A poor person, one in distress or misery; दीनानां कल्पवृक्षः Mk. 1. 48; दिनानि दीनोद्धरणो-चितस्य R. 2. 25. -Comp. -व्यालु, -वत्सल *a.* kind to the poor. -चंद्रु a friend of the poor.

दीनारः 1 A particular gold coin, जितश्रावी मया षोडशसहस्राणि दीनाराणां Dk. 2 A coin in general. 3 A gold ornament.

दीप् 4 A. (दीयते, दीव, freq. देवीयते) 1 To shine, blaze (fig. also); संदीपते सनेत्येवमिव नृपयुगे दीप्यते सकसतिः M. 2. 13, तरुणीस्तन एव दीप्यते मणिहरावलि रामयुगलं N. 2. 44; Bk. 2. 2, R. 14. 64; H. Pr. 46 2 To burn, be lighted; यथा यथा वेद्यं चपला दीप्यते K. 105. 3 To glow, be inflamed or excited, increase (fig. also); R. 5. 47; Bk. 14. 88; St. 20. 71. 4 To be fired with anger; K. 3. 55. 5 To be illustrious. -Caus. (दीपयति-ते) To kindle, inflame, illuminate, light; वृंदावनांतरमदीपयदंजुजाले (इंद्र) Git. -7. WITH. लृट् Caus. 1 to kindle. 2 to rouse, excite, light up. -य, -स to shine, blaze &c.

दीपः 1 A lamp, light; नृपदीपो धनसहस्रजाम्यः संहरत्पि अंतरस्थेयुषेः शुभ्रेऽह्नयेत नैव केनचित् Pt. 1. 221; न हि दीपो परस्परसो पकुरुतः S. B.; so ज्ञानदीप &c. -Comp. -अन्विता 1 the day of new moon (अमा). 2=दीपाली q. v. -आराधनं worshipping an idol by waving a light before it. -आलिः, -ली, -आवली, -जलस्र 1 a row of lights, nocturnal illumination. 2 particularly, the festival called *Dīvalī* held on the night of

new moon in आश्विन. -कलिका the flame of a lamp. -किङ्क lampblack, soot. -कूपी, -खरी the wick of a lamp. -ध्वज: lampblack. -पादपः, -दृक्षः a lampstick, lamp-stand. -पुष्पः the Champaka tree. -आजनं a lamp; R. 19. 51. -माला lighting, illumination. -शत्रुः a moth. -शिखर the flame of a lamp. -शृङ्खला a row of lights, illumination.

दीपक *a.* (पिका *f.*) 1 Kindling, inflaming. 2 Illuminating, making bright. 3 Illustrating, beautifying, making illustrious. 4 Exciting, making intense; Si. 2. 55. 5 Tonic, stimulating digestion, digestive. -कः 1 A light, lamp; तबदेव कृतिनामपि सुखयेव निर्मलविवेकदीपकः Bb. 1. 56. 2 A falcon. 3 An epithet of Kāmādeva (also दीपक). -कं 1 Saffron. 2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which two or more objects (some प्रकृत relevant and some अप्रकृत irrelevant) having the same attribute are associated together or in which several attributes (some relevant and some irrelevant) are predicated of the same object (सङ्कट-विस्तु धर्मस्य वृत्ताप्रकृतारम्भोः। सेव क्रियते वहीड कारकस्येति दीपकं ॥ K. P. 10; cf. Chandr.:—वदति वयस्यार्थानां धर्मस्य दीपकं बुवाः। सवेन भाति कलमः प्रतोपेन महीपतिः ॥ 5. 45. दीपकं 1 Kindling, illuminating. 2 A tonic, stimulating digestion. 3 Exciting, stimulating. 4 Saffron.

दीपिका 1 A light, torch; R. 4. 45. 2. 70. 2. (At the end of comp.) Illustrator, elucidator; तर्कदीपिका. दीपित *a.* 1 Set on fire. 2 Inflamed. 3 Illuminated. 4 Manifested.

दीप्त *p. p.* 1 Lighted; inflamed, kindled. 2 Glowing, hot, flashing, radiant. 3 Illuminated. 4 Excited, stimulated. -तः 1 A lion. 2 The citron tree. -सं Gold. -Comp. -अंशुः the sun. -अशः a cat. -अग्नि *a.* kindled (as fire). (-शिः) 1 blazing fire, 2 N. of अगस्त्य. -अंगः a peacock. -आत्मन् *a.* having a fiery nature. -उपलः the sunstone. -किरणः the sun. -कीर्तिः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -जिह्वा a fox or vixen; (used figuratively for an ill-tempered quarrelsome woman). -तपस् *a.* of glowing piety, fervent in devotion. -विमलः a lion. -रसः an earth-worm. -लोचनः a cat. -लोहं brass; bell-metal.

दीप्ति *f.* 1 Brightness, splendour, brilliance, lustre. 2 Brilliance of beauty, extreme loveliness; (for the difference between दीप्ति and कान्ति see under कान्ति). 3 Lac. 4 Brass.

दीप *a.* Shining, brilliant, radiant. -प्रः Fire.

दीर्घ *a.* (compar. द्रावीयस्, superl. द्राविणः) 1 Long (in time or space)

reaching far; दीर्घांश्च वारद्विदुःकांति वदन् M. 2. 3; दीर्घान् कटाक्षान् Me. 35; दीर्घाणां &c. 2 Of long duration, lasting long, tedious; दीर्घायामा वियामा Me. 108; V. 3. 4; S. 4. 15. 3 Deep (as a sigh); Amaru. 11; दीर्घमुष्णं च विश्वस्य. 4 Long (as a vowel), as the आ in कान. 5 Lofty, high, tall. -ई *ind.* 1 Long, for a long time. 2 Deeply. 3 Far. -ईः 1 A camel. 2 A long vowel. -Comp. -अध्वजः a messenger, an express. -अहन् *m.* summer, (शिशु). -आकार *a.* oblong. -आहुः, -आहुस् *a.* long-lived. -आहुधः 1 a spear. 2 any long weapon. 3 a hog. -आस्यः an elephant. -कंठः, -कंठकः, -कंधरः the (Indian) crane. -काय *a.* tall (in stature). -केशः a bear. -गतिः-ग्रीवः, -पादिकः-जंघ *a.* camel. -जिह्वः a snake, serpent. -नपस् *m.* an epithet of Gautama, husband of Abhaya; R. 11. 34. -तपः, -दंष्ट्रः, -दुः the palm tree. -तुण्डो musk-rat. -दक्षिण *a.* 1 provident, prudent, far-seeing, long-sighted; Pt. 3. 167. 2 sagacious, wise. (-*m.*) 1 a bear. 2 an owl. -नाद *a.* making a long continued noise. (-दः) 1 a dog. 2 a cock. 3 a conch-shell. -निद्रा 1 long sleep. 2 the long sleep, sleep of death; R. 12. 11. -पत्रः the palm tree. -पादः a heron. -पादपः 1 the cocoa-nut tree. 2 the arēca-nut tree. 3 the palm tree. -पृष्ठः a snake. -बाला a kind of deer (चमरी) of whose tails chowries are made. -मारुतः an elephant. -रतः a dog. -रदः a hog. -रसनः a snake. -रोमन् *m.* a bear. -वक्त्रः an elephant. -सक्त्र *a.* having long thighs. -सर्व *a.* long-continued Soma sacrifice. (-त्रः) one who performs such a sacrifice; R. 1. 80. -स्रजः, -स्रविन् *a.* working slowly, slow, dilatory, procrastinating; दीर्घस्त्री विनश्यति Pt. 4.

दीर्घिका 1 A long or oblong lake; M. 2. 13, R. 16. 13. 2 A well or lake in general.

दीर्ण *a.* 1 Torn, rent, split &c. 2 Frightened, afraid.

दुः P. (दुनोति, दूत or दुन) 1 To burn, consume with fire; Bk. 14. 85. 2 To torment, afflict, distress; उद्राहीति जलेजानी दुन्यद्वयितं जन् Bk. 6. 74, 5. 98. 17. 99; (मुखे) तव विनातकं दुनोति मां R. 8. 55. 3 To pain, produce sorrow; वर्णकर्म सति कर्णिकारं दुनोति निर्वय-तया स वेतः Ku. 3. 28. 4 (Intrans.) To be afflicted or pained; देहि देवि दर्शनं नम मन्मथेन दुनोमि Gīt. 3. -*Pass.* (or 4 A, according to some) To be afflicted or pained &c.; नायातः सखि निवेद्ये यदि शरद्वं दूति किं दूयते Gīt. 7; Ku. 5. 12, 48; R. 1. 70, 10. 21.

दुःख *a.* 1 Painful, disagreeable, unple

मतो वने Rām. 2 Difficult, uneasy. -खं 1 Sorrow, grief, unhappiness, distress, pain, agony; मुखं हि दुःखान्यदुःखं शोभते Mk. 1. 10; यदेवोपपन्नं दुःखान्मुखं तद-सर्वत्र V. 3. 21; so दुःखसुखं, समदुःखसुखं &c. 2 Trouble, difficulty, S. Til. 12. (दुःखे and दुःखेन are used as adverbs in the sense of 'hardly', 'with great difficulty or trouble'; S. 7. 13; Bg. 12. 5, R. 19. 49, H. 1. 158). -Comp. -अतीत *a.* freed from pain. -अंतः final emancipation. -कर *a.* painful, troublesome. -ग्राम 'the scene of suffering', worldly existence. -लिख *a.* 1 tough, hard. 2 pained, distressed. -प्रायः, बहुल *a.* full of trouble or grief. -भाज *a.* unhappy. -लोकः worldly life, the world as a scene of constant suffering. -शील *a.* hard to please or manage, bad-tempered, irritable, R. 3. 6.

दुःखित, दुःखिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. 2 Poor, unhappy, miserable.

दुकूल Woven silk, a silk-garment, a very fine garment in general, श्यामलसुदुलकलेवरमेहनमपिगतयोरदुकूलं Gīt. 11; Ku. 5. 67, 78; Bk. 3. 34, 10. 1; R. 17. 25.

दुग्ध *a.* 1 Milked. 2 Milked out, extracted, drawn out &c. see दुह्. -रुचं 1 Milk. 2 Milky juice of plants. -Comp. -अम्रं, -तालीयं the skim of milk, cream. -पाचनं a vessel for boiling milk. -पोष्य *a.* living on its mother's milk (as a child), a suckling. -समुद्रः the ocean of milk, one of the seven oceans.

दुव *a.* (Mostly at the end of comp.) 1 Milking. 2 Yielding, granting; as in कामद्वय q. v.

दुवा A milch cow.

दुहक *a.* Dishonest, bad-hearted, fraudulent.

दुहुमः—दुहुम q. v.

दुहुमः A green onion.

दुहुमः A kind of drum; see दुहुमि.

दुहुः 1 A kind of drum. 2 N. of Vasudeva, Krishna's father.

दुहुमः 1 A sort of large ketiledrum. 2 A kind of water-snake.

दुहुमिः *m. f.* 1 A sort of large kettle-drum, drum; विनश्चदुहुमितां यदुण्वा R. 9. 11. -*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 Of Krishna. 3 A kind of poison. 4 N. of a demon slain by Vālī. When Sugriva showed to Rāma the skeleton of this demon to show him how powerful Vālī was, Rāma kicked it with but a gentle force and threw it many miles away.

दुर् *ind.* (A prefix substituted for दुर् before words beginning with vowels or soft

ants in the

sense of 'bad,' 'hard or difficult to do a certain thing'; for compounds with दुर् as first member see दुर् s. v.). -Comp. -अक्ष a. 1 weak-eyed, 2 evil-eyed. (-क्षः) a loaded or false die. -अतिक्रम a. 1 difficult to be overcome or conquered, unconquerable; स्वजाति-दुर्तिक्रम Pt. 1. 2. insurmountable. 3 inevitable. -अत्यय a. 1 difficult to be overcome; R. 11. 88. 2 hard to be attained or fathomed. -अदुष्ट ill luck, misfortune. -अधिग, -अधिगम a. 1 hard to reach or attain, unattainable; Pt. 1. 330. 2 insurmountable. 3 hard to be studied or understood; Ki. 5. 18. -अधिष्ठित a. badly performed, managed, or executed. -अध्यय a. 1 difficult of attainment. 2 hard to be studied. -अध्यवसायः a foolish undertaking. -अश्वः a bad road. -अंत a. 1 whose end is difficult to be reached, endless, infinite; संकर्षणाय श्वसाय दुरतायांतकाय च Bhāg. 2 ending ill or in misery, unhappy; अहो दुरता बलवद्विरसिता Ki. 1. 23; द्रव्यति दुर्वातिजनैः सम सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरते (वसन्ते) Git. 1. -अन्वय a. 1 difficult to be passed along. 2 hard to be carried out or followed. 3 difficult to be attained or understood. (-यः) 1 a wrong conclusion, one wrongly inferred from given premises. -अभिमानी a. vain-glorious, disagreeably proud. -अचम्य a. incomprehensible. -अवग्रह a. difficult to be restrained or subjugated. -अवस्थ a. ill off, badly or poorly circumstanced. -अवस्था a. wretched or miserable state. -आकृति a. ugly, misshaped. -आक्रम a. 1 invincible, unconquerable. 2 difficult to be passed. -आक्रमण 1 unfair attack. 2 difficult approach. -आगमः improper or illegal acquisition. -आग्रहः foolish obstinacy, head-strongness, pertinacity. -आचर a. hard to be performed. -आचार a. 1 ill-conducted, badly behaved. 2 following bad practices, wicked, depraved; Bg. 9. 30. (-रः) bad practice, ill-conduct, wickedness. -आत्मन् m. a rascal, villain, scoundrel. -आदर्श a. 1 hard to be approached or assailed, unassailable. 2 not to be attacked with impunity. 3 haughty. -आप्त a. difficult to bend or draw; R. 11. 38. -आप a. difficult to be obtained; श्रिया दुरापः कथमपिच्छितो भवेत् S. 3. 14; R. 1. 72; 6. 62. -आराधय a. difficult to be propitiated, hard to be won over or conciliated. -आरोह a. difficult of ascent. (-हः) 1 the cocoa-nut tree. 2 the palm tree. 3 the date tree. -आलापः 1 curse, imprecation. 2 foul or abusive language. -आलोक a. 1 difficult to be seen or perceived 2

pain-fully bright, dazzling; दुरालोकः स समरे निदुर्वाचरत्नवत् K. P. 10. (-कः) (-कः) dazzling splendour. -आवार a. 1 difficult to be covered. 2 difficult to be restrained, shut in, kept back or stopped. -आशय a. evil-minded, wicked, malicious. -आश 1 a bad or wicked desire. 2 hoping against hope. -आसद् a. 1 difficult to be approached or overtaken, unassailable, unconquerable; R. 3. 66, 8. 4; Mv. 2. 5, 4. 15. 2 difficult to be found or met with. 3 unequalled, unparalleled. -इत a. 1 difficult. 2 sinful. (-तः) 1 a bad course, evil, sin; दुरिहाणां देवं दुरितमथ दुर्वसिनह्वां द्रुतं दुरीकृष्व G. L. 2; R. 8. 2; Amaru. 2; Mv. 3. 43. 2 difficulty, danger. 3 a calamity. -कुष्ट 1 a curse, imprecation. 2 a spell or sacrificial rite performed to injure another person. -ईशः a bad lord or master. -ईषणा, -एषणा a. curse, an imprecation. -उक्त, -उक्तिः offensive speech, reproach, abuse, censure. -उत्तर a. unanswerable. -उदाहर a. difficult to be pronounced, or composed; अनुज्ञितार्थसंबन्धः प्रबोधो दुरुदाहरः Si. 2. 73. -उद्वह a. burdensome, unbearable. -ऊह a. abstruse. -ग a. 1 difficult of access, inaccessible, impassable. 2 unattainable. 3 incomprehensible. (-गः, -गः) 1 difficult or narrow passage through a wood or over a stream, mountain &c., a defile, narrow pass. 2 a citadel, fortress, castle. 3 rough ground. 4 difficulty, adversity, calamity, distress, danger; निस्तारयति दुर्गाच्च Ms. 3. 98, 11. 43; Bg. 18. 58. -अध्यक्षः, -पतिः, -पालः the commandant or governor of a castle. -कर्मन् n. fortification. -मार्गः a defile, gorge. -लचनं surmounting difficulties. (-नः) a camel. -संचरः 1 a difficult passage as to a fort &c., a bridge &c. over a defile, (-र्गः) an epithet of Pārvati, wife of Siva. -यत a. 1 unfortunate, in bad circumstances; Bk. 18. 10, 2 indigent, poor. 3 distressed, in trouble. -गतिः f. 1 misfortune, poverty, want, trouble, indigence; Bg. 6. 40. 2 a difficult situation or path. 3 hell. -गन्ध a. ill-smelling. (-धः) bad odour, stink. 2 any ill-smelling substance. 3 an onion. 4 the mango tree. -गन्धि, -गन्धिन् a. ill-smelling. -गम a. 1 impassable, inaccessible, impervious; कमिनीकायकान्तरे कुच-पर्वतदुर्गम् Bh. 1. 86; Si. 12. 49. 2 unattainable, difficult of attainment. 3 hard to be understood. -गाढ, -गाध, -गाह्य a. difficult to be fathomed or investigated, unfathomable. -ग्रह a. 1 difficult to be gained or accomplished 2 difficult to be conquered or subjugated R. 17. 52 3 hard to

be understood. (-हः) a cramp, spasm. -घट a. 1 difficult. 2 impossible. -घोरः 1 a harsh cry. 2 a bear. -जन a. 1 wicked, bad, vile. 2 slanderous, malicious, mischievous. (-नः) a bad or wicked person, a malicious or mischievous man, villain; दुर्जनः त्रियवादी च नैतद्विधासकारणं Obān. 24, 25; द्वाभ्यस्तत्पकारेण भोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. -जय a. invincible. -जर a. 1 ever youthful 2 hard (as food), indigestible. 3 difficult to be enjoyed. -जात a. 1 unhappy, wretched. 2 bad-tempered, bad, wicked. 3 false, not genuine. (-तः) misfortune, calamity, difficulty, R. 13. 72; -जाति a. 1 bad-natured, vile, wicked; Amaru. 96. 2 outcast (-तिः f.) misfortune, ill-condition. -ज्ञान, -ज्ञेय a. difficult to be known, incomprehensible. -णयः, -नयः 1 bad conduct. 2 impropriety. 3 injustice. -णामन्, -नामन् a. having a bad name. -दम, -दमन, -दम्य a. difficult to be subdued, untamable, indomitable. -दर्श a. 1 difficult to be seen. 2 dazzling; Bg. 11. 52. -द्वत a. 1 hard to be tamed or subdued; untamable, Si. 12. 22. 2 intractable, proud, insolent; दुर्वातानां दमनविधयः क्षत्रियेष्वप्यतते Mv. 3. 34. (-तः) 1 a calf. 2 a strife, quarrel. -दिनं 1 a bad day in general 2 a rainy or cloudy day, stormy or rainy weather; उद्यमस्यकालदुर्दिनं Mk. 5, Ku. 6. 43; Mv. 4. 57. 3 a shower (of anything), R. 4. 41, 82; 5. 47; U. 5. 4 thick darkness. -दृष्ट a. ill-judged or soon, wrongly decided. -द्वैद ill-luck, misfortune. -द्यूत an unfair game. -द्रुमः onion. -धर a. 1 irresistible, difficult to be stopped. 2 difficult to be borne or suffered; दुर्वरेण मर्त्येन सज्यते Ghaṭ. 11; Ms. 7. 28. (-रः) quicksilver. -धर्ष a. 1 inviolable, unassailable. 2 inaccessible; H. Pr. 5. 3 fearful, dreadful. 4 haughty. -धी a. stupid, silly. -नामकः piles. -निग्रह a. irrepressible, ungovernable, irresistible, unruly; मगो दुर्निग्रहं चळ Bg. 6. 35. -निमित्त a. carelessly put to or placed on the ground; पदे दुर्निमित्ते गलती R. 7. 10. -निमित्तं a bad omen; R. 14. 50. 2 a bad pretext. -निवार, निवार्य a. difficult to be checked or warded off, irresistible, invincible. -नीतिं misconduct, bad policy, misbehaviour. -नीति f. maladministration; Bv. 4. 36. -बल a. 1 weak, feeble. 2 enfeebled, spiritless; U. 1. 24. 3 small, scanty, little; R. 5. 12. -बाल a. bald-headed. -बुद्धि a. 1 silly, foolish, stupid 2 perverse, evil-minded, wicked; Bg. 1. 23. -बोध a. unintelligible, unfathomable, inscrutable; निगर्जबुद्धिमनो-यविक्रयः कः क्षपतीनां चरिते कः जंतवः Ki. 1. 6 मयः a. unfortunate, unlucky मयः

1 a wife disliked by her husband. 2 an ill-tempered woman, a shrew. -भर *a.* insupportable, burdensome. -भार्य *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. (-र्य) ill luck. -भिक्ष 1 scarcity of provisions, dearth, famine; Y. 2. 147; Ms. 8. 22; H. 1. 73. 2 want in general. -भूयः a bad servant. -भ्रातृ *m.* a 'bad brother. -मति *a.* 1 silly, stupid, foolish, ignorant. 2 wicked, evil-minded; Ms. 11. 30. -मद *a.* drunken, ferocious, maddened, infatuated. -मनस् *a.* troubled in mind, discouraged, dispirited, sad, melancholy. -मनुष्यः a bad or wicked man. -मन्त्रः, -मन्त्रित evil advice, bad counsel. -मरण violent or unnatural death. -मर्याद *a.* immodest, wicked. -मल्लिका, -मल्लीः a minor drama, comedy, farce; S. D. 553. -मित्रः 1 a bad friend, 2 an enemy. -मुख *a.* 1 having a bad face, hideous, ugly; Bh. 1. 90. 2 foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous; Bh. 2. 69. -मूल्य *a.* highly priced, dear. -मेघ *a.* silly, foolish, dull-headed, dull. (-*m.*) a dunce, dull-headed man, block-head; ग्रन्थानवीत्य व्याकृतुमिति दुर्मेघसोऽप्यलं Si. 2. 26. -योध, -योधन *a.* invincible, unconquerable. (-नः) the eldest of the hundred sons of Dhritarāshtra and Gāndhārī. [From his early years he conceived a deep hatred for his cousins the Pandavas, but particularly Bhīma, and made every effort he could to compass their destruction. When his father proposed to make Yudhishtira heir-apparent, Duryodhana did not like the idea, as his father was the reigning sovereign, and prevailed upon his blind father to send the Pandavas away into exile. Varanavata was fixed upon as their abode, and under pretext of constructing a palatial building for their residence, Duryodhana caused a palace to be built mostly of lac, resin and other combustible materials, thereby hoping to see them all destroyed when they should enter it. But the Pandavas were forewarned and they safely escaped. They then lived at Indraprastha, and Yudhishtira performed the Rājāsuya sacrifice with great pomp and splendour. This event further excited the anger and jealousy of Duryodhana who was already vexed to find that his plot for burning them up had signally failed, and he induced his father to invite the Pandavas to Hastinapura to play with dice (of which Yudhishtira was particularly fond). In that gambling match Duryodhana, who was ably assisted by his maternal uncle Sakuni, won from Yudhishtira everything that he staked, till the infatuated gambler staked himself, his brothers, and Drupadi herself, all of whom shared the same fate. Yudhishtira, as a condition of the wager

was forced to go to the forest with his wife and brothers, and to remain there for twelve years and to pass one additional year *incognito*. But even this period, long as it was, expired, and after their return from exile, both the Pandavas and Kauravas made great preparations for the inevitable struggle and the great Bharatī war commenced. It lasted for eighteen days during which all the Kauravas, with most of their allies, were slain. It was on the last day of the war that Bhīma fought a duel with Duryodhana and smashed his thigh with his club]. -योनि *a.* of a low birth. -लक्ष्य *a.* difficult to be seen or perceived, hardly visible. -लभ *a.* 1 difficult to be attained, or accomplished; R. 1. 67, 17. 70; Ku. 4. 40, 5. 46, 61. 2 difficult to be found or met with, scarce, rare; सुदुर्लभं S. 1. 16. 3 best, excellent, eminent. 4 dear, beloved. 5 costly. -ललित *a.* spoilt by fondling, fondled too much, hard to please; इमं दुर्ललितं Ve. 4; V. 2. 8; Māl. 9. 2 (hence) wayward, naughty, ill-bred, unruly; स्पृहयामि खलु दुर्ललितायामे S. 7. (-तं) waywardness, rudeness. -लेख्य *a.* a forged document. -वच *a.* 1 difficult to be described, indescribable. 2 not to be talked about. 3 speaking improperly, abusing. (-चं) abuse, censure, foul language. -वचस् *n.* abuse, censure, वर्ण *a.* bad-coloured. (-र्ण) silver. -वसतिः *f.* painful residence; R. 8. 94. -वह *a.* heavy, difficult to be born; U. 2. 10; Ku. 1. 10. -वाच्य *a.* 1 difficult to be spoken or uttered. 2 abusive, scurrilous. 3 harsh, cruel (as words). (-व्य) 1 censure, abuse. 2 scandal, illrepute. -वादः slander, defamation, calumny. -वारः, -वारण *a.* irresistible, unbearable; R. 14. 87; Ku. 2. 21. -वासना 1 evil propensity, wicked desire; Bv. 1. 86, 2 a chimera. -वासस् *a.* 1 ill-dressed. 2 naked. (-*m.*) N. of a very irascible saint or Rishi, son of Atri and Anasūyā. He was very hard to please, and he cursed many a male and female to suffer misery and degradation. His anger, like that of Jamadagni, has become almost proverbial. -विबाह, -विगाह *a.* difficult to be penetrated or fathomed, unfathomable. -विचित्र्य inconceivable, inscrutable. -विद्वय 1 unskilled, raw, foolish, stupid, silly. 2 wholly ignorant. 3 foolishly puffed up, elated, vainly proud; दृष्टाश्च यद्वदुर्विद्वयः Ve. 3; ज्ञानलवदुर्विद्वयं ब्रह्मापि न रंजयति Bh. 2. 3. -विध *a.* 1 mean, base, low. 2 wicked, vile. 3 poor, indigent; विद्वयति रुक्मिणं दुर्विधं N. 2. 23. 4 stupid foolish, silly विनय mis

conduct, imprudence. -विनीत *a.* 1 (a) badly educated, ill-mannered, ill-behaved, wicked; शास्त्रितः दुर्विनीतानां S. 1. 25. (b) rude, naughty, mischievous. 2 stubborn, obstinate. -विपाकः 1 bad result or consequence U. 1. 40, Mv. 6. 7. 2 evil consequence of acts done either in this or in a former birth. -विलसितं a wayward act, rudeness, naughtiness. -वृत्त *a.* 1 vile, wicked, ill-behaved. 2 roguish. (-त्तं) misconduct, ill-behaviour. -वृष्टिः *f.* insufficient rain, drought. -व्यवहारः a wrong judgment (in law). -व्रत *a.* not conforming to rules, disobedient. -हुतं a badly offered sacrifice. -हृद् *a.* wicked-hearted, ill-disposed, inimical. (-*m.*) any enemy. -हृदय *a.* evil-minded, evil-intentioned, wicked. हुतोदरः 1 A gamester. 2 A dice-box. 3 A stake. -रं Gambling, playing at dice; दुर्योद्धरजितो रणीहते न्येन जेतुं जगतीं सुवोचनः Ki. 1. 7; R. 9. 7. दुल्ल 10 U. (दोलयति-ते, दौलित) 1 To swing, shake to and fro, cause to oscillate or move about; कटिं चैदोलये-द्वाय Ratimanjari; दोलयन्नाविवाहो Bh. 3. 39. 2 To move or shake upwards, throw up; दोलयति द्रुलिं वायुः Sabdak. दुलिः *f.* A small or female tortoise. दुष् 4 P. (दुष्यति, दुष्ट) 1 To be bad or corrupted, be spoiled or suffer damage. 2 To be defiled or violated (as a woman &c.), be stained, be or become impure, or contaminated; Pt. 1. 66; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 318, 10. 102. 3 To sin, commit a mistake, be wrong. 4 To be unchaste or faithless. -*Caus.* (दुषयति, but दुषयति or दोषयति in the sense of 'making depraved, or 'corrupting') 1 To corrupt, spoil, cause to perish, hurt, destroy, defile, taint, contaminate, vitiate, pollute (lit. and fig.), न शीतो मरणादस्मि केवलं दुषितं बहः Mk. 10. 27; दुरा दुषयति स्थलीं R. 12. 30, 8. 68, 10. 47, 12. 4; Ms. 5. 1, 104; 7. 195, Y. 1. 189; Amaru. 70; न त्वेवं दुषयिष्यामि शत्रुग्रहमहाव्रतं Mv. 3. 8 shall not sully, violate or break &c. 2 To corrupt the morals, demoralize. 3 To violate or dishonour (as a girl or another's wife); Ms. 8. 364, 368. 4 To abrogate, rescind, annul. 5 To blame, censure, find fault with, speak ill of, accuse; दूषितः सर्वलोकैश्च निषाद्वं गमिष्यति Rām; Y. 1. 66. 6 To adulterate 7 To falsify. 8 To refute, disprove. -*With* 1 to be corrupted or spoiled, be vitiated; Y. 3. 19. 2 to sin, err, be faithless or unchaste; Bg. 1. 40; Ms. 9. 74. (-*Caus.*) 1 to spoil, corrupt, soil, taint. 2 to blame, censure find fault with -सं to be

defiled or stained &c. (-*Caus.*). 1 to defile, corrupt, soil, taint. 2 to violate. 3 to accuse, censure, find fault with.

दुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Spoiled, damaged, injured, ruined. 2 Defiled, tainted, violated, sullied. 3 Depraved, corrupted. 4 Vicious, wicked; as दुष्टवृत्तः 5 Guilty, culpable. 6 Low, vile. 7 Faulty or defective, as a हेतु in logic. 8 Painful. 9 Worthless. -**Comp.** -आत्मन्, -आशय *a.* evil-minded, wicked. -गजः a vicious elephant. चेतस्, -धी, -बुद्धि *a.* evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. -वृषः a strong but stubborn ox which refuses to draw, a vicious ox.

दुष्टिः *f.* Corruption, depravity. **दुष्टु** *ind.* 1 Ill, bad. 2 Improperly, incorrectly, wrongly.

दुश्मन्तः *N.* of a king of the lunar race, descendant of Purn, husband of Sakuntalā and father of Bharata. [Once upon a time Dushyanta, while hunting in the forest, went to the hermitage of the sage Kanva, while pursuing a deer. There he was hospitably received by Sakuntalā, the adopted daughter of the Sage, and her transcendent beauty made so great an impression on his mind that he prevailed on her to become his Queen, and married her according to the *Gandharvas* from of marriage. Having passed some time in her company the king returned to his capital. After some months Sakuntalā was delivered of a son, and her father thought it advisable to send her with the boy to her husband. But when they went and stood before Dushyanta, he (for fear of public scandal) denied all knowledge of having ever before seen or married her. But a heavenly voice told him that she was his lawful wife, and he thereupon admitted her, along with the boy, into his harem and made her first Queen. The happy pair lived to a good old age, and committing the realm to the care of Bharata, retired to the woods. Such is the account of Dushyanta and Sakuntalā given in the *Mahābhārata*; the story told by Kalidasa differs in several important respects; see "Sakuntalā."].

दुस् *A* prefix to nouns and sometimes to verbs meaning 'bad, evil, wicked, inferior, hard or difficult &c.' (*N. B.* The *स्* of दुस् is changed to *त्* before vowels and consonants, see दुत्; to a Visarga before sibilant, to *क्ष* before *च्* and *क्ष* and to *क्* before *क्* and *प*). -**Comp.** -कर *a.* 1 wicked, acting badly. 2 hard to be done or accomplished, arduous, difficult; वक्तुं श्रुतं कर्तुं दुष्करं 'sooner said than done'; *Amaru.* 41; *Mk.* 3. 1; *Ms.* 7. 55. (-रं) 1 a difficult or painful task or act a

difficulty. 2 atmosphere, ether. कर्मन् *m.* any bad act, sin, crime. -कालः 1 bad times; *Mu.* 7. 5. 2 the time of universal destruction. 3 an epithet of Siva. -कुलं a bad or low family; (आदित) क्षीरं दुष्कुलादपि *Ms.* 2. 238. -कुलीन *a.* low-born. कुन् *m.* a wicked person. -कृतं, -कृतिः *f.* a sin, misdeed; उमे श्रुतदुष्कृते *Bg.* 2. 50. -क्रम *a.* ill-arranged, unmethodical, unsystematic. -चर *a.* 1 hard to be performed or accomplished, arduous, difficult; *R.* 8. 79, *Ku.* 7. 65. 2 inaccessible, unapproachable. 3 acting ill; behaving wickedly. (-रः) 1 a bear. 2 a bi-valve shell. -चारिन् *a.* practising very austere penance. -चरित *a.* wicked, ill-behaved, abandoned. (-तं) misbehaviour, ill conduct. -चिकित्स्य *a.* difficult to be cured, incurable. -च्यवनः an epithet of Indra. -च्यवनः an epithet of Siva. -तर *a.* (दुष्टर or दुस्तर) 1 difficult to be crossed; *R.* 1. 2; *Ms.* 4. 242; *Pt.* 1. 111. 2 difficult to be subdued, insuperable, invincible. -तर्कः false reasoning. -पच (दुष्पच) *a.* difficult to be digested. -पतनं 1 falling badly. 2 a word of abuse, abusive epithet (अपशब्द). -परिग्रह *a.* difficult to be seized, taken or kept. (-हः) bad wife. -पूर *a.* difficult to be filled or satisfied. -प्रकाश *a.* obscure, dark, dim. -प्रकृति *a.* ill-tempered, evil-natured. -प्रजस् *a.* having bad progeny. -प्रज्ञ *a.* (दुष्प्रज्ञ) weak-minded, stupid. -प्रथमः, -प्रथम्य unassailable; see दुर्धन; *R.* 2. 27. -प्रवादः slander, calumnious report, scandal. -प्रवृत्तिः *f.* bad news, evil report; *R.* 12. 51. -प्रसह (दुष्प्रसह) *a.* 1 irresistible, terrible. 2 hard to bear or endure; *M.* 5. 10. -प्राप्य, -प्रापण *a.* unattainable, hard to get; *K.* 1. 48; *Bg.* 6. 36. -शकुन् a bad omen. -शला *N.* of the only daughter of वृतराष्ट्र given in marriage to Jaya-dratha. -शासन *a.* difficult to be managed or governed, intractable. (-नः) *N.* of one of the 100 sons of वृतराष्ट्र. [He was brave and warlike, but wicked and intractable. When Yudhishtira staked and lost even Draupadi, Duhshasana dragged her into the assembly by her hair and began to strip her of every clothing; but Krishna, ever ready to help the distressed, covered her from shame and ignominy. Bhīma was so much exasperated at this dastardly act of Duhshasana that he vowed in the assembly that he would not rest till he had drunk the villain's blood. On the 16th day of the great war Bhīma encountered Duhshasana in a single combat, killed him with ease, and drunk, according to his resolution his blood to his heart's content.]. -शील (दुश्शील) *a.* ill-mannered or be

haved, reprobate. -सम (दुसम or दुस्सम) *a.* 1 uneven, unlike, unequal. 2 adverse, unfortunate. 3 evil, improper, bad. -सम *ind.* ill, wickedly. -सत्त्वं an evil being-संघान-संघेय *a.* difficult to be united or reconciled. -सह (दुस्सह) *a.* unbearable, irresistible, insupportable. -साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. -साध, -साध्य *a.* 1 difficult to be accomplished or managed. 2 difficult to be cured. 3 difficult to be conquered. -स्थ, -स्थित *a.* (written also दुस्थ and दुस्थित) 1 ill-conditioned, poor, miserable. 2 suffering pain, unhappy, distressed. 3 unwell, ill. 4 unsteady, disquieted. 5 foolish, unwise, ignorant. (-स्थे *ind.*) badly, ill, unwell. -स्थितिः *f.* 1 bad condition or situation, unhappiness, misery. 2 instability. स्पृष्ट (दुस्पृष्ट) 1 slight touch or contact. 2 slight touch or action of the tongue which produces the sounds *र*, *ल* and *व*. -स्वर *a.* hard or painful to remember; *U.* 6. 34. -स्वप्न a bad dream.

दुह 2 *U.* (दोषि, दुष्ये, दुष्य) 1 To milk or squeeze out, extract (with two acc.); वास्तवि रत्नानि महोषधीश्च दुष्यदित्वा दुहुदुर्धरेर्हि *Ku.* 1. 2; यः पयो दोषि पाषाणं स रामादुज्जितमप्रायत् *Bk.* 8. 82; पयो षटोषधीनि गां दुहति 12 73; *R.* 5. 33. 2 To draw anything out of another (with two acc.); प्राणान्दुहन्निवात्मानं लोक निचमवारयत् *Bk.* 8. 9. 3 To drain a thing of its contents, to make profit out of; दुहोह गां स यज्ञाय शस्याय मय्या दिव *R.* 1. 26. 4 To yield or grant (any desired object); कामान्दुहे विप्रकर्षत्यलक्ष्मीं *U.* 5. 31. 5 To enjoy. -*Caus.* (दोहयति) To cause to milk. -*Desid.* (दुह्यसि) To wish to milk; राजन् दुह्यसि यदि क्षितिरेदुमेनां *Bh.* 2. 56.

दुहितृ *f.* A daughter. -**Comp.** -पति, also दुहितुः पतिः a son-in-law.

दू 4 *A.* (दूयंत, दून) 1 To be afflicted, suffer pain, be sorry; न दूये सायती श्रुत्यनम्रमपरायति *Si.* 2. 11; कथमथ वंचयसे जनमनुगतममशरज्ज्वरदून *Gīt.* 8. afflicted or distressed; see दु pass. 2 To give or cause pain.

दूतः, **दूतकः** A messenger, an envoy, an ambassador; *Chân* 106. -**Comp.** -मुख *a.* speaking by an ambassador.

दूतिका, -दूती 1 A female messenger, a confidante. 2 A go-between, or mischief-making woman. (*N. B.* The ती of दूती is sometimes shortened, see *R.* 18. 53, 19. 18; *Ku.* 4. 16 and *Mall.* thereon.)

दूत्यं 1 Employment of a messenger. 2 An embassy. 3 A message.

दून *a.* Pained, afflicted &c.; see under दु and दू

दूर *a.* (*Compar.* दूरीयस, *superl.* दूरीष्ठ) Distant, remote, far off, a long way off, long; किं दूरं व्यवसायिनां Chāṇ. 73, न योजनशतं दूरं वासमानस्य वृष्ण्या H. 1. 146, 49. -**र** Distance, remoteness. [*N. B.* Some of the oblique cases of **दूर** are used adverbially as follows:—(a) **दूरं** 1 to a distance, far away, far or distant from (with abl. or gen.); ग्रामात् or ग्रामस्य दूरं Sk. 2 high above, 3 deeply, far below. 4 highly, in a high degree, very much; नेत्रे दूरमनजने S. D. 5 entirely, completely; निमग्नं दूरमनसि Ks. 10. 29; दूरमुद्धूतपायाः Me. 55. (b) **दूरं** 1 far, from a distant place, from afar; खलुः नापत्यदोषेण दूरैरेव विश्रुयते Bv. 1. 78. 2 by far, in a high degree; दूरेण ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्वनजय Bg. 2. 49; R. 10. 30 vl. (c) **दूरान्** 1 from distance, from afar; प्रक्षालनादि पंकस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरं; दूरादान्तं come from afar (regarded as comp.); नदीयमभिर्ता.....दूरात्परिव्रज्यतां Bh. 1. 81; R. 1. 61. 2 in a remote degree. 3 from a remote period. (d) **दूरे** far, far away, in a distant place; न मे दूरे किंचिद्विषयमपि न कथं स्थजवान् S. 1. 9; भोः ओहिन् शिरसि यममतिदूरे तपतीकारः Mu. 1; Bh. 3. 88. **दूरीकृत** means 1 to remove to a distance, remove, take away; आश्रये दूरीकृतश्चमे Dk. 5; Bv. 1. 122. 2 to deprive (one) of, separate; Mk. 9. 4. 3 to prevent, ward off, 4 to surpass, excel, distance; S. 1. 17; so दूरीकृत to be away or removed, be separated from, be at a distance; दूरीकृते मयि सहचरे चक्रवाकमिषैकां]. -**Comp.** -**असरित** *a.* separated by a long distance. -**आयरातः** shooting from afar. -**आप्लाव** *a.* jumping or leaping far. -**आरूढ** *a.* 1 mounted high. 2 far-advanced, intense, vehement; दूरकदः खलु प्रणयोऽसहनः V. 4. -**ईरितेक्षण** *a.* squinteyed. -**गत** *a.* 1 far removed, distant, gone far, far advanced; grown intense; दूरगतममयाक्षमेदं काल-हृत्पस्य S. 3. -**ग्रहण** the supernatural faculty of seeing objects though situated at a distance. -**दर्शनः** 1 a vulture. 2 a learned man, a Pandit. -**दर्शिन** *a.* far-seeing, foresighted, prudent. (-*m.*) 1 a vulture. 2 learned man. 3 a seer, prophet, sage. -**वृष्टिः** 1 long-sightedness, 2 prudence, foresight. -**पातः** 1 a long fall. 2 a long flight. 3 falling from a great height. -**पान्न** *a.* having a wide channel, or bed (as a river). -**पार** *a.* 1 very broad (as a river). 2 difficult to be crossed. -**बंधु** *a.* banished from wife and kinsmen; Me. 6. -**मात्र** *a.* distant, remote. -**वर्तिन्** *a.* being in the distance, far removed remote distant. -**वदन्** *a.*

naked. -**विलंबिन्** *a.* hanging far down. -**वेद्यिन्** *a.* piercing from afar. -**संस्थ** *a.* being at a distance, remote, far away; कंठाश्लेषवपयिनि जने किं पुनर्दूर-मस्थे Me. 3.

दूरतः *ind.* 1 From afar, from a distance; तद्वाग्वं दूरतस्त्वजेन् Pt. 5. 69; वहति च परीतापं दौघं दिग्धृति दूरतः Git. 2. 2 Far away, to a distance; Pt. 1. 9.

दूरेत्य *a.* Being far, come from afar.

दूरे Faeces, ordure.

दूर्वा Bent grass, panic grass (considered as a sacred article of worship and offered to deities &c.). -**Comp.** -**अंकुरः** a soft blade of Durrā grass; Vi. 3. 12.

दुलिका, दूली The Indigo plant.

दुष् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Defiling, polluting; *c. g.* विकृष्ट.

दुष्क *a.* (विका. *f.*) 1 Corrupting, polluting, vitiating, defiling, spoiling. 2 Violating, dishonouring, seducing. 3 Offending, trespassing, guilty. 4 Disfiguring. 5 Sinful, wicked (as an action). -**कः** 1 A seducer, a corrupter. 2 Any infamous or wicked person.

दुषण 1 Spoiling, corrupting, vitiating, ruining, polluting &c. 2 Violating, breaking (as an agreement). 3 Seducing, violating, dishonouring (as a woman) 4 Abuse, censure, blame; R. 12. 46. 5 Detraction, disparagement. 6 Adverse agreement or criticism, objection. 7 Refutation. 8 A fault, offence, defect, sin crime; नोत्क्रोष्यन्लोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं वृषणे Bh. 2. 93; हाहा विह परमुहवासदुषण U. 1. 40; Ms. 2. 213; H. 1. 98, 115; 2. 180. -**जः** N. of a demon, one of the generals of Rāvana, slain by Rāma. -**Comp.** -**अरिः** an epithet of Rāma. -**आवह** *a.* involving (one) in blame.

दुषिः -**वी** *f.* The rheum of the eyes.

दुषिका 1 A pencil, paint-brush. 2 A kind of rice. 3 Rheum of the eyes.

दुषित *a.* 1 Corrupted, defiled, spoiled. 2 Hurt, injured. 3 Damaged, demoralized. 4 Blamed, censured. 5 Falsely accused, traduced, vilified.

दुष्य *a.* 1 Corruptible. 2 Condemnable, culpable, blamable. -**ज्य** 1 Matter, pus. 2 Poison. 3 Cotton. 4 A garment, clothes. 5 A tent; Si. 12. 65. -**ज्या** Leathern girth of an elephant.

दृ 6 A. (द्रियते, दत; *desid.* दिद्रियते) (rarely used by itself usually found in combination with आ) 1 To respect, honor, worship, reverence; द्वितीयाद्रियते सदा H. Pr. 7; Mu. 7. 3, Bk. 6. 55. 2 To care for, mind; usually with त 3 To apply or devote one-

self closely to, have regard for; अत्र श्रुतं साधनमाद्रियते Māl. 1. 5. 4 To desire

दृढ I. 1 P. (दृढति, दृढित) To make firm, strengthen. II. 1 A. 1 To be firm. 2 To grow or increase.

दृढित *p. p.* 1 Made firm, strengthened. 2 Grown, increased.

दृक् A hole, an opening.

दृढ *a.* 1 Fixed, firm, strong, reswerving, untiring; Bg. 15. 9, H. 3. 65; R. 13. 78. 2 Solid, massive. 3 Confirmed, established. 4 Steady, persevering; Bg. 7. 28. 5 Firmly fastened, shut fast. 6 Compact 7 Tight, close, dense. 8 Strong, intense, great, excessive, mighty, severe, powerful; वत्साः करिष्यामि दृढावुतापं Ks. 5. 8; R. 11. 46. 9 Tough. 10 Difficult to be drawn or bent (as a bow)

11 Durable. 12 Reliable. 13 Certain, sure. -**द्वे** 1 Iron. 2 A stronghold, fortress. 3 Excess, abundance, high degree. -**द्वे** *ind.* 1 Firmly, fast 2 Very much, excessively, vehemently. 3 Thoroughly. -**Comp.**

-**अंग** *a.* strong-limbed, stout. (-**म**) diamond. -**द्विपुधि** *a.* having a strong quiver. -**कांडः**, -**ग्रथिः** a banaboo.

-**ग्राहिन्** *a.* seizing firmly; इ. *a.* pursuing an object with untiring energy. -**देशकः** a shark. -**द्वार** *a.* having the gates well-secured. -**पुन** an epithet of Buddha. -**धनवन्** -**धनित्**

m. a good archer. -**निश्रय** *a.* 1 of firm resolve, resolute, firm 2 con-

firm. -**नीरः**, -**फलः** the cocoanut tree. -**मतिज्ञ** *n.* firm to a promise, true to one's word, faithful to an agreement. -**प्रसेहः** the holy fig-tree.

-**महारिन्** *a.* 1 striking hard. 2 hitting firmly, shooting surely. -**भक्ति** *a.* faithful, devoted. -**मति** *a.* resolute, strongwilled, firm. -**कुडि** *a.* close-fisted, miserly, niggardly. (-**दि**)

a sword. -**मूलः** the cocoa nut tree.

-**लोमन्** *m.* a wild hog. -**देरिन्** *m.* a relentless foe, an inveterate enemy.

-**व्रत** *a.* 1 firm in religious austerity. 2 firm, faithful. 3 Persevering, persistent. -**संधि** *a.* 1 firmly united, closely joined. 2 close, compact 3 thick-set. -**सौहृद्** *a.* firm in friendship.

दृतिः *m. f.* 1 A leathern bag for holding water &c.; Ms. 2. 99; Y. 3. 268. 2 A fish. 3 A skin, hide. 4 A pair of bellows. -**Comp.** -**हरिः** a dog

दृहः *f.* 1 A snake. 2 Thunderbolt.

दृन्धुः 1 The thunderbolt (of Indra). 2 The sun. 3 A king. 4 Yama, god of death (अंतक).

दृप् I. 1 P., 10 U. (द्वपति, द्वपयति-ने) To light, inflame, kindle. -**II.** 4 P. (द्वपयति अन्) 1 To be proved to be true

giant or insolent; स किल नात्मना इत्यति U. 7 इत्यत्रान्वयनात्तद्विषयदुर्बलः खापदां Gt. 9. 2 To be greatly delighted. 3 To be wild or extravagant.

दृष्ट *a.* Proud, arrogant. 2 Mad, wild, frantic.

दृष्ट *a.* 1 Proud, arrogant, Strong, powerful.

दृष्ट 1 P. (वक्षति, दृष्ट) 1 To see, look at, observe, view, behold, perceive; इत्यति भाट्टज्यां Me. 10, 19; R. 3. 42. 2 To look upon, regard, consider; आत्मवत्त्वमवृत्तेषु च वक्षति स वक्षति: Chāp. 5. 3 To visit, wait or call upon; प्रत्यक्ष्यौ सुनि द्रष्टुं ब्रह्मणमिह वासवः Bām. 4 To perceive with the mind, learn, know, understand; Ms. 1. 110, 12. 23. 5 To inspect, discover. 6 To search, investigate, examine, decide; Y. 1. 327, 2. 305. 7 To see by divine intuition; नृविदर्शनास्तोमान् दृष्टं Nir. 8 To look helplessly on (without power to prevent what is taking place). —*Pass.* (दृश्यते) 1 To be seen or perceived, become visible or manifested, तत्र तत्राह वपुर्न दृश्यते Ku. 4. 11, 3, R. 3. 40; Bk. 3. 19; Me. 112. 2 To appear or look like, seem, look; R. 3. 34. To be found or seen, occur (as in a book &c.); द्वितीयात्रेदितितेषु ततोऽन्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk.; इति प्रयोगो माष्ये दृश्यते. 4 To be considered or regarded; सामान्यमपि चिपुर्वकर्मण्यं दरेषु दृश्या त्वया S. 4. 16 —*Caus.* (दर्शयति) 1 To cause any one (acc., dat. or gen.) to see anything (acc.), to show, point out; दर्शय तं चौरं सिंहं Pt. 1; दर्शयति भक्तान् हरि Sk.; प्रत्यभिज्ञानस्तत्र च रामायणदर्शयत्कृती R. 12. 64; 1. 47, 13. 24; Ms. 4. 57. 2 To prove, demonstrate; Bk. 15. 12. 3 To exhibit, display, make visible; नरेव मे दर्शय देव रूपं Bg. 11. 45. 4 To produce (as in a court of justice) Ms. 8. 158. 5 To adduce (as evidence); अत्र श्रुतिं दर्शयति. 6 (Atr.) To show oneself, appear, show oneself or anything belonging to oneself; मयो भक्तान् दर्शयते Sk. (i. e. स्वमेव); स्वां युवेऽपि वनितां कथमास्व नृविनीलिं ननु दर्शयितुहि N. 5. 71; स संततं दर्शयते गतमयः कृताविपत्यामिह साधु वेदुनां Ki. 1. 10. —*desid.* (दिष्टुं) To wish or desire to see. —*With अनु* to see in prospect. —*Caus.* 1 to show, exhibit, 2 to make clear or explain. —*आ Caus.* to show or point out; उत्कलादंशितपथः कर्लिगामिसुखो यवौ B. 4. 38. —*उद्* to expect, look up to, foresee, see in prospect; उत्पद्यतः सिंहनिगतसुखं R. 2. 60; उत्पद्यामि वृद्धमपि सखे नदिप्रयायं शियासोः कालक्षरं ककुभ-सुरभो पर्वते पर्वते ते Me. 22. —*उप* to see, behold. —*Caus.* to place before, communicate, make one acquainted with; राज्ञः पुरो माधुपद्वयं H. 3; नृविद्विन्वि सखि सदस्योपदर्शितं R. 4. 10. —*नि Caus.*

1 to show, point out; R. 6. 31. 2 to prove, demonstrate. 3 to consider, treat of, discuss (as in a book &c.) 4 to teach, 5 to illustrate by an example; see निदर्शना. —*प्र Caus* 1 to show, point out, discover, exhibit. 2 to prove, demonstrate. —*सं* 1 to see, behold; Bk. 16. 9. 2 to see well. —*(Caus.)* to show, exhibit, discover; आत्मानं वृत्तवत्तदर्शनं H. 1; Bk. 4. 33; M. 4. 9.

दृष्ट *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, superintending, surveying, viewing. 2 Discerning, knowing. 3 Looking like, appearing. —*f.* 1 Seeing, viewing, perceiving 2 The eye, sight; संक्षेपे दृष्टमद्यतारकां R. 11. 69. 3 Knowledge. 4 The number 'two'. 5 The aspect of a planet. —*COMP.* —*अधश्च*: the sun. —*कर्णः* a snake. —*अयः* decay or loss of sight, becoming dim-sighted. —*गोचरः* the range of sight. —*जलं* tears. —*क्षेपः*, —*उया* the sine of the zenith-distance. —*पथः* the range of sight. —*पातः* a look, glance. —*मिया* beauty, splendour. —*भक्तिः f.* a look of love, an amorous glance. —*लंबनं* vertical parallax. —*विषः* a snake. —*वृत्तं* a vertical circle. —*श्रुतिः* a snake, serpent.

दृष्ट *f.* A stone; see दृष्ट.

दृष्ट The eye. —*COMP.* —*आकाक्ष्यं* a lotus. —*उपनं* a white lotus.

दृष्टानः 1 A spiritual teacher. 2 A Brāhmana. 3 A guardian of the world (लोकपाल). —*नं* Light, brightness.

दृष्टिः, —*क्षी f.* 1 The eye. 2 A Śāstra.

दृष्ट *pot. p.* 1 To be seen, visible. 2 To be looked at. 3 Beautiful, pleasing to the sight, lovely; R. 6. 31; Ku. 7. 64. —*इयं* A visible object; M. 1. 9.

दृष्टव्य *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, perceiving. 2 (Fig.) Familiar or conversant with; as in श्रुतिपरदृष्टा R. 5. 24; विद्यानां पारदृष्टव्यः 1. 23.

दृष्ट *f.* 1 A rock, large stone or stone in general; Me. 55; R. 4. 74; Bh. 1. 38. 2 A mill-stone, a flat stone for grinding condiments upon —*COMP.* —*उपलः* a grind-stone for grinding condiments upon. (दृष्टदि-मापकः a tax raised from mill-stones).

दृष्टवत् *a.* Stony, rocky. —*ती N.* of a river flowing into the Sarasvati and forming the eastern boundary of the Arjāvarta; cf. Ms. 2. 17.

दृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Seen, looked, perceived, observed, beheld. 2 Visible, observable. 3 Regarded, considered. 4 Occurring, found. 5 Appearing, manifested. 6 Known, learned, un-

derstood. 7 Determined, decided, fixed. 8 Valid. 9 Allotted; see दृष्ट. —*दृष्ट* Danger from dacoits &c. —*COMP.* —*अंतः* —*तं* 1 an example, illustration, parable; पूर्णशब्दोद्गाताक्षी दृष्टांतोऽत्र महार्णवे St. 2. 31. 2 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which an assertion or statement is illustrated by an example, (distinguished from उपमा and प्रतिवस्तुपमा; See K. P. 10. and R. G. ad loc.) 3 a Śāstra or science 4 death (cf. दिशत). —*अर्थ a.* 1 having the object or meaning obvious or quite apparent. 2 practical. —*कष्ट*, —*दुःख* &c. one who has experienced or suffered misery, inured to hardships. —*कुटं* a riddle, an enigma. —*क्षेप a.* 1 found fault with, considered to be faulty. 2 vicious. 3 exposed, detected. —*प्रत्यय a.* 1 having confidence manifested. 2 Convinced. —*रजस् f.* a girl arrived at puberty. —*नृत्तिकर a.* one who has experienced a misfortune. 2 one who foresees evil.

दृष्टिः *f.* 1 Seeing, viewing. 2 Seeing with the mental eye. 3 Knowing, knowledge. 4 The eye, the faculty of seeing, sight; केनेदानीं दृष्टिं विलोभयामि V. 2; चलापगां दृष्टिं सृष्टिं S. 1. 24; दृष्टिस्तृणीकृतजगत्त्रयसत्त्वसारा U. 6. 19, R. 2. 8; S. 4. 2; देव दृष्टिपरादं कुह H. 1. 5 A look, glance. 6 View, notion, हृददृष्टिरेवा K. 173; एतां दृष्टिमवश्यं Bg. 16. 9. 7 Consideration, regard. 8 Intellect, wisdom, knowledge. —*COMP.* —*कृत*, —*कृतं* a kind of lily (स्थलपद्म). —*क्षेपः* a glance, look. —*गुणः* a mark for archers, abut, target. —*गोचर a.* within the range of sight, in sight, visible. —*पातः* 1 a look, glance; नौं सुप्रेक्षिणि दृष्टिपतं कुक्ष्य R. 13. 18; Bh 1. 11, 94; 3. 66. 2 act of seeing, function of the eye; राजःकर्णैर्विश्रितदृष्टिपाता Kn. 3. 31 (Mallī, interprets—unnecessarily in our opinion—पात by प्रमा). —*पथः* the range of sight. —*पूत a.* 'kept pure by the sight', watched that no impurity is contracted; दृष्टि-पूतं नृतेत्यादं Ms. 6. 46. —*चक्षुः* a fire-fly. —*विक्षेपः* a side-glance, leer, oblique look. —*विद्या optics.* —*विभ्रमः* an amorous glance, a coquettish look. —*विष* a serpent.

दृष्ट, दृष्ट, 1. P. (दृष्टेति, दृष्टि) 1 To be fixed or firm. 3 To grow, increase. 3 To prosper. 4 To fasten.

दृष्ट 4. 9. P. (दीक्षति, दृष्टि, दीर्ण) 1 To burst or break asunder, split open. 2 To cause to burst, tear, divide, rend, sunder, pull to pieces. —*Pass.* (दीक्षते) 1 To burst, break open, be sundered; कथमेवं प्रलयतां चः सहस्रा न दीर्ण-मया जिह्वा Ve. 3. 2 To separate. —*Caus* (वृद्ध-वक्षति-ते) 1 To split, tear

asunder, divide by digging. 2 To disperse, scatter. —With वि 1 to split, tear asunder, divide, cut to pieces, पैंदि: किल नखैस्तस्या विदार स्तनौ द्विजः R. 12. 22; न विदीर्य कठिनाः लटु द्वियः Ku. 4. 5, R. 14. 33. 2 to rend (fig.) विच विदारयति कस्य न कोविदारः Rs. 3. 6; Bg. 1. 19. (With prepositions like अव, आ, प्र, &c. the root does not change its meaning).

दे 1 A. (दयते, दातुः Desid. दिवते) To protect, cherish.

देदीप्यमान α. Shining intensely, blazing, resplendent.

देय α. 1 To be given, offered or presented; R. 3. 16. 2 Fit to be given, proper for a gift. 3 To be returned or restored; विनाशितैकदेशेन देयं मद्यमुप्यते Vikr. 4. 17; Ms. 8. 139, 185.

देव 1 A. (देवते) 1 To sport, play, gamble. 2 To lament. 3 To shine. —With परि to lament, mourn.

देव α. (वी. f.) Divine, celestial; Bg. 9. 11; Ms. 12. 117. —नः 1 A god, deity; एको देवः केदाव वा शिवो वा Bh. 3. 120. 2 The god of rain, an epithet of Indra; as in द्वादशवर्षाणि देवो न वषट्. 3 A divine man, a Brāhmana. 4 A king, ruler, as in मनुष्यदेव. 5 A title affixed to the names of Brāhmanas; as in गोविन्ददेव, पुरुषोत्तमदेव &c. 6 (In dramas) A title of honour used in addressing a king ('My lord', 'Your Majesty'); तत्र देव Ve. 4; यथाज्ञापयति देवः &c. 7 (At the end of comp.) Having as one's deity; as in 'मातु, पितु' &c. —Comp. —अंशः a partial incarnation of god. —अगारः, रं a temple. —अंगनः a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*—अतिदेवः, अधिदेवः 1 the highest god. 2 an epithet of Siva. —अधिपः an epithet of Indra. —अंघ्र्य n. —अंघ्रि 1 the food of gods, divine food, ambrosia. 2 food that has been first offered to an idol: see Ms. 5. 7 and Kull. thereon. —अभीष्ट α. 1 liked by or dear to gods. 2 sacred or dedicated to a deity. —(ष्ट) piper betel. —अरण्य the garden; R. 10. 80. —अरिः a demon, अर्चनं, नः the worship of gods. —अवसथः a temple. —अश्वः an epithet of उच्चैःश्रवस्, the horse of Indra. —आक्रीडः 'the garden of the gods,' Nandana garden. —आजीवः, आजीविन् m. 1 an attendant upon an idol. 2 a low Brāhmana subsisting by attendance upon an idol and upon the offerings made to it. आत्मन् m. the holy fig-tree. —आयतनं a temple; Ms. 4. 46. —आयुधं 1 a divine weapon. 2 rain-bow. —आलयः 1 heaven. 2 a temple. —आवासः 1 heaven. 2 the holy fig-tree (अमृत्य). 3 a temple. 4 the Sumeru mountain. —आहारः nectar, ambrosia. —इज् α. (nom. sing. देवे इज्) worshipping the gods. —इज्यः an

epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. —इन्द्रः, इन्द्राः 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 of Siva. —उद्यानं 1 divine garden. 2 the Nandana garden. 3 a garden near a temple. —ऋषिः (देवर्षिः) 1 a deified saint, divine sage, such as अत्रि, सत्य, पुलस्त्य, अंगिरस &c.; एवं वादिनि देवर्षी Ku. 6. 84 (i. e. अंगिरस्). 2 an epithet of Nārada; Bg. 10. 13, 26. —ओकस् n. the mountain Sumeru. —कन्या a celestial damsel, a nymph. —कर्मन् n. —कार्यं 1 a religious act or rite. 2 the worship of gods. —काष्ठं the Devadāru tree. —कुचं a natural spring. —कुलं 1 a temple. 2 a race of gods. 3 a group of gods. —कुल्या the celestial Ganges. —कुसुमं clover. —खातकं 1 a natural hollow among mountains. 2 a natural pond or reservoir; Ms. 4. 203. 3 a pond near a temple. —विलं a cavern, chasm. —नगः a class of gods —गणिका an *apsaras*; q. v. —गर्जनं thunder. —गायनः a celestial chorister, a Gandharva. —गिरिः N. of a mountain; Me. 42. —गुरुः an epithet of 1 Kaśyapa (the father of gods); 2 Brihaspati (the preceptor of gods). —गृही an epithet of Sarasvatī or of a place situated on it. —गृहं 1 a temple. 2 the palace of a king. —चर्या the worship or service of gods. —चिकित्सको (du.) Asvins, the twin physicians of gods. —छंदः a pearl-necklace of hundred strings. —तरुः 1 the holy fig-tree. 2 one of the trees of paradise (i. e. मेदार, पारिजात, संतान, कल्प and हरिचंदन). —ताडः 1 fire. 2 an epithet of Rāhu. —वृत्तः 1 N. of the conch-shell of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 15. 2 a certain person (used in speaking of men indefinitely); देवदत्तः पचति, पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुंक्ति &c. —दारु m. n. a species of pine; Ku. 1. 54; R. 2. 36. —दासः a servant or attendant upon a temple. —(सी) 1 a female in the service of gods or temple. 2 a courtesan (employed as a dancer in a temple). —दीपः the eye. —दूतः a divine envoy, an angel. —दुर्दुभिः 1 a divine drum. 2 the holy basil with red flowers. —देवः an epithet of Brahmā. 2 Siva; Ku. 1. 52. 3 Vishnu. —द्वेणी a procession with idols. —धर्मः a religious duty or office. —नदी 1 the Ganges. 2 any holy river; Ms. 2. 17. —चंदिन् m. N. of the door-keeper of Indra. —नागरी N. of the character in which Sanskrit is usually written. —निकायः 'residence of gods', paradise, heaven. —निन्दकः a blasphemer, an unbeliever, heretic, an atheist. —निमित्त α. 'god-created', natural. —पतिः an epithet of Indra. —पथः 1 'heavenly passage', heaven, firmament. 2 the milky way. —पशुः any animal consecrated to a deity. —पुर, —पुरी f. an epithet of

Amarāvati, the city of Indra. —पूज्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. —प्रतिकृति f. —प्रतिमा an idol, the image of a deity. —प्रश्नः 'consulting deities', astrology, fortune-telling. —प्रियः 'dear to the gods', an epithet of Siva; (देवानां प्रियः an irreg. comp. meaning 1 a goat 2 a fool, idiot like a brute beast, as in नेचतापनंजा देवानां प्रियः K. P.). —चलिः an oblation to the gods. —ब्रह्मन् m. an epithet of Nārada. —ब्राह्मणः 1 a Brāhmana who lives on the proceeds of a temple. 2 a venerable Brāhmana. —भवनं 1 the heaven. 2 a temple 3 the holy fig-tree. —भूमिः f. heaven. —भृतिः f. an epithet of the Ganges. —भृगु divinity, godhead. —भूत m. an epithet 1 of Vishnu. 2 of Indra. —मणिः 1 the jewel of Vishnu called कौस्तुभ, 2 the sun. —मातृक α. 'having the god of rain or clouds as foster-mother, watered only by the clouds, depending on rain-water and not on irrigation, deprived of every other kind of water (as a country); देशे नद्युद्वयं ब्रह्मं पृथग्वीरिणा लिखितः । स्वाक्रीमातृको द्व्य-मातृकश्च यथाकनः Ak.; of. also वित्तवति क्षेममदेवमातृकाः (i. e. नदीमातृकाः) चिरात् तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकारसते Ki. 1. 17. —मानकः the jewel of Vishnu called कौस्तुभ. —मुनिः a divine sage. —यजनं a sacrificial place, a place where a sacrifice is performed; देवयजनसंभवे सति U. 4. —यजि α. making oblations to gods. —यज्ञः a sacrifice to the superior gods made by oblations to fire or through fire to the gods (one of the five daily sacrifices of a Brāhmana; see Ms. 3. 81, 85; and अचयज्ञ also). —यात्रा 'an idol procession', any sacred festival when the idols are carried in procession. —यानं, —रथः a celestial car. युग the first of the four ages of the world also called कृतयुग. —योनिः 1 a superhuman being, a demigod. 2 a being of divine origin. —योषा an *apsaras*. —रहस्यं a divine mystery. राज्, —राजः an epithet of Indra. —रुता the Navamallikā or double jasmine plant. —रुति the image or statue of a deity. —लोकः heaven, paradise; Ms. 4. 182. —वक्त्रं an epithet of fire. —वर्मन् n. the sky. —वर्धकिः, —विष्णिपन् m. Visvakarman, the architect of gods. —वाणी 'a divine voice', a voice from heaven. —वाहनः an epithet of Agni. —व्रतं a religious observance, any religious vow. —(तः) an epithet of 1 Bhishma 2 Kārtikeya. —शत्रुः a demon. —शुनी an epithet of Saramā, the bitch of the gods. —शेषं the remnants of a sacrifice offered to gods. —श्रुतः an epithet of 1 Vishnu. 2 Nārada 3 a sacred treatise. 4 a god in general.

-सभा 1 an assembly of the gods (नन्दन). 2 a gambling house. -सम्भः 1 a gambler. 2 a frequenter of gaming houses. 3 an attendant on a deity. सायुज्यं identification or unification with a deity, conjunction with the gods, deification. -सेना 1 the army of gods. 2 N. of the wife of Skanda; स्कन्देन साक्षादिव देवसेनां R. 7. 1 (Mall.:—देवसेना=स्कन्दपत्नी; perhaps it merely means 'the army of the gods' personified as Skanda's wife) पतिः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -स्वं 'property of gods,' property applicable to religious purposes or endowments; यद्धनं यज्ञशीलानां देवस्य तद्विह्वलः Ms. 11. 20, 26. -हविस् n. an animal offered to gods at a sacrifice.

देवकी N. of a daughter of Devaka and wife of Vasudeva and mother of Kṛṣṇa. -Comp. -नन्दनः, -पुत्रः, -मातु m. -सुतः epithets of Kṛṣṇa.

देवदः An artisan, a mechanic.

देवता 1 Divine dignity or power, divinity. 2 A deity, god; Ku. 1. 1. 3 The image of a deity. 4 An idol. 5 An organ of sense. -Comp. -अगारः, -रं, -आगारः, -रं, -गृहं a temple. -अधिपः an epithet of Indra. -अभ्यर्चनं worshipping a deity. -आयतनं, -आलयः, -देहमन् n. a temple or chapel. -प्रतिमा the image of a god, an idol. -स्नानं the ablution of an idol.

देवयन्त्र a. Adoring a deity.

देव्यन् m. The younger brother of a husband.

देवनः A die. -सं 1 Beauty, splendour, lustre. 2 Gaming, gambling, a game at dice. 3 Play, sport, pastime. 4 A pleasure ground, a garden. 5 A lotus. 6 Emulation, desire to excel. 7 Affair, business. 8 Praise. -नर Gambling, a game at dice.

देवयानी N. of the daughter of Sakra, preceptor of the Asuras. [She fell in love with Kacha, her father's pupil, but he rejected her advances. On this she cursed the youth, who in return cursed her that she should become the wife of a Kshatriya; (see कच) Once upon a time Devayani and her companion Sarmishtha—the daughter of Vṛishaparvan, the king of the Daityas, went to bathe, keeping their clothes on the shore. But the god Wind changed their clothes, and when they were dressed they began to quarrel about the change until Sarmishtha so far lost her temper that she slapped Devayani's face and threw her into a well. There she remained until she was seen and rescued by Yayati, who with the consent of her father, married her, and Sarmishtha became her servant as a recompense for

her insulting conduct towards her. Devayani lived happily with Yayati for some years and bore him two sons, Yadu and Turvasu. Subsequently her husband became enamoured of Sarmishtha, and Devayani, feeling herself aggrieved, abruptly left her husband and went home to her father, who at her request condemned Yayati with the infirmity of old age; see Yayati also].

देवरः, देव m. A husband's brother (elder or younger); Ms. 3. 55; 9. 59; Y. 1. 68.

देवलः An attendant upon an idol, a low Brāhmaṇa who subsists upon the offerings made to an idol.

देवसात् ind. To the nature of a god or gods; सू to be changed into a god.

देविक a. (की f.), देविल a. 1 Divine, godly. 2 Derived from a god.

देवी 1 A female deity, a goddess. 2 N. of Durgā. 3 N. of Sarasvatī. 5 A queen, especially a crowned queen (अचमहिषी who has undergone the consecration along with her husband); प्रेष्यभविन नमियं देवीशब्दस्य सती । स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्नीर्नो बोधयुज्यते ॥ M. 5. 12; देवीमात्रं गमिता परिवारपदे कथं भजयेथा K. P. 10. 6 A respectful title applied to a lady of the first rank.

देशः 1 A place or spot in general; देशः को नु जलावसेकाशयिलः Mk. 3. 12; so स्वदेशे S. 1. 19, द्वादश, कन्देश &c. 2 A region, country, province; यं देशं अयमे तमेव कुरुते बाहुयतापमर्जितं H. 1. 171. 3 A department, part, side, portion (as of a whole); as in एकदेश, एकदेशीय q. v. 4 An institute, an ordinance. -Comp. -अतिथिः a foreigner. -अन्तरं another country, foreign parts; Ms. 5. 78. -अन्तरिन् m. a foreigner. -आचारः, -धर्मः a local law or custom, the usage or custom of any country; Ms. 1. 188. -कालज्ञ a. knowing the proper place and time. -ज, -जात a. 1 native, indigenous. 2 produced in the right country. 3 genuine, of genuine descent. -भाषा the dialect of a country. -रूपं propriety, fitness. -व्यवहारः a local usage, custom of the country.

देशकः 1 A ruler, governor. 2 An instructor, preceptor. 3 A guide in general.

देशना Direction, instruction.

देशिक a. Local, pertaining to a particular place, native. -कः 1 A spiritual teacher (गुरु). 2 A traveller. 3 A guide. 4 One familiar with places.

देशिनी The fore-finger.

देशी The dialect of a country, one of the varieties of the Prākṛita dialect; see Kāv. 1. 33.

देशीय a. 1 Belonging to a province. provincial 2 Native, local 3 In

habiting any country (at the end of comp.); as in मगधदेशीय, तद्वेशीय, वेगदेशीय &c. 4 Not far or distant from, almost, bordering on (used as an affix at the end of words); अष्टादश-वर्षदेशीयां कन्यां ददर्श K. 131 a girl about 18 years old (whose age bordered on 18); R. 18. 39; so पटुदेशीय &c.

देश्य a. 1 To be pointed out or proved. 2 Local, provincial. 3 Born in a country, native. 4 Genuine, of genuine descent. 5 Not far from, almost; see देशीय above. -इयः 1 An eyewitness of anything; अभियोक्ता विशेदेयं Ms. 8. 52-53. 2 The inhabitant of a country. -इयं The statement of a question or argument, the thing to be proved or substantiated (पूर्वपक्ष).

देहः, -हं The body; देहं दहति दहन इव गंधवाहः Bv. 1. 104; see compounds below. -Comp. -अन्तरं another body प्राप्तिः f. transmigration. -आत्मवादः materialism, the doctrines of Chār vāka. आत्मवादिन् m. a materialist, a Chār vāka. -आवरणं armour, dress. -ईश्वरः the soul. उद्भव, -उद्भूत a. born in the body, inborn, innate. -कर्तु m. 1 the sun. 2 the Supreme soul 3 father. -कीषः 1 the covering of the body. 2 a feather, wing &c. 3 skin. -क्षयः 1 decay of the body. 2 sickness, disease. -गत a. incarnate, embodied. -जः a son. -जा a daughter. -न्यायः 1 death (in general). 2 voluntary death; resigning the body; तीर्थे तोयव्यतिकरन्ने जहृकन्यासरज्योर्देहत्यागात् R. 8. 95. -दः quicksilver. -क्षीप the eye. -धर्मः the function of the body. -धारकं a bone. -धारणं living, life. -धिः a wing. -धृत् m. air, wind. -वद् a. embodied, incarnate; R. 11. 35. -भाज् m. any being possessed of a body or life; especially a man. -भुज् m. 1 the soul. 2 the sun. -धृत् m. 1 a living being especially a man; विपिनां देहव्रतमासारतां R. 8. 51; Bg. 8. 4; 14. 14. 2 an epithet of Śiva 3 life, vitality. -यात्रा 1 dying, death. 2 nourishment, food. -लक्षण a mole, a black or dark spot upon the skin. -वायुः one of five vital airs or life-winds; see वायु. -सारः marrow. -स्वभावः bodily temperament.

देहभर a. Gluttonous.

देहवत् a. Embodied. -m. 1 A man 2 The soul.

देहला Spirituous liquor.

देहलिः -ली f. The threshold of a door, the sill or lower part of the wooden frame of a door; विम्यसती ध्रुवि गणनया देहलिद्वन्द्वेः Me. 87; Mk. 1. 9. -Comp. -क्षीपः a lamp suspended over the threshold; न्याय see under न्याय

वह्नि *a.* (नी *f.*) Incarnate, embodied. —*m.* 1 A living being, especially a man; त्वदीयं सद्य देहिनां कुले Ku. 4. 10; Si. 2. 46; Bg. 2. 13, 17. 2; Ms. 1. 30, 5. 49. 2 The soul, spirit (enshrined in the body); तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्म्यानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22, 13; 5. 14. —नी The earth.

दै (दायति, दात) 1 To purify, cleanse. 2 To be purified. 3 To protect. —**WITH** अव 1 to whiten, brighten. 3 to purify.

दैत्यः 'A son of Diti,' a Rākshasa, demon. —**COMP.** —हृज्यः, —गुरुः, —पुरोधस *m.* —पूज्यः epithets of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras. —निबुद्धः an epithet of Vishnu. —मातृ *f.* Diti, mother of the demons. —मेवजा the earth.

दैत्यः See दैत्य. —**COMP.** —अरिः 1 a god. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. —देवः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 wind. —अतिः an epithet of Hiranyakasipu; q. v.

दैत्या 1 A drug. 2 Spirituous liquor. **देन** (नी *f.*), **दैर्घदिन** (नी *f.*), **दैनिक** (की *f.*), *a.* Diurnal, daily; Bv. 1. 103.

दैनिकी Daily wages, day's hire.

दैर्घ्य (घं) Length, longness.

दैर्घ्य —*न्य* 1 Poverty, poor and pitiable condition, miserable state; वृष्टिणां दैर्घ्यं G. L. 2; इन्द्रोर्ध्वं त्वदनुसर्गच्छि-
ष्टात्तर्हिर्मातृ Me. 74. 2 Affliction, sorrow, dejection, grief, low-spiritedness. 3 Feebleness. 4 Meanness.

दैव *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to gods, divine, celestial; संस्कृतं नाम देवी वागन्वा-
ख्याता महर्षिभिः Kāv. 1. 33; R. 1. 60; Y. 2. 235; Bg. 4. 25, 9. 13, 16. 3; Ms. 3. 75. 2 Royal. —*व* (i. e. विवाहः) One of the eight forms of marriage, that in which the daughter is given away at a sacrifice to the officiating priest; यज्ञस्य ऋषिजे दैवः Y. 1. 59; (for the eight forms of marriage see उद्वाह or Ms. 3. 21). —*व* 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; दैवमविद्वांसः प्रमाणयन्ति Mu. 8; विना पुरुषकरणे दैवमत्र न सिध्यति 'God helps those who help themselves'; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361; दैवात् by chance, luckily, accidentally. 2 A god, deity. 3 A religious rite or offering, an oblation to gods. —**COMP.** —अत्यवः evil resulting from unusual natural phenomena. —अधीन, —आपन्न *a.* dependent on fate; दैवायत्तं कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पौरुषं Vē. 3. 33. —अहोरात्रः a day of the gods; i. e. the human year. —उपहत *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate; Mu. 6. 8. —कर्मदं *n.* offering oblations to gods. —कोविदः, —चित्तकः, —ज्ञः an astrologer, a fortune-teller; Y. 1. 313; Kām. 9. 25. —यतिः *f.* turn or course of fate; मृगजालं चिरपचितं व्याजितं दैव-

गत्या Me. 96. —तंत्र *a.* dependent on fate. —दीपः the eye. —दुर्विपाकः hardness of fortune, adverseness or unpropitiousness of fate; U. 1. 40. —दोषः badness of fate. —पर *a.* 1 trusting to fate, a fatalist. 2 fated, predestined. —प्रश्नः fortune-telling, astrology. —युगे 'a Yuga of the gods', said to consist of 12000 divine years but see Kull. on Ma. 1. 71. —योगः a lucky coincidence, fortuitous combination, 'fortune, chance; देवयोगेन, देवयोगात् fortunately, accidentally. —लेखकः a fortune-teller, an astrologer. —वशः, —सं the power of destiny, subjection to fate. —वाणी 1 a voice from heaven, 2 the Sanskrit language; cf. Kāv. 1. 33 quoted above. —हीन *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate, unlucky.

दैवकः A god, deity.

दैवत *a.* (ती *f.*) Divine. —तं 1 A god, deity, divinity; इदं मा देवतं विप्रं वृत्तं सद्य चतुष्टयं प्रदक्षिणानि कुर्वीत Ma. 4. 39; 1. 53; Amaru. 3. 2. A number of gods, the whole class of gods. 3 An idol. (The word is said to be *m.* also, but is rarely used in that gender. Mamamata notices it as a fault of a word called अप्रयुक्तव्यः see अप्रयुक्त.

दैवतस् *ind.* By chance, fortunately, luckily.

दैवत्व *a.* Addressed or sacred to a deity; Y. 1. 99; Ms. 2. 189; 4. 124

दैवलः, —लकः The servant of an evil spirit.

दैवारिपः A conch-shell (शंख).

दैवासुरं The natural enmity subsisting between the gods and the demons.

दैविक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the gods, divine; Ms. 1. 65, 8. 409. —कं An inevitable accident.

दैविन् *m.* An astrologer.

दैव्य *a.* (व्य *or* वी *f.*) Divine. —व्यं Fortune, fate. 2 Divine power.

दैशिकः *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Local, provincial. 2 National, belonging to the whole country. 3 Belonging or having reference to space. 4 Acquainted with any place. 5 Teaching, pointing, directing, showing. —कः 1 A teacher, preceptor. 2 A guide.

दैष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Fated, predestined. —कः A fatalist.

दैष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bodily, corporal. **दैष्ट** *a.* Bodily. —ह्यः The soul (enshrined in the body).

दो 4 P (दाति, दित; *Caus.* दापयति; *Desid.* (दित्सति) 1 To cut, divide. 2 To mow, reap. —**WITH** अव to cut or lop off; यदन्मास्मिन्दो जुच्ययति Sat Br.

दोग्ध *m.* 1 A cowherd, milkman; भरो स्थिते दोग्धरि दोहद्वे Ku. 1. 2. 2. A calf. 3 A panegyrist, one who writes verses for hire or reward. 4

One who performs anything out of interested motives (with a view to profit himself).

दोग्ध्री 1 A cow which yields milk.

2 A wet nurse (having much milk).

दोषः A calf.

दोरः A rope (रज्जु).

दोलः 1 Swinging, rocking, oscillating. 2 A swing, litter. 3 A festival held on the fourteenth or full-moon day of the month of Phālguna when figures of 'young Kṛishṇa' (बालकृष्ण) are swung in a swing.

दोला, **दोलिका** 1 A litter, palanquin. 2 A swing, hammock fig. also; आभीर्य दोलाचलचित्तवृत्तिः R. 14. 34; 9. 46; 19. 44; संदोहदोलामारोप्यते K. 207, 246. 3 Swinging, fluctuation. 4 Doubt, uncertainty. —**COMP.** —अधिरुद्ध, —आरुद्ध *a.* (lit.) mounted on a swing; (fig.) uncertain, irresolute, disquieted —**बुद्धं** uncertainty of success, a fight with varying success; Si. 18. 80.

दोलायते Den. A. 1 To awing, rock to and fro, oscillate, fluctuate, vacillate (fig. also). 2 To be restless or uneasy.

दोषः 1 (*a.*) A fault, blame, censure, defect, blemish, weak point; एव मेव यदा कतिचित्पे दोषो वसेत्तस्य किं Bh. 2. 93. नावकुलपतिर्दोषं ग्रहीष्यति S. 3 will not find fault or take exception; so पुनरुक्तदोषः R. 14. 9. (*b.*) An error, mistake. 2 A crime, sin, guilt, offence; जायमानदोषा-
स्त संत्यजामि R. 14. 34; Ms. 8. 245; Y. 3. 79. 3 Noxious quality, badness, injurious nature or quality; as in आहारदोषः. 4 Harm, evil, danger, injury; बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 58; को दोषः what harm is there. 5 Bad or injurious consequence, detrimental effect; तत्किमयमात्रदोषः स्यात् S. 3. अद्वयता वंशदोषेण कर्मदोषाद् दुरितता Chāṇ. 48; Ms. 10. 14. 6 Morbid affection, disease. 7 Disorder of the three humours of the body, or the three humours when in a disordered state. 8 (In Nyāya &c.) A fault of a definition, (अव्याप्ति, अतिव्याप्ति and असंभव). 9 (In Rhet.) A fault or defect of composition (such as पददोष, पदार्थदोष, वाक्यदोष, रसदोष and अर्थदोष which are defined and illustrated in the 7th Ullāsa of K. P.). 10 A calf. 11 Refutation. —**COMP.** — आरोपः charge, accusation. —**एकदृष्ट** *a.* fault-finding, censorious, picking holes. —कर, —कृत *a.* causing evil, hurtful, —ग्रस्त *a.* 1 convicted, guilty. 2 full of faults or defects. **ग्राहिन्** *a.* 1 malicious, malignant. 2 censorious. —**ज्ञ** *a.* knowing faults &c. (—ज्ञः) 1 a wise or learned man, R. 1. 93. 2 a physician. —**त्रयं** disorder or vitiation of the three humours of the body: (i. e. वात, पित्त and कफ)

-दृष्टि *a.* censorious. -प्रसंगः attaching blame, condemnation, censure. -भाज् *a.* faulty, guilty, wrong.

दोषणं Accusation, charge.

दोषस् *m., n.* (This word has no forms for the first five inflection, *e* before acc. pl.) An arm.

दोषल *a.* Faulty, defective, corrupt.

दोषस् *f.* Night. -*n.* Darkness.

दोषा *ind.* At night; दोषादि वृत्तमहिमाद्यसौ किलेति Si. 4. 46 62. -*f.* 1 The arm. 2 The darkness of night, night; धर्मकालदिवस इव क्षणितदोषः K. 37 (where the word means a 'fault or sin' also). -Comp. -आस्वः, -तिलकः a lamp. -करः the moon.

दोषातन *a.* (नी *f.*) Nightly, nocturnal: R. 13. 76.

दोषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Faulty, bad, defective. -कः Sickness, disease.

दोषिच *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Impure, defiled, contaminated. 2 Faulty, defective. Criminal, wicked, bad.

दोस् *m. n.* (दोस् is optionally substituted for this word after acc dual)

1 The forearm, the arm तस्योद्वयस्य दक्षिणं दोर्निशाचरः R. 10. 23; हेमपात्रगतं दोर्ध्वाभादधानं पयश्च 10. 61; Ku. 3. 76.

2 The part of an arc defining its sine. -Comp. -गड्डु (दोर्गड्डु) *a.* crooked

armed, -ग्रह (दोर्ग्रह) *a.* strong, powerful. (-हः) pain in the arm.

-ज्या (दोर्ज्या) the sine of the base.

-द्वहः (दोर्द्वहः) a stick-like arm, strong arm; Mv. 7. 8; Bv. 1. 128.

-यूलं (दोर्यूलं) the arm-pit. -युद्धं (दोर्युद्धं) a duel; Mv. 5. 37. -शालिन् *a.* (दोर्शालिन्) possessed of strong arms, warlike, brave; Ve. 3. 32.

-शिखरं (दोर्शिखरं) the shoulder.

-सहस्रभृत् (दोर्सहस्रभृत्) *m.* 1 an epithet of the demon Bāṇa. 2 an epithet of Saṅkārjuna. -स्थः (दोर्स्थः)

1. a servant. 2 service. 3 a player. 4 play, sport.

दोहः 1 Milking; आश्वयो गवां दोहोऽप्येन Sk; Ku. 1. 2; R. 2. 22; 17. 19.

2 Milk. 3 A milkpail. COMP. -अप- नयः -जं milk.

दोहदः -दं The longing of a pregnant woman; प्रजावती दोहदसंनिनी ते R. 14. 45; उपेत्य सा दोहददुःखशीलतां यदेव वरे तदपयसाह्वं 3. 6, 7; 2 Pregnancy. 3

The desire of plants at budding time (as for instance of the Aśoka to be kicked by young ladies, of the Bakula to be sprinkled by mouthfuls of liquor &c.); महीरुहा दोहदसेकसक्ते- राकालिं कोरकमुद्दिशति N. 3. 21; R. 8. 62; Me. 78; see प्रियं. 4 Vehement desire; प्रवर्तितमहासमरदोहदा नरपतयः Ve. 4. 3

Wish or desire in general. -COMP. -लक्षणं 1 the fetus, the embryo (= दोर्द्वलक्षण q. v.). 2 the period of passing one stage of life to another.

दोहदवती A pregnant woman longing for anything.

दोहन *a.* 1 Milking. 2 Yielding or granting (desirable objects).

-नं 1 Milking. 2 A milkpail -नी A milk-pail.

दोहलः see दोहदः वृथा वहसि दोहलं (v. 1.) ललितकामिसाधारण M. 3. 16.

दोहली The Aśoka tree.

दोहा *a.* To be milked, milkable. -हो Milk

दोहाशील्यं Bad temper, wickedness, wicked disposition.

दोहाधिकः 1 A door-keeper, porter. 2 The superintendent of a village.

दोहू (रू) लः A car covered with silk cloth. -लं Fine silk cloth.

दोह्यं Message, mission.

दोहात्म्यं 1 Wickedness, evil or wicked temper, depravity; R. 15. 72.

2 Mischievousness; सुगनामेव दोहात्म्याद् धुरि धुरीं निरुज्यते K. P. 10.

दोर्गस्यं 1 Poverty, want, destitution; Pt. 2. 92. 2 Wretchedness, distress.

दोर्गस्यं Bad or disagreeable smell.

दोर्जन्यं Wickedness, depravity.

दोर्जीवित्यं A wretched or miserable life.

दोर्बल्यं Impotency, debility, weakness, feebleness; Ms. 8 171; Bg. 2.3.

दोर्भागिन्यः The son of a woman disliked by her husband.

दोर्भाग्यं Ill-luck, misfortune; Y. 1. 283.

दोर्भ्रात्रं A quarrel or disagreement between brothers.

दोर्भनस्यं 1 Evil disposition. 2 Mental pain, affliction, dejection, sorrow. 3 Despair.

दोर्भस्यं Evil advice, bad counsel; दोर्भसानुप्रतिविन्दस्मति Bh. 2. 42.

दोर्बचस्यं Evil speech, bad language.

दोर्हृदं, दोर्हृदं 1 Evil disposition of the mind, enmity; (also दोर्हृदं in this sense). 2 Pregnancy; सुदक्षिणा दोर्हृदलक्षणं वक्षी R. 3. 1. 3 The longing of a pregnant woman. 4 Desire in general.

दोर्हृदस्यं Evil disposition of mind, enmity.

दोर्हिलः An epithet of Indra.

दोर्हारिकः (की *f.*) A door-keeper, warder; R. 6. 59.

दोर्हस्यं 1 Evil conduct, wickedness. A bad deed.

दोर्कुल *a.* (ली *f.*), दोर्कुल्य *a.* (यी *f.*) Sprung from a low family born in a contemptible family.

दोर्ध्वं Badness, wickedness.

दोर्ध्वं (दसं) तिः A son of Dushyanta; दोर्ध्वतिमप्रतिरयं तनयं निवेद्य S. 4. 20.

दोर्हिवाः A daughter's son; Ms. 3. 148. 9. 131. —*जं* Sesamum seed.

दोर्हिवाचनः The son of a daughter's son.

दोर्हित्री A daughter's daughter

दोर्हिदिनी A pregnant woman.

द्यु 2 P. (द्यौति) To advance to-

wards, encounter, attack, assail; Bk. 6. 118, 14. 104.

द्यु *n.* 1 A day. 2 The sky, 3 Brightness 4 Heaven. -*m.* Fire

(द्यु is a substitute for दिव् *f.* before terminations beginning with consonants and in compounds). -Comp.

-गः a bird. -चरः 1 a planet. 2 a bird. -जयः attainment or gaining of heaven. -धुनिः *f.*, -नदी the heavenly Ganges -निवासः a deity, god; कोनादि

नाज्ञाद् द्युनिवासश्च Bk. 3. 21. -पति 1 the sun 2 an epithet of Indra.

-नणिः the sun. -लोकः heaven. -पद्, -सद् *m.* 1 a god, deity; Si. 1. 43.

2 a planet. -सरित् *f.* the Ganges.

द्युकः An owl. -Comp. -अरिः a crow.

द्युत् 1 A. (द्योतेत, द्युतिरिति or द्योतिरिति ; *desid.* (द्युतिरिति, द्योतिरिति) To shine, be bright or brilliant; द्युत्युते च यथा रविः Bk. 14. 104. 6. 26, 7 107; 8. 89.

-Caus (द्योतयति) 1 To illuminate, irradiate; Bk. 8. 46; Ku. 6. 4 2 To make clear, explain, elucidate. 3 To express, mean. -With अभि (*caus*) to illuminate; R. 6 34. -उद्- to illuminate, light up, adorn, grace; R. 10. 80. -वि- to shine, be bright; चक्षो-

तिष्ठ सभावेयामसौ नराक्षिपयी Si. 2 3; 1 20

द्युतिः *f.* 1 Splendour, brightness, lustre, beauty; काचः काचनसंसर्गाद्भूते मारकतीं द्युति H. Pr. 41, Māl. 2. 10; R. 3

64. 2 Light; a ray of light; Bh. 1. 61. 3 Majesty, dignity; Ms. 1 87

द्युतिरिति सभावेयामसौ नराक्षिपयी Si. 2 3; 1 20

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64. 2 Light; a ray of light; Bh. 1. 61. 3 Majesty, dignity; Ms. 1 87

of wealth. -**वीजे** a *comrie*, a shell used in playing. -**वृत्ति** 1 a professional gambler. 2 the keeper of a gambling house. -**सभा**, -**समाजः** 1 a gambling house. 2 an assembly of gamblers.

घे 1. P. (चायति) 1 To despise, treat with contempt 2 To disfigure.

द्यौ f. (Nom. sing. द्यौः) Heaven, paradise, the sky; द्यौर्मिरापो हृदये यमत्र Pt. 1 182; S. 2. 14. (In Dvandva compound द्यौ is changed to द्याव; e. g. द्यावापृथिवी, द्यावाभूमि heaven and earth). -**COMP.** -**भूमिः** a bird. -**सह** (द्यौसह) a god.

द्यौतः 1 Light, lustre, brilliance; as in सद्यौत. 2 Sunshine. 3 Heat.

द्यौतक a. 1 Shining. 2 Illumination. 3 Explaining, making manifest, showing.

द्यौतिस् n. 1 Light, brightness, lustre. 2 A star. -**COMP.** -**इन्धणः** (द्यौतिरिन्धणः) a fire-fly.

द्रक्षण A measure of weight, a *tola*.

द्रवयति Den. P. 1 To make firm, fasten, tighten (lit.); as in जटावृद्धमर्थं द्रवयति. 2 To strengthen, confirm, corroborate; निवेष्टः शैलानां यदिदमिति बुद्धिं द्रवयति U. 2. 27; विशुद्धैरुत्कर्षस्वदि तु मम भक्तिं द्रवयति 4. 11.

द्रविमन् m. 1 Tightness, firmness; द्रवणं द्रोगेव द्रविममर्णं परिकरं G. L. 47. 2 Confirmation, corroboration; उक्तस्यार्थस्य द्रवित्वे Sankara. 3 Assertion, affirmation. 4 Heaviness.

द्रवत् Diluted sour milk, diluted curds (also द्रवत्).

द्रव् 1. P. (द्रवति) To go about, run, run about; Bk. 14. 70.

द्रवम् A drachma; (a word derived from the Greek drachma).

द्रव a. 1 Running (as a horse). 2 Dropping, oozing, wet, dripping, आक्षिप्य काचिद् द्रवगमनेव (पादं R. 7. 7. 3 Flowing, fluid. 4 Liquid (opp. कठिन्); Kn. 2. 11. 5 Melted, liquefied. -**वः** 1 Going, walking about, motion. 2 Dropping, trickling, oozing, exudation. 3 Flight, retreat. 4 Play, amusement, sport. 5 Fluidity, liquefaction. 6 A liquid substance, fluid. 7 Juice, essence. 8 Decoction. 9 Speed, velocity. (द्रवीकृत means 'to melt, liquefy'; द्रवीभू to be melted, as with pity &c.; द्रवीभवति ये मनः Mv. 7. 34; द्रवीभूते देष्णा तव हृदयमस्मिन्क्षण इव U. 3. 13; द्रवीभूतं नये पतति जलरूपेण गगने Mk. 5. 25.) -**COMP.** -**आधारः** 1 a small vessel or receiver. 2 the hands joined together and hollowed (=बुल्लुक q. v.). -**अजः** treacle. -**द्राव्यं** a fluid substance. -**रसा** 1 lac. 2 gum.

द्रवती A river

द्रविडः 1 N. of a country on the east coast of the Deccan; अस्मि द्रविडश्च कांची नाम नगरी Dk. 130. 2 An inhabitant or native of that country; जरद्विडिवाभिकस्येच्छया दिव्यदुः K. 229. 3 N. of a degraded tribe; cf. Ms. 10. 22.

द्रविण 1 Wealth, money, property, substance; Ve. 3. 20; Ev. 4. 29 2 Gold; R. 4. 70. 3 Strength, power. 4 Valour, prowess. 5 A thing, matter, material. -**COMP.** -**अधिपतिः** -**ईश्वरः** an epithet of Kubera.

द्रव्य 1 A thing, substance, object, matter. 2 The ingredient or material of anything. 3 A material to work upon. 4 A fit or suitable object (to receive instruction &c.) Mu. 7. 14; see अद्रव्य also. 5 An elementary substance, the substratum of properties, one of the seven categories of the Vaisesikas; (the *dravyas* are nine: -द्रव्यवैज्ञानिकव्याख्याकालविद्यारम्भनामि). 6 Any possession, wealth, goods, property, money; तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य त्रियो जवः U. 2. 19. 1 A medicinal substance or drug. 8 Modesty. 9 Bell-metal. 10 Spirituous liquor. 11 A wager, stake. -**COMP.** -**अर्जनं**, -**वृद्धिः**, -**सिद्धिः** f. acquisition of wealth. -**ओषः** affluence, abundance of wealth. -**परिग्रहः** the possession of property or wealth. -**प्रकृतिः** f. the nature of matter. -**संस्कारः** the consecration of articles for sacrifice &c. -**वाचकं** a substantive.

द्रव्यवत् a. 1 Rich, wealthy. 2 Inherent in the substance.

द्रव्य a. *pot. p.* 1 To be seen, visible. 2 Perceptible. 3 Fit to be seen, investigated or examined. 4 Lovely, pleasing to the sight, beautiful; त्वया द्रव्यगतं परं न दृष्टं S. 2; Bh. 1. 8.

द्रष्टु m. 1 A seer, one who sees mentally; as in ऋषयो मेघद्रष्टारः 2 A Judge.

द्रवः A deep lake.

द्रा 2. 4. P. (द्राति, द्रायति) 1 To sleep. 2 To run, make haste. 3 To fly, run away. -**WITH** नि to sleep, go to sleep, be asleep; अथावलम्ब्य क्षणमेकपादिको तदा निद्रावृत्तयत्नवत् सगः N. 1 21; नाचं ते समयो रहस्यमुना निद्राति नाथः Bh. 3. 97; Bv. 1. 41; Bk. 10. 74; Sānti. 4. 19. -**वि** to retreat, run away, fly.

द्राक् ind. Quickly, instantly, forth with, immediately. -**COMP.** -**भूतकं** water just drawn from a well.

द्राक्षा Vine, grape, (the creeper or the fruit); द्राक्षे द्रव्यंति के स्वा Git. 12; R. 4. 65, Bv. 1. 14, 4. 39. -**COMP.** -**रसा** grape juice, wine.

द्राययति Den. P. 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. 2 To increase, intensify; द्राययति हि मे शोकं स्मर्यमाणं दुष्पास्तव Bk 18 33 3 To tarry delay

द्राविमन् m. 1 Length. 2 A degree of longitude.

द्राघिष्ट 1. Longest, very long; (Superl. of दीर्घ).

द्राविषम् a. (सी f.) Longer, very long (compar. of दीर्घ q. v.); Bv. 1. 35.

द्राण a. 1 Flown, run away. 2 Sleeping, sleepy. -**जं** 1 Running away, flight, retreat. 2 Sleep.

द्रापः 1 Mud, mire. 2 Heaven, sky. 3 A fool, an idiot. 4 An epithet of Siva. 5 A small shell.

द्रामिलः N. of Chanakya.

द्रावः 1 Flight, retreat. 2 Speed. 3 Running, flowing. 4 Heat. 5 Liquefaction, melting.

द्रावकः 1 A flux used to assist the fusion of metals. 2 The loadstone. 3 Moon-stone. 4 A thief. 5 A sharp or clever man, wit, wag. 6 A libertine, lecher. -**क** Wax.

द्रावण 1 Putting to flight. 2 Melting, fusing. 3 Distilling. 4 The clearing-nut.

द्राविडः 1 A Dravidian, Dravida. 2 A general name for a Brāhmaṇa of any of the five southern tribes (the पंचद्रविड), द्राविड, कर्णाट, गुर्जर, महापाद्म and तेलङ्ग. -**ड्राः** pl. The Dravida country and its people. -**डी** Cardamoms.

द्राविडकः Zedoary. -**क** Black salt.

द्रु 1. 1. P. (द्रवति, द्रुत; desid. द्रुवति)

1 To run; flow, run away, retreat, (often with acc.); यथा नदीनां बहवोद्गुस्वेयाः सद्यमेवामिहसन् द्रवन्ति Bg. 11. 28; रक्षाति भीतानि दिशो द्रवन्ति 36; द्रुतं द्रवत कीरवाः Mb. 2 To rush, attack, assault quickly Bk. 9. 59. 3 To become fluid, dissolve, melt, ooze (fig. also); द्रवति च हिमरश्मनादुद्धते चन्द्रकान्तः Māl. 1. 28; द्रवति हृदयेनत् Ve. 5. 21; Si. 9. 9; Bk. 2. 12. 4 To go, move. -**Caus.** (द्रावयति-ते)

1 To cause to run away, put to flight. 2 To melt, fuse -**WITH** अद् 1 to run after, follow, accompany; R. 3. 38, 12. 67, 16. 25; Si. 1. 52. 2 to chase, pursue. -**अभि** 1 to attack, assail, march against; गजा इवाभ्योन्यमभिद्रवन्त Mk. 5. 21. 2 to befall. 3 to pass or run over. -**उप** 1 to attack, assault, R. 15. 23. 2 to run towards. -**प्र** to run away, retreat or fly to (with acc. or abl.); रणात्प्रवन्ति बलानि Ve. 4, Bk. 15. 79. -**मति** to run to, fly or go to; Bk. 6. 17. -**वि** to run, run away, retreat. -**(Caus.)** to put to flight, scare away, scatter; Bv. 1. 52; Māl. 3. -II. 5 P. (द्रुवति) 1 To hurt, injure, तं द्रुवाकादिषा कपिः Bk. 14. 81, 85. 2 To go. 3 To repent.

द्रु m. n. 1 Wood. 2 Any instrument made of wood. -**m.** 1 A tree, Ms 7 131 2 A branch -**COMP**

-किलिमं the Devadāru tree. द्रणः 1 a mallet, wooden mace. 2 an iron weapon made like a carpenter's hammer. 3 an axe, hatchet. 4 an epithet of Brabmā. -क्षी a hatchet. -नखः a thorn. -नस a. (नस) large-nosed. -न (न) हः a scabbard; see द्रण-ह also. -सल्लकः a kind of tree (पिचल).

द्रुणः 1 A scorpion. 2 A bee. 3 A rogue. -ण 1 A bow. 2 A sword. -COMP. -हः a sheath, scabbard.

द्रुणा A bow-string.

द्रुणिः -णी f. 1 A small or female tortoise. 2 A bucket. 3 A centipede.

द्रुत p. p. 1 Quick, swift, speedy.

2 Flown, run away, escaped. 3 Melted, liquid, dissolved; see द्रु. -तः 1 A scorpion. 2 A tree. 3 Acc. तं ind. Quickly, swiftly, speedily, immediately. -COMP. -पद a. going quickly.

-विलयितं N. of a metre; See App.

द्रुतिः f. 1 Melting, dissolving. 2 Going, running away.

द्रुपदः N. of a king of the Pāṇchālas.

[He was a son of Prishata. He and Drona were school-fellows, as they learnt the science of archery from Drona's father Bharadvāja. After Drupada had succeeded to the throne, Drona, when in pecuniary difficulties, went to him on the strength of his former friendship, but the proud monarch disrespected and slighted him. For this Drona afterwards got him captured by his pupils the Pandavas, but was kind enough to spare his life, and allowed him to retain half his kingdom. But the defeat sustained by him at Drona's hands rankled in his soul, and with the desire of getting a son who would avenge the wrong done to him, he performed a sacrifice when a son named Dhrishadyumna (and a daughter called Draupadi) sprang up from the fire. This son afterwards treacherously cut off the head of Drona; see Drona also].

द्रुमः 1 A tree; वनं द्रुमा अपि द्रुमा अपि वनयो मे U. 3. 8. 2 A tree of Paradise -COMP. -अरिः an elephant -आनयः lac, gum. -आशयः a lizard. -ईश्वरः 1 the palm tree. 2 the moon. 3 the पारिजात tree. -उत्पलः the Kurnikāra tree. -नखः, -मरः a thorn. -व्याधिः lac, gum. -अष्टः the palm tree. -पट्टं a grove of trees.

द्रुमिणी An assemblage of trees.

द्रुमयः A measure (नखं).

द्रुह 4 P. (द्रुहति, द्रुय) 1 To bear malice or hatred. 2 To seek to hurt or injure, plot maliciously or revengefully, meditate mischief; (generally with the dat. of the object of hatred); यन्मेति मां द्रुहति ननुमेव सावेत्युपाहोमं तत्तल्लिखः M. 3. 7; Bk. 4. 89. -WITH अस्मि to do

injury, to seek to assail, plot against (with acc.); मच्छरीरमभिद्रुहं वतते Mu. 1.

द्रुह a. (At the end of comp).

(Nom. Sing. द्रुह-य, द्रुह-इ) Injuring, hurting, plotting or acting as an enemy against; Si. 2. 35; Ms. 5. 90. -f. Injury, damage.

द्रुहः 1 A son. 2 A lake.

द्रुहणः, द्रुहिणः N. of Brabmā or Siva.

द्रुहः Gold.

द्रुवणः A hammer, an iron club; see द्रुवण.

द्रुणः A scorpion.

द्रोणः 1 A lake 400 poles long. 2 A cloud (or a particular kind of cloud) abounding in water (from which rain streams forth as from a bucket); कौरवैर्विविधे काले कालपात्रस्थिते नदि । अनादृष्टि-हने शस्त्रे द्रोणमेव इवोदितः ॥ Mk. 10. 26. 3 A raven or a carrion crow. 4 A scorpion. 5 A tree (in general) 6 A tree bearing (white) flowers. 7 N. of the preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇadavas [Drona was the son of the sage Bharadvāja, and was so called because the seed, which fell at the sight of a nymph called Ghritāchī, was preserved by the sage in a Drona. Though a Brahmana by birth, he was well versed in the science of arms which he learnt from Parasurama. He afterwards taught the Kauravas and Pandavas the science of arms and archery. When, however, the great war commenced, he attached himself to the side of the Kauravas, and after Bhishma had been mortally wounded—lodged in the cage of darts—he assumed the command of the Kaurava forces and maintained the struggle for four successive days, achieving wonderful exploits and killing thousands of warriors on the Pandava side. On the fifteenth day of the battle the fight continued even during the night, and it was on the morning of the 16th that Bhīma at the suggestion of Krishna said within Drona's hearing that Arsatthaman was slain (the fact being that an elephant named Arsatthaman had fallen on the field). Being at a loss to understand how that could be, he appealed to Yudhishthira, 'the truthful', who also, at the advice of Krishna gave an evasive reply—uttered loudly the word Arsatthaman and added 'Gaja or elephant' in a very low tone; see Ve. 3. 9. Sorely grieved at the death of his only son, the kind-hearted old father fell in a swoon, and Dhrishadyumna, his avowed enemy, took advantage of this circumstance and cut off his head]. -णः, -ण A measure of capacity, either the same as an Adhaka or equal to 4 Adhakas or 1 of a Khār or 64 or

32 shers. -ण 1 A wooden vessel or cup, bucket. 2 A tub. -COMP. -आचार्यः see द्रोण above. -काकः raven -क्षीरा, -घा, -दुग्धा, -दुग्धा a cow yielding a drop of milk. -मुखं the capital of 400 villages.

द्रोणिः -णी f. 1 An oval vessel of wood used for holding or pouring out water, a bucket, basin, baling vessel. 2 A water reservoir (जलाधार). 3 A trough for feeding cattle. 4 A measure of capacity, equal to two Śūpas or 128 shers. 5 The valley or chasm between two mountains, बृहद्रथोष्णिशिलकांतरप्रदेशमवितिष्ठतो माधवस्यातिक्रमामि Māl. 9; हिमवद्द्रोणि &c. -COMP. -दलः the Ketaka tree.

द्रोहः 1 Plotting against, seeking to hurt or assail, injury, mischief, malice; अद्रोहस्यं कृत्वा Pt. 2. 35; Bg. 1. 37; Ms. 2. 161. 7. 48. 9. 17. 2 Treachery, perfidy. 3 Wrong, offence 4 Rebellion. -COMP. -अदः 1 a religious impostor, hypocrite, impostor 2 a hunter. 3 a false man. -चित्तन a malicious thought, malice prepenae, a thought or attempt to injure. -बुद्धि a. bent on mischief or evil design (-द्रिः f.) a wicked or evil purpose. द्रोणायनः, -निः, द्रौणिः An epithet of Arsatthaman; ब्रह्मणेन कृतं तदेव कुले द्रोणायनिः कौरवः Ve. 3. 81.

द्रौपदी N. of the daughter of Drupada, king of the Pāṇchālas. [She was won by Arjuna, at her Svayamvara ceremony, and when he and his brothers returned home they told their mother that they had that day made a great acquisition. Whereupon the mother said "Well, then my dear children, divide it amongst yourselves." As her words once uttered could not be changed, she became the common wife of the five brothers. When Yudhishthira lost his kingdom and even himself and Draupadi in gambling, she was grossly insulted by Duhshasana q. v. and by Duryodhana's wife. But these and the like insults she bore with uncommon patience and endurance; and on several occasions when she and her husbands were put to the test, she saved their credit (as on the occasion of Durvasas begging food at night for his 60,000 pupils). At last, however, her patience was exhausted and she taunted her husbands for the very tame way in which they put up with the insults and injuries inflicted upon them by their enemies (see Ki. 1. 29-46). It was then that the Pandavas resolved to enter upon the great Bharati war. She is one of the five very chaste women whose names one is recommended to repeat; see अद्वय].

द्रौपदेयः A son of Draupadi; Bg. 1. 6. 18

द्वद्वः A plate on which hours are struck. -**द्वे** A pair, couple of animals (including even men) of different sexes; i. e. male and female; द्वेद्वानि भावं क्रियया विभक्तः Ku. 3. 35; Me. 46; न चेदिदं द्वेद्वयोऽजयिष्यत् Ku. 7. 66; R. 1. 40; S. 2. 14, 7. 27. 3 A couple of any two things, a couple of opposite conditions or qualities (such as सुख and दुःख, शीत and उष्ण); द्वेद्विरोजयचेमाः सुखदुःखादिभिः प्रजाः Ms. 1. 26; 6. 81; सर्वैर्नानिर्वाहिके निवसन्नेति न द्वेद्वयुःखविह किंचिद्विचनोऽपि Si. 4. 64. 4 A strife, contention, quarrel, dispute, fight. 5 A duel. 6 Doubt, uncertainty. 7 A fortress, stronghold. 8 A secret. -**द्वः** (In gram.) One of the four principal kinds of compounds, in which two or more words are joined together which, if not compounded, would stand in the same case and be connected by the copulative conjunction 'and'; चार्थे द्वे P. II. 2. 29; द्वेद्वः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33. -Comp. -**चर**, -**चारिन्** a. living in couples. (-m.) the ruddy goose; क्वचिन् द्वेचरे पतन्निष् R. 8. 56, 16. 63. -**भावः** antagonism, discord. -**भिन्न** separation of the sexes. -**युत** a. 1 forming a couple. 2 doubtful, uncertain. -**युद्धं** a duel, a single combat. **द्वेद्वयः** ind. Two by two, in pairs or couples.

द्वय a. (सी. f.) Two-fold, double, of two kinds or sorts; अनुपेक्षणे द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3; Bh. 2. 104 v. 1; sometimes used in pl. also; see Si. 3. 57. -**च** 1 A pair, couple, brace; usually at the end of comp.; द्वितयेन द्वयेव संगते R. 8. 6; 1. 19, 3. 8, 4. 4. 2 Two-fold nature, duplicity. 3 Untruthfulness. -**यि** A pair, couple. -Comp. -**अतिग** a. one whose mind is freed from the influence of the two bad qualities रजस्तमसः; a saint or a virtuous man. -**आत्मक** a. of a two-fold nature. -**चाद्वि** a. double-tongued, insincere.

द्वयस a. (सी. f.) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as', 'as far as'; एतद्वयसेनद्वयसि K. 114; गतिवित्तद्वयसं जम्बू (अमः) R. 16. 46; Si. 6. 55.

द्वार 1 N. of the third Yuga of the world; Ms. 9. 301. 2 The side of a die marked with two points. 3 Doubt, suspense, uncertainty.

द्वारमुपायन द्वारमुपायन q. v.

द्वार f. 1 A door, gate; Y. 3. 12; Ms. 3. 38. 2 A means, an expedient; द्वारा 'by means of', 'through'. -Comp. -**स्थ**, -**स्थितः** (द्वारस्थः, द्वारस्थः, द्वारस्थितः, द्वारस्थितः) a door-keeper, porter.

द्वारं 1 A door, gateway, gate. 2 A passage, entrance ingross open ng

अथवा कृतकान्तरे वेदोऽस्मिन् R. 1. 4; 11. 18. 3 An aperture of the human body; (they are nine; see सं) and Ku. 3. 50 and Bg. 8. 12 and Ms. 6. 48 also. 4 Way, medium, means; द्वाराण 'through' 'by means of'. -Comp. -**अधिपः** a porter, door-keeper. -**कंदकः** the bolt of a door. -**कपाटः**, -**ई** the leaf or pannel of a door. -**गोपः**, -**नायकः**, -**प**, -**पालः**, -**पालकः** a door-keeper, porter, warder. -**दाक्षः** teak-wood. -**पटः** 1 the pannel of a door. 2 the curtain of a door. -**पिंडी** the threshold of a door. -**विधानः** the bolt of a door. -**बलिमुज** m. 1 a crow. 2 a sparrow. -**बाहुः** a door-post, jamb. -**यंत्रे** a lock, bolt, -**स्थः** a door-keeper.

द्वार (रि) का N. of the capital of Krishna on the western point of Gujarāth (for a description of Drāvakā, see Si. 3. 33-63). -Comp. -**ईशः** an epithet of Krishna.

द्वारवती, **द्वारवती** द्वारवती q. v.

द्वारिकः, **द्वारिन्** m. A porter, door-keeper.

द्वि num. a. (Nom. du. द्वे m., द्वे f. द्वे n.) Two, both; सद्यः परस्परतुल्यमपि द्वेद्वे द्वे R. 5. 63. (N. B. In comp. द्वे is substituted for द्वि necessarily before दशन्, विंशति and त्रिंशत्, and optionally before चत्वारिंशत्, पचाशत्, षष्टि, सप्तति and नवति, द्वि remaining unchanged before अशीति). -Comp. -**अक्ष** a. two-eyed, binocular. -**अक्षर** a. dissyllabic. -**अंगुल** a. two fingers long. (-ले) two fingers length. -**अणुक** an aggregate or molecule of two atoms. -**अर्थ** a. 1 having two senses. 2 ambiguous, equivocal. 3 having two objects in view. -**अशीत** a. eighty-second. -**अशीति** f. eighty-two. -**अष्ट** copper. -**अहः** a period of two days. -**आत्मक** a. 1 having a double nature. 2 being two. -**आमुष्यायनः** 'a son of two persons or fathers', an adopted son who remains heir to his natural father though adopted by another.

-**कचं** (द्वचं, or द्वचचं) a collection of verses or riks. -**कः** -**ककारः** 1 a crow (there being two Ks in the word कक). 2 the ruddy goose (there being two Ks in the word कक). -**ककुद्** m. a camel. -**यु** a. exchanged or bartered for two cows. (-युः) a sub-division of the Tatpuruṣa compound in which the first member is a numeral; द्वेद्वे द्विगुणं चह Udb. -**गुण** a. double, two-fold. (द्विगुणीकृतं to plough twice; to double, increase) -**गुणित** a. 1 doubled, multiplied by two; Ki. 5. 46. 2 folded double. 3 enveloped. 4 doubly increased, doubled. -**चरण** a. having two legs, two legged; द्विचरणयुक्तां सितिकुंठां Sānti. 4. 15. -**चत्वारिंश** a. (द्वि-द्वार-चत्वारिंश) forty-second f (द्वि-द्वार चत्वारि

रिंशत्) fortytwo. -**जः** twice-born' 1 a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus (a Brāhmaṇa, Kshatriya or Vaiśya); see Y. 1. 59. 2 a Brāhmaṇa (over whom the Samskāras or purificatory rites are performed जन्मत जायते इदः संस्कारिर्द्विज उच्यते. 3 any oviparous animal, such as a bird, snake, fish &c.; स त्मानन्दमविवृत द्विजः N. 2. 1; S. 5. 21; R. 12. 22; Mu. 1. 11; Ms. 5. 17. 4 a tooth; कीर्णं द्विजानां ग्नेः Bh. 1. 13 where द्विज means 'a Brāhmaṇa also). -**अयः** a Brāhmaṇa 'अयनी the sacred thread worn by the first three castes of the Hindus. -**आलय** 1 the house of a dvija. -**ईशः**, -**ईशः** 1 the moon; Si. 12. 3. 2 an epithet of Garuda. 3 camphor. -**दासः** Śūdra. 3 पतिः, -**राजः** an epithet of 1 the moon; R. 5. 23. 2 Garuda. 3 camphor. -**प्रपा** 1 a trench or basin round the root of a tree for holding water. 2 a trough near a well for watering birds, cattle &c. -**बंधुः**, -**ध्रुवः** 1 a man who pretends to be a Brāhmaṇa. 2 one who is twice-born, or a Brāhmaṇa by name and birth only and not by acts; cr. ब्रह्मबंधु. -**द्विगिन्** m. 1 Kshatriya. 2 a pseudo-Brāhmaṇa, one disguised as a Brāhmaṇa. -**वाहनः** an epithet of Vjshnu, (having Garuda for his vehicle). -**सेवकः** a Śūdra. -**जन्मन्**, -**जातिः** m. 1 a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus; Ms. 2. 24. 2 a Brāhmaṇa; Ki. 1. 39; Ku. 5. 40. 3 a bird. 4 a tooth. -**जातीय** a. belonging to the first three castes of the Hindus. -**जिह्वः** 1 a snake; Si. 1. 63, R. 11. 64, 14. 41; Bv. 1. 20. 2 an informer, a slanderer, tale-bearer 3. an insincere person. च a. pl. two or three; R. 5. 25; Bh. 2. 121. -**त्रिंश** (द्वित्रिंश) 1 thirty-second. 2 consisting of thirty-two. -**त्रिंशत्** (द्वित्रिंशत्) thirty-two. -**लक्षण** a. having thirty-two auspicious marks upon the body. -**द्वि** ind. stick against stick. -**द्व** a. having two teeth. -**दश** a. pl. twenty. -**दश** a. (द्वादश) 1 twelfth, Ms. 2. 36. 2 consisting of twelve. -**दशन्** (द्वादशन्) a. pl. twelve. अंशुः an epithet of 1 the planet Jupiter. 2 Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. -**अक्षः**, -**करः**, -**लोचनः** epithets of Kārtikeya. -**अंगुल** a measure of twelve fingers. -**अहः** 1 a period of twelve days; Ms. 3. 83, 11. 68. 2 a sacrifice lasting for or completed in twelve days; -**आत्मन्** m. the sun. -**आदित्याः** pl. the twelve suns; see आदित्य. -**आयुः** m. a dog. -**सहस्र** a. consisting of 12000. -**दशी** (द्वादशी) the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -**देवः** the constellation विशाखा. -**देहः** an epithet of Ganesha -**धातु** an epi

thet of Ganesa. -नयकः a circumcised man. -नवत (द्वि-द्वा-नवत) a. ninety-second. -नवतिः f. (द्वि-द्वा-नवतिः) ninety-two. -नः an elephant. आस्यः an epithet of Ganesa. -पक्षः 1 a bird. 2 a month. -पंचाश (द्वि-द्वा-पंचाश) a. fifty-second. -पंचाशत् (द्वि-द्वा-पंचाशत्) f. fifty-two. -पथः two ways. -पदः a biped man. -पविका -पदी a kind of Piākṛita metre. -पाद्, -पादः 1 biped man. 2 a bird. 3 a god. -पायः, -यः a double penalty. -पाविन् m. an elephant -विदुः a Visarga (ः). -सुजः an angle. -सूत a. having two floors (as a palace). -मातु-मातुजः an epithet of 1 Ganesa. 2 king Jarāsandha. -मात्रः a long vowel (having two syllabic instants). -मार्गी a cross-way. -सुखा a leech. -रः 1 a bee; cf. द्विरः. 2-वन्त q. v. -रदुः an elephant; R. 4. 4; Me. 59 अंतकः, अरतिः, अशनः a lion. -रसनः a snake. -रात्रे two nights. -रूप a. 1 biform. 2 bicolour, bipartite -रेतस् m. a mule. -रेफः a large black bee (there being two ras in the word रन्त); Ku. 1. 27, 3. 27, 36. -वचन the dual number (in gram.). -वज्रकः a kind of house or structure with 16 angles: (sides). -वाहिका a swing. -विंश (द्वाविंश) a. twenty-second. -विंशतिः (द्वाविंशतिः) f. twenty-two. -विध a. of two kinds or sorts; Ms. 7. 162. -वेशर a kind of light carriage drawn by mules. -शत 1 two hundred, 2 one hundred and two. -शय a. worth or bought for two hundred. -शफ a. cloven footed. (फः) any cloven-footed animal. -शीर्षः an epithet of Agni. -षट् a. pl. twice six, twelve. -षट् (द्विषट्, द्वाषट्) sixty-second. -षष्टिः f. (द्विषष्टिः, द्वाषष्टिः) sixty-two. -सप्त (द्वि-द्वा-सप्त a. seventy-second. -सप्ततिः f. (द्वि-द्वा-सप्ततिः) seventy-two. -सप्ताहः a fortnight. 2000. (सं) 2000. -सीत्य, -हल्य a. ploughed in two ways; i. e. first length-wise and then breadth-wise. -सुवर्ण a. worth or bought for two golden coins. -हस् m. an elephant. -हायन, -वर्ष a. two years old. -हीन a. of the neuter gender. -हृदया a pregnant woman. -होतृ m. an epithet of Agni.

द्विक a. 1 Two-fold, forming a pair, consisting of two. 2 Second. 3 Happening the second time. 4 Increased by two, two per cent; द्विकं शते बुद्धिः Ms. 8. 141-2.

द्वितय a. (ची f.) Consisting of or divided into two, double, two-fold; sometimes used in pl.; द्वुसप्तदशतः किन्तर यदि वायौ द्वितयेषु ते चलाः R. 8. 90. -य a pair, couple; R. 8. 6.

द्वितीय a. Second; खं जमिन्तं न्यमसि मे ष्वय द्वितीयं U 3 26 Ma. 83 R 3 49

-यः 1 The second in a family, a son. 2 A companion, partner, friend; (usually at the end of comp.); प्रयत-परिहर्तृतीयः R. 1. 95; so छाया, दुःखः &c. -या 1 The second day of a lunar fortnight. A wife, companion, partner. 3 (In gram.) The accusative case. -Comp. -आश्रयः the second stage or period of the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; i. e. गार्हस्थ्य.

द्वितीयक a. Second.

द्वितीयाकृत a. Ploughed twice as a field).

द्वितीयिन् a. (नी f.) Occupying the second place.

द्विध a. Divided into two parts, split asunder.

द्विधा ind. 1 In two parts; द्विधा भिक्ताः शिखिभिः R. 1. 39; Ms. 1, 12, 32; द्विधेय हृदयं तस्य दुःखितस्यामवत्तदा Mb. 2 In two ways. -Comp. -करणं dividing into two parts, splitting. -गतिः 1 an amphibious animal. 2 a crab. 3 a crocodile.

द्विशस् ind. By twos, two by two, in couples.

द्विष् 2 U. (द्वेष्टि, द्विष्टे, द्विष्ट) To hate, dislike, be hostile towards, न द्वेष्टि यत्नमत्स्वमजातशत्रुः Ve. 3. 13; Bg. 2. 57, 18. 10; Bk. 17. 61; 18. 9; रयं द्वेष्टि S. 6. 4. (Prepositions like य, नि and सं are prefixed to this not without any change of meaning.

द्विष् a. Hostile, hating, inimical. -m. An enemy; आन्वेयणद्वेषणा द्विषाम-निषतां यवै R. 12. 11; 3. 45; Pt. 1. 70, द्विषः An enemy. (द्विषतय a. Harassing an enemy, retaliating).

द्विषत् m. An enemy (with acc. organ.); ततः परं दुष्प्रसङ्गं द्विषद्भिः R. 6. 31; Si. 2. 1; Bk. 5. 97.

द्विष्ट a. 1 Hostile. 2 Hated, disliked. -ष्टं Copper.

द्विस् ind. Twice; द्विरिव प्रतिशब्देन व्याज-हार हिमालयः Ku. 6. 64; Ms. 2. 60. -Comp. -आगमनं (द्विरागमनं) the ceremony of the second entrance of the bride to her husband's house. -आपः (द्विरापः) an elephant. -उक्त a. (द्विरुक्त) 1 spoken twice, repeated. 2 redundant, tautologous, superfluous -उक्तिः f. (द्विरुक्तिः). 1 repetition, tautology. 2 superfluity, uselessness. -उद्धा (द्विरुद्धा) a women married twice. -भावः; -वचनं reduplication.

द्वीपः, -प 1 An island. 2 A place of refuge, shelter, production. 3 A division of the terrestrial world; (the number of these divisions varies according to different authorities, being four, seven, nine or thirteen, all situated round the mountain Meru like the petals of a lotus flower and each being separated from the other by a dis-

tinct ocean. In N. 1. 5 the Dvīpas are said to be eighteen; but seven appears to be the usual number; cf. R. 1. 65 and S. 7. 33. The central one is जम्बुद्वीप under which is included भरतखंड or India.) -Comp. -कर्तुरा camphor from China.

द्वीपवत् a. Full of islands. -m. The ocean. -नी The earth.

द्वीपिन् m. 1 A tiger in general; चर्षणि द्वीपिनं हति Sk. 2 A leopard, panther. -Comp. -नखः, -खं 1 a tiger's nail. 2 a kind of perfume द्वेधा ind. In two parts, in two ways, twice.

द्वेषः 1 Hate, dislike, abhorrence, repugnance, distaste; S. 5. 18; Bg. 3. 34, 7, 27; so अनद्वेषः, मत्तद्वेषः &c 2 Enmity, hostility, malignity; Ms. 8. 225.

द्वेषण a. Hating, disliking. -णः An enemy. -णं Hate, hatred, enmity, dislike.

द्वेषिन्, द्वेष्ट a. Hating &c. -m. An enemy.

द्वेष्य pot. p. 1 To be hated. 2 Odious, hateful, disagreeable; R. 1. 28. -व्यः An enemy; Bg. 6. 9, 9. 29; Ms. 9. 307.

द्वैगुणिकः A usurer who charges cent per cent interest.

द्वैगुण्यं 1 Double amount, value, or measure. 2 Duality. 3 The possession of two out of the three qualities (i. e. -तत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्).

द्वैतं 1 Duality. 2 Dualism in philosophy, the assertion of two distinct principles such as the maintenance of the doctrine that spirit and matter, Brahman and the universe, or the Individual and the Supreme Soul are different from each other; cf. अद्वैत; किं शास्त्रं श्रवणेन यस्य गच्छति द्वैताधिकारो-त्तरः Bv. 1. 86. 3 N. of a forest. -Comp. -वनं N. of a forest; Ki. 1. 1.

-वादिन् m. a philosopher who maintains the dvaita doctrine.

द्वैतिन् m. A philosopher who maintains the dvaita doctrine.

द्वैतीयक a. (की f.) Second; द्वैतीय कृत्या भित्तोऽयमगमनस्य प्रवर्धे महाकाव्ये चारुणि नैवधीयवर्तिते रणौ निसर्गज्ज्वलः N. 2. 110, of तार्तीयिक.

द्वेध a. (ची f.) Two-fold, double, (द्वेधीयुः to become divided into two parts, be disunited, vacillate, be divided or uncertain, as mind) -य 1 Duality, two-fold nature or state. 2 Separation into two parts. 3 Double resource, secondary reserve. 4 Diversity, difference, conflict, contest, variance; अतिद्वेधं तु यत्र स्यात् तत्र धर्मादुभौ स्वतो Ms. 2. 14, 9 32; Y. 2. 78. 5 Doubt-uncertainty; Bg. 5. 25. Vc 6 44 6 Double dealing dupli

city; one of the six modes of foreign policy; see द्वैधीभाव below and गुण.

द्वैधीभावः 1 Duality, double state or nature. 2 Separation into two, difference, diversity. 3 Doubt, uncertainty, vacillation, suspense; धृतद्वैधीभावकातरं मे मनः S. 1. 4 A dilemma. 5 One of the six Gunas or modes of foreign policy. (According to some authorities it means 'double-dealing, or 'duplicity,' keeping apparently friendly relations with the enemy; बलिनोद्विषतेर्मध्ये वाचात्मन सनयन् द्वैधीभावेन तिष्ठेत् काकाक्षिबद्धाक्षितः ॥ According to others it means 'dividing one's army and encountering a superior enemy in detachments,')

'harassing the enemy by attacking them in small bands'; द्वैधीभावः स्वबलस्य द्विषाकरणे Mit. on Y. 1. 347; cf. also Ms. 7. 173 and 160.

द्वैधे 1 Duplicity. 2 Diversity, difference.

द्वेप *a.* (पी *f.*) 1 Relating to, living on, an island. 2 Belonging to a tiger, made of or covered with a tiger's skin. -**पः** A car covered with a tiger's skin.

द्वेपसं Two parties.

द्वेपायनः 'The island-born,' N. of Vyasa.

द्वेप्य *a.* (प्या, जी *f.*) Living on or relating to an island; Si. 3. 76.

ध.

ध *a.* (At the end of comp.) Placing, holding &c. -**धः** 1 An epithet of Brahmā, 2 N. of Kubera. 3 Virtue, moral, merit. -**धे** Wealth, property.

धक् An exclamation of anger; U. 4. 24.

धक्क 10 U. (धक्कयति) To destroy or annihilate.

धटः 1 A balance, a pair of scales. 2 Ordeal by the balance. 3 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

धटकः A kind of weight equal to 42 Gunjas or Raktikas.

धटिका, धटी 1 Old cloth or raiment. 2 Strip of cloth fastened round the loins or over the privities.

धटिन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

-**नी**-**पटी**.

धण् 1 P. (धणति) To sound.

धचुरः, धचुरका-का The whitethorn-apple; (Mar. धेतत).

धन् 1 P. (धनति) To sound.

धनं 1 Property, wealth, riches, treasure, money (gold, chattels &c.); धन तावद्धलं H. 1; (fig. also); as in तपोधन, विद्याधन &c. 2 (*a*) Any valued possession, an object of affection or endearment, dearest treasure; कष्टं जन कुलधनैरुत्तरेजनीयः U. 1. 14; इत्येवंपि धनमाहिताग्नेः R. 2. 44; मानयनः अभिमानं &c. (*b*) A valuable article; Ms. 8. 201, 202. 3 Capital (opp. वृद्धि or interest). 4 A booty, prey, spoil. 5 The reward given to a victor in a combat, the prize won in a game. 6 A contest for prizes, a match. 7 The lunar mansion called धनिष्ठः. 8 Surplus, residue. 9 (In math.) The affirmative quantity or plus (opp. ऋण). -**COMP.** -**अधिकारः** right to property right of inhering

property. -**अधिकारिन्**, -**अधिकृतः** 1 a treasurer. 2 an heir. -**अधिगतः, अधिपः, अधिपतिः** -**अध्यक्षः** 1 an epithet of Kubera; Ki. 5. 16. 2 a treasurer. **अपहरः** 1 fine. 2 plunder. -**अर्चित** *a.* 1 honoured with gifts of wealth, kept contented by valuable presents; मानयना धनाहिताः Ki. 1. 19. 2 wealthy, opulent. **अर्धिन्** *a.* desiring or seeking for wealth, covetous, miserly. -**आढ्य** *a.* wealthy, rich, opulent. -**आधारः** a treasury. -**ईशः, ईश्वरः** 1 a treasurer. 1 an epithet of Kubera. -**उद्गमन्** *m.* warmth of wealth; cf. अर्थोद्गमन्. -**एषिन्** *m.* a creditor who claims his money. -**कालिः** an epithet of Kubera. -**क्षयः** loss of wealth; धनक्षये वधति जाटयति Pt. 2. 178. -**नर्दः, गर्वित** *a.* purse-proud. -**जाते** all kinds of valuable possessions, aggregate property. -**दः** 1 a liberal or munificent man. 2 an epithet of Kubera; R. 9. 25; 17. 80. 3 N. of fire. -**अनुजः** an epithet of Ravana; R. 12. 52, 88. -**दंडः** punishment in the shape of a fine. -**दायिन्** *m.* fire. -**पतिः** an epithet of Kubera; तवामारं धनपतिगुहातुत्तरेणामदीयं Ms. 75. 7. -**पालः** 1 a treasurer. 2 an epithet of Kubera. -**पिशाचिका, पिशाची** 'the demon of wealth, an avaricious desire of wealth, greed, avarice. -**प्रयोगः** usury. -**मद** *a.* purse-proud. -**मूल** principal, capital. -**लोभः** avarice, cupidity. -**स्वयः** 1 expenditure. 2 extravagance. -**स्थानं** a treasury. -**हरः** 1 an heir. 2 a thief. 3 a kind of perfume.

धनकाः, धनाया Avarice, greed, covetousness.

धनेजयः 1 N. of Arjuna; (the name is thus derived in Mb.—सर्वोन्नतपदाजित्वा विजयमादाय केवले । मध्ये धनस्य विद्यामि तेनाहुर्मयि धनं यः ।) 2 An epithet of fire

द्वैमातुर *a.* Having two mothers; i. e. a natural mother and a step-mother. -**रः** 1 N. of Gagesa. 2 N. of Jarāsandha; इति द्विद्विब्रियुणा राज्ञि द्वैमातुरे युधि Si. 2. 60.

द्वैमातुक *a.* (की *f.*) Nourished by rain and rivers (as a country); cf. देवमातुक.

द्वैरथं 1 A single combat in chariots. 2 A single combat in general. -**य** An adversary.

द्वैराज्यं Dominion divided between two kings.

द्वैवर्षिक *a.* Biennial.

द्वैविध्यं 1 Duality, two-fold nature. 2 Variance, diversity, difference.

धनवत् *a.* Rich, wealthy.

धनिकः 1 A rich or wealthy man. 2 A money-lender, creditor; दण्डेष्ट-निकस्याय Ms. 8. 51; Y. 2. 55. 3 A husband. 4 An honest trader 5 The विषय tree.

धनिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Rich, opulent, wealthy. -**m** 1 A wealthy man 2 A creditor; Y. 2. 18, 41; Ms. 8. 61.

धनिष्ठ *a.* Very rich; (superl. of धनिन् or धनवत्). -**ट्टा** N. of the twenty-third lunar mansion (consisting of four stars).

धनी, धनीका A young girl or woman.

धनुः A bow (perhaps for धनुश्चक्र *v*)

धनुश्चक्र *a.* Armed with a bow. -**m** 1 A bow; धनुश्चक्रोयं सनयत वाणं Ku. 3. 66, so इन्द्रधनुः &c. (At the end of Bah comp. धनुस् is changed to धनस्; R. 2. 3.). 2 A measure of length equal to four hastas; Y. 2. 167; Ms. 8. 237. 3 An arc of a circle. 4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. 5 A desert; cf. धनस्. -**COMP.** -**कर** (धनुश्चक्र) *a.* armed with a bow. (-**रः**) a bow-maker. -**कांडं** (धनुःकांड) a bow and arrow. -**खंडं** (धनुःखंड) part of a bow; Ms. 15. -**गुणः** (धनुःगुणः) a bow-string. -**ग्रहः** (धनुःग्रहः) an archer. -**ज्या** (धनुर्ज्या) a bow string, अनवरतधनुर्ज्याफलनकारपूर्वं S. 2. 4. -**द्रुम** (धनुर्द्रुमः) a bamboo. -**धरः, धृत्** *m.* (धनुर्धर &c.) an archer; R. 2. 11, 29; 3. 31, 38, 39; 9. 11; 12. 97; 16. 77. -**पाणि** *a.* (धनुष्पाणि) armed with a bow, with a bow in hand. -**नार्तः** (धनुर्नार्तः) a line curved like a bow, a curve. -**विद्या** (धनुर्विद्या) the science of archery. -**वृक्षः** (धनुर्वृक्षः) 1 a bamboo. 2 the अश्वत्थ tree. -**वेद** (धनुर्वेदः) the science of the four *upavedas* *q v*

धन्य *f.* A bow.

धन्य *a.* 1 Bestowing or conferring wealth; Ms. 3. 106, 4. 19. 2 Wealthy, rich, opulent. 3 Blessed, fortunate, lucky, happy; धन्यं जीवनस्य मार्गसरसः Bv. 1. 16, 4. 37; धन्या कये स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1. 4 Excellent, good, virtuous. -*न्यः* 1 A lucky or blessed man, a fortunate being; धन्यास्तद्वगजसा मलिनीभवति S. 7. 17; Bh. 1. 41; धन्यः कोऽपि न विक्रियः कलयते प्राप्ते नये यौवने 1. 72. 2 An infidel, an atheist. 3 N. of a spell. -*न्या* 1 A murse. 2 Coriander. -*न्यं* Wealth, treasure. -*Comp.* -*वाद्*: 1 expression of thanks, thanksgiving. 2 praise, applause.

धन्यमन्य *a.* Considering oneself to be blessed or fortunate.

धन्याकं 1 A plant bearing a small pungent seed used as a condiment. 2 The seed of this plant (coriander).

धन्यं A bow, (rarely used in classical literature). -*Comp.* -*धिः* a bow-case.

धन्यन् *m.* 1 A dry soil, desert, waste; एवं धन्यनि चैकस्य सकलं सहाहितावपि Bv. 1. 31. Shore, firm land. -*Comp.* -*दुर्ग* a fort inaccessible on account of a surrounding desert; Ms. 7. 70.

धन्यन्तरं A measure of distance or length equal to four *hastas*, cf. देह.

धन्यन्तरिः N. of the physician of the gods, said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean with a cup of nectar in his hand; cf. चतुर्दशरत्न.

धन्विन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Armed with a bow. -*m.* 1 An archer; के नम धन्विनोऽन्ये Ku. 3. 10; उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिवधः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 4. 2 An epithet of Arjuna. 3 Of Siva. 4 Of Vishnu. 5 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac.

धन्विनः A hog (शूकरः).

धम *a.* (मा or मी *f.*) (Usually at the end of a comp.) 1 Blowing; आग्निधम, नाद्धिधम. 2 Melting, fusing. -*मः* 1 The moon. 2 An epithet of Krishna. 3 Of Yama, the god of death. 4 Of Brahmā.

धमकः A blacksmith.

धमधमा An onomatopoetic word expressive of the sound made by blowing with a bellows or a trumpet.

धमन *a.* 1 Blowing. 2 Cruel. -*n*: A kind of reed.

धमनिः, -नी *f.* 1 A reed, pipe. 2 A tube or canal of the human body, any tubular vessel, as a vein, nerve &c. 3 Throat, neck.

धमिः *f.* The act of blowing.

धम्मलः, धम्मिलः, धम्मिल्लः The braided and ornamented hair of a woman tied over the head and intertwined with flowers, pearls &c.; आकुलाकुल-

गलद्धम्मिल्ल Git. 2; उरसि निपतितानां लक्ष्मधम्मिल्लकानां (वपुनां) Bh. 1. 49; S. Til. 1.

धय *a.* (Usually at the end of a comp.) Drinking, sucking; as in स्तनधय.

धर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) (Usually at the end of a comp.) Holding, carrying, bearing, wearing, containing, possessing, endowed with, preserving, observing &c.; as in अक्षधर, अंशुधर, गदाधर, गंगाधर, महीधर, अमृतधर, दिव्यधर &c. -*रः* 1 A mountain; उत्कर्षं द्रष्टुं वेक्ष्य शीरिमुत्कर्षं दारुकं द्रष्टुमाच Si. 4. 18. 2 A flock of cotton. 3 A frivolous or dissolute man (सिंह). 4 The king of the tortoises; i. e. Vishnu in his Kurma incarnation. 5 N. of one of the Vasus.

धरण *a.* (णी *f.*) Bearing, preserving, holding &c. -*णः* 1 A ridge of land serving the purpose of a bridge, the side of a mountain. 2 The world. 3 The sun. 4 The female breast. 5 Rice, corn. 6 The Himalaya; (as king of mountains). -*णं* 1 Supporting, sustaining, upholding; सारं धरित्री-धरणक्षमे च Ku. 1. 17; धरणिधरणकिञ्चनगरिष्ठे Git. 1. 2 Possessing, bringing, procuring &c. 3 Prop, stay, support, 4 Security. 5 A measure of weight equal to ten Palas.

धरणिः, -णी *f.* The earth; लुपति धरणि-शयने बहु विलपति तव नाम Git. 5. 2 The ground, soil. 3 A beam for a roof. 4 A vein. -*Comp.* -*ईश्वरः* 1 a king. 2 an epithet of Vishnu; 3 of Siva. -*कीलकः* a mountain. -*जः-पुत्रः*, -*सुतः* 1 an epithet of Mars. 2 an epithet of the demon Naraka. जा, -*पुत्री*. -*सुता* an epithet of Sitā, daughter of Janaka (as born from the earth). -*धरः* 1 an epithet of Sesha. 2 of Vishnu. 3 a mountain. 4 a tortoise. 5 a king. 6 an elephant fabled to support the earth. -*धुत्* *m.* 1 a mountain. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. 3 of Sesha.

धरा 1 The earth; वरा धरापतिर्निगम्य-शरैर्मिचत इव Mk. 5. 22. 2 A vein. 3 Marrow. 4 The womb or uterus. -*Comp.* अधिपः a king. -*अमरः*, -*देवः*, -*सुरः* a Brāhmaṇa. -*आत्मजः*, -*पुत्रः*, -*सुतः* 1 epithets of the planet Mars. 2 epithets of the demon Naraka. -*आत्मजा* an epithet of Sitā. -*उद्धारः* deliverance of the earth. -*धरः* 1 a mountain. 2 an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. 3 of Sesha. -*पतिः* 1 a king. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -*धुत्* *m.* a king. -*धुत्* *m.* a mountain.

धरित्री 1 The earth, S. 2. 14; R. 14 54; Ku. 1. 2, 17. 2 Ground, soil.

धर्मिन् *m.* A balance, pair of scales. धर्तूरः The Dhattura plant.

धर्मे 1 A house. 2 A prop, stay. 3 A sacrifice, 4 Virtue, moral merit.

धर्मः 1 Religion, the customary observances of a caste, sect, &c. 2 Law, usage, practice, custom, ordinance, statute. 3 Religious or moral merit, virtue, righteousness, good works (regarded as one of the four ends of human existence); Ku. 5. 38. and see निवर्गं also; एक एव सहस्रार्थं निवर्गेऽन्यदुपाति यः H. 1. 65. 4 Duty, prescribed course of conduct; पञ्चाशद्बुक्तेषु धर्मेषु S. 5. 4; Ms. 1. 114. 5 Right, justice, equity, impartiality. 6 Piety, propriety, decorum. 7 Morality, ethics. 8 Nature, disposition, character; Māl. 1. 6; प्राप्तिं, जीवं 9 An essential quality, peculiarity, characteristic property, (peculiar) attribute; वयंति वप्यवप्यवर्णा धर्मैक्यं द्विक बुधाः Chandr. 5. 45. 10 Manner, resemblance, likeness. 11 A sacrifice. 12 Good company, associating with the virtuous. 13 Devotion, religious abstraction. 14 Manner, mode, 15 An Upanishad q. v. 16 N. of Yudhishtira, the eldest Pāṇḍava 17 N. of Yama, the god of death. -*Comp.* अमरः, -*मा* the Indian crane. अधर्मी (*m. du.*) right and wrong, religion and irreligion. विद् *m* a Mīmāṃsaka who knows the right and wrong course of action -*अधिकरणं* 1 administration of the laws. अधि-*करणिन्* *m.* a judge, magistrate. अधिकारः 1 superintendence of religious affairs; S. 1. 2 administration of justice. 3 the office of a judge. -*अधिष्ठानं* a court of justice. -*अध्यक्ष* 1 a judge. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -*अनुष्ठानं* acting according to religion, virtuous or moral conduct. -*अपेत* *a* deviating from virtue, wicked, immoral, irreligious. (-*त*) vice, immorality, injustice. -*अरण्यं* a sacred or penance grove, a wood inhabited by ascetics; धर्मरूपं त्रिविधं गजः S. 1. 33. -*अलिक* *a.* having a false character. -*आगमः* a religious statute, law-book. -*आचार्यः* 1 a religious teacher. 2 a teacher of law or customs. -*आत्मजः* an epithet of Yudhishtira; q. v. -*आत्मन्* *a.* just, righteous, pious, virtuous. -*आसन* the throne of justice, judgment-seat, tribunal; न संभावितमद्य धर्मसिन्धुः सति S. 6; धर्मसिन्धुश्चिह्नं वासुदेवं नन्दः Ut. 1. 7. -*ईश्वरः* an epithet of Yudhishtira. -*ईशः* an epithet of Yama. -*उत्तर* *a* 'rich in virtue', chiefly characterized by justice, eminently just and impartial; धर्मोत्तरं नय्यमानाश्चर्यते R. 13. 7. -*उपदेशः* 1 instruction in law or duty religious or moral instruction. 2 the collective body of laws. -*कर्मन्* *n*, -*कार्यं*, -*क्रिया* 1 any act of duty or religion, any moral or religious observance. a religious act or rite. 2

virtuous conduct. -**कथद्विजः** the *Kali* age. -**कायः** an epithet of Buddha. -**कलः** a grant, royal edict or decree. -**केतुः** an epithet of Buddha. -**कोशः**, -**पः** the collective body of laws or duties; **वर्मकेष्वस्य ग्रन्थे** Ms. 1. 99. -**क्षेत्रं** 1 Bhāratavarsha (the land of religion). 2 N. of a plain near Delhi, the scene of the great battle between the Kauravas and Pāndavas. **वर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः** Bg. 1. 1. -**चदः** a jar of fragrant water offered daily (to a Brāhmana) in the month of Vaisākha. -**चक्रवर्तु** *m.* a Buddha or Jaina. -**चरणं**, -**चर्या** observance of the law, performance of religious duties; Ku. 7. 83. -**चारिन्** *a.* practising virtue, observing the law, virtuous, righteous; R. 3. 45. (-*m.*) an ascetic. **चारिणी** a wife. 2 a chaste or virtuous wife. -**चित्तने**, -**चिन्ता** study of virtue, consideration of moral duties, moral reflection. -**जः** 1 'duly or lawfully born', a legitimate son: cf. Ms. 9. 107. 2 N. of बुधिरि. -**जन्मन्** *m.* N. of बुधिरि. -**जिज्ञासा** inquiry into religion or the proper course of conduct अथातो वर्मजिज्ञासा Jaimini Sutra. -**जीवन** *a.* one who acts according to the rules of his caste or fulfils prescribed duties. (-*n.*) a Brāhmana who maintains himself by assisting other men in the performance of their religious rites. -**ज्ञ** *a.* 1 knowing what is right, conversant with civil or religious law; Ms. 7. 141, 8. 179, 10. 127. 2 just, righteous, pious. -**त्यागः** abandoning one's religion, apostasy. -**द्वाराः** (*m. pl.*) a lawful wife; स्त्रीणां मतां वर्मद्वाराश्च Māi. 6. 18. -**होहिन्** *m.* a demon. -**धातुः** an epithet of Buddha. -**ध्वजः**, -**ध्वजिन्** *m.* a religious hypocrite, an impostor. -**धनः** an epithet of बुधिरि. -**नाथः** a legal protector, rightful master. -**नाभः** an epithet of Vishnu. -**निवेशः** religious devotion. -**निष्पत्तिः** *f.* 1 discharge or fulfilment of duty. 2 moral or religious observance. -**पत्नी** a lawful wife; R. 2. 2. 20, 72; 8. 7; Y. 2. 128. -**पथः** the way of virtue, a virtuous course of conduct. -**पर** *a.* religiously-minded, pious, righteous. -**पादकः** a teacher of civil or religious law. -**पालः** 'protector of the law', said metaphorically of देव 'punishment or chastisement', or 'sword'. -**पीड्य** transgressing the law, an offence against law. -**पुत्रः** 1 lawful son, a son begotten from a sense of duty and not from mere lust or sensual pleasure. 2 an epithet of बुधिरि. -**प्रवक्तु** *m.* 1 an expounder of the law, a legal adviser. 2 a religious teacher, preacher. -**प्रवचनं** 1 the science of duty; U. 5. 23. 2 expounding the

law. (-*n.*) an epithet of Buddha. **वाणिजिकः**, -**वाणिजिकः** 1 one who tries to make profit out of his virtue like a merchant. 2 one who performs religious rites with a view to reward, like a merchant dealing in transaction for profit. -**भगिनी** 1 a lawful sister. 2 a daughter of the spiritual preceptor. 3 a spiritual sister, any one regarded as a sister from discharging the same religious duties. -**भाविनी** a virtuous wife. -**भाषकः** a lecturer or public reader who reads and explains to audiences sacred books like the Bhārata, Bhāgavata &c. -**भ्रातृ** *m.* 1 a fellow-religious student, a spiritual brother. 2 any one regarded as a brother from discharging the same religious duties. -**महामात्रः** a minister of religion, a minister in charge of religious affairs. -**मूलं** the foundation of civil or religious law, Vedas. -**युगं** the Kṛita yuga. -**युपः** an epithet of Vishnu. -**रति** *a.* 'delighting in virtue or justice,' righteous, pious, just; R. 1. 23. -**राज** *m.* an epithet of Yama. -**राजः** an epithet of 1 Yama; 2 Jina; 3 बुधिरि. 4 a king. -**रोषिन्** *a.* 1 opposed to law, illegal, unlawful. 2 immoral. -**लक्षणं** 1 the essential mark of law. 2 the Vedas. (-*ण*) the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. -**लोपः** 1 error, immorality, violation of duty; R. 1. 76. -**वत्सल** *a.* loving piety or duty. -**वर्तिन्** *a.* just, virtuous. -**वासरः** the day of full moon. -**वाहनः** 1 an epithet of Śiva. 2 a buffalo (being the vehicle of Yama.) -**विद्** *a.* familiar with the law (civil or religious). -**विधिः** a legal precept or injunction. -**विक्षेपः** violation of duty, immorality. -**वीरः** (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of virtue or piety, the sentiment of chivalrous piety; the following instance is given in R. G.:—**सपदि विलय-मेतु राज्यलक्ष्मीरुपति पतन्त्यश्वा कृपाणवाराः । अव-हरतुतरां शिरः कृततो नन तु मतिर्न भगवपैतु धर्मात् ॥** -**वृद्ध** *a.* advanced in virtue or piety; Ku. 5. 16. -**वैतसिकः** one who gives away money unlawfully acquired in the hope of appearing generous. -**साला** 1 a court of justice, tribunal. 2 any charitable institution. -**शासनं**, **शास्त्रं** a code of laws, jurisprudence; H. 1. 17; Y. 1. 5. -**शील** *a.* just, pious, virtuous. -**संहिता** a code of laws, (especially compiled by sages like Manu, Yājñavalkya &c.) -**संगः** 1 attachment to justice or virtue. 2 hypocrisy. -**सभा** a court of justice. -**सहायः** a partner or companion in the discharge of religious duties.

धर्मतः *ind.* 1 According to law or rule, rightly, religiously, justly. 2

Virtuously, righteously. 3 From a virtuous or religious motive.

धर्म्यु *a.* Virtuous, just, pious, righteous.

धर्मिन् *a.* 1 Virtuous, just, pious. 2 Knowing one's duties. 3 Obeying the law. 4 Having the properties of having the nature, peculiar properties, or characteristics of anything (at the end of comp.); **पद् भूता द्विजय-र्मिणः** Ms. 10. 14; **कल्पवृक्षफलधर्मि काश्चिन्** R. 11. 50. -*m.* An epithet of Vishnu.

धर्मिपुत्रः An actor, player.

धर्म्य *a.* 1 Consistent with law, duty or religion, lawful, legal; Ms. 3. 22, 25-26. 2 Religious (as an act); Ku. 6. 13. 3 Just, righteous, fair, **धर्म्यदि बुद्धाश्चैवोऽन्यत्राधिक्यं न विद्यते** Bg. 2. 31; 9. 2; Y. 3. 44. 4 Legitimate. Usual. 6 Endowed with particular qualities; as **तद्वर्त्य**.

धर्षः 1 Boldness, insolence, haughtiness, impudence. 2 Pride, arrogance. 3 Impatience. 4 Restraint. 5 Violation, seduction (of a woman). 6 Injury, wrong, insult. 7 A eunuch. Comp. -**कारिणी** a violated woman.

धर्षक *a.* 1 Assailing, attacking, assaulting. 2 Violating, seducing. 3 Impatient. -**क्तः** 1 A seducer, an adulterer, violater. 2 An actor, dancer.

धर्षणः, -**णा** 1 Boldness, insolence. 2 Insult, affront. 3 An assault, outrage, seduction, violation; **नारी** 4 Copulation. 5 Contempt, disrespect. 6 Abuse.

धर्षणिः -**णी** *f.* A disloyal or wanton woman, a harlot.

धर्षित *a.* 1 Seduced, outraged, violated. 2 Overpowered, overcome, defeated; N. 22. 155. 3 Ill-treated, abused, insulted. -**तं** 1 Contumely, pride. 2 Cohabitation, copulation. -**ता** A harlot, a disloyal or unchaste woman.

धर्षिन् *a.* 1 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. 2 Assaulting, seducing, outraging. 3 Insulting, ill-treating. 4 Audacious, impudent. 5 Cohabiting. -**णी** A harlot, an unchaste woman.

धवः 1 Shaking, trembling. 2 A man. 3 A husband, as in विधवा. 4 A master, lord. 5 A rogue, cheat. 6 A kind of tree.

धवल *a.* 1 White; **धवलातपत्र**, **धवलपुष्प** &c. 2 Handsome. 3 Clear, pure. -**लः** 1 The white colour. 2 An excellent bull. 3 China camphor (चीन-कम्पूर). 4 N. of a tree. (धव). -**ल** White-paper. -**ला** A woman with a white complexion. -**ली** A white cow (धवला also). Comp. -**उत्पल** the white water-lily (said to open at moon-rise)

-गिरि: N. of the highest peak of the Himalaya mountain. -गृहं a house whitened with chunam, a palace. -गुहः 1 a goose. 2 the bright half of a lunar month: -सुसिक्का chalk.

धवलित *a.* Whitened, made white. धवलितम् *n.* 1 Whiteness, white colour. 2 Paleness; इयं स्तुतिर्निगमि त्रिविरह-जन्मा धवलितम् Subhāsh.

धवित्रं A fan made of the deer's skin.

धा 3 U. (दधाति, धत्ते, हित; Pass. धीयते, Caus. धायति-ते, Desid. विस्तति-ते) 1 To put, place, set, lay, put in, lay on or upon; विज्ञातदेवेषु दधाति दंडं Mb. निःशोकं धीयते (v. l. for धीयते) लोके: पश्य भस्म-चये पद् H. 2. 173. 2 To fix upon, direct (the mind or thoughts &c.) towards (with dat. or loc.); धत्ते चक्षुर्मुकुलिणं रणकोटिले बालदूते Māl. 3. 12; ददुः कुमारानुगमे मनसि Bk. 3. 11, 2. 7; Ms. 12. 23. 3 To bestow anything upon one, grant, give, confer, present (with dat., gen., or loc.); धूर्तं लक्ष्मीमथ मयि भर्तुं वेदि देव प्रसीद Māl. 1. 3; यस्य सौधधातुर्गो तत्स्य स्वयमाविशत् Ms. 1. 29. 4 To hold, contain; तानपि दधाति मातः Bv. 1. 68; S. 4. 1. 5 To seize, take hold of (as in the hand); Bk. 1. 26, 4. 26; Ki. 13. 54. 6 To wear, put on, bear; छल्लि वासांसि विहाय तूर्णं तद्वनि.....यते जनः कामम-दालसां: Rs. 6. 13, 16; धत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्र-फलावलीनां Bv. 1. 94; दधते मंगलसूत्रं R. 12. 8, 9. 40; Bk. 18. 54. 7 To assume, take, have, show, exhibit, possess; (usually Atm.); काचः कांचन-संज्ञाद्वये मारकतीं धृतिं H. Pr. 41; शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति वीमः Bv. 1. 74; R. 2. 7; Amaru. 23, 67; Me. 36; Bh. 3. 46; R. 3. 1; Bk. 2. 1, 4. 16-18; Si. 9. 3, 10, 86; Ki. 5. 5. 8 To hold up, sustain, bear up; गामधास्यत्कथं नामो दृग्ग-लस्युमिः कृते: Kn. 6. 68. 9 To support, maintain; संपद्विनिमयेनोभौ दधतुर्धनद्वयं R. 1. 26. 10 To cause, create, produce, generate, make; हय्या कुड्मलिताननेन दधती बाधुं स्थिता तस्य सा Amaru. 70. 11 To suffer, undergo, incur; Si. 9. 2, 32, 66. 12 To perform, do. [The meanings of this root, like those of दृ, are variously modified according to the word with which it is connected; e. g. मनः, मति, चिन्त &c. धा to fix the mind or thoughts upon, resolve upon; पद् धा to set foot on, to enter; कर्णं करे धा to place the hand on the ear &c.]. -WITH अतिर्लभं to cheat, deceive; भगवन् कुसुमाख्यं त्वया चद्रमसा च विश्वसनीयाभ्यामतिर्लभयते कामिजन-सार्धः S. 3; V. 2. -अतर् 1 to receive within oneself, admit, take in; तथा विश्वभरे देवि मामतर्त्योत्तमसि R. 15. 81. 2 to hide or conceal oneself from, avoid the sight of (with abl.); Bk. 5. 32, 8. 71. 3 to cover up, hide obscure

wrap up, eclipse; (fig. also); पितुर्-तर्दये कीर्तिं शीलवृत्तसमाधिमिः Mb. -अनुसं 1 to search, inquire into, investigate, examine. 2 to collect or calm one-self. 3 to refer or allude to, aim at. 4 to plan, arrange, set in order. -अपि (the अ being sometimes dropped) 1 (a) close, shut; ध्वनति मधुपसमूहे श्रवणनपिदधाति Gīt. 5; so कर्णो-नयने-पिदधाति. (b) to cover, hide, conceal; प्रायो मुखः परिभवविधौ नामिमानं पिपत्ते S. Til. 17; प्रभावपिहिता V. 4. 2; Si. 9. 76; Bk. 7. 69. 2 to hinder, obstruct, bar; छजंगपिहितद्वारं पातालमथितिष्ठति R. 1. 80. -अभि 1 (a) to say, speak, tell; Ku. 3. 63; Ms. 1. 42; Bk. 7. 78; Bg. 18. 68. (b) to denote, express or convey directly or primarily, set forth; साक्षात्कृतितं योऽर्थमभिपद्यते स वाचकः K. P. 2; तन्नाम येनाभिदधाति सत्त्वं. 2 to name, call. -अभ्या 2 to put under, throw under. -अभिसं 1 to throw or shoot at, aim at (as an arrow.) 2 to have in view, aim at (in the mind), think of; ज्ञान्युक्तमभिसंधाय Mv. 5; अभिसंधाय तु कलं Bg. 17. 12, 25; V. 4. 28. 3 to deceive, cheat; जनं विद्वत्किं: सकलमभिसंधाय Māl. 1. 14. 4 to win over, make friendship, ally oneself with; तान् सर्वानभिसंदध्यात् सामादिभिरुपक्रमे: Ms. 7. 159 (वशीकुर्वद्). 5 to promise, declare solemnly. 6 to add. -अव to be attentive, attend to, give ear; द्योऽवयत्तं देवराजः Mv. 6. -आ (usually in the Atm.) 1 to place, put, lodge; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ R. 9. 4; Bg. 5. 40; S. 4. 3. 2 to apply, fix upon, direct towards; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1; मध्येव मन आधत्स्व Bg. 12. 8; आधीयतां धैर्यं यथै च धीः K. 63. 3 to take, possess, bear, have; गर्भमाधत्त राज्ञी R. 2. 75 bore conception; आधत्ते कनकमयातपवलक्ष्मीं Ki. 5. 39 takes or assumes; Ku. 7. 26. 4 to bear up, uphold, support; शेषः सदैवाहितधुमिभारः S. 5. 4. 5 to cause, produce, create, excite (fear, wonder &c.); छायाश्रयंति बहुधा भयमाध्वानाः S. 3. 27; Ki. 4. 12. 6 to give, impart; R. 1. 85. 7 to appoint, fix upon; तमेव चाधाय विवाहसाधये R. 7. 20. 8 to consecrate; Ku. 1. 47. 9 to perform, practise (as a vow &c.). -आविस् to disclose, manifest (not usually used in classical literature). -उप 1 to place or lay upon, place under or in; अविजानु बाहुमुपधाय Si. 9. 54; इदि चैनामुपधातुमहसि R. 8. 77 lay to heart उपहितं शिशिरापममभिया मुकुलजाल-मशोमत किंशुके R. 9. 31; Ku. 1. 44. 2 to place near, to put to or yoke (as a horse &c.); Mv. 4. 56. 3 to cause, bring on, produce; Mk. 1. 53. 4 to impose upon, entrust or charge with, commit to the care of; मधुपदितकुडुंबः R. 7. 71. to use as a pillow; वानमुजसु-त्पाप Dk 111 6 to employ apply

bestow upon; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीयते R. 3. 29. 7 to cover, conceal. 8 to give, impart, communicate. -उपा 1 to place near or upon. 2 to put on. 3 to cause, create, produce; Bh. 3. 85. -तिरस् 1 to hide, conceal. 2 (Atm.) to vanish, disappear; अभिवृष्यमस्तस्य कृष्णमवस्तिरोदधे R. 10. 48, 11. 91; see under तिरस् also. -नि 1 to place, put, put or set down; शिरसि निदधानोजालिपुटं Bh. 3. 121; R. 3. 50, 62; 12. 52; Si. 1. 13. 2 to confide or entrust, commit to the care of; निदधे विजयाशंसं चापं सीतां च लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44, 14. 36. 6 to give, impart to, deposit with; दिनति निहितं तेजः सधिवच हुताशनः R. 4. 1. 4 to put down, allay, restrain; सलिलैर्विहितं रजः क्षितौ Ghat. 1. 5 to bury, conceal or hide (as under ground); Ms. 5. 68. -परि 1 to put or wear (as a garment); त्वत्वं स मेध्यां परिधाय रोतस्व R. 3. 31. 2 to enclose, surround. 3 to direct towards. -पुरस् 1 to place or put at the head; तुरसाहं पुरोधाव धाम स्वार्थद्वयं ययुः Ku. 2. 1; R. 12. 43. 2 to make a family-priest of one. -प्रणि 1 to place, put or lay down, prostrate; प्रणिहितशिरसे वा कांतमा-र्द्रापरधं M. 3. 12; तस्मात्प्रणय प्रणिधाय कापं Bg. 11. 44. 2 to set, put in, inlay or incase; यदि सणिश्रुणि प्रणिधीयते Pt. 1. 75. v. 1. 3 to apply, fix upon, direct towards; मनुप्रणिहितेक्षणं R. 15. 84; Bk. 6. 142. 4 to stretch out, extend; मामाकाशप्रणिहितमुजं निर्दयाश्लेषदेवताः Me 106; नीचीं प्रति प्रणिहिते तु करे त्रियेण सख्यः श्रान्पानि यदि किंचिदपि स्मरामि K. P. 4. 5 to send out (as spies). -प्रतिवि 1 to counteract, correct, repair, retaliate, remedy, take steps against; अथवाद एषः दीर्घं तु मे कंचिच्छ्रय येन स प्रतिविधीयते U. 1; क्षिप्रमेव कस्मान्न प्रतिविहितमार्येण Mu. 3. 2 to dispose, arrange, prepare. 3 to despatch, send. -प्रवि 1 to divide. 2 to do or make. -वि 1 to do, make, bring about, effect, accomplish, perform, cause, produce, occasion; यथा-क्रमे पुत्रवनादिकाः क्रिया धृतिश्च धीरः सहस्रीर्विधसः R. 3. 10; तन्नो देवा विधेयास्तु Bk. 19. 2; विधेयास्तु देवाः परमरमणीयां परिणतिं Māl. 6. 7. प्रायः क्षुभं च विदधात्युभयं च जेतोः सर्वकथा भगवती भवितव्यतेव 1. 23; ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः S. 1. 1. cause, produce or regulate time; तस्य तस्याचलां यद्वा तमेव विदधान्यहं Bg. 7. 21; R. 2. 38. 3. 66; (these senses may be further modified according to the noun with which विधा is used; cf. कृ). 2 to lay down, ordain, prescribe, fix, settle, command, enjoin; प्राज्ञा-भिवर्धनायुतो जातकर्म विधीयते Ms. 2. 29, 3. 19; Y. 1. 72; श्रद्धस्य तु सर्वणैव नान्य मार्गा विधीयते 9. 157; 3. 118. 3 to make form, shape, create, manufacture; इं देवा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29; अंगानि चंपकदलेः स विधाय नूनं कति कथं चटितं-बाहुपलेन येन S Til 3. 4 to appoint,

depute (as a minister). 5 to put on, wear; Pt. 1. 29. 6 to fix upon, direct towards (as mind &c.); Bg. 2. 44; Bh. 3. 54. 7 to arrange, put in order. 8 to make ready, prepare. -व्यव to place between, interpose, intervene; प्रेष्य स्थिता सहचरी व्यवधाय देहं R. 9 57. 2 to hide, conceal, screen, शायव्यवहितस्तुतिः S. 5. -अद् to confide, believe, put faith in (with acc. of thing); कः अद्वात्यति वृत्ताय Mk. 3. 24; अदवे निदशगोपमात्रके दाहशक्तिनिव कृष्णकर्षणि R. 11 42. -सं 1 to join, bring together, unite, combine; यानि उदकेन संधीयते तानि भक्षणायानि Kull. 2 to treat with, form friendship or alliance with, make peace with; शत्रुणा न हि संध्यास्तुष्टिलेनापि संविना H. 1. 88; Chāp. 19; Kām. 9. 41. 3 to fix upon, direct towards; सध्वे दशसुदयताका R. 11. 69. 4 to fit to or place upon the bow (as a missile, arrow &c.); वधुष्मनोचं समयध बाण Ku. 3. 66; R. 3. 53, 12. 97. 5 to produce, cause; पर्याप्तं मयि रमणीयडामरत्नं सवचे गगनतलप्रगणवणः Māl. 5. 3; संधत्ते भृशमरतिं हि संधियोगः Ki. 5. 51. 6 to hold out against, be a match for; ज्ञातमेकोऽपि संधत्ते प्राकरस्थो वज्रधरः Pt. 1. 229. 7 to mend, repair, heal, 8 to inflict upon. 9 to grasp, support, take hold of 10 to grant, yield. -संनि 1 to place, put or keep together; Ms. 2. 186. 2 to place near; S. 3. 19. 3 to fix upon, direct towards; R. 13. 144. 4 to draw near, approach. (-Caus.) to bring near, collect together. -समा 1 to place or put together, join, unite. 2 to place, put, put or place upon, apply to; पदं धृतिं समाधत्ते केसरी मन्दतानि Pt. 1. 327. 3 to install, place on the throne; R. 17. 8. 4 to compose, collect (as the mind); मनः समाधाय निवृत्तशोकः Rām.; न शशाक समाधातुं मना मन्दवेपितं Bhāg. 5 to concentrate, fix or apply intently upon (as the eye, mind &c.); Bg. 12. 9; Bh. 3. 48 6 to satisfy, clear or solve (a doubt), answer an objection; इति समाधत्ते (in commentaries). 7 to repair, redress, set right, remove; न ते शक्यः समाधातुं H. 3. 37; उपयमानापदं वस्तु समाधत्ते स बुद्धिमान् 4. 7. 8 to think over; Bk. 12. 6. 9 to entrust, commit to, deliver over. 10 to produce, effect, accomplish. (The following verse illustrates the use of धा with some prepositions:—अधित कापि मुखे सलिलं सखी प्वधित कापि सरोजद्विः स्तनी । प्वधित कापि हृदि व्यजनानिर्लं प्वधित कापि हिमं सुतनोस्तनी N. 4. 111; or, better still, the following verse of Jagannātha:—नियानं धर्माणां किमपि च विधानं नवमुद्रां प्रधानं तीर्थानामलपरिधानं विजयतः । समाधानं बुद्धेरथ खलु तिरोधानमधियां श्रियानाधानं नः परिहरतु तपं तप वयम् Q L 18)

धाकः 1 An ox. 2 A receptacle, reservoir. 3 Food, boiled rice. 4 A post, pillar, column.

धात्री Assault, attacking.

धाणकः A gold coin (part of a Dināra).

धातुः 1 Constituent or essential part, an ingredient. 2 An element, primary or elementary substance; i. e. पृथिवी, आप, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. 3 A secretion, primary fluid or juice, essential ingredient of the body (which are considered to be 7:—रसाद्युष्मांसमेदोऽस्तिमज्जाशुक्राणि धातवः or sometimes ten if केश, त्वक् and स्नायु be added). 4 A humour or affection of the body (i. e. वात, पित्त and कफ). 5 A mineral, metal, metallic ore; न्यस्ताक्षरा धातुसेन यन् Ku. 1. 7; त्वामालिख्य प्रणयकुपितं धातुरगिः शिलायाम् Me. 105; R. 4. 71; Ku. 6. 51. 6 A verbal root; ह्वा-दयो धातवः P. 1. 3. 1; पश्चादव्ययवार्थस्य धातो-रधिक्रियामवन् R. 15. 9. 7 The soul. 8 The supreme spirit. 9 An organ of sense. 10 Any one of the properties of the five elements; i. e. स्वप्न, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द. 11 A bone. -Comp. -उपलः chalk. -काशीशः, -कासीसं red sulphate of iron. -कुशल a. skilful in working in metals. -क्रिया metallurgy, mineralogy. -क्षयः waste of the bodily humours, a wasting disease, a kind of consumption. -जं bitumen. -द्रावकः borax. -रः the alimentary juice, the chief of the seven essential ingredients of the body. -पाठः a list of roots arranged according to Pāṇini's grammatical system; (the most important of these lists called धातुपाठ being supposed to be the work of Pāṇini himself, as supplementary to his Sūtras). -भृत् m. a mountain. -मलं 1 impure excretion of the essential fluids of the body. 2 lead. -माक्षिकं 1 sulphuret of iron. 2 a mineral substance. -मारिन् m. sulphur. -राजकः semen. -बल्लभं borax. -वादः mineralogy, metallurgy. -वादिन् m. a mineralogist. -वैरिन् m. sulphur. -शेखरं green sulphate of iron, green vitriol. -शोधनं, -संभवं lead. -साम्यं good health; (equilibrium of the three humours). धातुमन् a. Rich or abounding in metals. त्तर richness in metals; Ku. 1. 4.

धातु m. 1 A maker, creator, originator, author. 2 A bearer, preserver, supporter. 3 An epithet of Brāhma, the creator of the world; मन्ये दुर्जनचित्त-वृत्तिद्वारेण धातापि भग्नोयमः H. 2. 165; R. 13. 6; Si. 1. 13; Ku. 7. 44; Ki. 12. 33. 4 An epithet of Viṣṇu. 5 The soul. 6 N. for the seven sages (सप्तर्षिः), being the first creation of Brāhmā

cf. Ku. 6. 9. 7 A married woman's paramour, adulterer.

धात्रे A vessel for holding any thing, a receptacle.

धात्री 1 A nurse, wet-nurse, foster mother; उवाच धात्रा प्रयनोदितं वचः R. 3. 25; Ku. 7. 25. 2 A mother; Y. 3. 82. 3 The earth. 4 The tree called आमलक. -Comp. -पुत्रः 1 a foster-brother. 2 an actor. -फलं An āmalaka fruit.

धात्रेयिका, धात्रेयी 1 A fostersister, धात्रेयिकयाश्चतुरं वचश्च Māl. 1. 33; कथितमथ नो मातृतीर्थेयिषा लवंप्रियया Māl. 1. 2 A nurse, wet-nurse.

धानं, -नी A receptacle, seat; as in मसीधानी, राजधानी, यमधानी.

धानाः f. pl. 1 Fried barley or rice. 2 Grain fried or powdered. 3 Corn, grain. 4 A bud, shoot.

धातुर्दंडिकः, धातुष्कः An archer (living by the bow), a Bowman, निमिदादपराद्धेयोर्धातुष्कस्त्वैव बलिमतं Si. 2. 27.

धातुष्यः Bamboo.

धांधा Cardamoms.

धान्यं 1 Grain, corn, rice. 2 Coriander; (for the distinction between सस्य, धान्य, तैलुल and अन्न see under तैलुल). -Comp. -अर्थः wealth in rice or grain. -अम्लं sour gruel made of the fermentation of rice-water. -अस्थि n. husk, chaff. -उत्तमः the best of grain, i. e. rice. -कल्क 1 bran. 2 chaff, straw. -कोष्ठः, -कोष्ठकं a granary. -क्षेत्रं a corn field. -क्षतसः rice flattened by threshing after it has been steeped and fried in the husk. -त्वक् f. the husk of corn. -मायः a corndealer. -राजः barley. -वर्धनं lending grain at interest, usury with grain. -बीजं (बीजं) coriander. -बीरः a sort of pulse (माष). -शीर्षकं the ear of corn. -शूक the beard or awn of corn. -सारः threshed corn.

धान्या, धान्याकं Coriander.

धान्यन् a. (नी f.) Situated in a desert (धन्वन्).

धानकः A sort of weight; (माष q. v.)

धामन् n. 1 A dwelling-place, abode, residence, house; तुरासाहं पुरोवाय वाम स्वार्थमुचं वयुः Ku. 2. 1; उपयं वायात्रिहृषनगुरो-यानि चंडीशरस Me. 3; Bg. 8. 21; Bh. 1. 33. 2 A place, site, resort; श्रियो वाम. 3 The inmates of a house, members of a family. 4 A ray of light; सन्म-यामन् Mu. 3. 17; हिमयामन् Si. 9. 53 5 Light, lustre, splendour; Mu. 3. 17; Ki. 2. 20, 55, 59; 10. 6; Amaru 86, R. 6. 6; 18. 22. 6 Majestic lustre, glory, dignity; R. 11. 85. 7 Power, strength, energy (व्रताय); Ki. 2. 47. 8 Birth. 9 The body. 10 A troop, host. 11 State, condition. -Comp. -केसिन् -निधि the sun

धामनिका धामना see दमनी

धार *a.* 1 Holding, bearing, supporting. 2 Streaming, dripping, flowing. *र.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 A sudden and violent shower of rain, sharp-driving shower. 3 Snow, hail. 4 A deep place. 5 Debt. 6 A boundary, limit.

धारकः 1 A vessel of any kind (box, trunk &c.), a water-pot. 2 A debtor.

धारण *a.* (जी. *f.*) Holding, bearing, carrying, preserving, sustaining, protecting, having, assuming &c. —*न* 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving or keeping back. 2 Possessing, possession. 3 Observing, holding fast. 4 Keeping in the memory; ग्रहणधारणपटुर्लोकः. 5 Being indebted (to any one). —*नी* 1 A row or line. 2 A vein or tubular vessel.

धारणकः A debtor.

धारणा 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving &c. 2 The faculty of retaining in the mind, a good or retentive memory; जीवधारिणी मेधा Ak. 8 Memory in general. 4 Keeping the mind collected, holding the breath suspended, steady abstraction of mind; परिचिहृष्टपण्डु धारणा R. 8. 18; Ms. 6. 72; Y. 3. 201; (धारणे-सुच्यते चेयं धार्यते वन्नोते तया). 5 Fortitude, firmness, steadiness. 6 A fixed precept or injunction, a settled rule, conclusion; इति धर्मस्य धारणा Ms. 8. 184, 4. 38, 9. 124. 7 Understanding, intellect. 8 Continuance in rectitude, propriety, decorum. 9 Conviction. —*Comp.* —योगः deep devotion or abstraction. शक्तिः *f.* a retentive memory.

धारयित्री The earth.

धारा 1 A stream or current of water, a line of descending fluid, stream, current; Bh. 2. 93; Me. 55; R. 16. 66; आबद्धधारमशु प्रावर्तते Dk. 74. 2 A shower, a hard or sharp-driving shower. 3 A continuous line or series; Bv. 2. 20. 4 A leak or hole in a pitcher. 5 The pace of a horse; धाराः प्रसाधयितुमच्यति कीर्णरूपाः Si. 5. 60. 6 The margin, edge or border of anything; श्वेन स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया समीलतां हेतुधुषित्यवस्थति Si. 1. 18. 7 The sharp edge of a sword, axe, or of any cutting instrument; तज्जितः परब्रह्मधारा सम R. 11. 78; 6. 42, 10. 86, 41; Bh. 2. 28. 8 The edge of a mountain or precipice. 9 A wheel or the periphery of a wheel; R. 13. 15. 10 A garden-wall, fence, hedge. 11 The van or front line of an army. 12 The highest point, excellence. 13 A multitude. 14 Fame. 15 Night. 16 Turmeric. 17 L. keness.

18 The tip of the ear *Comp* अयं the broad-edged head of an arrow. —*अङ्कुरः* 1 a drop of rain. 2 hail. 3 advancing before the line of an army (to defy the enemy). —*अंगः* a sword. —*अतः* 1 the Chātaka bird. 2 a horse. 3 a cloud. 4 a furious elephant, one in rut. —*अधिरुद्ध* *a.* raised to the highest pitch. (—*अ*) वनिः *f.* wind. —*अश्रु* *n.* a flood of tears; Amaru. 10. —*आसारः* a heavy downfall of rain, a hard or sharp-driving shower; धारासारैर्नहती इष्टिर्वैश्व H. 3; V. 4. 1. —*उष्ण* *a.* warm from a cow (as milk). —*गृहं* a bath-room with water-jets, a shower-bath or a house furnished with artificial jets or fountains of water; R. 16. 49; Ratn. 1. 13. —*धरः* 1 a cloud. 2 a sword. —*निपातः* —*पातः* 1 a fall of rain, a hard or pelting shower; Me. 48. 2 a stream of water. —*चञ्च* a fountain, jet (of water); Amaru. 59; Ratn. 1. 12. —*वर्ष-*र्ष, —*संपातः* a hard, sharp-driving or incessant shower; R. 4. 82. —*चाहिन* *a.* incessant, continuous; U. 4. 3. —*विष* a crooked sword.

धारिणी The earth.

धारिण *a.* (जी. *f.*) 1 Carrying, bearing, sustaining, preserving, having, holding, supporting; पादभोरुहधारि Git. 12; कर् &c. 2 Keeping in one's memory, possessed of retentive memory; अज्ञेभ्यो येषिणः श्रेष्ठा येषिभ्यो धारिणे वराः Ms. 12. 103.

धार्तराष्ट्रः 1 A son of Dhritarashtra. 2 A sort of goose with black legs and bill; निष्पतति धार्तराष्ट्राः कालवशान्मोदेनपिष्टे Ve. 1. 6. (where the word is used in both the senses).

धार्मिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Righteous, pious, just, virtuous. 2 Resting on right, conformable to justice, equitable. 3 Religious.

धार्मिणः An assemblage of virtuous men.

धाष्ट्र्यः Arrogance, insolence, audacity, impudence, rudeness.

धाव् 1. *P.* (धावति, धावित) 1 To run, advance; अद्यापि धावति मनः Ch. P. 36; धावत्यमी मृगजाक्षमयेव रथ्याः S. 1. 8; गच्छति दुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादङ्गस्तुतं चेतः 1. 34. 2 To run towards, advance against, assault, encounter; Bk. 16. 67. 3 To flow, stream or flow forth; धावत्यमसि तैलवत् Susr. 4 To run or flee away. —*II* 1 *U.* (धावति-ते, धौत or धायित) 1 To wash, clean, cleanse, purify, rub off; दधावाद्भिस्तत्रश्रुः सुग्रीवस्य विभीषणः । विद्वान्कार धौताक्षः स रिपुं खे नन्द च ॥ Bk. 14. 50, S. 6. 25; Si. 17. 8. 2 To brighten, polish. 3 To rub into one's person (Atm.) —*WITH* निस् to wash off; निर्धौति सति हरिचन्द्रे जलेषुः Si. 8. 51: निवो-

R 5 43 70

धावक 1 A washerman 2 *N* of a poet; (said to have composed the Ratnavali for King Sriharsha), श्रीहर्षविरचितकादीनामिव यज्ञः K. P. 1. v 1, प्रथितयज्ञसां धावकमीनिलकविपुत्रादीनां प्रवराणः तिक्य M. 1. v, 1.

धावनं 1 Running, galloping 2 Flowing. 3 Attacking. 4 Cleansing, purifying, rubbing, washing off. 5 Rubbing with anything.

धावल्यं 1 Whiteness. 2 Paleness

धि 1. *P.* (धियति) To hold, have, possess. —*WITH* से to make peace with; of. संघा. —*II* or धिन् 5 *P.* (धिनोति) To please, delight; satisfy; पश्यती चात्मरूपं तदपि विमलितलङ्गमयेयं धिनोति Git. 12, धिनोति नासाजलजेन पूजा स्वयान्वहं तन्वि धितन्माना N. 8. 97; U. 5. 27; Ki. 1. 22

धिः (At the end of comp. only) A receptacle, store, reservoir &c.; उदधि, इवधि, धारिधि, जलधि &c.

धिक् *ind.* An interjection of censure, menace or displeasure ('fie', 'shame', 'out upon', 'what a pity' &c. usually with acc.); धिक् तां च तं च मदनं च इमां च मां च Bh. 2. 2; धिगिमां देहवृत्ततामस्मात् R. 8. 50; धिक् तान् धिक् तान् धिगेतान् कथयति सतत कीर्तनस्यो युद्धः; धिक् सद्युजं कुरुपति विजयात्-शत्रुं Ve. 3. 11, sometimes with nom., voc. and gen. also; धिक् दुर्लभं धिगर्थी कष्टश्रयाः Pt. 1; धिगस्तु हृदयस्यास्य &c (धिक्कृत to despise, disregard, condemn, reproach). —*Comp.* —*कार*, —*क्रिया* reproach, contempt, disregard —*दंडः* reprimand, censure; Ms. 8. 129. —*पारुष्यं* abuse, reproach, reviling

धिष्णु *a.* Wishing to deceive, deceptive; Bk. 9. 33.

धिन्व् See धि II.

धिषणः The god of Brihaspati, preceptor of the Nods. —*न* 1 A dwelling place, an abode; residence. —*ना* 1 Speech 2 Praise, hymn. 3 Intellect, understanding; Mv. 6. 8. 4 Earth. 5 A cup, bowl.

धिष्यः 1 A place for the sacrificial fire; अग्नी वेदि परितः क्रुतधिष्यया S. 4. 7 2 *N.* of Sukra, preceptor of the demons, 3 The planet Venus. 4 Power, strength. —*धन्यं* 1 A seat, an abode, site, place, house; न गौमान्धेव धिष्यमि हिवा ज्योतिर्मैयान्यपि R. 15. 59. 2 A meteor 3 Fire. 4 A star, an asterism.

धीः *f.* 1 (a) Intellect, understanding; धियः समर्थः स दुष्टैर्द्वारथः R. 3. 30; of कुधी, दुधी &c. (b) Mind; दुष्टधी wicked-minded; Bg. 2. 54; R. 3. 30. 2 Idea, imagination, fancy, conception, न धियां पथि वर्तते Ku. 6. 22. 3 A thought, intention, purpose, propensity Ki. 1. 37. 4 Devotion, prayer. 5 A sacrifice. —*Comp.* —*इन्द्रियं* an organ of perception (ज्ञानेन्द्रिय q. v.); मनः कर्णस्तथा नेत्रं रसानां च त्वचा सह । नासिका चेति पृथक् तानि धीन्द्रियमपि प्रचक्षते ॥ —*धुष्याः* (pl) 'n intellectual qualities: (they are

सुशुभा श्रवणं चैव ग्रहणं धारणं तथा । ऊहावीहार्थ-
विज्ञानं तत्त्वज्ञानं च धीमताः ॥ Kāmandaka)
-पतिः (धियांपतिः) Brihaspati, the
preceptor of the gods. -मन्त्रिन् m.
-सचिवः 1 a minister for counsel (opp.
-संसचिवः a minister for action or
execution). 2 a wise or prudent
adviser. -शक्तिः f. intellectual quality
or faculty -सखः a counsellor, adviser,
minister.

धीमत् a. Wise, intelligent, learned,
-m. An epithet of Brihaspati.

धीत a. 1 Sucked, drunk; see वे.

धीतिः f. 1 Drinking, sucking. 2
Thirst.

धीर a. 1 Brave, bold, courageous;
विप्रेन्द्रा गतिः U. 6. 19. 2 Steady, stead-
fast, firm, durable, lasting, constant;
R. 2. 6. 3 Strong-minded, persevering,
self-possessed, resolute, of firm
resolve or purpose; धीरा हि तर्ह्यापदे
K. 175; विकारहेतोः सति विक्रियते येषां न वेतांसि
त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 52 4 Composed,
calm, collected, 5 Sedate, sober,
grave, solemn; R. 18. 4. 6 Strong,
energetic, 7 Wise, prudent, intel-
ligent, sensible, learned, clever;
धुनेश्च धीरः सहशील्यवच सः Ll. 3. 10;
5 38; 16. 74; U. 5. 31. 8 Deep,
grave, loud, hollow (as sound)
धुनेश्च धीरेण निवर्तयन्ति R. 3. 43, 52; U. 6.
17. 9 ed. 10 Gentle, soft, agreeable,
pleasing (as a breeze); धीरसमीरे यदुना-
तिरि वसति वने वनमाली Git. 5. 11 Lazy,
dull. 12 Daring. 13 Headstrong. -रः
1 The ocean. 2 An epithet of king
Bali. -रः Saffron. -रः m. Boldly,
firmly, steadfastly, steadily,
Bh. 2. 31; Amaru. 11. -Comp.
-उद्भासः the hero of a poetic composi-
tion (i.e. a play or poem) who is
brave and noble-minded; अविकल्पनः
क्षमावान्तिरिङ्गीरो महासखः । स्थेयानि युद्धमानी धीरो-
रातो दृढव्रतः कथितः S. D. 66. -उद्भासः
the hero of a poetic composition
who is brave but haughty; मायापरः
प्रचंडश्चालोऽङ्गारदर्पयुधिष्ठिरः । आत्मस्वभावानिरतो
शिरिर्धौर्ध्वतः कथितः S. D. 67. -चेतस् a.
firm, resolute, strongminded, cour-
ageous. -प्रज्ञातः the hero of a poetic
composition who is brave and calm;
सामान्यशृङ्गेर्धुयात् द्विजातिको धीरप्रज्ञातः स्यात्
S. D. 69. -ललितः the hero of a poetic
composition who is firm and brave,
but sportive and reckless, निश्चितो
यदुरनिशं कलापरो धीरललितः स्यात् S. D. 68.
-स्कंधः a buffalo.

धीरता 1 Fortitude, courage, strength
of mind; विपरीतं च महाङ्गोके धीरतामनुभव्यति
H. 3. 44. 2 Suppression of jealousy
&c. 3 Gravity, solemnity (as shown
by silence &c.); प्रत्यदेशात् सल्लु भवती
धीरता कल्पयामि Me. 144. (For other
meanings see धैर्य).

धीरा The heroine of a poetic com-
position who, though jealous of her

husband or lover, suppresses all
outward manifestation or expression
of her resentment in his presence,
or as the Rasamanjari puts it व्यंग्यकोप-
प्रकाशिका धीरा; see S. D. 102-105 also.
-Comp. -अधीरा the heroine of a
poetic composition who, being
jealous of her husband or lover,
alternately expresses and conceals
her jealousy (व्यंग्य, व्यंग्यकोपप्रकाशिका-
धीराधीरा Rasamanjari).

धीरतिः -टी f. A daughter.

धीवरः A fisherman; धृगमीनसज्जनानां
तृणजलसंतीषविहितवृत्तीनां । लुब्धकधीवरयिष्टुना
निष्कारणवैरिणी जगति ॥ Bh. 2. 61, 1. 85.
-रः Iron. -री 1 A fisherman's wife;
2 A fish basket.

धु 5 U. (धुनेति, धुनुते, धुत) See धू.
धुश्च 1 A. (धुक्ते, धुक्ति) 1 To be
kindled. 2 To live. 3 To be weary
-Caus (धुवयति) To kindle, inflame.
-WITH सं to be kindled or excited
(fig. also); संधुक्षे हयोः कोपः Bk. 14.
109. (-Caus.) to kindle, inflame,
excite; निर्वाणमुविष्टमथास्य विषं संधुक्ष्यतीव
वधुक्षणे Ku. 3. 52.

धुत a. 1 Shaken; R. 11. 16. 2
Left, abandoned.

धुनिः, -नी f. A river; पुराणां संहर्तुः
स्रवणि कपदीर्घिरुहो G. L. 22. -Comp.
-नाथः the ocean.

धुर (Nom. sing. धूः) 1 A yoke
(lit.); न गर्दभा वाजियुरं वहति Mk. 4. 17;
अवस्तुभिर्धुक्धुरं धुपिः R. 14. 42. 2 That
part of a yoke which rests on the
shoulder. 3 The pin at both ends
of an axle for fastening the nave of
the wheel. 4 The shaft or pole of
a carriage. 5 A load, burden (fig.
also); responsibility, duty, task,
तेन धूर्जतयो धूर्वा सचिवेभ्य निचिक्षिपे R. 1. 34;
2. 74, 3. 35, 66; Ku. 6. 30; अतिरच्य-
नवातपीरुपकलेः कार्यस्य धुरङ्गिता Mu. 6. 5.
4. 6; Ki. 3. 50; 14. 6. 6 The fore-
most or highest place, van, front,
top, head; अयां धुराणां धुरि कीर्तनीया R.
2. 2; धुरि स्थिता स्वं पतिदेवतानां 14. 74;
अविग्रमस्तु ते स्थेयाः पितेव धुरि पुत्रिणां 1. 91;
धुरि प्रतिष्ठापयितव्य एव M. 1. 16, 5, 16.
(धुरि कृ to place at the head or in
front of; S. 7. 4). -Comp. -पत
(धूर्जति) a. 1 standing on the pole
of a chariot. 2 standing at the head,
chief, head, foremost. -जतिः (धूर्जतिः)
an epithet of Siva. -धर (धुधर, also
धुरंधर) a. 1 bearing the yoke. 2
fit to be harnessed. 3 laden with
good qualities or important duties
4 chief, head, foremost, prominent;
कुलधुरंधरो भव V. 5. (-रः) 1 a beast of
burden. 2 a man of business, 3 a
chief, head, leader. -वह (धुर्वह) a. 1
carrying or bearing a burden. 2
managing affairs. (-हः) a beast of
burden -so धूर्जतु-

धुरा A burden, load; रणधुरा Ve. 3. 5.
धुरीण, धुरीय a. 1 Able to bear or
carry a burden. 2 Fit to be harnes-
sed. 3 Charged with important
duties. (-णः, -यः) 1 A beast of bur-
den. 2 A man of business, or one
charged with important duties. 4
A chief, head, leader.

धुर्ये a. 1 Fit for a burden, able
to bear a burden &c. 2 Fit to be
entrusted with important duties. 3
Standing at the head, chief, forc-
most; see below. -र्यः 1 A beast of
burden. 2 A horse or bullock yoked
to the pole or carriage; नाबिनीतेश्चैत्र्य-
धुर्यः Ms. 4. 67; वेनेदे प्रियते विश्वं धुर्यैर्यामिवा-
ज्जनि Ku. 6. 76; धुर्यान् विश्रामयेति R. 1.
54. 6. 78; 17. 12. 3 One who carries
a burden (of responsibility); R. 5
66. 4 A chief, leader, head; न हि सनि
कुलधुर्यै र्व्यवस्था गृह्याय R. 7. 71. 5 A mini-
ster, one charged with important
duties.

धुस्तु (स्तु) रः N. of a plant (= धनुर
q. र.)

धू 6. P., 1. 5. 9. 10. U. (धुवति,
धुवति-ते धुवति, धुवते, धुवति, धुवति, धुवति-ते,
धुत, धुत) 1 To shake, agitate, cause
to move or tremble; धुवति पक्षपक्षेने नमो
मलाकाः Rs. 3. 12; धुवन् कल्पद्रुमकिसलयानि
Me. 62; Ku. 7. 49; R. 4. 67; Bk. 5
101, 9. 7; 10. 22. 2 To shake off,
remove, throw off; सज्जनपि शिरस्त्रय-
क्षिणां धुनोत्यहिंशका S. 7. 24. 3 To blow
away, destroy. 4 To kindle, excite,
fan (as fire); वायुना धुयमानो हि वनं दहति
पावकः Mb. 6. 76; पवनधुतः अग्निः R. 1. 26. 5 To
treat roughly, hurt, injure; न न धा-
वीरुरे रणे Bk. 9. 50; 15. 61. 6 To shake
off from oneself, free oneself from,
(सेवकाः) आरोहेति शनैः पश्चाच्चतुर्धमपि पार्थिवं
Pt. 1. 36. (The following stanza
from Kavirabasya illustrates the
root in its different conjugations :—
धुनोति चैषकवनानि धुनोत्यशोकं धुते धुनाति धुवति
सुकृतितातिष्कं । वायुर्विधुनयति चंपकपुष्परेणुं यत्ना-
ने धवति चंदनमंजरीश्च ॥). -WITH अव 1
to shake, move, cause to tremble,
wave; रेणुः पवनाधुतः R. 7. 43; शिलावधुते-
श्चानैः Me. 35; Ki. 6. 3; Si. 15. 36. 2
to shake off, remove, overcome,
राजस्वमवधुप मातृकं R. 11. 90; ह्रस्वधुत-
मयाः शिरः 9. 19; 3. 61; Ki. 1. 42. 3 to
disregard, reject, spurn, treat with
disrespect or contempt; चंडी मामधुप-
पादयति V. 4. 38; पादानतः कोपवयाधुत-
Ku. 3. 8; V. 3. 5. -उद् 1 to shake
up, raise, move or throw up, wave,
कैर्नोद्धतानि चानराणि K. 117; R. 1. 85, 9.
50; उद्धुनीयात सल्लेहं Bk. 19. 8; Ki. 5.
39; मातृभरोद्धुनीयि धूलिब्रजः Dhan. V. 2
to shake or throw off, remove, dis-
pel, destroy (fig. also); उद्धुतपापाः
Me. 55; Si. 18. 8. 3 to disturb, ex-
cite, rouse up -निष् 1 to shake or

throw off, remove, dispel, expel, destroy; निधुतः श्रुतः Gīt. 12; ज्ञाननिधुतः कर्मणा Bg. 5. 16; R. 12. 57. 2 to spurn, treat with contempt, disregard. 3 to abandon, forsake, throw away. -नि 1 to shake, move, cause to tremble; द्रुपवनविधुतः Rs. 6. 29; 3. 10; दीर्घा वेणी विधुतः Mb. 2 to shake off, destroy, expel, drive away; कपेर्विचयितुं द्रुतिं Bk. 9. 28; R. 9. 72. v. l. 3 to spurn, despise, treat with contempt; R. 11. 40. 4 to leave, give up, abandon; N. 1. 35.

धूः f. Shaking, trembling, agitation.

धृत p. p. 1 Shaken. 2 Shaken off, removed. 3 Fanned. 4 Abandoned, deserted. 5 Reviled. 6 Judged. 7 Disregarded, treated with contempt. 8 Guessed. -COMP. -कलमय, -पाप a. who has shaken off his sins, free from sin.

धूतिः f. 1 Shaking, moving. 2 Fanning.

धून p. p. Shaken, agitated &c.

धूतिः f. Shaking, agitating.

धूर I. 1. P. (धूपयति, धूपयितुं) To heat or to be heated. II. 10. U. (धूपयति-ने) 1 To fumigate, perfume, incense, to make fragrant. 2 To shine 3 To speak.

धूपः 1 Incense, frankincense, perfume, any fragrant substance. 2 The vapour issuing from any fragrant substance (like gum, resin &c.) aromatic vapour or smoke; धूपोष्णया ध्याजितसार्द्धभावं Ku. 7. 14; Me. 33; V. 3. 2, R. 16. 50. 3 A fragrant powder. -COMP. -अगुरु n. a kind of agallochum used for incense. -अंगः 1 turpentine. 2 the Sarala tree. -अर्हः a black kind of agallochum. -पात्रः a vessel for incense, censer. -वासः fumigating, perfuming. -वृक्षः a kind of pine, the Sarala tree.

धूपनं 1 Fumigating, perfuming. 2 Incense; Ms. 7. 219.

धूपित a. Fumigated, heated, perfumed, incensed.

धूमः 1 Smoke, vapour; धूमज्योतिः सलिलमस्तं सन्निपातः क मेवः Me. 5. 2 Mist, haze. 3 A meteor. 4 A cloud. 5 Smoke inhaled (as a sternutatory). 6 Belch, eructation. -COMP. -आभ a. of a smoky appearance, smoke-coloured. -आवलिः a wreath or cloud of smoke. -उत्थं ammoniac. -उद्गारः 1 issuing of smoke or vapour; Me. 69. 2 eructation, belch. -उर्णः N. of the wife of Yama. -पतिः an epithet of Yama. -केतनः, -केतुः 1 fire; कोपस्य नंदकुलकाननधूमकेतोः Mu. 1. 10; R. 11. 81. 2 a meteor, comet, falling star; धूमकेतुनिव किमपि कपालं Gīt. 1; धूमकेतुरिबोद्धतः Ku. 2. 52. 3 Ketn. -जः a cloud. -ध्वजः fire. -दानं inhaling

smoke or vapour. -महिषी fog, mist. -पोनिः a cloud; cf. Me. 5.

धूमल a. Smoke-coloured, brownish-red, purple.

धूमायति-ते To cover or fill with smoke, vapour &c., darken; धूमायिता-दश दिशो दलितारविदाः Bv. 1. 104; Mk. 5. 57.

धूमिका Vapour, fog, mist.

धूमित a. Obscured with smoke, darkened; Ku. 4. 30.

धूमा A volume or cloud of smoke, thick smoke.

धूम्र a. 1 Smoke-coloured, smoky, grey; Bh. 3. 55; R. 15. 16. 2 Dark red. 3 Dark, obscured. 4 Purple. -धूम्रः 1 A mixture of red and black. 2 Incense. -धूम्रः Sin, vice, wickedness. -COMP. -अधः the fork-tailed shrike. -रञ्जु a. of a purple hue. -लोचनः a pigeon. -लोहित a dark-red, deep purple. (-तः) an epithet of Siva. -शूकः a camel.

धूमकः A camel. धूर्तः a. 1 Cunning, knavish, roguish, crafty, fraudulent. 2 Mischievous, injurious. -नतः 1 A cheat, rogue, swindler. 2 A gamester. 3 A lover, gallant, gay deceiver; तत्ते धूर्तं हृदि स्थिता प्रियतमा काचिन्ममैवापरा Pt. 4. 6; धूर्तीसरां खेचति Amaru. 16; सो धूर्तानाममिसारसत्वरहदां Gīt. 11. 4 The thornapple (धनूर). -COMP. -कृत् a. crafty, dishonest. (-मः) the Dhattūra plant. -जंतुः a man. -रचना a roguery.

धूर्तकः 1 A jackal. 2 A rogue.

धूर्वी The fore-part or pole of a carriage.

धूलकः Poison.

धूलिः-ली m. f. 1 Dust; अनौद्यार्थकतां धूलिमुद्रकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. 2 Powder.

-COMP. -कुदिमं, कौदारः 1 a mound, rampart of earth. 2 a ploughed field.

-ध्वजः wind. -पदलः a cloud of dust.

-धुपिका, धुपि the Ketaka plant.

धूलिका Fog, mist.

धूसर a. Of a dusty, greyish, or dusky-white colour, grey; राशी दिवसधूसर Bh. 2. 56; Ku. 4. 4, 46; R. 5. 42; 16. 17; Si. 17. 41. -रः 1 The grey colour.

2 A donkey. 3 A camel. 4 A pigeon. 5 An oilman.

धृ I. 6 A (Supposed by some to be a passive form of धृ (ध्रियते, धृत) 1 To be or exist, live, continue to live, survive; आर्यपुत्र ध्रिये यथा ध्रिये U. 3; ध्रियते यावदेकोपि रिपुस्तावत्कुतः सुखं Si. 2. 35; 15. 89. 2 To be maintained or preserved, remain, continue; सुतधर्मसंयुतो सुखे ध्रियते स्वेदलबोधमोक्षपते R. 5. 51; Ku. 4. 18. 3 To resolve upon. -II. 1. 10. U. (धरति, usually धारयति-ते, धृत, धरित) 1 To hold, bear, carry; धृजंगमपि कीपितं शिरसि पुष्पयद्धारयत् Bh. 2. 4; वैणवीं धारयेद्यष्टिं सोदकं च कमंडले Ms. 4. 36; Bk. 17. 54;

V. 4. 36. 2 To hold or bear up, maintain, support, sustain; धृतमदर Gīt. 1; यथा सर्वणि धृतानि धरा धारयते सम Ms. 9. 311; Pt. 1. 126; धातु-कुदप्रसवशिथिलं जीवितं धारयेथाः Me 113, चिरमात्मना धृता R. 3. 35. 3 To hold in one's possession, possess, have, keep; या संस्कृता धारयते Bh. 2. 19. 4 To assume, take (as a form, disguise &c.); केदाव धृतशकरस्य Gīt 1, धारयति कोकनदस्य 10. 5 To wear, put on, use (clothes, ornaments &c.); अतिरमलालङ्घनं धृतकुंडलं च Gīt. 1. 6 To hold in check, curb, restrain, stop, detain. 7 To fix upon, direct towards; (with dat. or loc.); ब्राह्मणे धृतमानसः, मनो दधे राजसूयाय &c. 8 To suffer, undergo. 9 To assign anything to any person, allot, assign. 10 To owe anything to a person (with dat.; rarely gen. of person, 10 only in this sense); दृक्षसेचने दू धारयति ने S. 1; तस्यै-तस्य वा धने धारयति &c. 11 To hold, contain. 12 To observe, practise. 13 To cite, quote. (The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected, e. g. मनसा धृ to bear in mind, remember; शिरसा, मूर्ध्नि धृ to bear on the head, respect highly; अंतरे धृ to pledge, deposit anything as surety; समरे धृ to bring to terms or agreement; दंडं धृ to punish, chastise, use force; जीवितं, प्राणात्, धारयन्-मानं, देहं &c. धृ to continue to live, maintain the soul &c., preserve the vital spirits; व्रते धृ to observe a vow; तुल्या धृ to hold in a balance, weigh &c. मनः, -मतिं, -चित्तं, -बुद्धिं धृ to bend the mind to a thing, fix the mind upon, think of, resolve upon; गर्भं धृ to become pregnant, conceive; धारणां धृ to practise (concentration or self-control &c.). -WITH अव 1 to fix, determine, settle; Si. 1. 3. 2 to know, ascertain, understand, know accurately; न विमहृते-स्वधर्मते वयः Ku. 5. 78; R. 13. 5. -उद् 1 to lift up, raise. 2 to save, deliver. 3 to draw out, extract. 4 to extricate, root up; (the meaning, of धृ with उद् are the same as those of हृ with उद् q. v.). -निस् to determine accurately, settle, fix; निर्धारितेभ्य लेखेन खलुक्त्वा खलु नाचिकं Si. 2. 70, 9. 20. -वि 1 to seize, catch, catch or take hold of; अंशुकपट्टेन विधृतः, Amaru 79, 85. 2 to put on, wear, use, R. 12. 40. 3 to maintain, bear, support, hold up; Pt. 1. 32; Bh. 3. 23. 4 to fix upon, direct towards. -सं 1 to hold, bear, carry. 2 to hold up, support, अरेः संधार्यते नामि Pt. 1. 81. 3 to curb, restrain, check. 4 to keep in the mind, retain in memory. -समुद् 1 to pull up by the roots,

extirpate; see हृ with उद्. 2 to save, deliver. -संज्ञ 1 to know, determine, ascertain; Si. 9. 60. 2 to reflect, think, consider, ponder over; Ms. 10. 73; एवं संज्ञाय Pt. 1.

धृत *p. p.* 1 Held, carried, borne, supported. 2 Possessed. 3 Kept, preserved, retained. 4 Seized, grasped, laid hold of. 5 Worn, used. 6 Placed, deposited. 7 Practised, observed. 8 Weighed. 9 (Actively used) Holding, bearing. 10 Intent upon; see धृ above. -COMP. -आत्मन् *a* firm-minded, steady, calm, collected. -वेद *a* 1 inflicting punishment. 2 one on whom punishment is inflicted. -पट *a* covered with a cloth. -राजन् *a* ruled by a good king (as a country). -राष्ट्रः *N.* of the eldest son of Vyāsa by a widow of निचिन्धीर्य. [As the eldest son he was entitled to the throne, but being blind from birth, he renounced the sovereignty in favour of Pandu, but on his retirement to the woods, he undertook it himself, making Duryodhana—his eldest son—the virtual ruler. When Duryodhana was killed by Bhīma, the old king thirsted for revenge, and expressed his desire to embrace Yudhishtira and Bhīma. Krishna readily discovered his object, and convinced that Bhīma was marked out by the King as his prey, he caused an iron image of Bhīma to be made. And when the blind king rushed forward to embrace Bhīma, Krishna substituted the iron image which the revengeful old man pressed with so much force that it was crushed to pieces and Bhīma escaped. Thus discomfited, he, with his wife, repaired to the Himalaya and there died after some years]. -वर्मेन् *a* clad in armour, mailed. धृतिः *f.* Taking, holding, seizing. 2 Having, possessing. 3 Maintaining, supporting. 4 Firmness; steadiness, constancy. 5 Fortitude, energy, resolution, courage, self-command; मज धृतिं त्यज भीतिरहेतुका *N.* 4. 105; Ki. 6. 11; R. 8. 66. 6 Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, happiness, delight, joy; धृतेःश्रद्धाः सदशीर्षधत्त सः *R.* 3. 10; 16. 82; चक्षुर्बन्धनात् न धृतिः *V.* 2. 8; Si. 7. 10, 14. 7 Satisfaction considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings in Rhetoric; ज्ञानाभीष्टाभ्यासैस्तु संपूर्णसहता धृतिः । सौहृदयवचनोद्भासकज्ञासन्निधिरहितः *S.* D. 198, 168. 8 A sacrifice.

धृतिवत् *a*. Firm, steady, steadfast, resolute. 2 Satisfied, happy, glad, content; R. 13. 77.

धृत्वन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 Of Brahmā. 3 Virtue, morality. 4 The sky. 5 The sea. 6 A clever man.

धृत् *I.* 1. *P.* (धर्षति, धर्षित) 1 To come together, be compact. 2 To

hurt or injure. -II. 1 *P.*, 10 *U.* (धर्षति, धर्षयति) 1 To offend, hurt, injure. 2 To insult, treat with indignity. 3 To assail, overcome, overpower, conquer, destroy. 4 To dare to attack, challenge, defy. 5 To violate or outrage (as a woman). -III. 5. *P.* (धृणोति, धृष्ट) 1 To be bold or courageous. 2 To be confident. 3 To be proud or overbearing. 4 To be impudent or impatient. 5 To dare, venture (with inf.) 6 To brave, challenge; Bk. 14. 102. -IV. 10. *A.* (धर्षयते) To assail, attack, outrage.

धृष्ट *a*. 1 Bold, courageous, confident. 2 Impudent, rude, shameless, saucy, insolent; धृष्टः पार्थ वसति *H.* 2. 26. 3 Forward, presumptuous. 4 Profligate, abandoned. -द्वः A faithless husband or lover; कृतांग अपि निःशंकस्तस्मिन्निधि न लज्जितः । दृष्टदोषोऽपि निश्चयात् कथितो धृष्टनायकः *S.* D. 72. -COMP.

द्रुम्नः *N.* of a son of Drupada and brother of Draupadi. [He with his father fought on the side of the Pandavas, and for some days he acted as commander-in-chief of their forces. When Drona had killed Drupada after a hard struggle, Dhrishadyumna vowed that he would be revenged for the death of his father. And he was able to fulfil his vow on the morning of the 16th day of the battle, when he unfairly cut off the head of Drona; (see Drona). He was afterwards surprised by Asvatthaman while lying asleep in the camp of the Pandavas and was stamped to death.]. -धी *a*. presumptuous. -मानिन् *a*. having too high an opinion of himself, presumptuous.

धृणञ् *a* 1 Bold, confident. 2 Impudent, shameless.

धृतिः *A* ray of light.

धृष्टु *a*. Bold, confident, courageous, valiant, powerful (in a good sense). 2 Shameless, impudent.

धे 1 *P.* (धयति, धीत; *Caus.* धायति; *desid.* धिसति) 1 To suck, drink; drink in, absorb (fig. also); अयाद्रसामयासीच्च ध्विर् वनधत्तिनां *Bk.* 15. 29, 6. 18; Ms. 4. 59; Y. 1. 140. 2 To kiss; वन्दो वयत्याननं *Git.* 12. 3 To suck out, draw or take away.

धेनः 1 The ocean. 2 A male river (नद्).

धेनुः *f* 1 A cow, milch-cow; धेनुं धीराः स्तुतां वाचमाहुः *U.* 5. 31. 2 The female of a species (affixed to the names of other animals in this sense); as सङ्घमेधुः, वडधेनुः &c. 3 The earth. (Sometimes at the end of comp. धेनु forms a diminutive; as अस्मिधेनुः, सङ्घधेनुः).

धेनुकः *N.* of a demon killed by Balarāma. -COMP. -सूदनः an epithet of Balarāma.

धेनुका 1 A female elephant. 2 A milch-cow.

धेनुया A cow who or whose milk has been pledged.

धेनुकं 1 A herd of cows. 2 particular mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिबंध).

धैर्यं 1 Firmness, durability, strength, constancy, steadiness, stability, fortitude, courage; धैर्यमवश्यम् *Pt.* 1; विपद् धैर्यं *Bh.* 2. 63; so धैर्यवृत्ति *Si.* 9. 59. 2 Calmness, composure. 3 Gravity, patience. 4 Inflexibility. 5 Boldness, forwardness; *Me.* 40 (धृष्टं Malli.).

धैवतः The sixth of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut.

धैवत्यं Cleverness.

धौढः = दृढम् *q. v.*

धोरं 1 *P.* (धोरति) To go quickly, have good paces, run, trot. 2 To be skilful (in general). धोरणं 1 A vehicle in general (as a horse, elephant &c.). 2 Going well or quickly. 3 A horse's trot.

धोरणिः जी *f.* 1 An uninterrupted series or continuity; धैर्याकंद्वने मनोज्ञपवने सद्यः रसलम्बाधुरीधाराधोरणिधौतधामनि अयमधिष्ठितमालम्ब्यते । तेषां नित्यविनोदिनां सुकृतिनां माधवीक शानां पुनः कालः किं न करोति केतकि वतस्त्वं चापि केलीस्थली ॥ *Udb.* 2 Tradition.

धोरितं 1 Injuring, hurting, striking. 2 Going, motion. 3 A horse's trot.

धौत *p. p.* 1 Washed, washed off, cleaned, purified, laved; कुरुमोभिः पवनचपलेः शशिना धौतमूलाः *S.* 1. 15; *Sik.* 58. *Ru.* 1. 6, 6. 57; *R.* 16. 49; 19. 10. 2 Polished, brightened. 3 Bright, white, shining, brightened, glistening; ह्यशिरश्चंद्रिकाधौतहर्म्यं *Me.* 7, 44; निकसदंताद्युद्योतायर् *Git.* 12. -तं Silver. -COMP. -कटः a bag of coarse cloth. -कोषजं, -कौषेयं bleached or purified silk. -शिल rock-crystal.

धौघ्रः 1 Greyness. 2 A place for building (prepared in a particular way).

धौरेतकं A horse's trot; cf. धोरित.

धौरेय (वी *f.*) Fit for a burden. -यः 1 A beast of burden. 2 A horse.

धौरेकं, धौरेकिकं, धौरेयं Fraud, dishonesty, roguery.

ध्मा 1. *P.* (धमति, ध्मात, *caus.* ध्मापयति) 1 To blow, breathe out, exhale. 2 To blow, (as a wind instrument), produce sound by blowing; शंसं दधौ प्रतापवान् *Bg.* 1. 12, 18; *R.* 7. 63; *Bk.* 3. 34, 17. 7. 3 To blow a fire, excite fire by blowing, excite sparks; को धमेच्छात च पवकं *Mb.* 4 To manufacture by blowing. 5 To cast, blow, or throw away. -WITH आ 1 to inflate, puff up. 2 to blow or fill with wind (as a conch &c.). -उप to excite by blowing, fan; नासि मुखेनोपधमेत् *Ms.* 4. 53. -निस् to blow

out of something. -प्र to blow (as a conch &c.); इक्षी प्रदध्नुतु: Bg. 1. 14. -वि to scatter, disperse, destroy.

धमाकारः A black-smith, smith.

ध्माक्षः v. l. for ध्माक्ष q. v.

ध्मात् p. p. 1 Blown (as a wind instrument). 2 Blown up or into, inflated, blown, fanned, excited. 3 Inflated, puffed, puffed up.

ध्मापित a. Reduced to ashes, burnt to cinder.

ध्यात a. Thought of, meditated upon; see ध्ये.

ध्यानं 1 Meditation, reflection, thought, contemplation; ज्ञानं ध्यानं विशिष्यते Bg. 12. 12; Ms. 1. 12, 6 72. 2 Especially abstract contemplation, religious meditation; तदैव ध्यानद्वयगतोऽस्मि S. 7; R. 1. 73. 3 Divine intuition or discernment. 4 Mental representation of the personal attributes of a deity; इति ध्यानं. -COMP. -गम्य a. attainable by meditation; only. -तत्पर, -निष्ठ, -पर a. lost in thought, absorbed in meditation, contemplative. -मार्गं mere thought or reflection. -योगः profound meditation. -स्थ a. absorbed in meditation, lost in thought.

ध्यानिक a. Sought or obtained by pious contemplation or abstract meditation.

ध्याम a. Unclean, dirty, black, soiled; Bk. 8. 71. -मं A kind of grass.

ध्याम् m. 1 Measure. 2 Light —n. Meditation (less correctly ध्याम्).

ध्यै 1 P. (ध्यायति, ध्यात; desid विध्यासति; pass. ध्यायते) To think of, meditate upon, ponder over, contemplate, reflect upon, imagine, call to mind; ध्यायते विध्यायत् पुंसः संगस्तेषु ध्यायते Bg. 2. 63; न ध्याते पदमीश्वरस्य Bb. 3. 11; धितुं ध्यायन् Ms. 3. 224; ध्यायति चान्यं धिया Pt. 1. 136; Mo 3; Ms. 5. 47, 9. 21. -WITH अनु 1 to think of, muse. 2 to remember. 3 to wish well to, bless, favour; R. 14. 60; 17. 36. -अप to think ill of, curse mentally. -अभि 1 to wish, desire, covet; Y. 3. 134. 2 to think of -अव to disregard. -वि 1 to think of, meditate upon, remember; Bk. 14. 65. 2 to meditate deeply upon, look steadfastly or intently at; अयलीयके विध्यायती M. 1; Si. 8. 69; 12 4, Ki. 10. 46. -निष्ठ to think of, meditate upon.

ध्यादिः Gathering flowers.

धृव a. 1 (a.) Fixed, firm, immoveable, stable, permanent, constant, unchangeable; इति ध्रुवेऽस्मदुशासती ह्युता Ku. 5. 5. (b) Perpetual, everlasting, eternal; ध्रुवेण भवं Ku. 7. 85; Ms. 7. 208. 2 Fixed (in astrology). 3 Certain, sure, inevitable; जातस्य हि ध्रुवो ह्यनुर्वै जन्म मृतस्य च Bg. 2. 27; यो ध्रुवाणि परिपश्यन् अमृताणि भिष्वते Chan 63

4 Retentive, tenacious; as in ध्रुवा स्मृति 5 Strong, fixed, settled (as a day).

-वः 1 The polar star; R. 17. 35; 18. 34; Ku. 7. 85. 2 The pole of any great circle. 3 The distance of a planet from the beginning of the sidereal zodiac, polar longitude. 4 The Indian fig tree. 5 A post, stake. 6 The stem or trunk (of a tree lopped off). 7 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a kind of chorus; see Gīt.). 8 Time, epoch, era. 9 An epithet of Brāhmā. 10 Of Vishnu. 11 Of Siva. 12 N. of the son of Uttāpādā and grandson of Manu. [Dhruva is the polar star, but personified in mythology as the son of Uttāpādā. The account of the elevation of an ordinary mortal to the position of the Polar star runs thus. Uttāpādā had two wives, Suruchi and Suniti, but the latter was disliked by him. Suruchi had a son named Uttāma and Suniti gave birth to Dhruva. One day the boy tried, like his elder brother, to take a seat in his father's lap, but he was contemptuously treated both by the King and his favourite wife. The poor child went sobbing to its mother who told him in consolatory terms that fortune and favour were not attainable without hard exertions. At these words the youth left the paternal roof, retired to the woods, and, though quite a lad, performed such rigorous austerities that he was at last raised by Vishnu to the position of the Polar star]. —वः 1 The sky, atmosphere. 2 Heaven. —वा A sacrificial ladle (made of wood). 2 A virtuous woman —वः ind. Certainly, surely, verily; R. 8. 49; S. 1. 18. -COMP -अक्षरः an epithet of Vishnu. -आवर्तः the point on the crowd of the head from which the hair radiate. -तारा, -तारकं the Polar star.

-ध्रुवकः 1 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a sort of chorus); see ध्रुव. 2 A trunk, stem. 3 A post.

ध्रौव्यं 1 Fixedness, firmness, stability. 2 Duration. 3 Certainty.

ध्वंस 1 A. (ध्वंसते, ध्वंस) 1 To fall down, fall to pieces, be reduced to dust or powder; Bk. 15. 93; 14. 55. 2 To drop, sink, despond; Māl. 9. 44. 3 To perish, be ruined or decayed. 4 To be eclipsed; Mu. 3. 8. -Caus. To destroy. -WITH प्र to perish, be destroyed. -वि 1 to fall to pieces 2 to be dispersed or scattered. 3 to perish, be destroyed, be ruined.

ध्वंसः, ध्वंसनं 1 Falling down, sinking fa ng to pieces 2 Loss

destruction, ruin. —सी A mote in the sun-beam.

ध्वंसिः The hundredth part of a Muhūrta.

ध्वजः 1 A flag, banner, standard, ensign; R. 7. 40; 17. 32; P. 1. 26. 2 A distinguished or eminent person, the flag or ornament (at the end of comp.); as in कुलध्वजः the head, ornament, or distinguished person of a family. 3 A flag-staff. 4 A mark, emblem, sign, a symbol ध्वमं, मकरं &c. 5 The attribute of a deity. 6 The sign of a tavern. 7 The sign of a trade, any trademark. 8 The organ of generation, (of any animal, male or female). 9 One who prepares and sells liquors. 10 A house situated to the east of any object. 11 Pride. 12 Hypocrisy. (ध्वजीकृ to hoist a flag; fig. to use as a plea or pretext). -COMP. -अंशुकं, -पटः, -वं a flag; R. 12. 85. -आहत a. seized on the battle-field. गृहं a room in which banners are kept. -द्रुमः the palm tree. -प्रहरणः air, wind. -यंत्रं any contrivance to which a flagstaff is fastened. -यष्टिः f. a flagstaff; Ms. 9. 285.

ध्वजवत् a. 1 Adorned with flags. 2 Having a mark. 3 Having the mark of a criminal, branded. —m 1 A standard-bearer. 2 A vendor of spirituous liquors, distiller.

ध्वजिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Bearing or carrying a flag. 2 Having as a mark. 3 Having the mark of a liquor-vessel (सुराभाजनचिह्न); Ms. 11. 93. —m. 1 A standard bearer. 2 A distiller or vendor of spirituous liquors; Y. 1. 141. 3 A car, carriage, chariot. 4 A mountain. 5 A snake. 6 A peacock. 7 A horse. 8 A Brāhmaṇa. —नी An army; R. 7. 40, Si. 12. 66; Ki. 13. 9.

ध्वजीकरणं 1 Raising a standard, hoisting a flag. 2 Setting up as a pretext or claim, making anything a plea.

ध्वज् 1 P. (ध्वनति, ध्वनित) To sound, produce or utter sound, buzz, hum, echo, reverberate, thunder, roar, विभिद्यमाना इव ध्वजुर्द्विशः Ki. 14. 46, अयं धीरं धीरं ध्वनति नवनीलो जलधरः Bv 1. 60; कथिर्द्वान् मेधवत् Bk. 9. 5; 14. 3, ध्वनति मधुवसहृहे अथगमपिद्वयति Gīt. 5. -Caus. (ध्वनयति) To cause to sound, ring (as a bell); but ध्वनयति 'to cause to articulate indistinctly.'

ध्वनः 1 Sound, tune. 2 Hum, buzz.

ध्वननं 1 Sounding. 2 Hinting at, suggesting or implying (as a meaning). 3 (In Rhet.) The same as ध्वेजना q. v., or that power of a word or sentence by virtue of

which it conveys a sense different from its primary or secondary meaning, suggestive power; cf. अञ्जन also.

ध्वनि: 1 Sound, echo, noise in general; दृष्टेयधीरध्वनिमन्त्रगच्छत् R. 16. 13; 2 72; U. 6. 17. 2 Tune, note, tone; Si. 6. 48. The sound of a musical instrument; R. 9. 71. 4 The roar or thunder of a cloud. 5 A mere empty sound. 6 A word. 7 (In Rhet.) The first and best of the three main divisions of काव्य or poetry, in which the implied or suggested sense of a passage is more striking than the

expressed sense; or where the *expressed* sense is made subordinate to the *suggested* sense; इदमुक्तमनन्तरि ध्वनिं व्यंग्ये वाच्यार्थवर्तिनः कथितः K. P. 1 (R. G. gives 5 kind of ध्वनि; see under ध्वनि) COMP. -ग्रहः 1 the ear. 2 hear-ign. 3 the sense of hearing. -नाला 1 a sort of trumpet. 2 a lute. 3 a fife, pipe. विकारः a change of voice caused by fear, grief &c.; see काङ्क्ष. ध्वनित *p. p.* 1 Sounded. 2 Implied, suggested, hinted at. -तं 1 A sound. 2 The roar or thunder of a cloud; Ki. 5. 12.

ध्वस्तः *f.* Destruction, ruin.

न.

न *a.* 1 Thin, spare. 2 Vacant, empty. 3 Same, identical. 4 Undivided.—**नः** 1 A pearl. 2 N. of Ganesa. 3 Wealth, prosperity. 4 A band. 5 War. —**ind.** (a) A particle of negation equivalent to 'not,' 'no,' 'nor,' 'neither' and used in wishing, requesting, or commanding, but not in prohibition before the imperative mood. (b) Used with the potential mood न may sometimes have the force of 'lest,' 'for fear lest,' 'that not;,' ध्वनियेषामेति शब्दं नार्तद्वयो भवेदिति Ram. (c) In argumentative writings न often comes after इति चेत् and means 'not so'. (d) When a negative has to be repeated in successive clauses of the same sentence or in different sentences, न may be simply repeated or may be used with particles like उत, च, अपि, चापि, वा &c. नाभीरीतायामाकूटो न वृक्ष न ह हस्तिनं । न नावं न खरं नोद्रे नैरिगस्थो न यानयः ॥ Ms. 4. 120; प्रविर्जितं न मां कश्चिदप-श्यन्नाप्यवायत् Mb.; Ms. 2. 195; 3. 8, 9; 4. 15; S. G. 17. Sometimes न may not be expressed in the second and other clauses, but represented only by च, वा, अपिवा; संपदि यस्य न हर्षो विपदि विषादो रणे च भीरुत्वं H. 1. 33. (e) न is frequently joined with a second न or any other negative particle to intensify or emphasize an assertion; प्रत्युनाच तदुभयं तत्त्वतस्तथा न वेति प्ररुषं पुरातनं R. 11. 85; न च न परिश्रितो न चाप्यगम्यः M. 1. 11; न पुनरलंकाराभिर्यं न पुष्यति S. 1; नादङ्गो नाम राज्ञोऽस्ति Ms. 8. 335; Me. 63. 106; नासौ न काम्यो न च वेदसम्पन्न द्रष्टुं न सा R. 6. 30. Si. 1. 55; V. 2. 10. (f) In a few cases न is retained at the beginning of a negative Tatpuruṣa compound; as नाक, नासत्य, नकुल; see P. VI. 3. 75. (g) न is often joined with other particles; नच, नवा, नैव, नतु, नचेद्, नस्तु &c. &c.—COMP. असत्यौ (*m. du.*) Asvins the twin physicians of the

gods. -एक *a.* 'not one,' more than one, several, various. आत्मन् *a.* of manifold or diverse nature. चर *a.* 'not living,' gregarious, living in society, भेद, रूप *a.* various, multi-form. शस् *ind.* repeatedly, often. -किंचन *a.* very poor, beggarly.

नकुटे The nose.

नकुलः 1 The mungoose, an ichneumon; यदयं नकुलद्वेषी सकुलद्वेषी पुनः पिशुनः Vās. 2 N. of the fourth Pāṇḍava prince; अहं तस्य अतिशयितदिव्यरूपिणो नकुलस्य दृष्टीनेरोल्लासा जाता Ve. 2 (where नकुल has really sense, 1 but is taken in sense 2 by Duryodhana).

नक्तं 1 Night. 2 Eating only at night, as a sort of religious vow or penance. —COMP. अंध *a.* blind at night. -चर्या wandering at night. -चारिन् *m.* 1 an owl. 2 a cat. 3 a thief. 4 a demon, goblin, evil spirit. -भोजनं supper. -मालः N. of a tree; R. 5. 42—सुखा evening.—व्रतं 1 fasting by day and eating at night. 2 any penance or religious rite observed at night.

नक्तं *ind.* At night, by night; गच्छन्तीनां रमणवसतिं योषितां तत्र नक्तं Me. 37; Ms. 6. 19. —COMP. -चरः 1 any animal that goes about at night. 2 a thief. -चारिन् *m.* = नक्तचारिन् *q. v.* -दिनं night and day.—दिने-दिवे *ind.* at night and day.

नक्तकः Dirty or ragged cloth (कपट). नक्तः A crocodile, an alligator; नक्तः स्वस्थानमाया गजेंद्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46; R. 7. 30; 16. 55. —क्रं 1 The upper timber of a door. 2 The nose.—क्रा 1 The nose. 2 A swarm of bees or wasps.

नक्षत्रं 1 A star in general. 2 A constellation, an asterism in the moon's path, lunar mansion नक्षत्रतारा-ग्रहसंकुलादपि R. 6. 22; (they are seventy-seven) 3 A pearl —COMP. -द्विष द्विष

ध्वंसः 1 A crow. (Sometimes) used at the end of comp. to show contempt; e. g. तीर्थजालः *q. v.* 2 A beggar. 3 An impudent fellow. 4 A gull, crane. —COMP. -अरातिः an owl -पुष्टः the (Indian) cuckoo.

ध्वानः 1 Sound (in general) 2 Buzzing, humming, murmuring.

ध्वानि Darkness; ध्वानि नीलनिबोलचारु वृद्धा प्रसंगमादिगति Git. 11; N. 19. 42, Si. 4. 62. —COMP. उन्मेषः, -वित्त a fire-fly.—ज्ञान्नवः 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 fire. 4 the white colour

ध्रु 1 P. (खरति) 1 To bend 2 To kill.

रः, -नाथः, -पः, -पतिः, -राजः the moon, li. 6. 66. -चक्रं 1 the sphere of the fixed stars. 2 the lunar asterisms taken collectively. —दृष्टः an astronomer or astrologer. -नेमिः 1 the moon. 2 the pole star. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. (-निः *f.*) Revati, the last asterism, -पथः the starry sky. —पाठकः an astrologer. -माला 1 a group of stars. 2 a necklace of twenty-seven pearls. 3 the table of the asterisms in the moon's path. 4 a kind of neck ornament of elephants; अनेगवारण-शिरोनक्षत्रमालाप्रदानेन मेखलादाना K. 11. -योगः the conjunction of the moon with the lunar mansion. -वर्त्मन् *m.* the sky.—विद्या astronomy or astrology. -वृष्टिः *f.* shooting or falling stars —सूचकः a bad astrologer; तिथ्युपनि न जायति ग्रहाणां न च साधनं । पराक्षयेन वर्तते ते वै नक्षत्रसूचकाः ॥ or आविर्दितैश्च यः शालं दैवज्ञाय प्रपद्यते । स पंक्तिदूषकः पारो ज्ञेयो नक्षत्रसूचकः ॥ Bri. S. 2. 17, 18.

नक्षत्रिन् *m.* 1 The moon. 2 An epithet of Vishnu.

नखः -खं 1 A nail of a finger or of a toe, claw, talon; नखानां पण्डित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन्मृगपतिः Bv. 1. 2. 31; 12. 12. 2 The number 'twenty'. -खः A part, portion.—COMP. -अंकः a scratch, nail-mark; Bv. 2. 32. -आघातः a scratch, nail-wound; Māl. 5. 23. -आयुधः 1 a tiger. 2 a lion. 3 a cock. —आश्लिन् *m.* an owl. -कुहः a barber. —जाहं the root of a nail. —द्वारणः a falcon, hawk (-णं) a pair of a nail-scissors, -निहन्तनं, -रंजनी a pair of nail-scissors, nail-parer. -पदं, -त्रणः a nail-mark, or scratch; नखपदकुलार् प्राप्य वर्षाश्रविन्दून् Me. 35. -धुचः a bow. -लेखा 1 a nail-mark. 2 nail-painting. -विष्किर a bird of prey (tearing with claws). -शंखः a small shell.

नखपंच *a.* Nail-scorching; Si. 9 85

नखरः -रं A finger-nail, claw, talon. Bv. 1. 52. -COMP. -आयुधः 1 a tiger. 2 a lion 3 a cock. -आहः fragrant oleander (कवचि).

नखानखि ind. Nail against nail.

नखिन् *a.* 1 Having or armed with nails, claws &c. 2 Thorny. -*m.* Any animal armed with claws, such as a tiger or lion.

नगः 1 A mountain; Ku. 1. 17. 72; Si. 6. 79. 2 A tree. 3 A plant in general. 4 The sun. 5 A serpent. 6 The number 'seven'. -COMP.

-अटनः a monkey. -अधिपः, -अधिराजः, -हृद्रः 1 Himālaya (the lord of mountains) 2 the Sumeru mountain -अरिः an epithet of Indra. -उच्छ्वायः the height of a mountain. -ओकस् *m.* 1 a bird (in general). 2 a crow. 3 a lion. 4 the fabulous animal called गरुड. -ज *a.* produced in a mountain, mountain-born; Bk. 19. (-जः) an elephant. -जा, -नन्दिनी epithet of Pārvatī. -पतिः 1 the Himālaya mountain. 2 the moon (as the lord of plants and herbs). -भिद् *m.* 1 an axe. 2 an epithet of Indra. -भूर्धन् *m.* the crest or brow of a mountain. -रंभकरः an epithet of Kārtikeya; R. 9. 2.

नगरं A town, city (opp. ग्राम); नगर-गमनाय मन्त्रिं न करोति S. 2. COMP. -अधिकृतः, -अधिपः, -अध्यक्षः the chief magistrate of a town, head police-officer. 2 governor or superintendent of a town. -उपांतः a suburb, the skrit of a town. -ओकस् *m.* a townsman. -काकः 'a town-crow', an expression of contempt. -घातः an elephant. -जनः 1 a townsfolk. 2 a citizen. -प्रदक्षिणा carrying an idol round a city in procession. -प्रांतः a suburb. -मार्गः a principal road, high-way. -रक्षा superintendence or government of a town. -रथः a townsman, citizen.

नगरी-नगर. q. v. -COMP. -काकः the (India) crane. -ककः a crow.

नग्न *a.* 1 Naked, nude, bare; न नग्नः स्नानमाचरेत् Ms. 4. 45; नग्नलक्षणके देशे रजकः चि करिष्यति Chāp. 110. 2 Uncultivated, uninhabited, desolate. -ग्नः A naked mendicant. 2 A Buddhist mendicant (क्षणक). 3 A hypocrite. 4 A bard accompanying an army, or a wandering bard. -ग्न 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. 2 A girl before menstruation, or less than 12 or 10 ('and therefore may go about naked'). -COMP. -अटः -अटकः 1 one who goes about naked. 2 especially, a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिगंबर class).

नग्नक *a.* (शिका *f.*) Naked, nude. -क 1 A naked mendicant 2 A

Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिगंबर class). 3 A bard.

नग्नका, -नग्निका 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. 2 A girl before menstruation.

नग्नकरणं Making naked.

नग्नभविष्यु, -भायुक *a.* Becoming naked.

नग्नः A lover, paramour.

नचिकेतस् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

नचिर *a.* see अचिर; Bg. 5. 6. 12. 7.

नञ् *ind.* The technical term for the negative particle न.

नञ् 1. 1 P. (नटति, the न not changed to ण after ण in the sense of 'hurting') 1 To dance; यदि मनसा नटनीयं Git. 4. 2 To act. 3 To injure (by a deceptive trick). -*Caus.* (नाटयति-ने) 1 To act, gesticulate, represent dramatically (in dramas); शारसंधानं नाटयति S. 1. &c. 2 To imitate, copy; स्फटिककटक-भूमिनाटयत्येष शैलः ...अभिगतवधलिप्तः शुलभागे-रमिष्या S. 4. 65. (Note. नट forms नटयति in the sense of 'causing to dance'; Bh. 3. 126). -II- 10 U. (नाटयति-ने) 1 To drop or fall. 2 To abate. 3 To injure.

नटः 1 A dancer; न नटा न चिटा न गायकाः Bh. 3. 27. 2 An actor; कुर्वन् नटं प्रहसन्स्य नटः कुतोऽसि Bh. 3. 126, 112. 3 The son of a degraded Kshātriya. 4 The Asoka tree. 5 A kind of reed. -COMP. -अंतिका shame, modesty. -हृत्स्वरः an epithet of Siva. -नर्तनं the performance of an actor. -भूषणः, मेहनः (yellow) orpiment. -रंगः a theatrical stage. -वरः 'the chief actor', the Sūtradhāra of a drama. -संज्ञकं yellow orpiment. (-कः) an actor, dancer.

नटनं 1 Dancing, dance. 2 Acting, gesticulation, dramatic representation.

नटी 1 An actress. 2 The chief actress (regarded as the wife of the Sūtradhāra). 3 A courtesan, harlot. -COMP. -सुतः the son of a dancing girl.

नट्या A company of actors.

नटः-हं A species of reed. -COMP. -अगारं, -आगारं a hut of reeds. -पाय *a.* abounding in reeds. -वनं a thicket of reeds. -संहतिः *f.* a collection or quantity of reeds.

नटश *a.* (शी *f.*) Covered with reeds.

नटिनी 1 A quantity of reeds. 2 A reed-bed, a river abounding in reeds.

नटिल *a.* नटुत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Abounding in or covered with reeds, reedy.

नट्या A quantity of reeds.

नटल *a.* Abounding in reeds. -लं A quantity or a bed of reeds; यो नटलानीय गजः परेषां बलान्यशुद्राजलिनामवक्रः R 18 5

नत *p. p.* 1 Bent, bowed, stooping, inclined. 2 Sunk, depressed. 3 Crooked, curved. -तं The distance of any planet from the meridian. -COMP. -अंशः zenith-distance. -अग्न *a.* 1 bending the body. 2 stooping, bowed. (-गी) 1 a woman with stooping limbs. 2 a woman in general. -नासिक *a.* flat-nosed. -भ्रुः a woman with curved eye-brows.

नतिः *f.* 1. Bending, stooping, bowing. 2 Curvature, crookedness 3 Bending the body in salutation, a bow, courtesy. 4 Parallax in latitude (in astronomy).

नट् 1 P. (नटति, नटित्) 1 To sound, resound, thunder (as a cloud); वाम-आयं नटति मधुरं चातकस्ते सर्वदः Me 9, नटत्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोतस्तुष्टानदिगजे R. 1. 78, Si. 5. 63; Bk. 2. 4. 2 To speak, shout, cry, roar, (often with words like शब्द, स्वन, नाद &c. as object); ननाद् बलवकादं, शब्दं बोत्तरं नटति Mb. 3 To vibrate. -*Caus.* (नाटयति-ने) 1 To fill with noise, make noisy or resonant 2 To cause to make a sound. -WITH उद् to roar, cry (loudly), bellow (as a bull); Ku. 1. 56. -नि to sound, shout; R. 5. 75; M. 5. 10; Bk. 6. 117. -प्र (प्रणटति) to sound, resound, echo, कन्यादाः प्राणद्वयं घोराः Mb.; शिवाः प्रणटति &c. -प्रति to resound, echo. (-*Caus.*) to fill with noise, make resonant, Sānti. 2. 16; Rā. 3. 14. -वि to sound, resound; Bg. 1. 12. (-*Caus.*) 1 to cause to cry or utter notes; अंबुदैः शिशि-गणो विनाटते Ghaṭ. 10.

नदः 1 A river, great river (such as the Indus); Si. 66 (where Malli. remarks:—प्राक् स्रोतसो नद्यः प्रत्यक्षस्रोतसो नदा नर्मदा विनेत्याहुः). 2 A stream, flowing stream, rivulet; Ki. 5. 27. 3 The ocean. -COMP. -राजः the ocean.

नदधुः 1 Noise, roaring. 2 The roaring of a bull.

नदी A river, any flowing stream, रक्षीतजला तपात्येव पुनरीवेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44. -COMP. -ईनः, -ईशः, -काव the ocean. -कुलप्रियः a kind of reed. -ज *a.* aquatic. (-जः) an epithet of Bhishma (-जं) a lotus. -तरस्थान a landing-place, ferry. -दोहः freight, river-toll, fare. -धरः an epithet of Siva. -पतिः 1 the ocean. 2 an epithet of Varuna. -पूरः a river which has overflowed its banks. -भवं river-salt. -मातृक *a.* watered by rivers, irrigated, supplied with the water of rivers, canals &c. (as a country &c.), N. 3. 38; cf. देवमातृक. -रथः the current of a river. -वंकः the bend or arm of a river. वृणः (स्नः) 1 bathing in rivers. 2 knowing the dangerous spots in rivers. their depth course &c तत समारापयदाह स नानाभि

नस्तद्विचये नदीयान् R. 16. 75; (hence) 3 experienced, clever. -सज्जः the Arjuna tree.

नद्ध *p. p.* 1 Tied, bound, fastened, bound round, put on. 2 Covered, inlaid, interwoven. 3 Joined, connected; see नह. -द्ध A tie, band, bond, knot.

नद्धी A leather-strap.

ननद्वी, ननद्वी A husband's sister; ननादुः पत्न्या च देव्याः संदिष्टमध्ययोगे U. 1. COMP. -ननादुःपतिः (also ननादुःपतिः) the husband of a husband's sister.

ननु *ind.* (Originally a combination of न and नु, now used as a separate word) A particle implying:—1 Inquiry or interrogation; ननु सनातनकृत्यो गतमः M. 4. 2 Surely, certainly, indeed, is it not indeed (with an interrogative force); यदा जैवादिनी शिक्षा-पदेशं नलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दौषो ननु M. 1. 3 Of course, indeed, certainly (अवधारण); उपपन्नं ननु शिवे सप्तसंगे R. 1. 60; त्रिलोक-नाथेन सदा मन्त्रद्विषस्त्वया नियम्या ननु दिव्यचक्षुषा 3. 45. 4 It is used as a vocative particle meaning 'O', 'Oh'; ननु मानव Dk.; ननु दूर्वाः पठितमेव बुद्ध्यामिस्तरादि U. 4. 5 It is used in propitiatory expressions in the sense of 'pray', 'be pleased'; ननु मां प्रापय प्रसुरितिक Ku. 4. 32. 6 It is sometimes used as a corrective word like the English 'why' or 'I say'; ननु पदे पठितस्य मण Mk. 5; ननु मन्थानयो मे वसते S. 2; ननु भिन्निनो भवान् V. 2. 7 In argumentative discussions ननु is frequently used to head an objection or advance a contrary proposition (generally followed by उच्यते); नन्वचेतनस्यैव बुद्धिका-दिशरीरस्यैव अचेतनानां च गोमयादीनां कार्याणीति उच्यते S. B.

नद्ध 1 P. (नद्धति, नद्धति) To be glad, be pleased, delighted or satisfied, rejoice at (anything); ननद्वीतुस्तदज्ञेन तत्सौ R. 3. 23, 11; 2. 22; 4. 3; Bk. 15. 28. -*Caus.* (नद्धति ते) To please, delight, gladden, make happy; अनादिते शशिनि सैव कुसुद्वी मे दष्टि न नद्धति सस्पर्शनिशोभा A. 4. 2; Bk. 2. 16; R. 9. 52. -*With* अमि 1 to rejoice at, be glad or satisfied; आत्मविद्वन्नाम-भिनद्धति K. 108; नाभिनद्धति न द्वेष्टि Bg. 2. 57. 2 to congratulate, hail with joy, welcome, greet; तावसीभिर्मन्यमाना तिष्ठति S. 4; तमभ्यनन्दयामं प्रबोधितः R. 3. 68; 2. 74; 7. 69; 11. 30; 16. 64. 3 To praise, applaud, commend, approve of; नाम यस्याभिनद्धति द्विषोपि स पुमान् पुनान् Ki. 11. 73; S. 3. 24; R. 12. 35; न ते वचोऽभिनन्दामि S. 2. 4 to wish or desire for, like, care for (usually with न) नाभिनद्धति केलिकलाः Māl. 3; नाभिनद्धे मरणं नाभिनद्धे जीवितं Ms. 6. 45; H. 4. 4. -*आ* to be glad, be pleased or delighted; आनन्दितारत्ना दृष्ट्वा Bk. 22. 14 (*Caus.*) to gladden,

delight, please; U. 3. 14; Y. 1. 356. -*प्रति* 1 to bless; R. 1. 57, Ms. 7. 146; Ku. 7. 87. 2 to welcome, congratulate, hail with joy, receive gladly; प्रतिनयं स ता वृजा Mb. Ms. 2. 54.

नद्धः 1 Happiness, pleasure, joy. 2 A kind of lute (11 inches long). 3 A frog. 4 N. of Vishnu. 5 N. of a cowherd, husband of Yasodā and foster-father of Krishna (to whose care the child was committed when Kamsa wanted to destroy it). 6 N. of the founder of the Nanda dynasty; or of nine brother kings of Pātaliputra killed by the machinations of Chāpakya, the minister of Chandragupta; सनुखाता नद्ध नव हृदयोगा इव सुवः Mu. 1. 13; अगृहीते राक्षसे किमुखातं नद्धंशस्य Mu. 1. 3. 27, 28. -*Comp.* -आत्मजः, -नद्धनः an epithet of Krishna. -पातलः an epithet of Varuna.

नद्धक *a.* 1 Rejoicing, making happy, gladdening. 2 Delighting or rejoicing in. 3 Gladdening a family. -*क्रः* 1 A frog. 2 N. of the sword of Krishna. 3 A sword in general. 4 Happiness.

नद्धकिन् *m.* An epithet of Vishnu. नद्धुः Happiness, pleasure, delight. नद्धन *a.* Delighting, pleasing, gladdening. -*नः* 1 A son; Y. 1. 274; R. 3. 41. 2 A frog. 3 An epithet of Vishnu. 4 N. of Siva. -*नं* N. of the garden of Indra, the elysium; अभिज्ञा-रुद्धपातानां कियते नद्धनदुः Ku. 2. 41; R. 8. 95. 2 Rejoicing, being glad. 3 Joy. -*Comp.* -जं yellow sandal-wood. (हरिचन्दन).

नद्धतः, नद्धयतः A son.

नद्धा 1 Delight, joy, happiness. 2 Affluence, wealth, prosperity. A 3 A small earthen water-jar. 4 A husband's sister. 5 The first, sixth and eleventh days of a lunar fortnight (considered as auspicious *tithis*.)

नद्धिः *m. f.* Joy, pleasure, delight; कौशल्यनन्दिवर्धनः, -दिः *m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva. 3 N. of an attendant of Siva. 4 Gambling, gaming (also in this sense). -*Comp.* ईशः, ईश्वरः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 N. of one of the chief attendants of Siva. -ग्रामः N. of a village where Bharata lived during Rāma's banishment; R. 12. 18. -योगः N. of the chariot of Arjuna. -वर्धनः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 a friend. 2 the end of a lunar fortnight, i. e. the day of new or full moon.

नद्धिकः 1 Joy, pleasure. 2 A small water-jar. 3 An attendant of Siva. -*Comp.* -ईशः -ईश्वरः 1 N. of one of Siva's chief attendants. 2 N. of Siva.

नद्धिन् *a.* 1 Happy, pleased, glad, delighted. 2 Making happy gladden

ing. -*m.* 1 A son. 2 The speaker of a prelude or benediction in a drama. 3 N. of the door-keeper of Siva, his chief attendant, or of the bull which he rides; लतायुद्धद्वारगतीत्यनदी Ku. 3. 41; Māl. 1. 1. -*नी* 1 A daughter; U. 1. 9. 2 A husband's sister. 3 A fabulous cow, daughter of Surabhi, yielding all desires (कामंयन्तु) and in the possession of the sage Vasishtha; अनिष्टं नन्दिनी नाम येनुरावद्वत् वनात् R. 1. 82, 2. 69. 4 An epithet of the Ganges. 5 The holy basil.

नपात् *m.* A grandson (usually restricted to the Vedas); as in ननुनपात्.

नपुंस *m.* नपुंसः Not a man, a eunuch. नपुंसकः, -कं 1 A hermaphrodite (neither man nor woman). 2 An impotent man, a eunuch. 3 A coward. -*कं* 1 A word in the neuter gender. 2 The neuter gender.

नपुत् *m.* A grandson (as son's or daughter's son).

नभः The month Śrāvaṇa. -*नं* The sky, atmosphere.

नभश्च *n.* 1 The sky, atmosphere, R. 5. 29; Bg. 1. 19; R. 1. 11. 2 A cloud. 3 Fog, vapour. 4 Water 5 Period of life, age. -*m.* 1 The rains or rainy season. 2 The nose, smell. 3 N. of Śrāvaṇa (corresponding to July-August, said to be *n.* also in this sense); प्रयासत्वे नभसि दृष्टिाजीविनाल-वनार्थी Me. 4; R. 12, 29; 17. 41; 18. 5. 4 The fibres in the root of the lotus. 5 A spitting pot. -*Comp.* -अंबुपः the Chātaka bird. -कांतित्व *m.* a lion. -गजः a cloud. -चक्षुस् *m.* the sun. -चमसः 1 the moon. 2 magic. -चर *a.* moving in the sky; Ku. 5. 23. (-*रः*) 1 a god or demi-god, R. 18. 6. 2 a bird. -दुहः *a.* cloud. -दृष्टि *a.* 1 blind. 2 looking towards the sky. -द्वीपः, -धूमः a cloud. -नदी the celestial Ganges. -प्राणः wind. -मणि the sun. -मंडलं the firmament, the atmosphere; नद्धे नभोमंडलमनुप्राशिः S. D. 10. -दीपः the moon. -रजस् *m.* darkness. -रेणुः *f.* fog, mist. -रुपः smoke. -ल्लिह *a.* licking the sky, lofty, very high; cf. अग्राहिह. -सद् *m.* a god, Si. 1. 11. -सरित् *f.* 1 the milky way 2 the celestial Ganges. -स्थली the sky. -स्पृश *a.* reaching the sky, lofty.

नभसः 1 The sky. 2 The rainy season. 3 The ocean.

नभसंगमः A bird.

नभस्यः N. of the month Bhādrapada (corresponding to August-September); R. 9. 54, 12. 29, 17. 41.

नभस्वत् *a.* Vaporous, misty, cloudy. -*m.* The wind, air; N. 1. 97; R. 4. 8; 10. 73; Si. 1. 10.

नभाकः 1 Darkness. 2 An epithet of Rāhu

नमोः *m.* A dark cloud.

नमू 1 P., sometimes A. (नमति-ने; नत, *Caus.* नमयति-ने or नामयति-ने, but with a preposition नमयति only; *desid* निवसति) 1 To bow to, make obeisance to, salute (as a mark of respect) (with acc. or dat.); इयं नमति वः सर्वान् त्रिलोचनवद्विरिति Ku. 6. 89; Bg. 11. 17; Bk. 9. 51, 10. 31; 12. 39; Si. 4. 57. To submit or subject oneself, bow down; अशकः संविमान् नमेव Kām. 8. 55. 3 To bend, sink, go down; अनंसीदधुर्नरेणास्य Bk. 15. 25; नद्यः सर्वदिशः K. 55. उन्नमति नमति वर्धति...मेघाः Mk. 5. 26. 4 To stop, be inclined. 5 To be bent or curved. 6 To Sound. -WITH अमृद् to rise, go up. -अव 1 to bend or bow down, stoop; Si. 9. 74. 2 to bend oneself, hang down; त्वय्यादातुं जलमवनते Me. 46. -उद् 1 (a) to rise, appear, spring up; उन्नम्योन्नय लीयते दुरिद्राणा मनोरथाः Pt. 2. 91. (b) to hang over, impend. उन्नम्यकालदुर्दिनं Mk. 5. 2 to rise, ascend, go up (fig- also); उन्नमति नमति वर्धति गर्जति मेघः Mk. 5. 26; नम्रत्वोन्नमः Bh. 2. 69; 3. 24; Si. 9. 79 3 to raise, elevate; Ki. 16. 35. (-*Cause.*) to raise, erect. -उप 1 to come to, arrive, approach. 2 to befall, fall to the lot of, occur, happen, with gen. or by itself; कस्यास्तं हस्तपुनतं दुःखमेकांततो वा Me. 109; महत्भोगः कथमुपनमेत् स्वमजोऽपि Me. 91; उद्येवोपनतः दुःखादुच्छं तद्वसवतरं V. 3. 21; Bh. 2. 121; Me. 10; R. 10. 39. 3 to present, give, offer; परलोकैपनतं जलजालं R. 8. 68. -परि 1 to stoop, bend down (as an elephant to strike with his tusks); वप्रक्रीडापरिगतमज्रेक्षणं हि वदते Me. 2; विष्केलागः पर्यणसीत् स पव Si. 18. 27. 2 to bend or bow down, be inclined; लज्जापरिणतः (वदनकमलेः) Bk. 1. 4. 3 to be changed or transformed into, assume the form of (with instr.) लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; 4. 28; क्षीरं जलं वा स्वमेव दधिहिमभावेन परिणते S. B.; Me. 45. 4 to be developed or matured, be ripe; परिणतप्रज्ञस्य आशी U. 7. 20; Me. 18; Ki. 5. 37; M. 3. 8; Ra. 1. 26. 5 to be advanced (in age), grow old, be aged, decay; परिणतशरच्चंद्रिकासु क्षपासु Me. 110; so जरा-परिणत &c. 6 to set, decline in the west (as the sun); अनेन समयेन परिणतो दिवसः K. 47. 7 to be digested; वस्त्रं परिणमेव ननु Mb. -प्र (प्रणमति) to bow down, salute, make a low obeisance to (with acc. or dat.); न प्रणमति देवताम् K. 108; तां प्रणमाम K. 219; Bg. 11. 44; R. 2. 21. (साष्टांगं प्रणम्य to fall down on the eight limbs; see साष्टांग; दंडवत् प्रणम्य to bow by throwing oneself down on the ground quite prostrate and flat like a stick placed horizontally, touching the ground at a points of दंडप्रणम)

-वि 1 to bend oneself, stoop, be bent; विनमति च स्य तरवः प्रचये Ki. 6. 34; Bh. 1. 67; Bk. 7. 52; see विनत. -विपरि 1 to be changed into. 2 to undergo a change for the worse. -सं 1 to bend, stoop, incline; संनतांगी Ku. 1. 34; Bk. 2. 31; पर्यसु संनता V. 4. 26. 2 to submit or subject oneself to; संनमतामरीणां R. 18. 34. नमत *a.* Bent, bowed, crooked, curved. -तः 1 An actor. 2 Smoke. 3 Master, lord. 4 A cloud. नमनं 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. 2 Sinking. 3 A bow, salutation, obeisance. नमस् *ind.* A bow, salutation, obeisance, adoration (this word is, by itself, invariably used with dat.; तस्यै वदाम्यद्वयं तव्यं नमोऽस्तु Bv. 1. 94; नमः स्त्रियै तुभ्यं Ku. 2. 4; but with कृ, generally with acc.; सुनिव्यं नमस्कृत्य Sk. but sometimes with dat. also; नमस्कृत्यै नृसिंहाय *ibid.* The word has the sense of a noun, but is treated as an indeclinable). -Comp. -कारः, -कृतिः *f.* -करणं bowing, respectful or reverential salutation, respectful obeisance (made by uttering the word नमस्). -कृत *a.* 1 bowed down to, saluted. 2 revered, adored, worshipped. -गुरुः a spiritual teacher. -वाक् *ind.* uttering the word नमस् *i. e.* making a low obeisance; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वमेव नमोवाकं प्रशस्ते U. 1. 1. नमस *a.* Favourable, kindly disposed. नमसित, नमस्यत *a.* Revered, respected, saluted. नमस्यति Den. P. To bow down to, pay homage to, worship; Bh. 2. 94. नमस्य *a.* 1 Entitled to obeisance, revered, respectable, adorable. 2 Respectful, humble. -स्वा Worship, adoration, reverence, obeisance. नमुचिः 1 N. of a demon slain by Indra; वनमुचे नमुचेरये शिरः R. 9. 22. [When Indra conquered the Asuras, there was only one called Namuchi who strongly resisted and at last captured him. He offered to let Indra go provided he promised 'not to kill by day or by night, with wet or dry'. Indra promised to do so and was released, but he cut off Namuchi's head at twilight and with foam of water (which is neither wet nor dry). According to another version Namuchi was a friend of Indra, and once drank up his strength and made him quite imbecile. The Asvins (and Sarasvatī also, as the story goes) then supplied Indra with a *Vajra* with which he cut off the demon's head], 2 N. of the god of love. नमेरुः N. of a tree (रुद्राक्ष or हृद्युजाग); गङ्गा नमेरुप्रवाततः Ku. 1. 55; 3. 43; R. 4. 74

नम्र *a.* 1 Bowing, bowing down, bent, inclined, hanging down; नमति नम्रास्तरवः फलाग्नैः S. 5. 12; स्तोकनम्रा स्तना अग्नि Me. 82; Pt. 1. 106; Rain. 1. 19 2 Bowing down, making a low obeisance; अधुव नम्रः प्रणिपातशिक्षया R. 3. 25; इत्युच्छतं तामिरुमा स्म नम्रा Ku. 7. 28 3 Lowly, submissive, humble, reverential as in भक्तिनम्रः Me. 55. 4 Crooked, curved. 5 Worshipping. 6 Devoted or attached to. नयू 1 A. (नये) 1 To go. 2 To protect. नयः 1 Guiding, leading, managing 2 Behaviour, course of conduct, conduct, way of life; as in दुनय. 3 Prudence, foresight. 4 Policy, political wisdom, statesmanship, civil administration, state policy; नयप्रचार व्यवहारदुद्धतां Mk. 1. 7; नयगुणोपचितामिह भूपतेः सदुपकारफलां श्रियमर्थिनः R. 9. 27 5 Morality, justice, rectitude, equity, चलति नयाज जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29. 2, 3, 6. 38, 16. 42. 6 A plan, design, scheme, Mu. 6. 11, 7. 9. 7 A maxim, principle. 8 Course, method, manner. 9 A system, doctrine, opinion. 10 A philosophical system; वैशेषिके नये Bhāṣā P. 105. -Comp. -कोविद्, -ज्ञ *a.* skilled in policy, prudent. -चक्षुस् *a.* having political foresight, wise, prudent; R. 1. 55. -नेतृ *m.* a master in politics. -विद् *m.*, -विशारद *a.* a politician, statesman. -ज्ञाञ्च 1 the science of politics. 2 any work on politics or political economy. 3 a work on morality. -ज्ञालिन् *a.* just, righteous; Ki. 5. 24. नयनं 1 Leading, guiding, conduct, ing, managing. 2 Taking, bringing to or near, drawing. 3 Ruling, governing. 4 Obtaining. 5 The eye. -Comp. -अभिराम *a.* gladdening the sight, lovely to behold. (-मः) the moon. -उत्सवः 1 a lamp. 2 delight of the eyes. 3 any lovely object. -उपात the corner of the eye; Ku. 4. 23. -गोचर *a.* visible, within the range of sight. -उद्दः an eyelid. -पथः the range of sight. -गुदं the cavity of the eye. -विषयः 1 any visible object 2 the horizon. -सलिलं tears; Me. 39 नरः 1 A man, male, person; संयोजयति विधैव नीचगणि नरं सति । समुद्राग्निं दुर्वै लुपं भाग्यमतः परं H. Pr. 5; Ms. 1. 96, 2. 213. 2 A man or piece at chess 3 The pin of a sun-dial. 4 The Supreme spirit, the original or eternal man 5 Man's length (-गुरु q. v.). 6 N. of a primitive sage. 7 N. of Arjuna, see नरनायक below. -Comp. -अधिप, -अधिपतिः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -देवाः, -पतिः, -पालः a king; Bg. 10. 27; Ms. 7. 13, R. 2. 25, 3. 42; 7. 62; Me. 37; Y. 1. 310. -अंतकः death. -अयणः an epithet of Vishnu. -अक्ष a demon, goblin.

-**वृद्धः** 1 a king; R. 2. 18, 3. 33, 6. 80; Ms. 9. 253. 2 a physician, dealer in antidotes, curer of poisons; तेषु कश्चिन्नरुद्राभिमानी तौ दिव्यं Dk. 51; सुनिग्रहा नरदेण कर्णाद्रा इव ज्ञानः Si. 2. 88 (where the word is used in both senses).
-उत्तमः an epithet of Vishnu. **-ऋषभः** 'the chief of men', a prince, king.
-कपालः a man's skull. **-कीलकः** the murderer of a spiritual preceptor.
-केशरिन् m. Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. नृसिंह below. **-द्विर्** m. a demon, goblin; Bk. 15. 94. **-नारायणः** N of Krishna (—यो dual) originally regarded as identical, but in mythology and epic poetry, considered as distinct beings, Arjuna being identified with Nara and Krishna with Nārāyana. [In some places they are called देवौ, पूर्वदेवौ or कर्षी or ऋषिसन्धी. They are said to have been practising very austere penance on the Himalaya, which excited the fear of Indra, and he sent down several damsels to disturb their austerities. But Narayana put all of them to shame by creating a nymph called Urvashi from a flower placed on his thigh who excelled then in beauty; cf. स्थाने खलु नारायणमुद्दिपिलोभयैरसतदुत्संभवाभिना दृष्टा श्रीकृताः सर्वा अन्तरस इति V. 1. J.]. **-पशुः** 'a beast-like man; a beast in human form. **-पुंगवः** 'best of men,' an excellent man. **-मानिका**, **-मानिनी**, **-नालिनी** 'man like woman with a beard', masculine woman or an amazon. **-मेघः** a human sacrifice. **-यन्** sun-dial. **-यान्त**, **-रथः**, **-वाहनः** a vehicle drawn by men. **-लोकः** 1 'the world of men', the earth, terrestrial world. 2 mankind. **-बाहनः** an epithet of Kubera; R. 9. 11. **-वीरः** a brave man, hero. **-व्याघ्रः**, **-शार्ङ्गलः** an eminent man. **-कुंजः** 'man's horn', an impossibility, chimera, nonentity. **-ससर्गः** human society. **-सिंहः**, **-हरिः** 'man-lion', Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. तव करकमलवरे नखमदु-तशृङ्ग दलितहिरण्यकशिपुतपुङ्गवम् । केशव धृतनर-हरिरूपं जय जगदीश हरे ॥ Git. 1. **-स्कंधः** a multitude or body of men.
नरकाः, **-कै** Hell, infernal regions; (corresponding to the realm of Pluto; there are said to be 21 different parts of these regions where different kinds of tortures are inflicted upon sinners). **-कः** N. of a demon, king of Prāgiyotisha. [According to one account he carried off Aditi's ear-rings and Krishna at the request of the gods killed him in a single combat and recovered the jewels. According to another account, Naraka assumed the form of an elephant and carried off the daughter of Visvakarman and outraged her. He also seized the daughters of Gandharvas, gods men and he

nymphs themselves, and collected more than 16000 damsels in his harem. These it is related, were transferred by Krishna to his own harem after he had slain Naraka. The demon was born of earth and hence called Bhauma.]
-Comp. **-अंतकः**, **-अरिः** **-जित्** m. epithets of Krishna. **-आनयः** 1 the soul after death. 2 a ghost, spirit. **-कुंडं** a pit in hell where the wicked are tormented (86 such places are enumerated). **-स्था** the Vaitarini river.
नरंगं, **नरांगः** The penis.
नरंघिः Worldly life or existence.
नरी A woman; Bv. 3. 16.
नर्कुटकं Nose.
नर्तः Dancing, a dance.
नर्तकः 1 A dancer; sometimes a dancing preceptor. 2 An actor, mime, mummer. 3 A bard, herald. 4 An elephant. 5 A king. 6 A peacock. **की** 1 A female dancer, a singing girl, an actress; रंगस्य दर्शयित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् Śān. K. 59; Ki. 10. 41; R. 19. 14, 19. 2 A female elephant. 3 A pea-hen.
नर्तनः A dancer. **-नं** Gesticulation, dancing, dance. **-Comp.** **-गृहं**, **-शाला** a dancing hall. **नियः** an epithet of Siva.
नर्तित a. Danced, made to dance.
नर्द् 1 P. (नर्दति, नर्दित) 1 To bellow, roar, sound in general; अनर्दिकुः कपि-व्याघ्राः Bk. 15. 35, 14. 40, 15. 28, 17. 40. 2 To go, move.
नर्द् a. Bellowing, roaring.
नर्दनं 1 Bellowing, roaring. 2 Celebrating, praising aloud.
नर्दितः A kind of die or a throw at dice; नर्दितदृष्टितमगः कटेन विनिपातितो याति Mk. 2. 8. **-तं** Sound, roar, bellowing.
नर्दटः 1 A pot-sherd. 2 The sun.
नर्दठः 1 A jester. 2 A lecher, rake, libertine. 3 Sport, pastime, amusement. 4 Copulation, coition. 5 The obin. 6 The nipple.
नर्दन् n. 1 Sport, amusement, diversion, merriment, pleasure, amorous pastime or sport; जितकमले विमले परिकर्मय नर्दजनकमलकं सुखे Git. 12 (कौतुकजनक); R. 19. 28. 2 Jest, joke, humour, wit; नर्दत्रायामिः कथाभिः K. 70 jocular, humorous. **-Comp.** **-कीलः** a husband. **-गर्भः a.** humorous, full of humour, witty. **(-र्षः)** a secret lover. **-द्व a.** delighting, making happy. **(-द्वः)** a jester (—नर्दसद्वि q. v.) **-द्वः** N. of a river which rises in the Vindhya mountain, and falls into the gulf of Cambay.
-द्युति a. bright with joy, cheerful, merry. **(-तिः f.)** enjoyment of a joke. **-सन्निवः**, **-सुहृद् m.** 'a pleasure-companion', an associate of the amusements of a prince or a man of rank; इदं लोद्वर्गं मयुन दुषतेर्नमसिचिन् प्रतापनाभिर्न मयु

Māl. 2. 7; तां दाचते नरपतेर्नमसिचिन् दत्ता दृष्टि-
 सुखेन 1. 11; Si. 1. 59.

नर्मरा 1 A valley, cavity. 2 A bellows. 3 An old woman past menstruation. 4 The plant *Sarala*.

नलः 1 A kind of reed. 2 N. of a celebrated king of the Nishadhaas and hero of the poem called 'Naishadha-charita.' [Nala was a very noble-minded and virtuous King. He was chosen by Damayanti in spite of the opposition of gods, and they lived happily for some years. But Kali—who was disappointed in securing her hand—resolved to persecute Nala, and entered into his person. Thus affected he played at dice with his brother, and having lost every thing, he, with his wife, was banished from the kingdom. One day, while wandering through the wilderness, he abandoned his wife almost naked, and went away. Subsequently he was deformed by the serpent Karkotaka, and so deformed he entered the service of king Rituparna of Ayodhya as a horse-groom under the name of Bahuka. Subsequently with the assistance of the king he regained his beloved, and they led happy life; see ऋतुपर्ण and दम्पती also].
3 N. of a monkey-chief, son of Visvakarman, who, it is said, built the bridge of stones called Nalasetu or 'Adam's bridge' over which Rāma passed to Lankā with his army. **-लं** A lotus. **-Comp.** **-कीलः** the knee. **-कुब्ज (वः) रः** N. of a son of Kubera. **-द्व** a fragrant root (उशीर); Ki. 12. 50; N. 4. 116. **-पट्टिका** a sort of mat made of reeds. **-मीनः**, a shrimp or prawn.

नलकं 1 Any long bone of the body, Mv. 1. 35. 2 The radius of the arm.
नलकिनी 1 The knee-pan. 2 The leg.

नलिनः The (Indian) crane. **-न 1** A lotus flower, waterlily. 2 Water. 3 The indigo plant. (**नलिनेश्वरः**) an epithet of Vishnu.

नलिनी 1 A lotus-plant; न पर्वतसि नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17; नलिनीद्वलगतजल-मलितरले Moha M. 5; Ku. 4. 6. 2 An assemblage of lotuses. 3 A pond or place abounding in lotuses. **-Comp.** **-खंडं**, **-पण्डे** a group or assemblage of lotuses. **-रुहः** an epithet of Brahmā (**-हं**) a lotus-stalk, the fibres of a lotus.

नल्वः A measure of distance equal to 400 hastas or cubits.

नव a. 1 New, fresh, young, recent; चित्तयोनिरमवयुनरः R. 19. 46; केशवः कलेन हि पुनर्नरतां विधत्ते Ku. 5. 86; U. 1. 19, R. 1. 83, 2. 47, 3. 53, 4. 3, 11; Si. 1. 4, 3. 31; Ki. 9. 43. 2 Modern. **-नः** A crow. **-द्व ind.** Recently, newly, lately, not long ago **-Comp.** **-अन्नं** new rice

or grain. -अंश *n.* fresh water. -अहः the first day of a fortnight. -इतर *a.* old; R. 8. 22. -उद्धतं fresh butter. -उदा, -पाणिग्रहणा a newly married woman, a bride; H. 1. 212; Bh. 1. 4; R. 8. 7. -कारिका, -कालिका, -कलिका 1 a woman newly married. 2 a woman in whom menstruation has recently commenced. -छात्रः a fresh student, novice, tyro. -नी *f.*, -नीतं fresh butter; अहो नवनीतकल्पहृदय आर्यपुत्रः M. 3. -नीतकं 1 clarified butter. 2 fresh butter. -पाठकः new teacher. -सल्लिका, -मालिका a kind of jasmine. -यज्ञः an offering of the first fruits of the harvest. -यौवनं fresh youth, bloom or prime of youth. -रक्ष् *f.* a girl who has recently menstruated. -वर्युः, -वरिका a newly married girl. -वह्मं a kind of sandal. -वस्त्रं new cloth. -ग्रन्थिभूत *m.* an epithet of Siva; Me. 43. -सूतिः *f.* -सूतिका 1 a milch-cow. 2 a woman recently delivered.

नवकं The aggregate of nine. नवत *a.* (नी *f.*) Ninetieth. -तः 1 An elephant's painted housings. 2 A woollen cloth, blanket. 3 A cover, wrapper (in general).

नवतिः *f.* Ninety; नवनवतिशतद्वयकोटीधरास्ते Mu. 3. 27; R. 3. 69.

नवतिका 1 Ninety. 2 A paintbrush (said to contain 90 hairs).

नवत् *num a.* (always pl) Nine; नवतिं नवाधिकं R. 3. 69; see comp. below. (At the beginning of comp. नवत् drops its final न्). COMP. -अशीतिः *f.* eighty-nine. -अविस् *m.*, -दीधितिः the planet Mars. -कृत्वस् *ind.* nine times. -ग्रहाः (*m. pl.*) the nine planets; see under ग्रह. -चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-ninth. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-nine. -छिद्रं -द्वारं the body (having nine apertures; see छ्). -त्रिंश *a.* thirty-ninth. -त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-nine. -दश *a.* nineteenth. -दशत् *pl.* nineteen. -नवतिः *f.* ninety-nine. -निधिः *m. pl.* the nine treasures of Kubera; *i. e.* महापद्मश्च पद्मश्च शंखो मकरः (कच्छपौ) । सुकुन्दकुन्दनीलाश्च खर्वश्च निययो नव ॥ -पंचाश *a.* fifty-ninth. -पञ्चाशत् *f.* fifty-nine. -रत्नं 1 the nine precious jewels; *i. e.* सुकामाधिक्यवैद्यगोविन्दान् यन्त्रादिभूतौ । पद्मरागं मरुतं नीलं चेति यथाक्रमं ॥ 2 'the nine gems' or poets at the court of king Vikramāditya : -यवन्तरिक्षपणकानरसिंहशकुन्तेतालमृदुचक्रपर्कालिदासः । ख्यातो बराहमिहिरौ वृत्तेः सभायां रत्नानि वै वरचर्चिनं विक्रमस्य ॥ -रसाः (*m. pl.*) the nine sentiments in poetry, see under अष्टरस and रस also. -रात्रं 1 a period of nine days. 2 the first nine days of the month of Āsвина held sacred to Durgā. -विंश *a.* twenty-ninth. -विंशतिः *f.* twenty-nine. -विध *a.* ninefold of nine kinds or sorts. -सतं 1 one

hundred and nine. 2 nine-hundred. -षष्टिः *f.* sixty-nine. -सप्ततिः seventy-nine.

नवधा *ind.* In nine ways, ninefold. नवम *a.* (नी *f.*) Ninth. -नी The ninth day of a lunar fortnight.

नवशः *ind.* By nines.

नवीन, नव्य 1 New, fresh, recent 2 Modern.

नष्ट 4 P. (नश्यति, नष्ट; Caus नाशयति; desid. निन्यति, निनश्यति) 1 To be lost, disappear, vanish, become invisible; युवाणि तस्य नश्यन्ति H. 1; तथा सीमा न नश्यति Ms 8. 247; Y. 2. 58; क्षणनष्टद्वयतिमिरं Mk. 5. 4. 2 To be destroyed, to perish, die, be ruined; जीवतां न नवाश च Bk. 14. 31; Ms 8. 166. 7. 40; Mu. 6. 8. 3 To run away, fly away, escape; नश्यति द्रुपानि ददर्श कपिः Bk. 10. 12; ननुक्षिन्ना निशाचराः 14. 112, Rats. 2. 3. 4 To be frustrated, become unsuccessful. -Caus. 1 To cause to disappear. 2 To destroy, remove, efface, drive away, cause to fly away. -WITH प्र (प्रणश्यति) or वि to perish, die; Bk. 3 14; Bg. 8. 20.

नष्ट *f.*, नशः, नशनं Destruction, perishing, loss, disappearing.

नष्टर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Perishable, transitory, evanescent, transient, frail; निखिलं जगदेव नष्टरं R. G. 2 Destructive, mischievous.

नष्ट *p. p.* 1 Lost, disappeared, vanished, invisible. 2 Dead, perished, destroyed. 3 Spoiled, wasted. 4 Fled or run away. 5 Deprived of, free from (in comp.). -COMP. -अर्थ *a.* reduced to poverty (having lost one's wealth). -आतंकं *ind.* without anxiety or fear; नष्टातंकं हरिणशिखरो मन्दहं चरति S. 1. 13 v. 1. -आत्मन् *a.* deprived of sense. -आतिशृङ्गं booty, plunder. -आशंक *a.* fearless, secure, free from fear. -इन्दुकला the day of full moon. -इन्द्रिय *a.* deprived of senses. -चेतन, -चेद, -संज्ञ *a.* one who has lost his senses, unconscious, insensible, fainted. -चेदता universal destruction.

नस् *f.* The nose (a word optionally substituted for नासिका after acc. dual). -COMP. -छुद्र *a.* small-nosed.

नस्तस् *ind.* From the nose; Y. 3. 127.

नास The nose.

नस्तः The nose. -स्तं A sternutatory, snuff. -स्ता A hole bored in the septum of the nose. -COMP. -उतः an ox led by a string through the nose.

नस्तित *a.* Nozzled (with a string through the nose).

नस्य *a.* Nasal. -स्यं 1 The hairs in the nose 2 A sternutatory -स्या 1

The nose. 2 The string through the nose of an animal; Si. 12. 10.

नद्ध 4 U. (नद्धति-ते, नद्ध; desid. निनस्तति-ते) 1 To tie, bind, bind on or round or together, gird round; श्लेष्मद्धानि शिखातलानि Ku. 1. 56; R. 4. 57 16. 41. 2 To put on (oneself), to dress, arm oneself (Atm.). -Caus To cause to put on. -WITH अप् to untie. -अपि (अपि being often changed to पि) 1 to fasten, gird round, bind; अतिपिबद्धेन वल्कलेन S. 1; मन्दारमाला हरिणा पिबद्धा S. 7. 2. 2 to put on, wear; Bk. 3. 47. 3 to cover, envelop, कुक्षमसिव पिबद्धं पांडुपत्रोदरेण S. 1 19. -उद् to tie or bind up, intertwine; R. 17 23, 18. 50. -परि to surround, intertwine, encircle; स जगति परिपद्धः शक्तिमि शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1; R. 6. 64; M. 5. 10, Rs. 6. 25. -सं 1 to tie, bind, fasten 2 to wear, put on, dress. 3 to put on (as armour), arm oneself, be accoutred; समनास्त्रीचतो सैन्यं Bk. 15 111, 112; 14. 7; 17. 4. 4 to make oneself (for any action) (Atm. in this sense); दुह्याय संनह्यते Mbh. छेत्तुं वक्त्र-मणीश्च शिरषिकुक्षमप्रातेन संनह्यते Bh. 2 6, see संनद्ध also.

नहि *ind.* Surely or certainly not, by no means, not at all; आहंसा नहि न प्रेतं जीविम दशार्धुषेति Bk. 19. 5.

नहुषः N. of a king of the lunar race, son of Āyus and grandson of Purūravas and father of Yayāti [He was a very wise and powerful king and when Indra lay concealed under waters to expiate the sin of having killed the demon Vritra, a Brahmarṣi, he was asked to occupy his seat. While there he thought of winning the love of Indrani and caused the seven sages to convey him in a palanquin to her house. On his way he asked them to be quick using the words 'sarpa', 'sarpa' (move on, move on), when one of the sages (Agastya ?) cursed him to be a 'sarpa' (serpent). He fell down from the sky and remained in that wretched state till he was relieved from it by Yudhishtira]

ना No, not (न *q. v.*).

नाकः 1 Heaven; अनाकरश्चतुर्भुजा R. 1. 5; 15. 96. 2 Vault of heaven, upper sky, firmament. -COMP. -चर. 1 a god. 2 a demi-god. -नाथ, -नायकः an epithet of Indra, -वनिता an Āpsaras. -सद् *m.* a god; Bk. 1 4 नाकिन् *m.* A god; Si. 1. 45.

नाक्षुः 1 An ant-hill. 2 A mountain नाक्ष *a.* (त्री *f.*) Starry, sidereal -त्रं A month computed by the moon's passage through the 27 lunar mansions, a month of 30 days of sixty, Ghaṭis each; नाक्षिणद्या तु नाक्षम-महोरात्रं प्रकीर्तितं Sūrya. S.

नाक्षत्रिक A month of 27 days (each day being the period of the

moon's passage through a lunar asterism).

नागः 1 A snake in general; particularly, the cobra. 2 A fabulous serpent-demon or semidivine being, having the face of a man and the tail of a serpent and said to inhabit the Pātāla; Bg 10. 29; R. 15. 83. 3 An elephant; Me. 11, 36; Si. 4. 63 V. 4. 63; V. 4. 25 4 A shark 5 A cruel or tyrannical person. 6 (At the end of comp.). Any pre-eminent or distinguished person; i. g. दुष्टनाग. 7 A cloud. 8 A peg projecting from a wall to hang anything upon. 9 Piper betel. 10 One of the five vital airs of the body, that which is expelled by eraction. 11 The number 'seven' -नं 1 Tin. 2 Lead. -Comp. -अंगना 1 a female elephant. 2 the proboscis of an elephant. -अंजना a female elephant. -अधिपः an epithet of Śeṣha. -अंतकः, -अरातिः, -अरिः 1 an epithet of Garuḍa. 2 a peacock. 3 a lion. -अज्ञानः 1 a peacock; Pt. 1. 159. 2 an epithet of Garuḍa. -आननः an epithet of Gaṇeśa. -आहः Hastināpura. -इंद्रः 1 a lordly or superior elephant; Ku. 1. 36. 2 Airāvata, Indra's elephant. 3 an epithet of Śeṣha. -ईशः 1 an epithet of Śeṣha. 2 N. of the author. of Paribhāṣhendusekhara and several other works. 3 N. of Patanjali. -उदरं 1 a breast-plate. 2 a peculiar disease of pregnancy (गर्भापद्रवमेद). -केशरः N. of a tree with fragrant flowers. -गर्भं red lead. -चूडः an epithet of Śiva. -जं 1 red lead. 2 tin. -जिहिका red arsenic. -जीवनं tin. -दंतः, -दंतकः 1 ivory. 2 a peg or bracket projecting from a wall and used to hang things upon. -हंती 1 a kind of sun-flower. 2 a harlot. -नक्षत्रं, -नायकं the constellation called Aśleṣā. (-कः) the lord of serpents. -नासा the proboscis of an elephant. -निर्यूहः a large pin or bracket projecting from a wall. -पञ्चमी N. of a festival on the fifth day in the bright half of Śrāvana. -पटुः a mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिबंध). -पाशः 1 a sort of magical noose used in battle to entangle an enemy. 2 N. of the noose or weapon of Varuṇa. -पुणः 1 the Champaka tree. 2 the Punnāga tree. -बंधकः an elephant-catcher. -बंधुः the holy fig-tree. -बल an epithet of Bhīma. -भूषणः an epithet of Śiva. -भटलिकः 1 a snake-keeper. 2 a snake-catcher. -मल्लः an epithet of Airāvata. -यष्टिः f., -यष्टिका 1 a graduated pole or pot for showing the dept of water in a new dug

pond. 2 a boring rod driven into the earth. -रक्तं, -रेणुः red lead. -रंगः the orange. -राजः an epithet of Śeṣha. -लता, -बहुरी, -बह्वी piper betel. -लोकः the world of serpents, the race of serpents collectively, one of the regions below the earth called Pātāla. -वारिकः 1 a royal elephant. 2 an elephant-driver. 3 a peacock. 4 an epithet of Garuḍa. 5 the chief of a herd of elephants. 6 the chief person in an assembly. -संभवं, -संभृतं red lead. -साहच्यं Hastināpura.

नागर α. (री. f.) 1 Town-born, town-bred. 2 Relating to a town, civic. 3 Spoken in a town. 4 Polite, civil. 5 Clever, sharp. 6 Bad, vile, one who has contracted the vices of a town. -रः 1 A citizen (वर); Me. 25, Śānti. 4. 19 2 A husband's brother. 3 A lecture. 4 An orange. 5 Fatigue, hardship, toil. 6 Denial of knowledge. -री 1 The character in which Sanskrit is generally written; cf. देवनागरी. 2 A clever, intriguing or shrewd woman; इतामरीः स्मरु स कथं संवृत्तो नागरीनिः Ud. D. 16. 3 The plant रुहो.

नागरकः, नागरिक α. 1 Town-bred, town-born. 2 Polite, courteous, courtly; नागरिकवृत्ता संज्ञापयिता S. 5. 3 Clever, shrewd, cunning (विद्वद्). -कः 1 A citizen. 2 A polite or courteous man, a gallant; one who shows exaggerated attention to his first mistress while he is courting some one else. 3 One who has contracted the vices of a town. 4 A thief. 5 An artist. 6 The chief of the police; V. 5; S. 6.

नागरीटः, नागरीदः 1 A libertine, rake. 2 A paramour. 3 A match-maker.

नागरुकः Orange.

नागरीश्वरः Shrewdness, cleverness.

नाचिकेतः Fire.

नाटः 1 Dancing, acting. 2 N. of the Kārnāṭaka country.

नाटक 1 A play, drama (in general). 2 The first of the 10 principal kinds of dramatic composition; for definition and other information see S. D. 277. -कः An actor, a dancer. **नाटकीय** α. Pertaining to a drama, dramatic; पूर्वैरंगः प्रसंग्य नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8.

नाटारः The son of an actress.

नाटिका A short or light comedy, one of the Uparūpakas, q. v.; e. g. the Ratnāvalī, Priyadarsikā or Viddhasālabbhanjikā. The S. D. thus defines it:—नाटिका क्लृप्तवृत्ता स्वास्त्रीप्राया चतुर्दशिका । प्रख्यातो धीरललितस्तत्र स्वास्त्रायको नृपः । स्वास्त्रात्पूरुषसंज्ञं संजीवय्यपूताश्रया । नवाश्रयायाः कथाञ्च नाटिका उपर्युक्ता संप्रवर्तते

नवाश्रया देव्यान्नामेन शक्तिः । देवी पुनर्भवेज्ज्येष्ठा यस्याः नृपव्यया । पदे पदे मानवती तद्वशाः समीपे द्रुमैः । वृत्तिः स्वास्त्रीशिकी स्वल्पविमर्षीः मयः पुनः ॥ 539.

नाटितक A mimic representation, a gesture, gesticulation; मीतिनाटितकन S. 5.

नादेयः, -रः The son of an actress or dancing girl.

नाट्य 1 Dancing. 2 Dramatic representation, gesticulation, acting, नाट्यं च दृशा वयं Ratn. 1. 6; दूतं नाट्यं भवति च चिरं नोर्वशी गर्वशिला Vikr. 18. 29 3 The science or art of dancing or acting, scenic art; नाट्यं निवृत्तवेर्जनस्य बहु-धायेकं समारम्भं M. 1. 4. -कः An actor. -Comp. -आचार्यः a dancing preceptor. -उक्तिः f. dramatic phraseology. -धर्मिका, -धर्मी the rules of dramatic representation. -धियः an epithet of Śiva. -शाला 1 a dancing-hall, 2 a theatre. -शास्त्रं 1 the dramatic science, dramaturgy. 2 a work on dramatic representation.

नाडिः, -डी. f. 1 The tubular stalk of any plant. 2 The hollow stalk of a lotus &c. 3 Any tubular organ of the body (such as an artery, vein), पदधिकदशनाडीचक्रनवस्थिताः Māl. 5 1, 2. 4 A pipe, flute. 5 A fistulous sore, fistula, sinus. 6 The pulse at the hand or foot. 7 A measure of time equal to twenty-four minutes. 8 A period of time = ½ Muhūrta. 9 A juggling trick. -Comp. चरणः a bird. -वीरं a small reed. -जंघः a crow. -परीक्षा feeling the pulse. -मंडले the celestial equator. -यंत्रं any tubular instrument. -ज्वणः sinus, an ulcer, fistula.

नाडिका 1 Tubular organ &c.; see नाडि. 2 A Ghatikā or 24 minutes, नाडिकाविच्छेदपटहः Māl. 7; K. 13, 70.

नाडि (डी) धन α. Causing a movement of the tubular organs (as fright &c.); नाडिधनेन धासेन K. 353 -मः A goldsmith.

नाणकं A coin, anything stamped with an impression; एषा नाणकधेयिका मकशिका Mk. 1. 23; Y. 2. 240.

नातिचर α. Of no long duration, very long.

नातिदूर α. Not very far or distant **नातिवादः** Avoiding abusive language.

नाथ 1 P. (नाथति, but sometimes A. also) 1 To ask, beg, solicit for anything (with dat. or two acc.), मोक्षाय नाथते मुनिः Vop.; नाथसे किञ्च पति न दृश्यते Ki. 13. 59; संतुष्टनिदानि तमिददेव नाथति के नाम न लोकनाथ N. 3. 25. 2 To have power, be master, prevail 3 To harass, trouble. 4 To bless, wish well to give blessings to: (said to be Atm on y m th n sense) नाथि

ज्ञाने Mv. 1. 11; (Mammaṭa quotes the line दीनं त्वामनुनाथते कुचदुर्गं पत्रवृत्तिं मा कृपाः to show that नाथ here only means 'to ask or beg', and नाथते should therefore be नाथति); सर्पिणो नाथते Sk.

नाथः 1 A lord, master, protector, leader; नाथे कुतस्त्वय्यद्युमे प्रजानां R. 5. 13, 2 73, 3. 45; त्रिलोकं, कैलासं &c. 2 A husband. 3 A rope passed through the nose of a draft ox. -COMP. -हरिः a beast (पशु).

नाथवत् a. 1 Possessed of a lord or protector; नाथवत्स्वया लोकास्वभनाथा विपस्वसे U. 1. 43. 2 Dependent, subject.

नादः 1 A loud roar, cry, shout, sounding, roaring; सिंहनादः, वनं &c. 2 A sound in general; Māl. 5. 20. 3 (In Yoga phil.) The nasal sound represented by a semi-circle (ॐ)

नादिन् a. Sounding, resonant; अंबुवृन्दनादी रयः R. 3. 59; 19. 5. 2 Bel-lowing, roaring; खरं, सिंहं &c.

नादिय a. (घी f.) River-born, aquatic, marine. -यं Rocksalt.

नाना ind. 1 In different places, in different ways, manifoldly, variously. 2 Distinctly, separately. 3 Without (-विना); (with acc., instr. or abl.); नाना नारी निष्कला लोक्यानां Vop.; (विश्वं) न नाना शंसुना रामात् वर्षेणाशेषजो वरः ibid. 4 (Used as an adjective at the beginning of comp.) Manifold, various, sundry, different, diverse; नाना-फलैः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 1. 9; Ms. 9. 148. -COMP. -अन्वय a of different kinds, manifold. -अर्थ a. 1 having different aims or objects. 2 having different meanings, homonymous (as a word). -कार ind. having done variously. -रस a. of different or varying tastes; M. 1. 4, -रूप a. of different forms, diverse, multiform, various. -वर्ण a. of different colours. -विध a. of various sorts, diverse, manifold. -विधं ind. in various ways.

नानाद् A husband's sister's son.

नांत a. Endless, infinite.

नांतरीयक a. Inseparable, invariably connected.

नात्रं Praise, eulogy.

नादिकारः, नादिन् m. The speaker of the नादी or benediction.

नादी 1 Joy, satisfaction, delight. 2 Prosperity. 3 Praise of a deity at the commencement of a religious rite or observance. 4 Particularly, the benedictory verse or verses recited as a sort of prologue at the beginning of a drama, benediction; आशीर्वाचनशुद्धा नित्यं यस्मात्प्रजुष्यते । देवद्विजनुवादानां तस्मादनादीति संज्ञिता ॥ or देवद्विजनुवादीनामाशीर्वाचनपूर्विका । नदीति देवता यस्यां तस्मादनादीति कीर्तिता ॥ -COMP. -करः see नादिन्. -निनादः a shout of joy or rejoicing. Mv. 2

4 -एत the lid or cover of a wheel

-सुख a. (the class of manes or deceased ancestors) to whom the नादीसुखश्राद्ध is offered. (-खं), श्राद्धं a Srāddha ceremony performed in memory of the manes, preliminary to any festive occasion such as marriage &c (-खः) the cover or lid of a well. -वादिन् m. 1 the speaker of a prologue to a drama. 2 a drummer. -श्राद्धं see नादीसुखं above.

नापितः A barber, shaver; Pt. 5. 1. -COMP. -शाला a barber's shop, a shaving house.

नापित्व The trade of a barber.

नाभिः m., f. navel; गंगावर्तसनाभिर्नाभिः Dk. 2; &c.; निम्ननाभिः Me. 83; R. 6. 52; Me. 28. 2 Any navel-like cavity.

-m. 1 The nave of a wheel; Pt. 1. 81. 2 The centre, focus, chief point. 3 Chief, leader, head; कुल्लस्य नाभिर्मुपमं-डलस्य R. 18. 20. 4 Near relationship, community (of race &c.); as in सनाभि q. v. 5 A paramount sovereign or lord; R. 9. 16. 6 A near relation. 7 A Kshatriya. 8 Home. -भिः f. Musk. (i. e. भुगनाभि). N. B. नाभि at the end of Bah. comp. becomes नाभ when the comp. is used as an epithet; as पञ्चनाभः. -COMP. -आवर्तः the cavity of the navel. -जः, -जन्मन् m. भूः epithets of Brahmā. -वाही, -नालं 1 the umbilical cord. 2 rupture of the navel.

नाभिल a. Relating to or coming from a navel.

नाभीलं 1 The cavity of the navel. 2 Pain. 3 A ruptured navel.

नाभ्य a. Relating to, proceeding from, being in, the navel, umbilical. -भ्यः An epithet of Siva.

नाम ind. A participle used in the following senses:—1 Named, called, by name; हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; तद्विद्विं सुवृत्तां नाम Dk. 7. 2 Indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, verily, to be sure; मया नाम जितं Ve. 2. 17; विनीत-वेपथे प्रवेष्टव्यानि तपोवनानि नाम S. 1; आत्मासि-तस्य मम नाम V. 5. 16; when I was just consoled. 3 Probably, perhaps; oft. with मा; अये पदशब्दद्वय मा नाम रक्षितः Mk. 3. perhaps (but I hope not) that of guards; मा नाम अकार्यं कुर्यात् Mk. 4. 5 Possibility; तद्वैव नामाक्रमतिः Ku. 3 19; स्वया नाम सुनिर्विनायः S. 5. 19 is it possible &c. (implying censure); frequently used with अवि in the sense of 'I which,' 'would that,' 'is it likely that &c.'; see under अवि. 5 A feigned or pretended action, pretence (अलीक); कर्ताविको नाम भूत्वा Dk. 130; so भीतो नामवपुष्य 104 as if afraid; परिश्रमं नाम विनीच क्षण Ku. 5. 32. 6 (With imperatives) Granted, though it may be well it may be तद्वत्तु नाम लोकनिपाय K. 3 8 करोतु नाम

नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमिच्छतः H. 2. 14 though he may exert himself; so Māl. 10 7, S. 5. 8. 7 Wonder; अंघो नाम पर्वतमारोहति G. M. 8 Anger or censure; नमापि नाम दशाननस्य परैः परिभवः G. M.; (the sentence may imply censure also); किं नाम विस्फुरं शङ्खानि U. 4; ममापि नाम सत्त्वरभिमुखते युहाः S. 6. नाम is often used with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives कथं, कदा &c. in the sense of 'possibly,' 'indeed,' 'I should like to know'; अयि कथं नामेतत् U. 6; को नाम राज्ञा भियः Pt. 1. 146; को नाम पाकामिषस्य जंतुर्द्वाराणि देवस्य पिपातुर्वीष्टे U. 7. 4.

नामन् n. 1 A name, appellation, personal name (opp. गोत्र) जि नु नमितदस्याः Mu. 1. 1; नाम वद् to address or call upon by name; नामयाहमरोदीक्षा Bk. 5. 5; नाम कृ or दा, नाम्ना or नामतः कृ to give a name, call, name; चकार नाम्ना रघुमाथसंभव R. 3. 21, 5. 36; तौ कुशलवौ चकार किल नामतः 15. 32; चंद्रापीड इति नाम चक्रे K. 74; मातरं नामतः पृच्छेयं S. 7. 2 The mere name; संतसायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नानापि न ज्ञायते Bh. 2. 67, 'not even the name, i. e. no trace or mark is seen' &c. 3 (Ingram.) A noun, substantive (opp. अव्ययत); तन्नाम येनाभिधायति सत्त्वं or सत्त्वप्रधानानि नामानि Nir. 4 A word, name, synonymous word; इति वृक्षनामानि 5 Substance (opp. गुण). -COMP. -अक्ष a. marked with a name; R. 12. 103 -अनुज्ञासनं, -अभिधानं 1 declaring one's name. 2 a dictionary, lexicon. -अपराधः abusing (a respectable man) by name, calling names. -आवली a list of names (of a god). -करणं, -कर्मन् n. 1 giving a name, naming a child after birth. 2 a nominal affix. -ग्रहः addressing or mentioning by name, utterance of the name, calling to mind the name गुणवत्तु नामग्रहणान्यपि महासुनीनां 43; Ms. 8. 271; R. 7. 41 -त्यागः abandonment of name त्वनामत्याग करोमि Pt. 1. 'I shall forego my name' -धातुः a nominal verb, denominative base (as पाथयिते, वृषस्यति &c.). -धारकः, -धारिन् a. bearing only the name, in name only, nominal; Pt. 2. 84. -धेयं a name, appellation; वनज्योत्स्नेति कृतनाम-धेया S. 1; किं नामधेया सा M. 4; R. 1. 45, 10. 67, 11. 8; Ms. 2. 30. -निर्देश indication by name -मात्र a. having only the name, nominal, in name, Pt. 1. 77; 2. 86. -माला, -संग्रहः a list of names, glossary (of nouns). -सुद्धा a seal-ring, signet-ring; उमे नाम सुद्धाक्षराण्युद्धाच्य परस्परमवलोक्यतः S. 1 -लिंगं gender of nouns. अनुज्ञासन rules on the gender of nouns. -वजित a. 1 nameless. 2 stupid, foolish. -वाचक a. expressing a name. (-कं) a proper name. -शेष a. having only the name left, remaining in name only dead deceased U. 2 6

नामि An epithet of Vashp

नामित *a.* Bent, bowed down &c.

नाम्य *a.* Pliable, flexible, pliant.

नायः 1 A leader, guide. 2 Guiding, directing. 3 Policy. 4 Means, expedient.

नायकः 1 A guide, leader, conductor. 2 A chief, master, head, lord. 3 A pre eminent or principal person, distinguished personage; हेमनायकः &c 4 A general, commander. 5 (In Rhet.). The hero of a poetic composition (a play or drama); (according to S. D. there are four main kinds of नायकः—वीरनायक, धीमनायक, शौचललित and धीमनायक, and these are again subdivided, the total number of kinds being 40; S. D. 64-75. The Rasamanjari mentions 3 classes पति, उपपति and वैयक्तिकः 95-110). 6 The central gem of a necklace. 7 A paradigm or leading example; दृष्टे लीङ्ग नायकः -COMP. -अधिपः a king, sovereign.

नायिका 1 A mistress. 2 A wife. 3 The heroine of a poetic composition. (According to S. D. a नायिका is of three kinds स्था or स्त्रीया, अन्था or परकीया, and साधारणस्त्री. For further classification, see S. D. 97-112 and Rasamanjari 3-94; cf. अन्यस्त्री. also.)

नायः Water (said to be *f.* also; cf. Ms. 1. 10.) -रं A multitude or assemblage of men. -COMP. -जीवनं gold.

नारक *a.* (की *f.*) Hellish, relating to hell, infernal. -कः 1 The infernal regions, hell. 2 An inhabitant of hell.

नारकिक, नारकिन्, नारकीय *a.* Hellish -*m.* An inhabitant of hell.

नारंगः 1 The orange tree. 2 A lecher, libertine. 3 A living being. 4 A twin. -यं, गर्क 1 The fruit of the orange trees; सद्योऽद्वैतमत्तहृणचिबुक-प्रस्थि नारंगकं. 2 A carrot.

नारदः N. of a celebrated *Devarshi* (deified saint or divine sage). [He is one of the ten mind-born sons of Brahmā, being supposed to have sprung from his thigh. He is represented as a messenger from the gods to men and *vice versa*, and as being very fond of promoting discords among gods and men; hence his epithet of *Kalipriya*. He is said to have been the inventor of the lute or *Vīṇā*. He is also the author of a code of laws which goes by his name].

नारसिंह *a.* Pertaining to Nara-simha. -हः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

नाराचः 1 An iron arrow; तत्र नाराच-दुर्द्धिने R. 4. 41. 2 An arrow in general, कनकनाराचपरंपराभिरिव K. 57. 3 Water-elephant.

नाराचिका, नाराची A goldsmith's scales (assay balance).

नारायणः 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu; the word is thus derived n Ms 1

10; आपो नारा इति प्रोक्ता आपो वै नारयणः। ता दक्षयामने पुत्रे नैन नारायणः स्मृतः ॥ 2 N. of an ancient sage said to be a companion of *Nara* and to have produced *Urvashi* from his thigh; cf. उत्पन्नं नारयणस्य मुनेः वृद्धीः V. 1. 2; see नरनारायण under नर also. -णी 1 An epithet of Lakṣmī the goddesses of wealth. 2 An epithet of Durgā.

नारिकेलः -लः The cocoa-nut; नारिकेलमनाकस्य इत्येते हि वृद्धजनाः H. 1. 94. (The word is also written नारिकेलि ली, नारिकेल-लः, नारिकेलि-ली, नाडि (डी) केर, नाडि-केर, नाडिकेलि-ली.)

नारी 1 A woman; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी वा नारी सार्धतः दुवन् Mk. 3. 27. -COMP. -तरंगकः 1 a paramour. 2 a libertine -दूषणं a woman's vice; (they are:—पतिं दुर्जनसंसर्गः परया च विरहोऽप्यनः स्वलोकाद्व्यगृह-वासश्च नारीणां दुष्पणाति पट्ट Ms. 9. 13. -प्रसंगः lechery, libertinism. -रत्नं a jewel of a woman, an excellent woman.

नार्ययः The orange tree.

नाल *a.* Consisting or made of reeds. -लं 1 A hollow stalk, especially the stalk of the lotus; विकचकमलैः स्निग्धैर्द्वयैर्नालैः Me. 76; R. 6. 13; Kn. 7. 89. (-*m.* also in this sense). 2 Any tubular vessel of the body. 3 Yellow orpiment. 4 A handle. -लः A canal, drain.

नालकी The lute of Siva.

नाला A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus.

नालिः, -ली *f.* 1 Any tubular vessel of the body. 2 A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus. 3 A period of 24 minutes (घटिका). 4 An instrument for boring an elephant's ear. 5 A canal, drain. 6 A lotus flower.

नालिकः A buffalo. -का 1 The stalk of a lotus. 2 A tube. 3 An instrument for boring an elephant's ear. -कं 1 A lotus flower. 2 A kind of wind-instrument, a flute.

नालिकेर, नालिकेलि-ली See नारिकेल. &c.

नालीकः 1 An arrow. 2 A dart, javelin, 3 A lotus. 4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. 4 The fibrous stalk of lotus flowers.

नालिकिनी 1 A multitude or assemblage of lotus flowers. 2 A lotus-pond.

नाविकः The helmsman of a vessel, a pilot; अख्यातिरिति ते कृष्ण मश नौनविके स्वयि; नाविकपुरुषे न विद्यासः Mb. 2 A navigator, sailor. 3 A passenger on board a ship.

नाविन् *m.* A boatman.

नाव्य *a.* 1 Accessible by a boat or ship, navigable (as a river &c.); नाव्याः सुवतरा नदीः R. 4. 31; नाव्यं पदः केचिद्-तारिष्युर्गैः Si. 12. 76. 2 Praiseworthy. -व्यं Newness, novelty.

नाशः 1 Disappearance; गता नाशो नाश-व्यपूननशापविष जने Mk 5 25 2 Trus

trations, destruction, ruin, loss; Bg. 2 40; R. 8. 88; 12. 67; so विच्छिन्, बुद्धि &c. 3 Death. 4 Misfortune, calamity. 5 Abandonment, desertion 6 Flight, retreat.

नाशक *a.* Destructive, destroying

नाशन *a.* (नी *f.*) Destroying, causing to perish, removing (in comp)

-नं 1 Destruction, ruin. 2 Removing, removal, expulsion. 4 Perishing, death

नाशिन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Destructive, destroying, removing. 2 Perishing, perishable; Bg. 2. 18; Ms. 8. 185.

नाशिकः The owner of anything lost.

नासा 1 the nose; स्फुरदधरनासादुत्तम, U. 1. 29; Bg. 5. 26. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3 The upper timber of a door. -COMP. -अग्रं the tip of the nose; Māl. 1. 1. -छिद्रं, -रंजं, -निवर a nostril. -द्वार *n.* the upper timber of a door frame. -परिचावः running at the nose, a running cold. -दुः, -दुष्ट a nostril. -दंशः the bridge of the nose. -चावः running cold.

नासिकंघय *a.* Drinking through the nose.

नासिका The nose; see नासा. -COMP. -नलः the mucus of the nose.

नासिक्य *a.* 1 Nasal. 2 Being in the nose. -क्यः A nasal sound. -क्यं The nose.

नासीरं Advancing or fighting in front of an army. -रः 1 The van or front (of an army &c.); नासीरचर योर्मदयोः Mv. 6; N. 1. 68. 2 A champion who advances before the line

नास्ति *ind.* 'It is not', non-existence, as in नास्तिक्षीरा &c. -COMP. -वादः assertion of the non existence of God or a Supreme ruler, atheism, infidelity; बीद्वेनेव सर्वदा नास्तिवादद्वारेण K. 49.

नास्तिक *a.* or -कः An atheist, unbeliever, one who denies the authority of the Vedas and a future life or the existence of a supreme ruler or creator of the universe; Si 16. 7; Ms. 2. 11; 1. 22.

नास्तिक्यं Atheism, infidelity, heresy.

नास्तिदः The mango tree.

नास्ये A nose cord, the rein of a draught-ox.

नाहः 1 Binding, confinement. 2 A trap or snare. 3 Costiveness, constipation.

नाहुषः-विः An epithet of Yayāti

नि *ind.* (Mostly used as a prefix to verbs and nouns, rarely as an adverb or preposition. It is used in the following senses (according to G. M.) 1 Lowness, downward motion ('down', 'under', 'below'); निस्त निद. 2 A group or collection निद्वर

निगड a. Fettered, chained; बद्धस्य
निगडस्य च Ms 4 20 -ह -ह 1 An
ron chan fo the feet of ap

elephant; बद्धापरानि परितो निगडात्पलावन्ति Si. 5. 48; Br. 4. 20. 2 A fetter, chain or shackle in general.

निगडित *a.* Fettered, put in irons, chained, bound.

निगणः The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निगद्; **निगाद्**: 1 Recitation, audible recitation of prayers. 2 A prayer repeated aloud. 3 Speech, discourse. 4 Learning the meaning; यदर्थितव-विज्ञाते निगदनैव शब्दते Nir. 5 Mention, mentioning; इति निगदेनैव व्याख्याते.

निगदितं A discourse, speech.

निगमः The Veda or Vedic text; साधये साद्वा साधेति निगमे P. VI. 3. 113, VII. 2. 64. 2 Any passage or word quoted from the Vedas, a Vedic sentence; तथापि च निगमे भवति (often found in Nirukta). 3 A work auxiliary to, and explanatory of, the Vedas; Ms. 4. 19 and Kull. thereon. 4 A sacred precept, the words of a god or holy man. 5 A root (as the source of a word). 6 Certainty, assurance. 7 Logic. 8 Trade, traffic. 9 A market, fair. 10 A caravan of wandering merchants. 11 A road, market-road. 12 A city.

निगमन् 1 Quotation of a word from the Veda or the word so quoted. 2 (In logic) The conclusion in a syllogism, a deduction (the fifth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism).

निगरः, **निगारः** Swallowing, devouring.

निगर्ण 1 Swallowing, devouring. 2 (Fig.) Taking up, completely absorbing. —*ग*: 1 The throat. 2 The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निग (ग) *ल*: 1 Swallowing, devouring. 2 The throat or neck of a horse; *वत्* *m.* a horse.

निगीर्ष *p. p.* 1 Swallowed, devoured. 2 (Fig.) Completely swallowed or absorbed, hidden, concealed and hence to be supplied; उपसर्गान्तर्निगीर्ष-स्थोपनिषत्स यदध्यवसानं देहा K. P. 10.

निगूढ *a.* 1 Hidden, concealed; Si. 13. 59. 2 Secret, private.—*इ* *ind.* Secret, privately.

निगूहन् Concealing, hiding.

निगूथनं Killing, slaughter.

निग्रहः 1 Keeping in check, restraint, curbing, subjection; as in इन्द्रियनिग्रह Ms. 6. 92; Y. 1. 222; Bh. 1. 66; Bg. 6. 34. 2 Suppression, obstruction, putting down; Ms. 6. 71. 3 Overtaking, capturing, arresting; यन्निग्रहे तु वसन्ति न मे व्रजतः Mk. 1. 22; Si. 2. 88. 4 Confinement, imprisonment. 5 Defeat, overthrow, vanquish-
ing 6 Dispel-ling destruction,

removing; R. 9. 25, 15. 6; Ku. 5. 53. 7 Arresting of diseases, cure. 8 Punishment, chastisement (opp. अनुग्रह); निग्रहादुपहृत्य कर्तुः Pt. 1; निग्रही-
त्यवमन्युर्हीकृतः R. 11. 99, 55; 12. 52, 63. 9 Rebuke, reprimand, blame. 10 Aversion, dislike, disgust. 11 (In Nyāya phil.) A flaw in an argument, a fault, a fault in a syllogism (by which a disputant is put down in argument); cf. Mu 6. 10. 12 A handle. 13 A limit, boundary.

निग्रहण *a.* Holding back or down, suppressing. —*ण*: 1 Subduing, suppression. 2 Capture, confinement. 3 Chastisement, punishment in general. 4 Defeat.

निग्राहः 1 Punishment, 2 An imprecation; as in निग्राहस्ते भूषात् 'confusion seize thee!'; Bk. 7. 43.

निग्र *a.* As high as broad. —*ग*: 1 A ball. 2 Sin.

निग्रहः 1 A vocabulary or glossary of words. 2 Particularly, the glossary of Vedic words explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.

निग्रयः, **निग्रयण** Rubbing, friction; Ki. 2. 51.

निग्रसः 1 Eating, dining. 2 Food.

निग्रतः 1 A blow, stroke; R. 11. 78. 2 Suppression or absence of accent.

निग्रतिः *f.* An iron club.

निगुटे Sound, noise.

निग्र *a.* 1 Dependant, subservient, obedient (as a servant); तथापि निग्रं तु य तावकवि; प्रकीकृतं मे हृदयं यणीयैः Ki. 3. 13. निग्रस्य मे मनुनिदेशायैवं देवि क्षमस्वेति वसुध नमः R. 14. 58. 2 Docile, tractable. 3 Dependent on (i. e. following the gender &c. of a substantive; इति विशेष्टनिग्रवर्गः. 4 (After a numeral) Multiplied with.

निग्रयः 1 A collection, heap, multitude; Ki. 4. 37. 2 An assemblage of parts constituting a whole; as in शरीरनिग्रय. 3 Certainty.

निचिकिः See नैचिकी.

निचायः A heap.

निचित *p. p.* 1 Covered, overcast, over-spread; निचितं स्रुपेय नदीः Ghat. 1; Si. 17. 14. 2 Full of, filled. 3 Raised up.

निचुलः 1 A kind of reed. 2 N. of a poet and friend of Kālidāsa; स्थानादस्मात् सप्तनिचुलादुत्पत्तौ वदुःखः खं Me. 14. (where Malli. observes:—निचुली नाम महाकविः कालिदासस्य सहाय्याय; but this explanation is very doubtful). 3 An upper garment, cover; cf. निचोल.

निचुलक A breast-plate, cuirass.

निचोलः 1 A cover, veil, wrapper; यात नीट निचोलपाक Git 11 शलय नीली

चादे 5. 2 A bedcover. 3 The cover of a litter (श्लेष्मावरण).

निचोलकः 1 A jacket, lodice. 2 A soldier's jacket serving as a breast-plate.

निच्छविः N. of a district, the modern Tirhut.

निच्छविः N. of one of the degraded castes (sprung from outcast Kātriyas); see Ms 10. 22.

निष् 3 U. (नेनाकि, नेनिके, इनेनाकि, निक्), To wash, cleanse, purify; ससुः ययः वसुतेनिशुंरराणि Si. 5. 28. 2 To wash or clean oneself, to be purified (A.) 3 To nourish.—With अव lo wash, sprinkle water.—**निष्** to wash, clean, purify; R. 17. 22; Y. 1. 191; Ms. 5. 127.

निज *a.* 1 Innate, indigenous, native, inborn, congenial. 2 Own, one's own, relating to one-self, of one's own party or country; निजं वदुः पुत्रतयजिज्ञां हर्षिं Si. 17. 4; R. 3. 15, 18. Ms. 2. 50. 3 Peculiar. 4 Continual, perpetual.

निष् 2 A. (निके) To wash.—With प्र to wash (निके).

निष्ठले (Sometimes written निटिल) The forehead; निटिलतटचुचित Dk. 4. 16. —**COMP.**—अक्ष; N. of Siva.

निडील The downward flight or swoop of birds; see डील.

निर्ध: 1 The buttocks, posteriors (of a woman), (the circumference of the hip and loins); यानं यच्च निर्धयो-
र्धृतयामेदं विलासादिय S. 2. 1; R. 4. 52, 6. 17; Me. 41; Bh. 1. 5; M. 2. 7. 2 The slope, ridge, side, flank of a mountain; सनाकवनिर्धं निर्धवरिपरं (गिरं) Ki. 5. 27; सेव्या निर्धवाः किञ्च सुराणां क्षिवा स्तस्मै-
रविज्ञानिनीनां Bh. 1. 19; V. 4. 26; Bk. 2. 8; 7. 58. 3 A precipice. 4 The sloping bank of a river. 5 The shoulder. —**COMP.**—**विध** round or circular hips; Rs. 1. 4.

निर्धवत् *a.* Having beautiful hips —*नी* A woman; चारु दुर्धव निर्धवती इति Git. 1; V. 4. 26.

निर्ध *a.* 1 Having beautiful hips, having well-sloped buttocks (often applied to जघन); cf. M. 2. 3, Ki. 8. 16; R. 19. 26. 6 Having beautiful sides (as a mountain) —*नी* 1 A woman with large and handsome hips; Ki. 8. 3; Si. 7. 68, Ku. 3. 7. 2 A woman in general.

नितरा *ind.* 1 Wholly, entirely, completely; वाणास्त्रजानि नितरा तद्वधाविहेतो Oh. P. 41; Bh. 1. 96. 2 Exceedingly, excessively, very much; तुदिति चेतो नितरां प्रवासिनां Rs. 2. 4; Amaru. 10, शोषितवर्षादि निदादि नितरामेवोद्धतः सिद्धः Pt. 1. 104; नितरा नीचोस्मिति Bv. 1. 9. 3 Continually, always; eternally. 4 At all events 5 Certain y

नितल One of the seven divisions of the lower regions; see पाताल.

नितांत *a.* Extraordinary, excessive, very much, intense; नितांतकठिनं रुजं नम न वेद ता नानसी V. 2. 2. —*सं* *ind.* Excessively, very much, exceedingly, in a high degree.

नित्य *a.* 1 Continual, perpetual, constant, over-lasting, eternal, uninterrupted; यदि नित्यमनित्येन लभ्येत H. 1. 48; नित्यजोत्सवाः प्रतिहततमीवृत्तिरन्याः प्रदोषाः Me. (regarded by Malli. as an interpolation); Ms. 2. 206. 2 Invariable, regular, fixed, not optional, regularly prescribed; (opp. काल्य) 3 Necessary, obligatory, essential. 4 Ordinary, usual (opp. वैयक्तिक). 5 (At the end of comp.) Constantly dwelling in, perpetually engaged in or busy with; जाह्नवीतीरं, अरण्यं, आदानं, ध्यानं, &c. —*स्य*: The ocean.—*स्यं* *ind.* Daily, constantly, always, ever, perpetually, eternally. —*Comp.* —*अन्यथा*: invariable suspens; Ms. 4. 107. —*अनित्य* *a.* eternal and perishable. —*काल* *a.* regularly recurring at the seasons.

—*कर्म* *n.*, —*कृत्यं* —*क्रिया* any daily and necessary rite, a constant act or duty, as the five daily Yajnas. —*गति*: air, wind —*दान* daily alms-giving.

—*नियम*: an invariable rule. —*नैमित्तिक* an occasional act regularly recurring or any ceremony constantly performed to accomplish a particular object (e. g. a पर्वयाज्ञ). —*मलय*: sleep. —*मुक्त*: the Supreme spirit. —*यौवना* (ever youthful) an epithet of Draupadi. —*शंकित* *a.* perpetually alarmed, ever suspicious. —*समाप्त*: 'a necessary compound', a compound the meaning of which cannot be expressed by its constituent members used separately (the separate ideas having merged in one); e. g. जनद्वयि, जयद्रथ &c; इवेन नित्यसमाप्तः &c.

नित्यता, *त्वं* 1 Invariableness, constancy, continuance, eternity, perpetuity. 2 Necessity.

नित्यदा *ind.* Perpetually, always, constantly, eternally.

नित्यशब्द *ind.* Constantly, always, eternally; Bg. 8. 14; Ms. 2. 96; 4 150.

निदुः A man.

निदर्शक *a.* 1 Seeing. 2 Seeing into, perceiving. 3 Pointing out, proclaiming, indicating.

निदर्शनं 1 View, insight, looking into, sight, vision. 2 Pointing out, showing. 3 Proof, evidence; बलिना सह योद्धव्यमिति नास्ति निदर्शनं Pt. 3. 23. 4 An instance, example, illustration; ननु प्रभवे निदर्शनं S. 2; निदर्शनमसायां लघुर्ननुप्राणं नरः Si. 2. 50; R. 8. 45. 5 A prognostic 6 A sign an omen 7

A scheme, system. 8 A precept, scriptural authority, injunction. —*ना* A figure of speech in rhetoric; thus defined:—निदर्शना । अमवयवस्तुसंबंध उपमापरि-कल्पकः K. P. 10; e. g. R. 1. 2.

निदाघः 1 Heat, warmth. 2 The hot season, summer (the months of ज्येष्ठ and आषाढ); निदाघमिहिरज्ज्वालाश्रयिः Bv. 1. 16; निदाघकालः समुपागतः निदि Rs. 1. 1; Pt. 1. 105; Ku. 7. 84. 3 Sweat, perspiration. —*Comp.* —*करः* the sun. —*कालः* summer.

निदानं 1 A band, rope, halter. 2 A rope for tying up a calf. 3 A primary cause, the first or essential cause; निदानमिदं दुःखस्य सततं R. 3. 1; अथवा बलमारंभो निदानं स्वसंवादः Si. 2. 94. 4 A cause in general; सुखं यदि मानमनि-दानं Gtt. 5. 5 (In medicine) Inquiry into the causes of a disease, pathology. 6 Diagnosis of a disease. 7 End, termination. 8 Purity, purification, correctness.

निदिग्ध *p. p.* 1 Smeared, anointed, 2 Increased, accumulated. —*ग्रा* Small cardamoms.

निदिध्यासः, **निदिध्यासनं** Profound and repeated meditation, constant musing.

निदेशः 1 Order, command, direction, instruction; वाक्येनेयं स्थापिता स्ते निदेशे M. 3. 14; स्थितं निदेशे वृथगादिदेश R. 14. 14. 2 Speech, narration, conversation. 3 Vicinity, neighbourhood. 4 A vessel, vaso.

निदेशिन् *a.* Pointing &c. —*नी* 1 A quarter, point of the compass. 2 A region.

निद्रा 1 Sleep, sleepiness; प्रच्छाद्य-सुखमनिद्रा दिवसाः S. 1. 3. 2 Sloth. 3 Shutting, budding state. —*Comp.* —*भगः* awaking. —*वृक्षः* darkness. —*संज्ञ-जनं* phlegm, phlegmatic humour.

निद्राणं *a.* Sleeping, sleepy.

निद्रालु *a.* Sleeping, sleepy. —*लुः* An epithet of Vishnu.

निद्रित *a.* Asleep, slept.

निधन *a.* Poor, indigent; अहो निधनता सर्वापदानास्सदं Mk. 1. 14. —*नः*, —*नं* 1 Destruction, annihilation, death, loss; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः Bg. 3. 35; स्तब्धनिधननिधने कलयति कर्वाळं Gtt. 1; कलयतिन्यपि न प्रयाति निधनं विशाखमर्षनं Bh. 2. 16. 2 Conclusion, end, termination. —*नं* Family, race.

निधानं 1 Putting down, laying down, depositing. 2 Keeping, preserving. 3 A place where anything is placed, a receptacle, reservoir; निधानं धर्माणां G. L. 18; 4 Treasure; निधानमर्गमिह सागरादंतरं R. 3. 9; Bg. 9. 18; विधेयं लोकस्स परं निधानं. 5 Hoard, store, property, wealth.

निधिः 1 Abode, receptacle, reservoir जठं वीर्यं तपोनिधि &c 2 A

store-house, treasury. 3 A treasure, store, hoard; (for the nine treasures of Kubera, see वनविधि). 4 The ocean. 5 An epithet of Vishnu. 6 A man endow'd with many good qualities. —*Comp.* —*ईशः*, —*नाथः* an epithet of Kubera.

निधुवनं 1 Agitation, trembling. 2 Sexual enjoyment, coition; अतिशयं नधुरिधुवनशीलं Gtt. 2; Si. 11. 18; Ch P. 4, 9, 25. 3 Pleasure, enjoyment, sport.

निध्वानं Seeing, beholding, sight
निध्वानः Sound.

निनक्षु *a.* 1 Wishing to die. 2 Wishing to escape or fly away; Bk 4. 33.

निन (ना) दः 1 Sound, noise; उच्च-चार निनदोष्मति तस्याः R. 9. 73; 11. 15, Rs 1. 15. 2 Buzzing, humming (of bees &c.)

नितयनं 1 Performance. 2 Perform-
ing, accomplishing. 3 Pouring out.

निन्द 1. P. (निंदति, निंदित, प्रणिंदति) To blame, censure, find fault with, revile, reproach, condemn; निदिदं स्व दृश्येन पार्षति Ku. 5. 1; सा निन्ती स्वानि भाग्यानि बाला S. 5. 30; Bg. 2. 36, Ms 3. 42.

निन्दक *a.* Blaming, censuring, abu-
sing, defaming.

निन्दनं, **निन्दा** 1 Blame, censure, re-
proof, reproach, abuse, reviling, defamation; अज्ञस्तुतिमुक्षि निन्दा K. P 10; परं, वेदं. 2 Injury, wickedness. —*Comp.* —*स्तुतिः* *f.* 1 ironical praise, irony. 2 Covert praise.

निन्दित *p. p.* Blamed, censured
abused, defamed &c.

निन्दुः *f.* A woman bearing a dead
child.

निद्रा *a.* 1 Blamable, censurable,
reprehensible, bad, vile. 2 Forbid-
den, prohibited.

निपा —*पं* A water-jar. —*पः* The Ka-
damba tree.

निप (पा) ङः Reading, reciting,
studying.

निपदनं 1 Falling down, descending,
alighting. 2 Flying down.

निपट्टा 1 Slippery ground. 2 A
battle-field.

निपाकः Maturing, ripening.

निपातः 1 Falling or coming down,
descending, alighting; स्तोत्रे निपातः
चूर्णितः Ku. 5. 24; Rs. 5. 4. 2 Attack
ing, falling upon, spring, leap; R
2. 60. 3 Casting, hurling, dischar-
ging; Ku. 3. 15. 4 Descent, fall,
निश्चितनिपाताः द्वाराः S. 1. 10. 5 Dying,
death; Ms. 6. 31. 6 Accidental
occurrence or mention. 7 An irre-
gular form, irregularity, putting
down as irregular or exceptional; एते
निपाताः निपातिव्यं &c 8 A particle an-
tecedent P 1 4 56

निरातन 1 Throwing down, beating or knocking down; Ms. 11. 208. 2 Overthrowing, destroying, killing. 3 Touching with. 4 Putting down as irregular or exceptional. 5 An irregular form of a word, irregularity, exception.

निरातन 1 Drinking. 2 Any reservoir of water, pool, puddle; गहतां महिवा निरातनसलिलं शुणैर्दुस्तुताडितं S. 2. 5; H. 1. 172; R. 9. 53. 3 A place or trough near a well for watering cattle. 4 A well. 5 A milk-pail.

निरातन 1 Squeezing, pressing; S. 1. 74, 13. 11. 2 Hurting, injuring. —चा Oppression, hurt, injury.

निरातन a. 1 Clever, sharp, shrewd, skilful; ब्रह्म निरातनिरातनः क्षिप्रः M. 3. 2 Proficient or skilled in, conversant or familiar with (with loc. or instr.); वाचि निरातनः, वाचा निरातनः. 3 Experienced. 4 Kindly or friendly towards. 5 Acute, fine, delicate. 6 Complete, perfect, accurate. —जं ind. or निरातनेन 1 Skilfully, cleverly. 2 Perfectly, completely, totally. 3 Exactly, carefully, accurately, minutely; निरातननिर्वच्युपलब्धवान् Dk. 59. 4 in a delicate manner.

निरातन p. p. 1 Bound, tied, fettered, stopped, closed &c. 2 Connected with, relating to. 3 Formed of. 4 Set or inlaid with. 5 Called as a witness.

निरातनः 1 Binding, tying, fastening. 2 Attachment, intentness; Bg. 16. 5. 3 Composing, writing down. 4 A literary composition or treatise, work; अथवास्तुशिल्पमयप्रबन्धविन्याससर्वैर्वाच्यनिधिनिर्बन्धं चक्रे Vās. 5 A compendium. 6 Restraint, obstruction, confinement. 7 Suppression of urine. 8 A bond, fetter. 9 A grant of property, an assignment of cattle, money &c. for support; भूया वितामहोपाक निर्वन्धो द्रव्यमेव वा Y. 2. 121 fixed property. 10 Foundation, origin. 11 Cause, reason.

निरातन 1 The act of fastening, binding together. 2 Constructing, building. 3 Restraining, checking, confining. 4 A bond, fetter. 5 A tie, band, support, stay; आशानिर्वन्धनं जाता जीविलोकस्य U. 3; यत्त्वातिव नामकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निर्वन्धनं Māl. 3. 6 Dependence, connection; ते खदाशानिर्वन्धनाः M. 4. 14; परस्परनिर्वन्धनः Pt. 1. 79 inter-dependent. 7 Cause, origin, ground, motive, basis, foundation; वाक्प्रतिष्ठानिर्वन्धानि देहिनां व्यवहारतन्त्राणि Māl. 4 base on &c. —द्रव्याणां 8; अनिर्वन्धन causeless; accidental; U. 5. 7. 8 Abode, seat, receptacle; Māl. 2. 6. 9 Composing, arrangement; Ku. 7. 90 (रचना). 10 A literary composition or work, a treatise. 11 A grant (of land), an assignment; पद्वि सभिवन्धना Si 2 112 (where निर्वन्धन

means 'a treatise' also). 12 The peg of a lute. 13 (In gram.) Syntax. 14 A commentary.

निरातनी A bond, fetter, tie.

निरातन (व)ईण a. Destroying, destroyer, enemy (in comp.); Ki. 2. 43; Mv. 3. 37. —जं Killing, destruction, annihilation, slaughter; N. 1. 131.

निरातन a. Dense, thick; see निरिद्ध.

निरातन a. (At the end of comp. only) Like, similar, resembling; उद्भुद्धसुधकनकाञ्जननिर्भं बह्वि Māl. 1. 40; so चन्द्रनिमानना &c. —भः, भं 1 Appearance, light, manifestation. 2 Pretence, disguise, pretext. 3 A trick, fraud.

निरातनं Seeing, sight, perception.

निरातन a. 1 Quite frightened (अत्यन्तभीतः). 2 Gone, past.

निरातन 1 Placed down, deposited, lowered. 2 Filled with, full of; चिन्ता निरुतः Bhāg. 3 Concealed, hidden, out of sight, unperceived, unobserved; निरुतो घृत्वा Pt. 1; नभसा निरुतंयुना R. 8. 15. with the moon become invisible, about to set or go down; Si. 6. 30. 4 Secret, covert; Si. 13. 42. 5 (a) Still, silent; निरुतद्विरेकं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42, 5. 2. (b) Steady, fixed, immovable, motionless; S. 1. 8. 6 Mild, gentle; अनिरुता वायवः Ki. 13. 66. not gentle, violent or strong; Māl. 2. 12. 7 Modest, humble; अनिरुतकरेणु त्रियेषु Me. 68; प्रणामनिरुता कुलवधूनि Mu. Mu. 1. 8 Firm, resolute. 9 Lonely, solitary; निरुतनिर्कुञ्जग्रहं यतया Git. 2. 10 Shut, closed (as a door). —तं ind. 1 Secretly, covertly, privately, unperceived; S. 3; Si. 3. 74; Ms. 9. 263. 2 Silently, quietly; K. 134.

निरातन p. p. 1 Plunged, dipped into, immersed, submerged, sunk (fig. also); निरातनस्य पयोराशौ, चिन्तानिरातन &c. 2 Gone down, set (as the sun). 3 Overwhelmed, covered. 4 Depressed, not prominent.

निरातनयुः 1 The act of diving or entering into, plunging. 2 Plunging into the bed, sleeping, going to bed; तत्वे कांततरीः सार्वं नम्येहं पिङ्ग निरातनयुः Bk. 5. 20.

निरातनं Bathing, diving, plunging, sinking (lit. and fig.); इह निरातनयुः दैति हवायां N. 5. 94; एवं सत्तारागहने उन्मज्जन-निरातने Mb.

निरातन 1 Invitation. 2 Summoning, calling. 3 A summons.

निरातनः Barter, exchange.

निरातन 1 Measure. 2 Price (निमान-मूल्यं Bk.).

निरातनः 1 Winking, twinkling (of the eyes). 2 N. of one of the descendants of Ikshvāku, and ancestor of the line of kings who ruled in Mithilā.

निरातन 1 A cause, motive, ground, reason निमित्तनिमित्तकभोरं क्रमः S 7 80

2 The instrumental or efficient cause (opp. उपादान). 3 Any apparent cause, pretext; निमित्तमात्रं भव सम्प्रसाचित् Bg. 11. 33; निमित्तमात्रेण पांडवक्रोधेन भावितव्यं Ve. 1. 4 A mark, sing, token. 5 A butt, mark, target; निमित्ताद्वराद्वेधाधि-वक्रस्येव बलितं Si. 2. 27. 6 An omen, prognostic (good or bad); निमित्तं सूचयित्वा S. 1; निमित्तादि च पश्यामि विपरीतानि कदाचि Bg. 1. 30; R. 1. 86; Ms. 6. 30, Y. 1. 203, 3. 171 (निमित्त is used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'caused or occasioned by'; किमिदमित्ताव-सात्तकः S. 3. निमित्तं, निमित्तेन, निमित्तात् 'because of, on account of.'). —Comp. —अर्थः the infinitive mood (in gram.). —आश्रयः f. dependence on a special cause. —कारणं, हेतुः an instrumental or efficient cause. —क्रुत् m. a crow. —धर्मः 1 expiation. 2 an occasional rite. —विद् a. knowing good or bad omens. (—m) an astrologer.

निरातनः 1 Winking, shutting the eye, twinkling. 2 Twinkling of the eyes as a measure of time, a moment. 3 The shutting of flowers. 4 Morbid twinkling of the eye. 5 N. of Vishnu. —Comp. —अंतरं the interval of a moment.

निरातन 1 Shutting the eyelids, winking; नयननिरातनसिद्धया यदा ते Git 4, Amaru. 33. 2 Closing the eyes in death, death. 3 (In astr.) Total eclipse.

निरातन, निमीलिका 1 Shutting the eyes. 2 Winking, blinking, conniving at anything. 3 Fraud, pretence, trick.

निरातन ind. Down to the root, निरुलकायं कर्तुं.

निरातनः Twinkling of the eye, a moment &c.; see निरिद्ध; हरति निरिद्धात् कालः सर्वं Moha M. 4; अनिरातनेन चक्षुषा with a steadfast or fixed look; R. 2. 19; 3. 43, 61. —Comp. —क्रुत् f. lighting. —रुत् m. a fire-fly.

निरातन a. Deep (lit. and fig.), चक्रितहरिणीप्रेषणा दिग्मनाभिः Me. 82; Rs. 5. 12; Si. 10. 58. 2 Low, depressed. —रुत् 1 Depth, low ground, low land, (कः) पयश्च निन्नामिमुखं प्रतीपयेत् Ku. 5. 5, न च निन्नादिषु सलिलं निर्वर्तते ये ततो हृदयं S. 3. 2; Y. 2. 151; Rs. 2. 13. 2 A slope, declivity. 3 A gap, chasm in the ground. 4 A depression, low part, जलनिषिद्धितयत्तयकविमोचताभिः Māl. 4. 10. —Comp. —उन्नत a. low and high, depressed and elevated, uneven. —गतं a low place. —गा a river, a mountain-stream; R. 8. 8.

निरातनः A tree with bitter fruits; आश्रं क्षिप्त्वा कुटारेण निर्वं परिचरेत् यः । रश्मिं पश्या सिचिन्नैवास्त्य मधुरो भवेत् ॥ Rām.

निरातनः Sunset.

निरातन p. p. 1 Curbed, restrained. 2 Subdued, controlled self-possessed,

self-governed. 3 Abstemious, temperate. 4 Attentive. 5 Fixed, permanent, constant, steady. 6 Certain, settled, sure. 7 Inevitable. 8 Positive, definite. 9 Forming the subject of consideration, relevant or irrelevant; see तुल्ययोगिता. -तं *ind.* 1 Always, constantly. 2 Positively, certainly, inevitably, surely.

नियतिः *f.* 1 Restraint, restriction. 2 Destiny, fate, luck, fortune (good or bad); नियतिबलाच्च *Dk.*; नियतेर्नियोगात् *Si.* 4. 34; *Ki.* 2. 12, 4. 21. 3 A religious duty or obligation. 4 Self-command, self-restraint.

नियन्तु *m.* 1 A charioteer, driver; *Si.* 12. 24. 2 A governor, ruler, master, regulator; *R.* 1. 17, 15. 51. 3 A punisher, chastiser.

नियन्त्रण-णा 1 Checking, reserve, restraint; अनियन्त्रणादुद्योगो नाम तपस्विजनः *S.* 1. 2 Restricting, confining (to a particular sense) अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्वैकार्य-नियन्त्रण *S.* D 2. 3 Guiding, governing. 4 Defining.

नियन्त्रित *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained. 3 Restricted, confined to (a particular sense, as a word.)

नियमः 1 Restraining, checking. 2 Taming, subduing. 3 Confining, preventing. 4 A restraint, check; *Ms.* 8. 122. 5 Restriction, limitation. 6 A rule or precept, law (in general), usage; नान्येकान्ततो नियमः *S. B.* 7 Regularity; *Ratn.* 1. 20. 8 Certainty, ascertainment. 9 An agreement, promise, vow, engagement. 10 Necessity, obligation. 11 Any voluntary or self-imposed religious observance (dependent on external conditions); *R.* 1. 94; (see *Malik.* on *Si.* 13. 33 and *Ki.* 5. 42) 12 Any minor observance or lesser vow, a duty prescribed to be done, but which is not so obligatory as a यम *q. v.*; शौचमिज्यातपो दानं स्वाध्यायोपस्थनिग्रहः । व्रतनैवोपवासश्च स्वादे च नियमा दश ॥ *Atri.* 13 Penance, devotion, religious austerities; नियमविप्रकारिणी *S.* 1; *R.* 15. 74. 14 (In *Mim. phil.*) A rule or precept which lays down or specifies something which, in the absence of that rule, would be optional; विचिरयैतमग्राही नियमः पाक्षिके सति. 15 (In *Yoga phil.*) Restraint of the mind, the second of the 8 principal steps of meditation in *yoga*. 16 (In *Rhet.*) A poetical commonplace or convention, as the description of the cuckoo in spring, peacocks in the rains &c. (नियमेन as a rule, invariably). -*Comp.* -**नियुक्त** rigid observance of prescribed rites. -**पत्रं** a written agreement. -**स्थितिः** *f.* steady observance of religious obligations, asceticism

नियन्तु 1 Checking, punishing, restraining, subduing; नियमनादस्तां च नराधिपः *R.* 9. 6. 2 Restriction, limitation. 3 Humiliation. 4 A precept, fixed rule.

नियन्वती A woman having the monthly courses.

नियमित *p. p.* 1 Checked, curbed, restrained. 2 Governed, guided. 3 Regulated, prescribed, laid down. 4 Fixed, agreed upon, stipulated.

नियामः 1 Restraint. 2 A religious vow.

नियान्तनं See **नियान्तनं**.

नियान्तक *a* (मिका *f.*) 1 Restraining, checking. 2 Subduing, overpowering. 3 Limiting, restricting, defining more closely. 4 Guiding, governing. -**कः** 1 A master, ruler. 2 A charioteer. 3 A boatman, sailor. 4 A pilot.

नियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Directed, ordered, instructed, commanded. 2 Authorised, appointed. 3 Permitted to raise issue; see **नियोग** below. 4 Attached to. 5 Fastened to. 6 Ascertained.

नियुक्तिः *f.* 1 Injunction, order, command. 2 Appointment, commission, office, charge.

नियुते 1 A million. 2 A hundred thousand. 3 Ten thousand crores or 100 Ayutas.

नियुद्ध Fighting on foot, close fight, personal struggle.

नियोगः 1 Employment, use, application. 2 An injunction, order, command, direction, commission, charge, appointed task or duty, any business committed to one's care; यः सार्वज्ञी मायवर्धनियोगे *M.* 5. 8; मनो नियोगक्रियोरुक्तं मे *R.* 5. 11; अथवा नियोगः खल्वीदृशो मन्त्रागमस्य *U.* 1; आज्ञापयतु को नियोगोऽनुधीयतामिति *S.* 1; स्वमपि स्वनियोगमश्नुयं कुरु 'go about your own business', 'do your appointed duty', (frequently occurring in plays and used as a courteous way of asking servants to withdraw). 3 Fastening or attaching to. 4 Necessity, obligation; तत्सिद्धये नियोगेन स विकल्प-सराद्धुक्तः *R.* 19. 49. 5 Effort, exertion. 6 Certainty, ascertainment. 7 A practice prevalent in ancient times which permitted a childless widow to have intercourse with the brother or any near kinsman of her deceased husband to raise up issue to him, the son so born being called ह्येजः; cf. *Ms.* 9. 59:—देवराद्रा सपिंडाद्रा क्रिया सम्पद्ध-नियुक्ता । प्रजेयिताभिर्यंत्या संतातस्य परिक्षये ॥ ; see 60, 65 also. (Vyāsa begot पांडु and वृत्रासू on the widows of विचित्रवीर्ये in this way).

नियोगिन् *m.* An officer, a dependent, minute functionary

नियोग्यः A lord, master.

नियोजनं 1 Fastening, attaching 2 Ordering, prescribing. 3 Urging, impelling. 4 Appointing.

नियोज्यः One charged with any duty, a functionary, an officer, a servant, employee; सिध्यति कर्मसु महत्स्वपि यन्नियोज्याः *S.* 7. 4.

नियोज्झ *m.* 1 A combatant, wrestler 2 A cock.

निर *ind.* A substitute for निस् before vowels and soft consonants conveying the senses of 'out of', 'away from', 'without', 'free from', and may be frequently expressed by 'less', 'un', used with the noun; see the compounds given below; see निस् and cf. अ also. -**Comp.** -**अंश** *a* 1 whole, entire. 2 not entitled to any share of the ancestral property -**अक्षः** the place of no latitude (in astronomy). -**अग्नि** *a.* having lost or neglected the consecrated fire -**अंकुश** *a.* 'not curbed by a hook, unchecked, uncontrolled, unruly, independent, completely free, unfettered; निरंकुश इव द्विपः *Bhāg.*; कामो नि कामनिरंकुशः *Git.* 7; निरंकुशाः कवयः *Sk.* Bh. 3. 106; *Mv.* 3. 39. -**अंग** *a* 1 having no parts. 2 deprived of expedients or resources. -**अजिन** *a.* skinless. -**अंजन** *a.* 1 without collyrium. 2 unstained, untinged 3 free from falsehood. 4 simple, artless. (-नः) an epithet of Śiva. (-ना) the day of full moon. -**अतिशय** *a* unsurpassed. -**अत्यय** *a.* 1 free from danger, secure, safe; *R.* 17. 53 2 free from fault, unblameable, faultless, disinterested; *Ki.* 1. 12, 13. 61. 3 completely successful -**अथ** *a.* one who has lost his way. -**अदुकोश** *a.* pitiless, merciless, hard hearted. (-ज्ञः) mercilessness, hard heartedness. -**अनुय** *a.* having no followers. -**अनुनासिक** *a.* not nasal. -**अनुरोध** *a.* 1 unfavourable, unfriendly. 2 unkind, unamiable; *Māl.* 10 -**अंतर** *a.* 1 constant, perpetual, uninterrupted, incessant; निरंतरादिपट्टे *Bv.* 1. 16; निरंतरास्तंवातदृष्टिः *Ku.* 5. 25. 2 having no intervening or intermediate space, having no interval, close; शृङ्गे निरंतरपयोधरया नयैव *Mk.* 5. 15. हृदयं निरंतरबुद्धकदिनस्तनमंडलावरण-नयम्बिन्दु *Si.* 9. 66. 3 compact, dense, *Si.* 16. 76. 4 coarse, gross 5 faithful, true (as a friend). 6 not hidden from view. 7 not different, similar, identical. (-रं) *ind.* 1 without interruption, constantly, continually, incessantly. 2 without intervening space or interval. 3 closely, tightly, firmly; (परिषजस्य) कतिरेदिं मम निरंतरमंगमैः *Ve.* 3. 27 परिषजेते शयने निरतर *R.* 2 11 4

immediately. **अभ्यासः** constant study, diligent exercise or practice. **अंतराल** *a.* 1 without an intervening space, close. 2 narrow. **अव्यय** *a.* 1 having no progeny, childless. 2 unconnected, unrelated. 3 not agreeing with the context (as a word in a sentence). 4 without logical connection or regular sequence, unmethodical. 5 without being seen, out of sight; Ms. 8. 332. 6 without retinue, unaccompanied; see अव्यय. **अपराध** *a.* 1 shameless, impudent. 2 bold. **अपराध** *a.* guiltless, innocent, faultless, blameless. (**अ**;) innocence. **अपाय** *a.* 1 free from harm or evil. 2 free from decay, imperishable. 3 infallible. **अपेक्ष** *a.* 1 not depending on, irrespective or independent of, having no need of (with loc.); व्यापनिर्णीतसारत्वाच्चित्तैस्सन्निधाने Ki. 11. 39. 2 disregarding, taking no notice of. 3 free from desire, secure; H. 1. 83. 4 careless, negligent, indifferent. 5 indifferent to worldly attachments or pursuits; Ms. 6. 41. 6 disinterested, not expecting any reward from another; Bv. 1. 5, 7 without purpose. (**अ**;) indifference, disregard. **अभिभव** *a.* not subject to humiliation or disgrace. **अभिमान** *a.* 1 free from self conceit, devoid of pride or egotism. 2 void of self-respect. **अभिलाष** *a.* not intent upon, indifferent to; स्वयुक्तनिरभिलाषः स्वियमे लोकेत्येते S. 5. 5. **अभ्र** *a.* cloudless. **अमर्ष** *a.* 1 void of anger, patient. 2 apathetic. **अंशु** *a.* 1 abstaining from water. 2 waterless, destitute of water. **अर्णव** *a.* without a bolt, unbarred, unobstructed; unrestrained, unimpeded, completely free; M. 5. (**अ**;) ind. freely. **अर्थ** *a.* 1 void of wealth, poor, indigent. 2 meaningless, unmeaning (as a word or sentence). 3 nonsensical. 4 vain, useless, purposeless. **अर्थक** *a.* 1 useless, vain, unprofitable. 2 unmeaning, nonsensical, conveying no reasonable meaning. (**अ**;) an expletive; निरर्थकं तु हित्यादि इत्येकप्रयोजने Chandr. 2. 6. **अवकाश** *a.* 1 without free space. 2 without leisure. **अवग्रह** *a.* 'free from restraint,' unrestrained, unchecked, uncontrolled, irresistible. 2 free, independent. 3 self-willed, head-strong. **अवग्रह** *a.* blameless, faultless, unblameable, unobjectionable; ह्यनिरवग्रहो भूयो बभूव Dk. 1. **अवधि** *a.* having no end, unlimited; U. 3. 44. **अवयव** *a.* 1 without parts. indivisible. 3 without limbs. **अवलंब** *a.* 1 unsupported, without support; S. 6. 2 not affording support. **अवशेष** *a.* whole, complete, entire. **अवशेषेण** ind. completely, entirely, fully, totally. **अशन** *a.* abstaining from

food. (**अ**;) fasting. **अस्त्र** *a.* weaponless, unarmed. **अस्थि** *a.* boneless. **अहंकारः** **अहंकृति** *a.* free from egotism or pride, humble, lowly. **अहम्** *a.* free from egotism or self-conceit. **आकांक्ष** *a.* 1 wishing nothing, free from desire. 2 wanting nothing to fill up or complete (as the sense of a word or sentence). **आकार** *a.* 1 devoid of form, formless, without form. 2 ugly, deformed. 3 disguised. 4 unassuming, modest. (**अ**;) 1 the universal spirit, Almighty. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. **आकृति** *a.* 1 formless, shapeless. 2 deformed. (**अ**;) 1 a religious student who has not duly gone through a course of study, or who has not properly read the Vedas. 2 especially, a Brāhmana who has neglected the duties of his caste by not going through a regular course of study. **आकुल** *a.* 1 unconfused, unperplexed, unbewildered. 2 steady, calm. 3 clear. **आक्रोश** *a.* unaccused, unreviled. **आगम** *a.* faultless, innocent, sinless; R. 8. 48. **आचार** *a.* without approved customs or usages, lawless. **आदंबर** *a.* without drums. **आलेक** *a.* 1 free from fear; R. 1. 63. 2 without ailment, comfortable, healthy. **आतप** *a.* sheltered from heat, shady, not penetrated by the sun's rays (**आ**;) the night. **आदर** *a.* disrespectful. **आधार** *a.* 1 without a receptacle. 2 without support, supportless (fig. also); निराधारे हा रोविमि कथय केवामिह परः G. L. 4. 39. **आधि** *a.* secure, free from anxiety. **आपद्** *a.* free from misfortune or calamity. **आवाध** *a.* 1 unvexed, unmolested, undisturbed, free from disturbance. 2 unobstructed. 3 not molesting or disturbing. 4 (in law) frivolously vexatious (as a suit or cause of complaint); *a. g.* अस्मद्गृहप्रदीपप्रकाशेनार्थं स्वगृहे व्यवहरति Mit. **आनय** *a.* 1 free from disease or illness, sound, healthy, hale. 2 untainted, pure. 3 guileless. 4 free from defects or blemishes. 5 full, complete. 6 infallible. (**आ**;) free from disease or illness, health, well-being, welfare, happiness. (**आ**;) 1 a wild goat. 2 a hog or boar. **आमिश्र** *a.* 1 fleshless. 2 having no sensual desires or covetousness. 3 receiving no wages or remuneration. **आय** *a.* yielding no income or revenue, profitless. **आपास** *a.* not fatiguing, easy. **आयुध** *a.* unarmed, weaponless. **आलंब** *a.* 1 having no proper support (fig. also); Mr. 4. 53. 2 not depending on another, independent. 3 self-supported, friendless, alone; निरालंबो लंबोदरजननि के नामि शरणे Jag. **आलोक** *a.* 1 not looking about or

seeing. 2 deprived of sight. 3 deprived of light, dark; Māl. 5. 30. **आज्ञ** *a.* devoid of hope, despairing or despondent of; मनीषम्वेदुमतीनिराज्ञं R. 6. 2. **आज्ञक** *a.* fearless. **आक्षिप्त** *a.* 1 without a boon or blessing. 2 without any desire, wish or hope, indifferent; जगत्प्रत्यक्ष निराक्षिप्तः सतः Ku. 5. 76. **आश्रय** *a.* 1 without a prop or support, unsupported, unsupported. 2 friendless, destitute, alone, without shelter or refuge; निराश्रयाणां वक्ष्यता. **आस्वाद** *a.* testless, insipid, unsavoury. **आहार** *a.* 'foodless', fasting, abstaining from food. (**आ**;) fasting. **इच्छा** *a.* without wish or desire, indifferent. **इन्द्रिय** *a.* 1 having lost a limb or the use of it. 2 mutilated, maimed, 3 weak, infirm, frail. 4 without ज्ञान or means of certain knowledge; Ms. 9. 18. **इक्षत** *a.* destitute of fuel. **इति** *a.* free from the calamities of the season; R. 1. 63; see इति. **ईश्वर** *a.* godless, atheistic. **ईष** *a.* the body of a plough. **ईह** *a.* 1 desireless, indifferent; 10. 21. 2 inactive. **इच्छास** *a.* 1 breathless, without breathing. (**अ**;) absence of breath. **उत्तर** *a.* 1 answerless, without a reply. 2 unable to answer, silenced. 3 having no superior. **उत्सव** *a.* without festivities; निरुत्सवस्तु निरुत्सवः R. 8. 66. **उत्साह** *a.* inactive, indolent, devoid of energy. (**उ**;) absence of energy, indolence. **उत्सुक** *a.* 1 indifferent. 2 calm, tranquil. **उदक** *a.* waterless. **उद्यम** *a.* effortless, inactive, lazy, idle. **उद्वेग** *a.* free from excitement or perturbation, sedate, calm. **उपक्रम** *a.* without a commencement. **उपद्रव** *a.* 1 free from calamity or affliction, not visited by danger or adversity, lucky, happy, undisturbed, unmolested, free from hostile attacks. 2 free from national distress or tyranny. 3 causing no affliction. 4 secure, peaceful. **उपाधि** *a.* guileless, honest. U. 2. 2. **उपपत्ति** *a.* unsuitable. **उपपद्** *a.* 1 without any title or designation; Mn. 3. 2 unconnected with a subordinate word. **उपप्लव** *a.* free from disturbance, obstacle or calamity, unharmed; निरुपप्लवानि न कपयि संवृत्तानि S. 3. **उपम** *a.* peerless, matchless, incomparable. **उपसर्ग** *a.* free from portents. **उपाख्य** *a.* 1 unreal, false, non-existent (as व्यापृज्). 2 immaterial. 3 invisible. **उपाय** *a.* without expedients, helpless. **उपेक्ष** *a.* 1 free from trick or fraud. 2 not neglectful. **उष्ण** *a.* devoid of heat, cold. **गंध** *a.* void of smell, scentless, unfragrant, inodorous; निर्गन्ध इव किंचुकः पुष्टिः f. the Sālmā tree **गर्भ** *a.*

free from pride. -गवाक्ष *a.* windowless. -गुण *a.* 1 stringless (as a bow). 2 devoid of all properties. 3 devoid of good qualities, bad, worthless; निर्गुणः शोभते नैव विपुलादिभिरपि वा Bv. 1. 115. 4 without attributes. 5 having no epithet. (नः) the Supreme spirit. गृह *a.* houseless, homeless; ह्युद्गी निर्गृही कृता Pt. 1. 390. -गौरव *a.* 1 without dignity, undignified. -ग्रथ *a.* 1 freed from all ties or hindrances. 2 poor, possessionless, beggar. 3 alone, unassisted. (-यः) 1 an idiot, a fool. 2 a gambler. 3 saint or devotee who has renounced all worldly attachments and wanders about naked and lives as a hermit. -ग्रथिक *a.* 1 clever, expert. 2 unaccompanied, alone. 3 deserted, abandoned. 4 fruitless. (-कः) 1 a religious mendicant. 2 a naked devotee. 3 a gambler. -ग्रथिक *a.* (कः) a naked mendicant, a Jaina mendicant of the Digambara class. -घट 1 a free market. 2 a crowded market. -घृण *a.* 1 cruel, merciless, pitiless. 2 shameless, immodest. -जन *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, unfrequented, lonely, desolate. (-नः) a desert, solitude, lonely place. -जर *a.* 1 young, fresh. 2 imperishable, immortal. (-रः) a deity, god; (nom. pl. निर्जितः-निर्जितः) (-रः) ambrosia, nectar. -जल *a.* 1 waterless, desert, destitute of water. 2 not mixed with water. (-लः) a waste, desert. -जिह्वः a frog. -जीव *a.* 1 lifeless. 2 dead. -ज्वर *a.* feverless, healthy. -दंडः a Śūdra. -दय *a.* 1 merciless, cruel, pitiless, unmerciful, unkind. 2 passionate. 3 very close, firm or fast, strong, excessive, violent; सुखे विदेहि मयि निर्दयवृत्तं Git. 10; निर्दयतिश्रमालसा R. 19. 32; निर्दयाभ्येहेतोः Me. 106. -दर्य *ind.* 1 unmercifully, cruelly. 2 violently, excessively; R. 11. 84. -दश *a.* more than ten days old. -दशन *a.* toothless. -दुःख *a.* 1 free from pain, painless. 2 not causing pain. -दोष *a.* 1 faultless, defectless; न निर्दोषं न निर्गुणं, 2 guiltless, innocent. -द्रव्य *a.* without property, poor. -द्रोह *a.* not hostile, friendly, well-disposed, not malicious. -द्वेष्ट *a.* 1 indifferent in regard to opposite pairs of feelings (pleasure or pain); neither glad nor sorry; निर्द्वेष्टो नियतस्वस्थो निर्दोषक्षेम आत्मवान् Bg. 2. 45. 2 not dependent upon another, independent. 3 free from jealousy or envy. 4 not double. 5 not contested, undisputed. 6 not acknowledging two principles. -धन *a.* without property, poor, indigent; शशिनस्तुल्यवशोऽपि निधनः परिहृते ChUp. 82. (-नः) an old ox. -धर्म *a.* unrighteous, improper. -धुम

a. smokeless. -नर *a.* abandoned by men, deserted. -नाथ *a.* without a guardian or master. -निद्र *a.* sleepless, wakeful. -निमित्त *a.* causeless. -निमेष *a.* not twinkling. -बंधु *a.* without kindred or relation, friendless. -बल *a.* powerless, weak, feeble. -बाध *a.* 1 unobstructed. 2 unfrequented, lonely, solitary. 3 unmolested. -बुद्धि *a.* stupid, ignorant, foolish. -बुध, -बुध् *a.* unbusked, freed from chaff. -भय *a.* 1 fearless, undaunted. 2 free from danger, safe, secure; Ms. 9. 255. -भर *a.* 1 excessive, vehement, violent, much, strong; नृपतरिर्भरस्तरश्चर &c. Git. 12; Amaru. 42. 2 ardent. 3 fast, close (as embrace); कुक्षुं निर्मरपरिभ्राष्टं वाङ्मति Git. 5; परिस्थि निर्मर Git. 1. 4 sound, deep (as sleep). 5 full of, filled with (at the end of comp.; आनन्दं, गर्वं &c. (-रः) excess. (र *ind.* 1 excessively, exceedingly, intensely. 2 soundly. -भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. -भृति *a.* without wages. -भक्षिक *a.* 'free from flies', undisturbed, private, lonely. (कं) *ind.* without flies; i. e. lonely, private; कृतं भवतेदानीं निर्भक्षिकं S. 2. 6; -भस्तर *a.* free from envy, unenvious. -भस्त्र *a.* fishless. -भद्र *a.* 1 not intoxicated, sober, quiet. 2 not proud, humble. 3 not in rut (as an elephant). -भुज, -भुज्य *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, deserted by men. -भन्तु *a.* free from all connection with the outer world, who has renounced all worldly ties; संसारनिव निर्मरः (ततर) R. 12. 60; Bg. 2. 71; 3. 30. 2 unselfish, disinterested. 3 indifferent to (with loc.); निर्ममे-संवेगं मधुरं नहुतकृतिः R. 15. 28; मोक्षवर्धेयु निर्ममाः Mb. -भर्याद *a.* 1 boundless, immeasurable. 2 transgressing the limits of right or propriety, untrained, unruly, sinful, criminal; मनुजपशुभिर्मिर्माद्यैर्भवद्भिरुदाहृतैः Ve. 3. 22. -मल *a.* 1 free from dirt or impurities, clear, pure, stainless, unsullied (fig. also); नीराविर्मलतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. 2 resplendent, bright; Bh. 1. 56. 3 sinless, virtuous; Ms. 8. 318. (-लः) 1 tale. 2 the remaining of an offering made to a deity. -उपलः crystal. -नशक *a.* free from gnats. -मांस *a.* fleshless. -मात्रुष *a.* uninhabited, desolate. -मार्ग *a.* roadless, pathless. -सुदः 1 the sun. 2 a rogue. (-दः) a large free market or fair. -मूल *a.* 1 rootless (as a tree). 2 baseless, unfounded (as a statement, charge &c.) 3 eradicated. -मेघ *a.* cloudless. -मेघ *a.* without understanding, stupid, foolish, dull. -मोह *a.* free from illusion. -यत्न *a.* active. -यत्न *a.* 1 unrestrained,

ed, unobstructed, uncontrolled, unrestricted. 2 unruly, selfwilled, independent. (-नं) absence of restraint, independence. -चशक *a.* without fame, discreditable, inglorious. -युध *a.* separated from the herd, strayed from the flock (as an elephant). -रक्त, (नीरक्त) *a.* colourless, faded. -रज, -रजस्क *a.* (नीरज, नीरजस्क) 1 free from dust. 2 devoid of passion or darkness. -रजस् (नीरजस्) *a.* see नीरज (-f.) a woman not menstruating. तमसा absence of passion or darkness. -रंध्र *a.* (नीरंध्र) 1 without holes or interstices, very close, or contiguous, thickly situated; U. 2. 3. 2 thick, dense. 3 coarse, gross. -रव *a.* (नीरव) not making any noise, noiseless; R. 8. 58. -रस *a.* (नीरव) not making any noise, noiseless; R. 8. 58. -रस *a.* (नीरस) 1 tasteless, unsavoury, flavourless. 2 (fig.) insipid, without any poetic charm; नीरसात् पद्यात् S. D. 1. 3 sapless, without juice, withered or dried up; S. Til. 9. 4 vain, useless, fruitless; अलक्ष्यफलनीरसान् म विवाय तस्मिन् जने V. 2. 11. 5 disagreeable. 6 cruel, merciless. (-सः) the pomegranate. -रसन *a.* (नीरसन) having no girdle; (रसना) Ki. 5. 11. -रुच *a.* (नीरुच) without lustre, faded, dim. -रुज, -रुज *a.* (नीरुज, नीरुज) free from sickness, healthy, sound; नीरुजस् किनौषधैः H. 1. -रूप *a.* (नीरूप) formless, shapeless. -रोग *a.* (नीरोग) free from sickness or disease, healthy, sound. -लक्षण *a.* 1 having no auspicious marks, ill-featured. 2 undistinguished. 3 unimportant, insignificant. 4 unspotted. -लज्ज *a.* shameless, impudent. -लिंग *a.* having no distinguishing or characteristic marks. -लेप *a.* 1 unsmeared, unanointed; Ms. 5. 112. 2 stainless, sinless. -लोभ *a.* free from desire or avarice, unavaricious. -लोमन् *a.* devoid of hair, hairless. -वज, -वज *a.* 1 being out of a wood. 2 free from woods, bare, open. -वन्तु *a.* destitute of wealth, poor. -वात *a.* free or sheltered from wind, calm, still; R. 15. 66. (-तः) a place sheltered from wind. -वानर *a.* free from monkeys. -वायस *a.* free from crows. -विकल्प, -विकल्पक 1 *a.* not admitting an alternative. 2 being without determination or resolution. 3 not capable of mutual relation. 4 conditioned. 5 recognizing no such distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known; as applied to समाधि or contemplation तस्य an exclusive concentration upon the one entity

without distinct and separate consciousness of the knower, the known, and the knowing, and without even self-consciousness: निर्विकल्पकः ज्ञातृज्ञानादिविकल्पभेदरहितः; नीचेनैतः प्रविश सहस्र निर्विकल्पे समाधी Bb. 3. 61; Ye. 1. 23. (-रूपं ind. without hesitation or wavering. -विकार a. 1 unchanged, unchangeable, immutable. 2 not disposed; M. 5. 14. 3 disinterested; Rs. 2. 28. -विकास a. unblown. -विघ्न a. uninterrupted, unobstructed, free from impediments. (-घ्नं) absence of impediments. -विचार a. not reflecting, thoughtless, inconsiderate; रेरे स्वेतिणि निर्विचारकविते नमस्तत्काशी-म्व Chandr. 1. 2. (-रं ind. thoughtlessly, unhesitatingly. -विचिकित्स a. free from doubt or reflection. -विचेष्ट a. motionless, insensible. -वितर्क a. unreflecting. -विनोद a. without amusement, void of pastime, diversion or solace; Mc. 86. -विन्ध्या N. of a river in the Vindhya hills; Me. 28. -विनर्श a. void of reflection, thoughtless, unreflecting. -विवर a. 1 having no opening. 2 without interstices or interval, close; Si. 9. 45. -विवाद a. 1 not contending or disagreeing. 2 undisputed, not contradicted or disputed, universally acknowledged. -विवेक a. indiscreet, void of judgment, wanting discrimination, foolish. -विशंक a. fearless, undaunted, confident; Ms. 7. 176; Pt. 1. 85. -विशेष a. 1 showing or making no difference, indiscriminating, without distinction; निर्विशेषा वयं स्वयं Mb., निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50, 'a difference without distinction'. 2 having no difference, same, like, not differing from (oft. in comp.) प्रवातनीलोत्पलनिर्विशेषं Ku. 1. 46; स निर्विशेष-प्रतिपत्तिरसि R. 14. 22. 3 indiscriminate, promiscuous. (-वः) absence of difference. (निर्विशेष and निर्विशेषेण are used adverbially in the sense of 'without difference', 'equally', 'indiscriminately'; स्वयंनिर्विशेषमत्र स्थीयता H. 1; R. 5. 6. -विशेषण a. without attributes. विष a. poisonless (as a snake); निर्विषा दुन्दुमाः स्तनाः. -विषय a. 1 expelled or driven away from one's home, residence or proper place; मनोनिर्विषयार्थकानया Ku. 5. 38, R. 9. 28. 2 having no scope or sphere of action; किंच एवं काव्यं प्रविरल-विषयं निर्विषयं वा स्यात् S. D. 1. 3 not attached to sensual objects, (as mind). -विषाण a. destitute of horns. -विहार a. having no pleasure. -वीज, -बीज a. 1 seedless. 2 impotent. 3 causeless. -वीर a. 1 deprived of heroes; निर्वीरुर्भीतलं P. R. 1. 81. 2 cowardly. -वीरा a woman whose husband and children are dead -वीर्य

a. powerless, feeble, unmanly, impotent; निर्वीर्यं युद्धशरणापतितवशात् किं मे तथेवायुधं Ve. 3. 34. -वृक्ष a. treeless. -वृष a. deprived of bulls. -वेग a. not moving, quiet, calm. -वेतन a. honorary, unsalaried. -वेष्टन a. weaver's shuttle. -वेर a. free from enmity, amicable, peaceable. (-रं) absence of enmity. -व्यञ्जन a. 1 straight-forward. 2 without condiment. (-ने ind.) plainly, in a straight-forward or honest manner. -व्यथ a. 1 free from pain. 2 quiet, calm. -व्यपेक्ष a. indifferent to, regardless of; R. 13. 25; 14. 39. -व्यलीक a. 1 not hurting or offending. 2 without pain. 3 pleased, doing anything willingly. 4 sincere, genuine, undissembling. -व्याघ्र a. not haunted or infested by tigers. -व्याज a. 1 candid, upright, honest, plain. 2 not hypocritical; Bh. 2. 82. (-जं ind.) plainly, honestly, candidly; Amaru, 79. व्यापार a. without employment or business, free from occupation; R. 15. 56. -व्रण a. 1 unhurt, without wounds. 2 without rents. -व्रत a. not observing vows. -हिमं cessation of winter. -हेति a. weaponless. -हेतु a. causeless, having no cause or reason. -हीक a. 1 shameless, impudent, 2 bold, daring. निरत a. 1 Engaged or interested in. 2 Devoted to, fond of, attached to; वनवासनितः K. 157; युगार् &c. 3 Pleased, delighted. 4 Rested, ceased. निरतिः f. Strong attachment, fondness, devotion. निरयः f. Hell; निरयनगरद्वारमुद्घाटयती Bh. 1. 63; Ms. 6. 61. निरवहानि (लि) का A fence, an outer wall. निरस a. Tasteless, insipid, dry. -सः 1 Want of flavour, insipidity, tastelessness. 2 Want of juice, dryness. 3 Want of passion or feeling. निरसन a. (नी f.) Expelling, removing, driving away; Si. 6. 47. 2 Vomiting. -नं 1 Expelling, ejecting, expulsion, removal. 2 Denial, contradiction, rejection, refusal. 3 Vomiting forth, spitting out. 2 Checking, suppressing. 5 Destruction, killing, extirpation. निरस्त p. p. 1 Cast off or away, thrown out or away, repudiated, driven, expelled, banished; कैलीनभीतेन युष्टानिरस्ता R. 14. 84. 2 Dispelled, destroyed; अह्वाय तावदरुणेन तनो निरस्त R. 5. 71. 3 Abandoned, deserted. 4 Removed, deprived or void of; निरस्तपादेषु देशे दंडोपि हुमायते H. 1. 69. 5 Discharged (as an arrow). 6 Refuted. 7 Vomited, spit out. 8 Uttered rapidly 9 To n out o

destroyed. 10 Suppressed, checked. 11 Broken (as an agreement &c.). -स्तं 1 Rejecting, refusal &c. 2 Dropping or leaving out, rapid pronunciation. -Comp. -भेद a. having all differences removed, same, identical. -राग a. one who has renounced all worldly attachments. निराकः 1 Cooking. 2 Sweat. 3 The recompense of a bad action (a v. l for निपाक).

निराकरणं 1 Repudiating, expelling, turning away; निराकरणविक्रवा S. 6. 2 Banishing. 3 Obstruction, contradiction, opposition, rejection. 4 Refutation, reply. 5 Contempt. 6 Neglecting the chief sacrificial duties. 7 Forgetting.

निराकरिण्यु a. 1 Repudiating, turning out, expelling; R. 14. 57. 2 Hindering from, obstructive. 3 Spurning, disdaining. 4 Seeking to deprive one of a thing.

निराकुल a. 1 Full of, filled or covered with; अलिङ्गलसकुलकुलसमूहानिराकुलकुलकलापे Gt. 1. 2 Distressed, see under निर also.

निराकृतिः f. निराक्रिया 1 Repudiation, expulsion, rejection. 2 Refusal. 3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment, interruption. 4 Opposition.

निराम a. Passionless, dispassionate.

निरादिष्ट a. Paid off as a debt. निरामालुः The wood-apple (कपिल)

निरासः 1 Ejection, expulsion, throwing out, removal. 2 Vomiting. 3 Refutation. 4 Opposition.

निरिगिणी-नी A veil.

निरिक्षणं, निरीक्षा 1 A look. 2 Looking at, regarding, seeing, beholding. 3 Looking out for, searching. 4 Consideration, regard; निरीक्ष्य as to, in respect of. 5 Hope, expectation. 6 Aspect of planets.

निरिक्षं (पं) A plough-share.

निरुक्त a. 1 Expressed, pronounced, explained, defined. 2 Loud, distinct. -क्तं 1 Explanation, derivation, etymological interpretations. 2 N. of one of the six Vedāngas, that which contains glossarial explanation of obscure words, especially those occurring in the Vedas; नाम च चातुजमह निरुक्ते Nir. 3 N. of a celebrated commentary on the Nighantus by Yāska.

निरुक्तिः f. 1 Derivation, etymological interpretation of words. 2 (In Rhet.) An artificial explanation of the derivation of a word, thus defined:—निरुक्तिर्वैगो नामान्यार्थत्वप्रकृत्यं इष्टीश्रुतिर्ज्ञाने सत्यं दीपाकरो भवाद॥ Chandr 5 168 (दीपाकर sequa to कर)

निरुद्धक *a* 1 Exceed ngly anx ous
2 Unconcerned, indifferent.

निरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, hindered, checked, restrained, curbed; U. 1. 27. 2 Confined, imprisoned. -Comp. -कंठ *a*, having all the breath obstructed, suffocated. -मुद्: obstruction of the rectum.

निरुद्ध *a.* 1 Conventional, become current in popular usage, accepted (as the meaning of a word, as opposed to its शैलिक or etymological sense); दौर्न काचिद्व्यवास्ति निरुद्धा सैव सा चलति यत्र हि चित् N. 5. 57. 2 Unmarried. -ह: Inherence (as of 'redness' in the word 'red') -Comp -लक्षणा *a* *lakshana* or secondary use of a word which is based not on the *svaksha* or particular intention of the speaker, but on its accepted and popular usage.

निरुद्धि: *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity. 2 Familiarity, conversancy, proficiency; दृष्ट विद्या निरुद्धिमागता K. i. 2. 6 2 Confirmation.

निरूपण:, -ण 1 Form, shape. 2 Sight, seeing. 3 Looking for, searching. 4 Ascertaining, investigation, determination. 5 Definition.

निरूपित *p. p.* 1 Seen, discovered, marked, beheld. 2 Appointed, chosen, elected. 3 Weighed, considered. 4 Ascertained, determined.

निरुह: 1 An enema not of an oily kind. 2 Logic, disputation. 3 Certainty, ascertainment. 4 A sentence having no ellipsis, a complete sentence.

निरुद्धि: *f.* 1 Decay, destruction, dissolution. 2 A calamity, evil, bane, adversity; सा हि लोकस्य निरुद्धि: U. 5. 30. 3 An imprecation, curse. 4 Death or destruction personified, the goddess of death or destruction, the regent of the south-western quarter; Ms. 11. 119.

निरोध:, निरोधनं 1 Confinement, locking up, imprisonment; Ms. 8. 210, 375. 2 Enclosing, covering up; Amaru. 87. 3 Restraint, check, suppression, control; योगश्चित्तनिरोध: Yoga S.; Ku. 3. 48. 4 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. 5 Hurting, punishing, injuring. 6 Annihilation, destruction. 7 Aversion; dislike. 8 Disappointment, frustration of hopes (in dramatic language).

निर्ग: Country; region, place.

निर्गधनं Killing, slaughter.

निर्गम: 1 Going forth or out, going away; R. 11. 3. 2 Departure, vanishing away; R. 19. 46. 3 A door, an outlet, egress; कथमप्यवाप्तनिर्गम: प्रवर्ग K. 159. 4 Exit, issue.

निर्गमनं Going out or forth.

निर्गम: The hollow of a tree

निर्गधन K ll ng slaughter
निर्वट: -ट 1 A vocabulary, collection of words. 2 A table of contents (सूचीपत्र).

निर्वर्षण Rubbing, friction.

निर्वर्त: 1 Destruction. 2 A whirlwind, a violent gust of wind, hurricane. 3 The noise of contending winds (vapours?) &c. in the sky; निर्वर्तये: कुंजलिनाश्च जिवांसृज्यानिर्वर्तये: शोभयामास सिंहान् R. 9. 64; Ms. 1. 38., 4. 105 7. Y. 1, 145 (वायुना निर्वृतो वायुर्गनाच्च पतत्यध: । प्रचंडघोरनिर्वर्तो निर्वर्त इति कथ्यते ॥). 4 An earth-quake. 5 A thunder-stroke in general; अहह दारुणो देवनिर्वर्त: U. 2.

निर्वर्तनं Forcing out, bringing out.

निर्वर्ण: 1 A sound in general; Ve. 4; R. 1. 36. 2 A loud noise, rattling, twanging; ज्यानिर्वर्णै: शोभयामास सिंहान् R. 9. 64; भारतीनिर्वर्ण: U. 3.

निर्वजय:, निर्वजिति: *f.* Complete victory, subjugation, vanquishing.

निर्वह:, -र A spring, waterfall, cataract, cascade, mountain torrent; शीतं निर्वहवारि पानं Nāg. 4; R. 2. 13; Sānti. 2. 17, 21; 4. 6. -र: 1 Burning chaff. 2 An elephant. 3 A horse of the sun.

निर्वहिरि *m.* A mountain.

निर्वहिरिणी, निर्वहरी A river, mountain-torrent; स्वलनद्वखरद्वहिरिणीतो निर्वहिरिण्य: U. 2, 20.

निर्वय: 1 Removing, removal. 2 Complete ascertainment, decision, affirmation, determination, settlement; संदेहनिर्वयो जात: S. 1. 27; Ms. 8. 301, 409; 9. 250; Y. 2. 10; हृदयं निर्वयनेव धावति Ki. 2. 29. 3 Deduction, inference, conclusion, demonstration (in logic). 4 Discussion, investigation, consideration. 5 Sentence, verdict, judgment; सर्वसत्याप्येकाकिनो निर्णयस्थुपगमो दोषाय M. 1. -Comp. -ग्रहण: a sentence, decree, verdict (in law).

निर्णायक *a.* Settling, conclusive.

निर्णयनं 1 Making certain. 2 The outer angle of the elephant's ear.

निर्णिक *p. p.* Washed, purified, cleansed; R. 17. 22.

निर्णिकति: *f.* 1 Washing. 2 Expiation, atonement; Mv. 4. 25.

निर्णिक: 1 Washing, cleaning. 2 Ablution. 3 Atonement, expiation.

निर्णिकक: A washerman.

निर्णिकनं 1 Ablution. 2 Expiation, atonement (for an offence).

निर्णोद: Removal, banishment.

निर्वद:, -द *a.* 1 Unkind, unfeeling, unmerciful. 2 Rejoicing over the faults of others. 3 Envious. 4 Abusive, slanderous. 5 Useless, unnecessary. 6 Violent. 7 Mad, intoxicated.

निर्वद:, -रि: A cave, cavern.

निर्वदलनं Splitting, breaking, destroying

निर्वहन Burn ng consuming
निर्वहति *m.* 1 A digger up of weeds

2 A donor. 3 A husbandman, reaper
निर्वहति *a.* 1 Torn, rent. 2 Opened, split open; Si. 18.28.

निर्विद्य *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smeared 2 Well-fed, corpulent, stout.

निर्विद्य *p. p.* 1 Pointed out, shown, indicated. 2 Specified, particularized 3 Described. 4 Assigned, allotted. 5 Asserted, declared. 6 Ascertained, determined. 7 Ordered.

निर्विदेश: 1 Pointing out, showing, indicating. 2 Order, command, direction; R. 12. 17. 3 Advice, instruction. 4 Telling, saying, declaring. 5 Specifying, particularization, specification, specific mention; अतुक्तोर्व निर्विदेश: Mbh.; Bg. 17. 33. 6 Ascertainment. 7 Vicinity, proximity.

निर्वीर:, -निर्वीरणं 1 Specifying or separating one out of many; यत्तन्न निर्वीरणं P. II. 3. 41; V. 3. 92 2 Determining, settling, deciding 3 Certainty, ascertainment.

निर्वीरित *p. p.* Determined, ascertained, fixed, settled; see धृ with निर्वृ

निर्वृत *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, removed, R. 12. 57. 2 Deserted, rejected 3 Deprived of, bereft. 4 Avoided 5 Refuted. 6 Destroyed; (see धृ with निर्वृ).

निर्वृत *p. p.* 1 Washed off; R. 5. 43. 2 Polished, bright.

निर्वृध: 1 Insisting upon, persistence, intentness, pertinacity; निर्वृधसंज्ञातृषा (गुरुणा) R. 5. 21; Ku. 5. 66. 2 Importunity, a pressing demand or request, urgency; निर्वृधपृष्ठ: स जगद सर्वं R. 14. 32; अत एव खलु निर्वृध: S. 3 3 Obstinacy. 4 Accusation. 5 Contest, dispute.

निर्वृधण See निर्वृध.

निर्वृध *a.* Hard, firm (दृढ).

निर्वृधर्शन:, -न 1 Threat, menace, Si. 6. 62. 2 Abuse, reproach, reviling, blame. 3 Malignity. 4 Red paint, lac.

निर्वृध: 1 Bursting, dividing, splitting asunder. 2 A split, rent. 3 Explicit mention or declaration, M. 4. 4 The bed of a river. 5 Determination of an affair, event.

निर्वृधय:, निर्वृधयन, निर्वृधय:, निर्वृधयन 1 Rubbing, churning, stirring. 2 Rubbing two pieces of wood together to produce fire, or the wood so used.

निर्वृधय *a.* 1 To be stirred or churned. 2 To be produced by friction (as fire). -शय The wood used for producing fire by friction.

निर्वृधमं 1 Measuring, meting out यत्तन्नाश्चकालनिर्वृधमं P. II. 3. 28. Vārt. 2 Measure, reach, extent; अयमत्राकनिर्वृधमं (बाल:) Rām. 'not having reached the full measure of growth 3 Pro-

ducing, formation, manufacture; ईदो निर्माणमागः परिणतः U. 4. 4 A creation, created thing or object, form; निर्माणयेव हि तदादरलाङ्गनीयं Mā. 9. 49. 5 A shape, make, figure; शरीरनिर्माणशब्दो नन्वस्यानुभावः Mv. 1. 6 Composition, work. 7 A building. -णा Fitness, propriety, decorum.

निर्माल्यं 1 Purity, clearness, stainlessness. 2 The remains of an offering to a deity, such as flowers, निर्माल्योऽजितप्रणयमनिकरं का पद्मवानं रतिः S. Til. 10. 3 Flowers used and cast off, faded or withered flowers; निर्माल्यैश्च ननुतेऽथदितानां Si. 8. 60. 4 Remains in general.

निर्मितिः f. Production, creation, formation, any artistic production; नवरसचिरां निर्मितमादयती भारती कवेर्जनति निर्मुक्त p. p. 1 Set free, freed, liberated; R. 1. 46. 2 Freed from worldly attachments. 3 Separated, disjoined. -क्तः A snake which has lately cast off its skin.

निर्मूलनं Eradication, uprooting, extirpating (fig. also); कर्मनिर्मूलनश्च Bh. 3. 72.

निर्मल p. p. Wiped off, washed out, rubbed out; निर्मुक्तमोक्षः S. D. 1.

निर्मोकः 1 Setting free, liberating. 2 A hide, skin; especially the slough of a serpent; R. 16; 17; Si. 20. 47. 3 Armour, mail. 4 The sky, heaven. 5 Atmosphere.

निर्मोक्षः Liberation, deliverance; R. 10. 2.

निर्मोचनं Liberation, deliverance.

निर्माणं 1 Exit, issue, setting out, departure. 2 Vanishing, disappearing. 3 Dying, death. 4 Eternal emancipation, final beatitude. 5 The outer corner of the eye of an elephant; बाणं निर्माणमग्रेऽभिमुखं Dk. 97; निर्माणमग्रेऽभिमुखं चलिता निर्माणी Si. 5. 41. 6 A rope for tying cattle or the feet of a calf, a foot-rope in general; निर्माणहस्तस्य पुरा दुष्टतः Si. 12. 41.

निर्माणं 1 Returning, restoring, delivering, restitution (as of a deposit). 2 Payment of a debt. 3 Gift, donation. 4 Retaliation, requital, revenge (as in वैरनिर्माण). 5 Killing, slaughter.

निर्मातिः f. 1 Exit, departure. 2 Departure from life, dying, death.

निर्माणः A sailor, pilot, boatman.

निर्मासः, -सं 1 Exudation of trees or plants, gum, juice, resin; जालनिर्मासगन्धिः R. 1. 38; Ms. 5. 6. 2 Extract, infusion, decoction. 3 Any thick fluid substance.

निर्मुहः 1 A pinnacle, turret, projection (on columns or gates); चित्-निर्मुहविदकनीडः Si. 3. 55. (where Malli. renders निर्मुह by मत्तवारण्यः वराभरः and quotes Vajayanti por

haps it was so called from its resemblance to the shape of an elephant in rut); चारुतराणि निर्मुहा Rām. 2 A chaplet, crest, head-ornament. 3 A peg projecting from a wall. 4 A door, gate. 5 Extract, decoction.

निर्मुचनं Pulling out or off, tearing off, peeling.

निर्मुचनं 1 Robbing, plundering. 2 Tearing off.

निर्मुचनं 1 Scraping, scratching. 2 An instrument for scraping, a scraper.

निर्मुचनी The slough of a snake.

निर्वचनं 1 Utterance, pronunciation. 2 A proverbial expression, proverb. 3 Etymological interpretation, etymology. 4 A vocabulary, an index.

निर्वपणं 1 Pouring out, offering. 2 Particularly, the presentation of funeral offerings to the Manes, a libation; Ms. 3. 248, 260. 3 Bestowing presents. 4 Gift, donation.

निर्वर्णनं 1 Looking at, seeing, sight. 2 Marking, observing carefully.

निर्वर्तक a. (विका f.) Completing, accomplishment, finishing, executing, performing &c.

निर्वर्तनं Accomplishment, completion, execution.

निर्वहणं 1 End, completion; Si. 14. 63. 2 Maintaining, carrying to the end, sustaining; मानस्य निर्वहणं Amaru. 24. 3 Destruction, annihilation. 4 (In dramas) The catastrophe, the last stage in which the action of the play is brought to a head, the denouement; तत्किमिति कुक्कुटनाराजस्येव अयमुद्योगोऽभिर्वहणे Mu. 6.

निर्वोण p. p. 1 Blown or put out, extinguished (as a lamp or fire); निर्वाणवैदग्ध्यः प्रहमादरीणां Ve. 1. 7; Ku. 2. 23. 2 Lost, disappeared. 3 Dead, deceased. 4 Liberated from existence. 5 Set (as the sun). 6 Calmed, quieted. 7 Plunged. -णं 1 Extinction; H. 1. 181; शरीरनिर्वाणमात्रेति निर्वाण इवानलः Mb. 2 Vanishing from sight, disappearance. 3 Dissolution, death. 4 Final liberation or emancipation from matter and reunion with the Supreme Spirit, eternal bliss; निर्वाणमपिमन्येऽनन्तरायं जगद्यिवः Ki. 11. 69; R. 12. 1. 5 (With Buddhists) Absolute extinction or annihilation, complete extinction of individual or worldly existence. 6 Perfect and perpetual calm, repose; Ki. 18. 39. 7 Complete satisfaction or pleasure, supreme bliss, highest felicity; अने ह्ययं वेदनिर्वाण S. 3; M. 3. 1; Si. 4. 23; V. 3. 21. 8 Cessation, desisting. 9 Vacuity. 10 Union, association, confluence. 11 The bathing of an elephant see अविर्वाण in R. 1. 71. 12

Instruction in sciences. -Comp -सुविष्ट a. almost vanished or departed; निर्वाणसुविष्टमथास्व वीर्यं संशुद्धवती वरुण-वेन Ku. 3. 52. -स्तकः final emancipation or deliverance, final beatitude.

निर्वाहः 1 Blame, reproch. 2 Scandal, bad rumour, obloquy; R. 14. 34. 3 Decision of a controversy. 4 Absence of dispute (वादमात्र).

निर्वाणः See निर्वाण.

निर्वाणं 1 An offering, oblation, a funeral oblation. 2 A gift, donation. 3 Putting out, extinguishing. 4 Pouring out, scattering, sowing (as seed). 5 Offering, giving. 6 Allaying, alleviation, pacification; कदेव्यानि दुःखिर्दुःखिर्निर्वाणानि U. 5. 7 Annihilation. 8 Killing, slaughter. 9 Cooling, refreshing; शरीरनिर्वाणाय S. 3. 10 A refrigerant or cooling application.

निर्वासः, निर्वासनं 1 Expulsion, banishment. 2 Killing, slaughter.

निर्वाहः 1 Carrying on, accomplishing, performing. 2 Completion, end. 3 Carrying to the end, supporting, steadfast adherence, perseverance, निर्वाहः प्रतिपन्नस्युत सततैर्द्वि गेहवत् Mu. 2. 18. 4 Subsisting on, 5 Sufficiency, competent provision, competency. 6 Describing, narrating.

निर्वाहणं See निर्वाह.

निर्विण p. p. 1 Despondent, depressed; Mk. 1. 14. 2 Overcome with fear or sorrow. 3 Emaciated with grief. 4 Abused, degraded. 5 Disgusted with anything; मत्स्याज्ञानस्य निर्विणः Pt. 1. 6 Impaired, decayed. 7 Humble, modest.

निर्विष्ट p. p. 1 Enjoyed, attained, experienced. 2 Fully enjoyed or used; R. 12. 1. 3 Obtained as wages, निर्विष्टं वेदस्युदयोः Gautama. 4 Married. 5 Engaged in.

निर्वृत्त p. p. 1 Satisfied, contented, happy; निर्वृत्तः स्वः S. 2; S. 4. Free from care or anxiety, secure, at ease. 3 Ceased, ended.

निर्वृतिः f. 1 Satisfaction, happiness, pleasure, bliss; व्रजति निर्वृतिमकपदे मनः V. 2. 9- R. 9. 38; 12. 65; S. 7. 19; Si. 4. 64; 10. 28; Ki. 3. 8. 2 Tranquility, rest, repose. 3 Final emancipation or liberation from worldly existence, द्वारं निर्वृतिमवरो विजयते कृष्णोति वर्णद्वयं Bv. 4. 14. 4 Completion, accomplishment. 5 Freedom. 6 Disappearance, death, destruction.

निर्वृत्त p. p. Accomplished, attained, performed &c.

निर्वृतिः f. Accomplishment, fulfilment; Ms. 12. 1.

निर्वेदः 1 Disgust, loathing. 2 Satiety, cloy, 3 Depression of spirits, despair, despondency; परिमवाञ्जिर्वेदमापद्यते Mk. 1. 14 Humiliation 5 Grief 6

Complete indifference to worldly objects; Bg. 2. 52 (regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the sentiment called शान्त (quietude)); निर्वैद्व्यादिभावोऽस्ति शान्तोऽपि नवमो रसः K. P. 4; see R. G. under निर्वैद्व. 7 Self-disparagement or humiliation, (regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings); cf. the definition in R. G. under; (the following is there given as an instance; यदि लक्षणं सा युष्मन्ना न मदीक्षारणि स्पृश्यति । अमुना जडजीवितेन मे जगता वा विकलेन किं फलं ॥).

निर्वैद्वः 1 Gaining, obtaining. 2 Wages, hire, employment. 3 Eating, enjoyment, use. 4 Return of payment. 5 Expiation, atonement. 6 Marriage. 7 Fainting, swooning.

निर्वैद्वयं 1 Extreme pain, paining, afflicting. 2 Freedom from pain. 3 A hole, chasm.

निर्व्यूढ *p. p.* 1 Completed, finished. 2 Grown, increased, developed; सुहृत्निर्व्यूढविस्मय Mā. 7; निर्व्यूढसौहृदमरोति 6. 17 (उपचित Jagaddhara). 3 Vindicated, fully shown, proved true, carried out faithfully or to the end; हा तात जदायो निर्व्यूढस्तेऽस्यस्तेऽः U. 3; निर्व्यूढः संभावनामारे सुदुरक्षितया Mā. 8; निर्व्यूढं तातस्य कापालिकस्य Mā. 4, 9. 10; Mv. 7. 8. 4 Deserted, abandoned.

निर्व्यूढिः *f.* 1 End, completion. 2 The top, highest point.

निर्व्यूहः 1 A turret. 2 A helmet, crest. 3 A door, gate. 4 A peg or bracket projecting from a wall. 5 Decection; cf. निर्व्यूह.

निर्व्यूहण 1 Carrying out dead bodies to be burnt, carrying corpses to the funeral pile. 2 Taking forth, carrying or drawing out, extracting, removal. 3 Rooting up, extirpation.

निर्व्यूहः Evacuation, voiding excrement.

निर्व्यूहः 1 Taking away, removing, removal. 2 Drawing out, extracting. 3 Rooting up, destruction. 4 Carrying out a dead body to be burnt. 5 Accumulation of a private store of wealth, private hoard; Ms. 9. 199. 6 Evacuation of the natural excrements of the body (opp. आहार).

निर्व्यूहिव *a.* Carrying out. 2 Diffuse, spreading wide (as fragrance). 3 Fragrant.

निर्व्यूहिः *f.* Taking out of one's way, removal.

निर्व्यूहः A sound in general; R. 1. 41.

निलयः 1 A hiding place, the lair or den of animals, a nest (of birds); Si. 9. 4. 4 An abode, residence, house, dwelling; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'living or residing in' 2 Setting disappear

ance; दिननिलयाय गंतु R. 2. 15 (where the word is used in sense 1 also).

निलयनं 1 Settling in a place, alighting. 2 A place of refuge, house, dwelling, habitation.

निलिप 1 A god; निलिपेर्निष्कानपि च नित्यान्तर्निषितान् G. L. 15. 2 A troop of Maruts. -Comp. -निर्झरी the celestial Ganges-

निलिंग, निलिपिका A cow.

निलीन *p. p.* 1 Melted or fused into. 2 Shut or wrapt up, hidden into. 3 Involved, surrounded, encompassed. 4 Destroyed, perished. 5 Changed, transformed (see ली with ति).

निवचने *ind.* Not speaking, ceasing to speak, holding the tongue (regarded as a गति or preposition or a separate word when used with कृ; e. g. निवचने कृत्य, निवचने कृत्वा P. I. 4. 76).

निवपनं Scattering down, pouring out, throwing down. 2 Sowing. 3 An offering to the Manes, an oblation in honour of one's deceased ancestors; को नः कुले निवपनानि नियच्छतीति S. 6. 24.

निवरा A virgin, an unmarried girl. निवर्त्तक *a.* 1 Returning, coming or turning back. 2 Stopping, seizing. 3 Abolishing, expelling, removing. 4 Bringing back.

निवर्त्तन *a.* 1 Causing to return. 2 Turning back, ceasing. -नं 1 Returning, turning or coming back, return; इह द्विपततां नास्यालोक्ये न चापि निवर्त्तनं Sānti. 3. 2. 2 Not happening, ceasing. 3 Desisting or abstaining from (with abl.). 4 Desisting from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवर्त्तन); Kām. 1. 28. 5 Bringing back; Amaru. 84. 6 Repenting, a desire to improve. 7 A measure of land (20 rods).

निवसतिः *f.* A house, habitation, abode, residence, dwelling.

निवसथः A village.

निवसनं 1 A house, habitation, dwelling. 2 A garment, cloth, an undergarment; Si. 10. 60; R. 19. 41;

निवहः 1 A multitude, collection, quantity, heap; राजपुत्रनिवहः Bh. 3. 37. so वन°, देव°, कपोत° &c. 2 N. of one of the seven winds.

निवात *a.* 1 Sheltered from the wind, not windy, calm; R. 19. 42. 2 Unhurt, uninjured, unobstructed. 3 Safe, secure. 4 Well-armed, accoutred in strong mail. -तः 1 A refuge, dwelling, an asylum. 2 An impenetrable coat of mail. -तं 1 A place sheltered from the wind; निवातनिष्कंप-निव प्रदीप Ku. 3. 48; Ki. 14. 37; R. 13. 52, 3. 17; Bg. 6. 19. 2 Absence of wind, calm, stillness; R. 12. 36. 3 A secure spot. 4 A strong armour.

निवापः 1 Seed, grain, seed-corn. 2 An offering to the manes of deceased

parents or other relatives, a libation of water &c. at the Śrāddha ceremony; एको निवापसलिलं विवसीत्युक्तं Mā. 9. 40; निवापसलिलः R. 8. 86; निवापांजलय विवृणं 5. 8, 15. 91. Mu. 4. 5. 3 a gift or offering; in general.

निवारः, निवारण 1 Keeping off, preventing, warding off; दंडनिवारणश्च R. 2. 5. 2 Prohibition, impediment.

निवासः 1 Living, dwelling, residing. 2 A house, abode, habitation, resting place; निवासश्चित्तायाः Mk. 1. 15, Si. 4. 63, 5. 21; Bg. 9. 18; Mk. 3. 23. 3 Passing the night. 4 A dress garment.

निवासिन् *a.* 1 Dwelling, residing. 2 Wearing, dressed or clothed in; Ku. 7. 26. -म. A resident, an inhabitant. निवासनं 1 Residence. 2 Sojourn. 3 Spending time.

निवि (वि) ङ *a.* 1 Without space or interstices, close, compact. 2 Firm, tight, fast; निविडो रुद्धिः R. 9. 58, 19. 44. 3 Thick, impervious, dense, impenetrable R. 11. 15. 4 Gross, coarse. 5 Bulky, large. 6 Crooked nosed.

निविरिस *a.* 1 Compact, close; उह-निविरिसितं वमारुहेदि Si. 7. 20. 2 Coarse, gross. 3 Crooked-nosed.

निविशेष *a.* Not different, alike. -न् Want of difference.

निविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Seated, sitting upon. 2 Encamped; R. 12. 68. 3 Fixed or intent upon. 4 Concentrated, subdued, controlled; Ku. 5. 31. 5 Initiated. 6 Arranged.

निवीत 1 Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (making it hang down like a garland); निवीति मनुष्याणां प्राचीनावीतं विवृणामुवचति देवानां J. N. V. 2 The thread so worn. -तः, -तं A veil, mantle.

निवृत *p. p.* Surrounded, enclosed -तः, -तं A veil, mantle, wrapper.

निवृत्तिः *f.* Covering, enclosing.

निवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned back. 2 Gone, departed. 3 Ceased, refrained or abstained from, stopped, desisted. 4 Abstaining from worldly acts, abstracted from this world, quiet. 5 Repenting of improper conduct. 6 Finished, completed, whole, see वृत् with ति. -तं Return. -Comp. -आत्मन् *m.* 1 a sage. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -कारण *a.* without further cause or motive. (-यः) a virtuous man, a man uninfluenced by worldly desires. -मांस *a.* one who abstains from eating meat; निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनक U. 4. -राग *a.* of subdued passion. -वृत्ति *a.* quitting any practice or occupation. -हृदय *a.* with relenting heart.

निवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Returning or coming back, return; Si. 14. 64; R. 4. 87. 2 Disappearance cessation

suspension; शान्तिवृत्तौ S. 7; R. 8. 82. 3 Abstaining from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवृत्ति). 4 Abstaining from, aversion; शान्तावतावृत्तिः Bh. 3. 63. 5 Leaving of, desisting from. 6 Resignation, discontinuance of worldly acts or emotions, quietism, separation from the world. 7 Repose, rest. 8 Felicity, beatitude. 9 Denial, refusal. 10 Abolition, prevention. निवेदनं 1 Making known, relating, proclaiming; a communication, announcement. 2 Delivering, entrusting. 3 Dedication. 4 Representation. 5 An offering or oblation.

निवेद्य Offering of food to an idol; cf. नैवेद्यः.

निवेशः 1 Entering, entrance. 2 Encamping, halting. 3 A halting place, camp, encampment; सेनानिवेशं तुल्यं चकार R. 5. 49, 7. 2; Si. 17. 49; Ki. 7. 27. 4 A house, an abode, a dwelling; Ki. 4. 19. 5 Expanse, contour (of the breast); Ki. 4. 8. 6 Depositing, delivering. 7 Marrying, marriage, settling in life. 8 Impression, copy. 9 Military array. 10 Ornament, decoration.

निवेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. 2 Halting, encamping. 3 Marrying, marriage. 4 Entering in writing, inscribing. 5 An abode, dwelling, house, habitation. 6 A camp. 7 A town or city. 8 A nest.

निवेशः A cover, an envelope.

निवेशनं Covering, enveloping.

निश f. (This word is optionally substituted for निशा in all cases after acc. dual; it has no forms for the first five inflections) 1 Night. 2 Turmeric.

निशमनं 1 Looking at, beholding. 2 Seeing, sight. 3 Hearing. 4 Becoming aware of.

निश (शा) रणे Killing, slaughter.

निशा 1 Night; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69. 2 Turmeric. -Comp. -अटः, -अदनः 1 an owl. 2 a demon, ghost, goblin. -अतिक्रमः, -अत्ययः, -अंतः, -अवसानं 1 the passing away of night. 2 daybreak. -अदः = Nishāda q. v. -अंध a. blind at night. -अधीशः, -ईशः, -नाथः, -पतिः, -मणिः, -रत्नं the moon. -अर्थकालः the first part of the night. -आकया -आह्वा turmeric. -आदिः the evening twilight. -अस्तमः end of night, daybreak. -करः 1 the moon; Ku. 4. 13. 2 a cock. 3 camphor. -गृहं a bed-chamber. -चर a. (-रा-री f.) moving about by night, night-stalker. (-रा) 1 a fiend, goblin, an evil spirit; R. 12. 69. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 a jackal. 4 an owl. 5 a snake. 6 the ruddy goose. 7 a thief. पतिः 1 an epithet of Siva

2 of Ravana. (-री) 1 a female fiend. 2 a woman going to meet her lover at night by appointment; राममन्थशरेण ताडिता दुःसहं हृदये निशाचरी R. 11. 20. (where the word is used in sense 1 also). 3 a harlot. -चर्मन् m. darkness. -जलं dew, frost. -दर्शिन m. an owl. -निशं ind. every night, always. -सुखं 1 the white water-lily (opening at night). 2 hoarfrost, dew. -सुखं the beginning of night. -मृगः a jackal. -वनः hemp (शृण). -विहारः a demon, goblin, a demon, goblin, a Rākshasa; शृणकटु रामनिशाविहारी Bk. 2. 35. -वेदिन् m. a cock. -हसः the white water-lily. (opening at night).

निशात p. p. 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; Ki. 14. 30. 2 Polished, burnished, bright.

निशानं Sharpening, whetting.

निशांत p. p. Tranquil, calmed, quiet, patient. -नं a house, habitation, dwelling; R. 16. 40.

निशामः Observing, perceiving, seeing.

निशामनं 1 Seeing, beholding. 2 Sight. 3 Hearing. 4 Repeated observation. 5 A shadow, reflection.

निशित a. 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; निशितनिपाताः इराः S. 1. 10. 2 Stimulated. -नं Iron.

निशीथः 1 Midnight; निशीथकीपाः सहस्र हतविषः R. 3. 15. Ms. 88. 2 The time of sleep, night in general; शुचौ निशीथे-श्लुमवति कश्मिनः Ra. 1. 3; Amaru. 11.

निशीथिनि, निशीथ्या Night.

निशुभः 1 Killing, slaughter; Māl. 5. 22. 2 Breaking, bending (as of a bow); Mv. 2. 33. 3 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. -Comp. -मथनी, मथनी an epithet of Durgā.

निशुभनं Killing, slaying.

निश्चयः 1 Ascertainment, investigation, inquiry. 2 A fixed opinion, settled or firm conviction, firm belief. 3 A determination, resolution, resolve; एष मे स्थिरो निश्चयः Mu. 1. 4. Certainty, positiveness, positive conclusion. 5 Fixed intention, design, purpose, aim; कैकेयी क्रूरनिश्चया R. 12. 4; Ku. 5. 5.

निश्चल a. 1 Immoveable, steady, fixed, still. 2 Invariable, unchangeable; Bg. 2. 53. -ल The earth. -Comp. -अंग a. firm-bodied, firm. (-रा) 1 a species of crane, 2 a rock or mountain.

निश्चायक a. Who or what ascertains or determines, decisive, conclusive.

निश्चारकं 1 Evacuation by stools. 2 Air, wind. 3 Obstinacy, wilful nature.

निश्चित p. p. Ascertained, determined, decided settled concluded

(used actively also); अतवणमरानं वा जगद्वेति निश्चितः R. 12. 83. -नं Certainty, decision. -नं ind. Decidedly, positively, certainly.

निश्चिन्ति f. 1 Ascertainment, settling. 2 A determination, resolution.

निश्चमः Labour bestowed upon anything, continued practice or labour.

निश्चयणी, निश्चेषि, निश्चेषी A ladder, a staircase; cf. निश्चयणी &c.

निश्वासः Inspiration, inhealing, sighing; cf. निश्वासः.

निषयः 1 Attachment, clinging to. 2 Union, association. 3 A quiver; Si. 10. 34; Ki. 17. 36; R. 2. 30, 3. 64.

निषयाधिः 1 An embrace. 2 A bowman. 3 A charioteer. 4 A car.

निषंविन् a. 1 Attached or clinging to; Si. 12. 26. 2 Having a quiver. -m. 1 An archer, Bowman. 2 A quiver. 3 A sword-bearer.

निषण्ण p. p. 1 Seated; sitting on or in, rested, reclined, resting or reclining on; R. 9. 76, 13. 75. 2 Supported. 3 Gone to. 4 Dejected, afflicted, down cast; cf. निषण्ण.

निषण्णकं A seat.

निषद्या 1 A small bed or couch. 2 The hall of a merchant, a trader's shop. 3 A market place, market. Si. 18. 15.

निषद्वरः Mud, mire. 2 The god of love. -री Night.

निषधः (pl.) N. of a people and their country governed by Nala. -धः 1 A ruler of the Nishadhas. 2 N. of a mountain.

निषादः 1 N. of one of the wild aboriginal tribes in India, such as hunters, fishermen &c.; a mountaineer. 2 A ruler of the Nishadhas. 3 A degraded tribe in general, an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla. 3 Especially, the son of a Brāhmana by a Śūdra woman; cf. Ms. 10. 8. 4 (In music) The first, (more properly the last or seventh) note of the Hindu gamut; गतिक्लाविन्यासनिष निषादादुत्तमं K. 21 (where it has sense 1 also).

निषादिन a. 1 Made to sit down. 2 Afflicted, distressed.

निषादिन् p. p. (-नी f.) Sitting or lying down, resting, reclining; R. 1. 52, 4. 2. -m. An elephant-driver, Si. 5. 41.

निषिद्ध a. Forbidden, prohibited, warded off, prevented; see निषिद्ध with नि.

निषिक्त p. p. 1 Sprinkled upon. 2 Infused, instilled, poured into, impregnated.

निषिद्धिः f. 1 Prohibition, warding off or keeping off. 2 Defence.

निषूदनं Killing, slaughter. -न A killer as न पशुघ्ननिषूदन &c.

निष्कः 1 Sprinkling, infusion; सुदमलिलनिष्कः Rs. 1. 28. 2 Dripping, trickling, distilling; तैलनिष्कविंदुना R. 8 38 a drop of dripping oil. 3 Effusion, discharge. 4 Seminal effusion or discharge, infusion of semen, impregnation, seed; Ku. 2. 16; R. 14. 60 5 Irrigation. 6 Water for washing. 7 Seminal impurity. 8 Dirty water.

निषेधः 1 Prohibition, warding off, keeping off, stopping, prevention 2 Negation, denial. 3 The particle of negation; द्वौ निषेधौ प्रकृतार्थे गम्यतः. 4 A prohibitive rule (opp. विधि). 5 Deviation from a rule, exception.

निषेचकः a. 1 Practising, following, devoted to, fond of. 2 Frequenting, inhabiting, resorting to, 3 Enjoying.

निषेवणं, निषेवा 1 Serving, service, waiting upon. 2 Worship, adoration. 3 Practice, performance. 4 Attachment or adherence to. 5 Living in, inhabiting, enjoying, using. 6 Familiarity, with, use.

निष्क 10 A. (निष्कदते) To weigh, measure.

निष्कः -क 1 A golden coin (of different values, but generally taken to be equal to one Karsha or Suvarna of 16 Māshas). 2 A weight of gold equal to 108 or 150 or Suvarnas q. v. 3 A golden ornament for the neck or the breast. 4 Gold in general. -कः A Chāndāla.

निष्कर्षः 1 Drawing out, extraction. 2 The essence, the chief or main point, pith; इति निष्कर्षः (often used by commentators); Ms. 5. 125; Bhāṣā P. 138. 3 Measuring. 4 Certainty, ascertainment.

निष्कर्षणं 1 Drawing out, extracting, pulling off; R. 12. 97. 2 Deducting. **निष्कालनं** Driving away (cattle &c.). 2 Killing, slaughter (मरण).

निष्कासः (शः) 1 Exit, egress, issue. 2 A portico. 3 Day-break. 4 Disappearance.

निष्कासितः p. p. 1 Expelled, turned out, driven out. 2 Gone forth or out, issued. 3 Placed, deposited. 4 Stationed, appointed. 5 Opened, blown, expanded. 6 Reviled, reproached.

निष्कासिनी A female slave not restrained by her master.

निष्कुटः 1 A pleasure-grove near a house. 2 A field. 3 The female apartments, the harem of a king. 4 A deer. 5 The hollow of a tree.

निष्कुटिः -टी f. Large cardamoms (पला).

निष्कृषितः p. p. 1 Torn off, forced or drawn out, lacerated; R. 7. 50. 2 Expelled: see कृष् with नि

निष्कुहः The hollow of a tree; cf. निष्कुट.

निष्कृतः p. p. 1 Taken away, removed. 2 Expiated, absolved, pardoned. -ते Expiation, or atonement.

निष्कृतिः f. 1 Expiation, atonement; Pt. 3. 157. 2 Acquittance, requital, discharge of a debt or obligation; न तस्य निष्कृतिः शक्या कर्तुं वर्षशतैरपि Ms. 2. 227, 3. 19; 8. 105, 9. 19; 11. 27. 3 Removal. 4 Restoration, cure. 5 Avoiding, escaping from. 6 Neglecting. 7 Bad conduct, roguery.

निष्कृष्टः p. p. 1 Pulled or drawn out, extracted. 2 Summed up.

निष्क्रोषः, निष्क्रोषणं 1 Tearing, drawing off or out, extracting, extirpating. 2 Husking, shelling.

निष्क्रोषणकं A tooth-pick; Pt. 1. 71.

निष्क्रमः 1 Going out, coming forth. 2 Departure from, exit. 3 One of the Samskāras or religious rites; i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); चतुर्थमासि निष्क्रमः Y. 1. 12; cf. उपनिष्क्रमण also. 4 Degradation, loss of caste, inferiority of tribe. 5 Intellectual faculty.

निष्क्रमणं 1 Going forth or out. 2 निष्क्रम (3) above; चतुर्थमासि कर्तव्यं शिक्षो-निष्क्रमणं गृहात् Ms. 2. 34.

निष्क्रमणिका See निष्क्रम (3).

निष्क्रम्यः 1 Redemption, ransom; ददौ दत्तं ससुव्रेण वसितेनात्मनिष्क्रम्य R. 15. 56; 2. 55, 5. 22; Mu. 6. 20. 2 Reward. 3 Hire, wages. 4 Return, acquittance; Si. 1. 50. 5 Exchange, barter.

निष्क्रमणं Redemption, ransom.

निष्क्रायः 1 Decoction. 2 Broth.

निष्पनं Burning.

निष्पानकः Roar, murmur.

निष्ठः a. (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Being in or on, situated on; तद्विधे केने. 2 Depending or resting on, referring or relating to; तनोनिष्ठाः Ms. 12. 95. 3 Devoted or attached to, practising, intention; तस्यनिष्ठः. 4 Skilled in. 5 Believing in; धर्मनिष्ठः. -ष्टा 1 Position, condition. 3 Fixity, fixedness, steadiness; नमो निष्ठाश्रयं प्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Māl. 1. 31. 4 Devotion or application, close attachment. 5 Belief, firm adherence, faith; शास्त्रेण निष्ठा Māl. 3. 11; Bg. 3. 3. 6 Excellence, skill, proficiency, perfection. 7 Conclusion, end, termination; अत्यारुर्ध्वमवति नृहतात्मन्यपन्नं निष्ठा S. 4. v. 1. 8 The catastrophe or end of a drama. 9 Accomplishment, completion (समाप्ति) Ms. 8. 227. 10 The culminating point. 11 Death, destruction, disappearance from the world at the fixed time. 12 Fixed or certain knowledge, certainty. 13 Begging. 14 Suffering, trouble, distress anxiety 15 (in gram.) A

technical term for the past participial terminations ऋ, क्वत् (त and तक्व)

निष्ठानं Sauce, condiment.

निष्ठी (ष्टे) वः -वं, निष्ठी (ष्टे) वनं, निष्ठी-वितं Spitting out, spitting; Bh. 1. 92

निष्ठुरः a. 1 Hard, rugged, coarse, rough. 2 Severe, sharp, smart (as a blow); Si. 5. 49. 3 Cruel, harsh, hard-hearted (said of persons or things); व्यवसायः प्रति-पत्तिनिष्ठुरः R. 8. 65, 3. 62. 4 Contumelious.

निष्ठुश्चूतः p. p. Spit out, exuded, cast or thrown out; निष्ठुश्चूतश्चरणोपयोगसुलभो लक्षारसः केनचित् S. 4. 5; R. 2. 75; Si. 3. 10.

निष्ठुश्चूतिः f. Spitting, spitting out

निष्णः, निष्णातः a. Clever, skilful, versed, skilled, conversant, expert, निष्णातोपि च वेदादि साधुत्वं नैति दुर्जनः Bv 1. 87; Bk. 2. 26; Si. 8. 63; Ms. 2. 66, 6. 30. 2 Brought about, completed, fully accomplished; Māl. 10. 24 (निःशंकं विहितः Jagaddhara). 3 Superior, perfect.

निष्पन्नः a. 1 Decoated, infused 2 Well-cooked.

निष्पतनं 1 Rushing out, issuing quickly.

निष्पत्तिः f. 1 Birth, production, शस्वनिष्पत्तिः. 2 Ripeness, maturity (परिपक्व); Ku. 2. 37. 3 Perfection, consummation. 4 Completion, accomplishment, termination.

निष्पन्नः p. p. 1 Born, arisen, sprung up, produced. 2 Effected, completed, accomplished. 3 Ready.

निष्पन्नं Winnowing.

निष्पादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishing. 2 Concluding. 3 Producing, causing.

निष्पावः 1 Winnowing, cleaning corn &c. 2 The wind caused by the winnowing sieve or basket. 3 Wind

निष्पीडितः p. p. Squeezed, pressed together or out, निष्पीडितं दुकरकंदलौ दु-श्लेकः U. 3. 11.

निष्पेषः, निष्पेषणं 1 Rubbing together, grinding, bruising, pulverizing; भुजातरनिष्पेषः Ve. 3. 2 Striking, clashing, hitting against, friction, R. 4. 7; Mv. 1. 34; K. 56.

निष्प्राणः, नि n. New unbleached cloth; दुग्दंलं Dk.

निस ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs it implies separation (away from, outside of), certainty, completeness or fulness, enjoyment, crossing over, transgressing &c.; (for examples see under निर). 2 As a prefix to nouns, not directly derived from verbs, it forms nouns or adjectives, and has the sense of (a) 'out of,' 'away from'; as in निर्वन्, निष्कीर्णः, or (b) more usually 'not' 'without'.

'devoid of' (having a privative force); निःशेष without a remainder; निष्फल, निर्जल &c. *N. B.* In compound the *र* of निष् is changed to *रू* before vowels and soft consonants (see निरू), to a visarga before sibilants, to *रू* before *वृ* and *वृ*, and to *रू* before *वृ* and *वृ*; see इव. -**कंदक** (निष्कंदक) *a.* 1 thornless, 2 free from thorns or enemies, free from danger or nuisance. -**कंद** (निष्कंद) *a.* without edible roots. -**कप** (निष्कप) *a.* guileless, sincere. -**कप** (निष्कप) *a.* motionless, steady, immovable; निष्कपचामरशिला: *S.* 1. 8; *Ku.* 3. 48. -**करुण** (निष्करुण) *a.* merciless, pitiless, cruel. -**कल** (निष्कल) *a.* 1 without parts, undivided, whole 2 waned, decayed, diminished. 3 impotent, barren. 4 maimed. -(-लः) 1 a receptacle. 2 the pudendum muliebri. 3 *N.* of Brahmā. -(-लः, -ली) an elderly woman, one who is past childbearing, or one in whom menstruation has ceased. -**कलक** (निष्कलक) *a.* stainless, spotless. -**कषाय** (निष्कषाय) *a.* free from dirt or impure passions. -**काय** (निष्काय) *a.* 1 free from wish or desire, desireless, disinterested, unselfish, 2 free from all worldly desires. -(-मं *ind.*) 1 without wish or desire. 2 unwillingly. -**कारण** (निष्कारण) *a.* 1 causeless, unnecessary. 2 disinterested, free from any motive; निष्कारणो बंधुः 3 groundless, not proceeding from any cause. -(-मं *ind.*) without any cause or reason, causelessly, needlessly. -**कालकः** (निष्कालकः) *a.* penitent shaven and smeared with clarified butter. -**कालिक** (निष्कालिक) *a.* 1 one whose term of life is over or elapsed, whose days are numbered. 2 one who has no conqueror, invincible. (अजय). -**किंचन** (निष्किंचन) *a.* penniless, poor, indigent. -**कुल** (निष्कुल) *a.* having no kindred, left alone in the world. (निष्कुले कु to cut off completely, exterminate; निष्कुला कु 1 to exterminate one's family. 2 to shell, strip off the husk; निष्कुलाकरोति दाडिमं *Sk.*) -**कुलीन** (निष्कुलीन) *a.* of low family. -**कूट** (निष्कूट) *a.* free from deceit, honest, guileless. -**कृप** (निष्कृप) *a.* pitiless, merciless, cruel. -**कैवल्य** (निष्कैवल्य) *a.* 1 mere, pure, absolute. 2 deprived of final beatitude (नेहहीन). -**कौशावि** (निष्कौशावि) *a.* who has gone out of Kausāmbi. -**क्रिय** (निष्क्रिय) *a.* 1 inactive. 2 not performing ceremonial rites. -**क्षत्र** (निष्क्षत्र) *a.* destitute of the military tribe. -**क्षेपः** (निष्क्षेपः) निष्क्षेप. *q. v.* -**चक्षुः** (निष्चक्षुः) *ind.*

completely. -**चक्षुः** (निष्चक्षुः) *a.* *a.* blind, eyeless. -**चत्वारिंश** (निष्चत्वारिंश) *a.* past forty. -**चिंत** (निश्चित) *a.* 1 free from anxiety, unconcerned, secure, 2 thoughtless, unthinking. -**चेतन** (निश्चेतन) unconscious. -**चेतस्** (निश्चेतस्) *a.* not in one's right senses. -**चेष्ट** (निश्चेष्ट) *a.* motionless, powerless. -**चेष्टाकरण** (निश्चेष्टाकरण) *a.* depriving (one) of motion, causing motionlessness (said of one of the arrows of Cupid). -**छंदस्** (निश्छंदस्) *a.* not studying the Vedas (छंदस्). -**छिद्र** (निश्छिद्र) *a.* 1 without holes. 2 without defects or weak points. 3 uninterrupted, unhurt. -**तनु** *a.* having no offspring, childless. -**तंद** *a.* not lazy, fresh, healthy. तमस्कः. -**तिनिर** *a.* 1 free from darkness, light. 2 freed from sin or moral impurities. -**तर्क्य** *a.* unimaginable, inconceivable. -**तल** *a.* 1 round, globular; मुक्ताकलापस्य च तलद्वयं *Ku.* 1. 42. 2 moving, trembling, shaking. 3 bottomless. -**तुष** *a.* 1 freed from chaff. 2 purified, cleansed, Simplified. -**दीरः** wheat. -**रत्नं** crystal -**तेजस्** *a.* destitute of fire, heat or energy, powerless, impotent. 2 spiritless, dull. 3 Obscure. -**त्रय** *a.* impudent, shameless. -**त्रिंश** *a.* 1 more than thirty; त्रिंशानि वर्षाणि चैतस्य *P.* IV. 4. 73. *Sk.* 2 pitiless, merciless, cruel; Amaru. 5. -(-शः) a sword. -**भृद्** *m.* a sword-bearer. -**त्रैगुण्य** *a.* destitute of the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्). -**पंक** (निष्पंक) *a.* free from mud, clear, pure. -**पताक** (निष्पताक) *a.* having no flag or banner. -**पति-सुता** (निष्पतिसुता) *a.* woman having no husband and no sons. -**पत्र** (निष्पत्र) *a.* 1 leafless. 2 unfeathered, featherless. (निष्पत्रा कु to pierce with an arrow so that the feathers come through on the other side, to cause excessive bodily pain (āg.); निष्पत्राकरोति (युग्मे व्याधः) (सर्पुलस्य शरस्य अपर पार्श्वे निर्गमनाक्षिप्यं करोति *Sk.*); शकश्च युगः सपत्रा-कृतोऽप्यथ निष्पत्राकृतोऽयत् *Dk.* 165; 80 यंती युज्यते: साकं स्मयमानानां गुञ्जा तिर्यग्गीर्णं यद्वाक्षी-चक्षिष्वाकरोज्जगत् *Bv.* 2. 132. -**पद** (निष्पद) *a.* having no foot. -(-दं) a vehicle moving without feet. -**परि-कर** (निष्परिकर) *a.* without preparations. -**परिग्रह** (निष्परिग्रह) *a.* having no property or possessions; *Mu.* 2. -(-हः) an ascetic without family, dependents, or other belongings. -**परिच्छद** (निष्परिच्छद) *a.* having no retinue or train. -**परीक्ष** (निष्परीक्ष) *a.* not examining or testing accurately. -**परीहार** (निष्परीहार) *a.* not observing caution. -**पर्यंत** (निष्पर्यंत) *a.* boundless, unbounded. -**पाप** (निष्पाप) *a.* sinless, guiltless, pure. -**पुत्र** (निष्पुत्र) *a.* sonless,

childless. -**पुरुष** (निष्पुरुष) *a.* 1 unpeopled, tenantless, desolate. 2 without male issue. 3 not male, feminine, neuter. -(-पः) 1 a eunuch. 2 a coward. -**पुलाक** (निष्पुलाक) *a.* freed from chaff. -**पौरुष** (निष्पौरुष) *a.* unmanly. -**पकप** (निष्पकप) *a.* steady, immovable, motionless. -**पकारक** (निष्पकारक) *a.* without distinction of species, without specification, absolute; निष्कारकं ज्ञानं निर्विकल्पकं *T. S.* -**प्रकाश** (निष्प्रकाश) *a.* not transparent, not clear, dark. -**प्रचार** (निष्प्रचार) *a.* 1 not moving away, remaining in one place. 2 concentrated, intently fixed. -**प्रति** (ती) कार (निष्प्रति (ती) कार), -**प्रतिक्रिय** (निष्प्रतिक्रिय) *a.* 1 incurable, irremediable; सर्वथा निष्प्रतीकारिणोऽप्युत्थिता *K.* 151. 2 unobstructed, uninterrupted. -(-रं) *ind.* uninterruptedly. -**प्रतिव** (निष्प्रतिव) *a.* unhindered, unobstructed, unimpeded; *R.* 8. 71. -**प्रति-द्वंद्व** (निष्प्रतिद्वंद्व) *a.* 1 without enemies, unopposed. 2 matchless, unrivalled, unequalled. -**प्रतिभ** (निष्प्रतिभ) *a.* 1 devoid of splendour. 2 having no intelligence, not ready-witted, dull, stupid. 3 apathetic. -**प्रतिमान** (निष्प्रतिमान) *a.* cowardly, timid. -**प्रतीप** (निष्प्रतीप) *a.* 1 looking straight-forward, not turned backwards. 2 unconcerned (as a look). -**प्रत्युह** (निष्प्रत्युह) *a.* unobstructed, unimpeded. -**प्रपंच** (निष्प्रपंच) *a.* 1 without extension. 2 without deceit, honest. -**प्रभ** (निष्प्रभ or निष्प्रभ) *a.* 1 lustreless, pale-looking; *R.* 11. 81. 2 powerless. 3 gloomy, obscure, dark. -**प्रमाणक** (निष्प्रमाणक) *a.* without authority. -**प्रयोजन** (निष्प्रयोजन) *a.* 1 without motive, not influenced by any motive. 2 causeless, groundless. 2 useless. 4 needless, unnecessary. -(-मं) *ind.* causelessly, without reason, without any object; *Mu.* 3. -**प्राण** (निष्प्राण) *a.* lifeless, dead. -**फल** (निष्फल) *a.* 1 bearing no fruit, fruitless, (fig. also); unsuccessful; निष्फलमयत्ता: *Ms.* 54. 2 useless, profitless, vain; *Ku.* 4. 13. 3 barren (as a tree). 4 meaningless (as a word). 5 seedless, impotent. -(-ला, -ली) a woman past child-bearing. -**फेन** (निष्फेन) *a.* foamless. -**शब्द** (निःशब्द) *a.* not expressed in words, inaudible; निःशब्दं रोदितु-नारभे *K.* 143. -**शलाक** (निःशलाक) *a.* lonely, solitary, retired. -(-कं) a retired place, solitude; अरण्ये निःशलाके वा संन्यस्तविभावितः *Ms.* 7. 147. -**शेष** (निःशेष) *a.* without any remainder, complete, whole, entire; निःशेषविश्राणितोऽकाशजात *R.* 5. 1. -**शोध्य** (निःशोध्य) *a.* washed, clean. -**संशय** (निःसंशय) *a.* 1 undoubted, certain. 2 not doubtful, not

suspecting or doubting; R. 15. 79. (-यं) *ind.* doubtlessly, undoubtedly, surely, certainly. -संग (निःसंग) *a.* 1 not attached or devoted, regardless of, indifferent to; इतिःसंगस्त्वं कल-स्यान्तेभ्यः Ki. 18. 24. 2 one who has renounced all worldly attachments. 3 unconnected, separated, detached. 4 unobstructed. (-ने) *ind.* unselfishly, -संज्ञ (निःसंज्ञ) *a.* unconscious. -सत्त्व (निःसत्त्व) *a.* 1 unenergetic, weak, impotent. 2 mean, insignificant, low. 3 non-existent, unsubstantial. 4 deprived of living beings. (-त्वं) 1 absence of power or energy. 2 non-existence. 3 insignificance. -संतति (निःसंतति), -संतान (निःसंतान) *a.* childless. -संदिग्ध (निःसंदिग्ध), -संदेह (निःसंदेह) *a.* see नि संशय. -संधि (निःसंधि, निःसंधि) *a.* having no joints perceptible, compact, firm, close. -सपत्न (निःसपत्न) *a.* 1 having no rival or enemy; धन-रुचिकलापे निःसपत्नो जातः V. 4. 10. 2 not claimed by another, belonging exclusively to one possessor. 3 having no foes. -समं (निःसमं) *ind.* 1 unseasonably, at a wrong time. 2 wickedly. -संपात (निःसंपात) *a.* affording no passage, blocked up. (-तः) the darkness of midnight, thick darkness. -संचाय (निःसंचाय) *a.* not contracted, spacious, large. -संसार (निःसंसार) *a.* 1 sapless, pitiless. 2 worthless, unsubstantial. -सीम (निःसीम), -सीमन् (निःसीमन्) *a.* immeasurable, boundless; अहह महतां निःसीमानश्चरित्रविश्रुतयः Bh. 2. 35; नि सीमार्जपदं 3. 97. -स्नेह (निःस्नेह) *a.* 1 not unctuous or greasy, without unction or oil, dry. 2 not showing affection, unfeeling, unkind, indifferent. 3 not loved, not cared for; Pt 1. 82. -स्पंद (निःस्पंद) or निःस्पंद *a.* motionless, steady; R. 6. 40. -स्पृह (निःस्पृह) *a.* 1 free from desire. 2 regardless of, indifferent to; ननु वक्तव्येन निःस्पृहाः Ki. 2. 5; R. 8. 10. 3 content, unenvious. 4 free from any wordly ties -स्व (निःस्व) *a.* poor, indigent; निःस्वो वरिष्ठे Sānti. 2. 6. -स्वादु (निःस्वादु) *a.* tasteless, insipid.

निःसंपात See निःसंपात.

निःसर्गः 1 Bestowing, granting, presenting, giving away; Ms. 8. 143. 2 A grant. 3 Evacuation, voiding, excrement. 4 Abandoning, relinquishing. 5 Creation; निःसर्गदुर्बोधं Ki. 1. 6; 18. 31; R. 3. 35; Ku. 4. 16; -निःसर्गतः, निःसर्गेण 'by nature', or 'naturally'. 7 Exchange, barter. -Comp. -ज, -सिद्ध *a.* innate, inborn, natural. -भिन्न *a.* different by nature. निःसर्गनिःसर्गकचर्चः R. 6. 29

-चिन्तित *a.* 1 Naturally discreet. 2 well naturally-behaved.

निसारः A multitude (सङ्घः).

निसृज्ज *p. p.* Killing, destroying. -नं Killing, slaughter.

निसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Delivered, given, bestowed. 2 Abandoned, left. 3 Dismissed. 4 Permitted, allowed. 5 Central, middle.-Comp. -अर्थ *a.* to whom the management of an affair is entrusted. (-र्थः) 1 an envoy, ambassador. 2 a messenger, an agent; see S. D. 86, 87. नृकी a female who having discovered the love of a youth and maiden for each other, brings about their union of her own accord; तन्निपुणं निःसृष्टार्थद्वीकल्पः सूत्रयितव्यः Māl. 1 (where Jagaddhara explains निःसृष्टार्थद्वी by नादिकाया नायकस्य वा मनोरथं ज्ञात्वा स्वमत्या कार्यं साधयति वा)

निस्तारण 1 Going out or forth, coming out of. 2 Crossing over. 3 Rescue, deliverance, getting rid of. 4 An expedient, a means, plan.

निस्तर्हण Killing, slaughter.

निस्तारः 1 Crossing over; संसारं तव निस्तारयस्वी न द्वीपस्य Bk. 1. 69. 2 Getting rid of, release, escape, rescue. 3 Final emancipation. 4 Discharge or payment of a debt, acquittance, requital; वेतनस्य निस्तारः कुतः H. 3. 5 A means, expedient.

निस्तर्ण *p. p.* 1 Rescued, delivered, saved. Crossed (fig.); Ve. 6. 36.

निस्तोदः Pricking, sting.

निस्वन्दः Trembling, throbbing, motion.

निस्व (स्वं) दः 1 Flowing forth or down, trickling down, dropping, dripping, streaming, oozing; वल्कल-शिखादिस्वदरेखाङ्किताः S. 1. 14. 2 A discharge, flux, sop, juice; U. 2. 24; Māl. 9. 6. 3 A flow, stream, fluid that trickles down; हिमादिनिस्वदं द्वावतीर्णः R. 14. 3. 41, 16. 70; नदनिस्वदरेखयोः 10. 38; Ms. 42.

निस्वदित् *a.* Trickling or flowing down, oozing.

निस्वदः, निस्वदः 1 A stream, torrent. 2 The scum of boiled rice.

निस्वनः, निस्वानः Noise, voice; R. 3. 19; Ra. 1. 8; Ki. 5. 6.

निहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down, smitten, killed, slain. 2 Struck into, infixed. 3 Attached or devoted.

निहननं Killing, slaughter.

निहवः Invocation, summoning, निहारः See निहार.

निहिंसने Killing, slaughter.

निहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, laid, lodged, situated, deposited. 2 Delivered, entrusted. 3 Bestowed upon; applied to. 4 Inserted, infixed. 5 Treasured up. 6 Held. 7 Laid (as dust). 8 Uttered 'in a deep tone

निहीन *a.* Low, vile —नः A low man, one of vile origin.

निह्वः 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; कार्यः स्वमतिनिह्वः Māl. 1. 12; Chandr. 5. 27. 2 Secrecy, concealment in general; Y. 2. 11, 267. 3 A secret. 4 Mistrust, doubt, suspicion. 5 Wickedness. 6 Atonement, expiation. 7 Excuse, exculpation

निह्वतिः *f.* 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; Amaru. 8. 2 Dissimulation, reserve. 3 Secrecy, concealment in general.

नी 1 U. (नयति-ने, नीत) (One of the roots that govern two accusatives, see examples below) 1 To carry, lead, bring, convey, take, conduct, अजां ग्रामं नयति Sk.; नय मां नवेन वसतिं परो मुचा V. 4. 43. 2 To guide, direct, govern; M. 1. 2. 3 To lead away to, carry or bring away; सीतां लंकां नीता ह्युरारिण Bk. 6. 49; R. 12. 103; Ms. 6. 88. 4 To carry off; Sānti. 3. 5. 5 To carry off for oneself (Atm.) 6 To spend, pass (as time); येनात्मदुर्गदे दह-द्वर्षिदे दिनान्यनाययित Bv. 1. 10; नीत्वा मासान् कतिचित् Me. 2; संविष्टः कुशहायने निशां निनाय R. 1. 95. 7 To bring or reduce any person to any state or condition, तमपि तरलतामभवद्वनः K. 143; नीतस्वया पंचतं Ratn. 3. 3; R. 8. 19. (In this sense the root is used with substantives much in the same way as कृ q. v.; e. g. दुःखं नी to reduce to misery; वशं नी to reduce to subjection, win over; अस्तं नी to cause to set, विनाशं नी to destroy; परितोषं नी to gratify, please; शूद्रतां-दासत्वं &c नी to reduce to the state of a Sudra, slave &c.; साक्ष्यं नी to admit as a witness; दुष्टं नी to inflict punishment upon, to punish; पुनरुक्ततां नी to render superfluous; विक्रयं नी to sell; भस्मतां-भस्मसात् नी to reduce to ashes &c. &c.) 8 To ascertain, investigate, inquire into, settle, decide; छलं निरस्य धृतेन व्यवहारान्वयेनपुः Y. 2. 19; एवं शास्त्रेषु भिच्छे बहुधा नीयते क्रिया Mb. 9 To trace, track, find out; पतैर्लिंगैर्नयेत् सीमां Ms. 8. 252, 256; यथा नयत्यह्यपतिर्हृगस्य दृग्दुः पदं 8. 44, Y. 2. 151. 10 To marry. 11 To exclude from. 12 (Atm.) To instruct, give instruction in; शास्त्रे नयते Sk —Caus. (नययति-ने) To cause to lead, carry &c. (with instr. of agent) तेन मां सरस्तीरमनाययत् K. 38. —Dead (निनीयति-ने) To wish to carry &c —With. अयु 1 to conciliate, win over, induce, persuade, entreat, propitiate, appease, pacify (anger &c.), please, wheedle, स भानुनीतः प्रणतेन पश्चात् R. 5. 54 विग्रहाच्च शयने पराङ्मुखीनामुत्तेजुमदलाः स तवरे 19. 38; Ki. 13. 67; Bk. 5. 46, 6. 137 2 to cherish love; Bh. 2. 77. 3 to train, discipline अप 1 to lead or

carry away, lead off, cause to retire; Ms. 3. 242. 2 (a) to remove, destroy, take away; S. 6. 26; झञ्जन्नेभ्यामि Bk. 16. 30. (b) to rob, steal, plunder, seize or take away; R. 13. 24. 3 to extract, draw out; शल्यं हृदयादपनीतनिव V. 5. 4 to put away, take or pull off (as dress &c.); चरणाग्निगडमपनय Mk. 6; अपनयंतु भवत्यो नृपायविषं S. 2; R. 4. 64. -आभि 1 to bring near, conduct or lead towards, carry to Ki. 8. 32; Mu. 1. 6. 15. 2 to act, represent or exhibit dramatically, gesticulate (mostly occurring in stage-directions); श्रुति-मभिनीय S. 3; छुद्रमावचनमभिनयंती सख्यो S. 4; Mu. 1. 2; 3. 31. 3 to quote, adduce. -अभिवि 1 to teach, instruct, train. -आ 1 to bring, fetch; भुवनं मत्पार्यगानीयते S. 7. 8; Ms. 8. 210. 2 to bring on, cause, produce; आनिनाय भुवः केषं R. 15. 24. 3 to reduce or lead to any condition; आनीतया उन्नतो Ratn. 1. 1. 4 to lead near, convey. -उद् 1 to lead towards, bring up. 2 to raise, lift up, erect (Atm.); दंडमुन्नयते Sk. 3 to lead out or aside; एकांतमुन्नीय Mb. 4 to infer, ascertain, guess, conjecture; U. 1. 29, 3. 22. -उप 1 to bring near, fetch; विधिनिवापनीतस्त्वं Mk. 6; Ms. 3. 225; M. 2. 5; Ku. 7. 72. 2 to lift up, raise, carry to; Si. 9. 72. 3 to offer, present; R. 2. 59; Ku. 3. 69. 4 to bring about, cause, produce; उपनयन्नयान् Pt. 3. 180; उपनयन्नैरंगोत्सवं Git. 1. 5 to bring in to any state, lead or reduce to; दुरोपनीत नृप रामणीयकं Ki. 1. 39. 6 to invest with the sacred thread (Atm.); माणवकंष्टुपनयते Sk.; Bk. 1. 15; R. 3. 29; Ms. 2. 49. 7 to hire, employ as hired servants: कर्मकरादुपनयते Sk. -उपर 1 to lead to, reduce to. -नि 1 to take near or towards, carry near; Y. 3. 295. 2 to bend, in-line; वक्त्रं निनीय. 3 to pour down. 3 to bring about, accomplish. -निष् 1 to carry away or off. 2 to ascertain, settle, decide, resolve upon, fix; कथमभ्युपायमारभवेन निरीय Dk.; Ki. 11. 39. -परि 1 to lead or carry round (the fire); तौ दंपती त्रिः परिणीय बहिः (पुरोवाः) Ku. 7. 80; अग्निं पर्यणयं च यत् Rām. 2 to marry, espouse; परिणेष्यति पार्वती यदा तपसा तत्त्ववर्णीकृतो हरः Ku. 4. 42. 3 to ascertain, investigate; Ms. 7. 122. -प्र 1 to lead out or forth (as an army); बालरैरेण प्रणीतेन (बलेन) Rām. 2 to offer, give, present; अर्घ्यं प्रणीय जनकात्मजा Bk. 5. 76. 3 to bring to, set (as fire); Pt. 3. 1. 4 to consecrate by reciting sacred Mantras, hallow, consecrate in general; शिवा प्रणीतो ज्वलनः Hariv. 5 to inflict (as punishment); Ms. 7. 20. 8. 238. 6 to lay down, teach, promulgate, institute, prescribe; स एव धर्मो मनुजा प्रणीतः R. 14. 67; भवत्वणीतमाचार-

मानसं हि साधवः Ku. 6. 31. 7 to write, compose; प्रणीतः नृप प्रकाशितः U. 4; उन्नतं रामचरितं तत्प्रणीतं प्रसूज्यते U. 1. 3. 8 to accomplish, effect, perform, bring about; N. 1. 15, 19; Bh. 3. 82. 9 to lead or reduce (to any condition) -प्रति to carry or take back. -वि 1 to remove, take away, destroy (said to be Atm. only except where it has 'a part of the body' for its object); पदुपटहन्विभिर्बिनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71; 5. 75. 13. 35, 46; 15. 48; Ku. 1. 9; दिनवने स्त तयोवा मधुभिर्बिज्यश्रमं R. 4. 65, 67. 2 to teach, instruct, educate, train; विविन्धु-रेतं पुरतो गृह्णीतं R. 3. 29, 15. 69, 18. 51; Y. 1. 311. 3 to tame, subdue, govern, control; वन्यान् विनेष्यन्निव दृष्टत्तत्त्वाद् R. 2. 8, 14. 75; Ki. 2. 41. 4 to appease, pacify (anger) (Atm.). 5 to pass away, spend (as time); कथमपि यमिनीं विनीय Git. 8. 6 to carry through, perform, complete. 7 to spend, apply to, use (Atm.); शतं विनयते Sk. 8 to give, present, pay, pay off (as tribute) (Atm.); कर्त्तुं विनयते Sk. 9 to lead or conduct towards; Ku. 7. 9. -सं 1 to bring together. 2 to rule, govern, guide. 3 to restore, give back. 4 to bring near to. -समा 1 to join, unite, bring together; R. 2. 64, S. 5. 15. 2 to fetch, bring; R. 12. 78. नी m. (Used at the end of comp.) A leader, guide; as in गान्धी, सेनानी, अग्रणी.

नीका A channel for irrigation.

नीकारः See निकार.

नीकाश a. See निकाश; Si. 5. 35.

नीच a. 1 Low, short, small, little, dwarfish. 2 Situated below, being in a low position; Bg. 6. 11; Ms. 2. 198; Y. 1. 131. 3 Lowered, deep (as a voice). 4 Low, mean, base, vile, worst; शरस्यते न क्षुद्र विव्रमयेन नीचैः Bb. 2. 27; नीचस्य गोचरगतेः दुःखमास्ते केः 59; Bv. 1. 48. 5 Worthless, insignificant. -चा An excellent cow. -Comp. -ना a river. -भोज्यः onion. -योनिरु a. of low origin, low-born; so नीचजाति. -वज्रः, -जं a kind of gem (वैक्रान्त).

नीच (चि) का An excellent cow (also नीचिकी).

नीचकिरु m. 1 The top of anything. 2 The head of an ox. 3 The owner of a good cow.

नीचकैश् ind. See नीचैश् below.

नीचैश् ind. (Often used with the force of an adjective) 1 Low, beneath, below, underneath, down, downwards; (opp. उपरि); नीचैर्गच्छन्नुपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109. 2 Bowing, down, humbly, modestly; R. 5. 62. 3 Gently, softly; नीचैर्वास्वति Me. 42. 4 In a low tone, with a low or depressed tone; नीचैः शंस हृदि स्थितो ननु स मे प्राणेश्वरः औष्यति Anaru. 67;

नीचैरुदात्तः P. I. 2. 30. 5 Short, small, dwarfish; तथापि नीचैर्दिनयादृश्यते R. 3. 24. -m. N. of a mountain; नीचैराक्ष्य गिरिविवसेस्तव विश्रान्दतोः Me. 26. -Comp. -गतिः f. slow pace. -मुख a. with downcast countenance.

नीहः, -हं 1 A bird's nest; S. 7. 11. 2 A bed, couch. 3 A lair, den. 4 The interior of a carriage. 5 A place in general, abode, resting place. -Comp. -उद्भवः, -जः a bird.

नीहकः 1 A bird. 2 A nest.

नीत p. p. 1 Carried, conducted, led. 2 Gained, obtained. 3 Brought or reduced to. 4 Spent, passed away. 5 Well-behaved, correct; see नी. -ते 1 Wealth. 2 Corn, grain.

नीतिः f. 1 Guidance, direction, management. 2 Conduct, manner of conducting oneself, behaviour, course of action. 3 Propriety, decorum. 4 Policy, prudence, wisdom, right course; आर्जवं हि कुटिलेभ्य न नीतिः N. 5. 103; R. 12. 69; Ku. 1. 22. 5 A plan, contrivance, scheme, Māl. 6. 3. 6 Politics, political science, statesmanship, political wisdom, आरभोदयः परम्पराविद्भिरं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30, Bg. 10. 38. 7 The science of morality, morals, ethics, moral philosophy. 8 Acquirement, acquisition. 9 Giving, offering, presenting. 10 Relation, support. -Comp. -कुशल, -ज्ञ, -विष्ण, -विद् a. 1 one versed in politics, a statesman, politician. 2 prudent, wise. -घोषः N. of the car of Brihaspati. -दोषः error of conduct, mistake in policy. -बीजं a germ or source of intrigue; निर्वीपणं कृतं Pt. 1. -निषयः the sphere of morality or prudent conduct. -व्यतिक्रमः transgression of the rules of moral or political science. 2 error of conduct, mistake in policy. -ज्ञानं the science of ethics or of politics, morality.

नीजं (जं) 1 The edge of the thatch or roof. 2 A wood. 3 The circumference of a wheel. 4 The moon. 5 The asterism रेवती.

नीपः 1 The foot of a mountain. 2 The Kadamba tree (said to blossom in the rainy season); नीपः प्रदीपायते Mk. 5. 14; नीपेते च त्वदुपगमजे यत्र नीप वृत्तां Me. 6. 65. 3 A species of Asoka. 4 N. of a family of kings R. 6. 46. -प The flower of the Kadamba tree; Me. 21; R. 19, 37.

नीरं 1 Water; नीराभिर्मिलतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. 2 Juice, liquor. -Comp. -ज 1 a lotus. 2 a pearl. -दुः a cloud. धीर्यनिमिरलं ते नीरदं मे नासिको गर्भः Bv. 1, 61; Si. 4. 52. -धिः, -विधिः the ocean. -रुहं a lotus.

नीराजना, -ना 1 Lustration of arms, a kind of military and religious

ce emony pe fo med by kngs or
gene.als of arm.es in the month
of Asvina before they took the
field; (it was, so to say, a general
purification of the king's Purohita,
the ministers, and all the various
component parts of the army, toge-
ther with the arms and implements
of war, by means of sacred Man-
tras); R. 4. 25, 17. 12; N. 4. 144. 2
Waving lights before an idol as an
act of adoration.

नील *a.* (ला-ली *f.* the former in
relation to clothes &c., the latter in
relation to animals, plants &c.) 1
Blue, darkblue; नीलस्निग्धः अयति शिखरं
वृत्तस्तोत्रवाहः U. 1. 33. 2 Dyed with
indigo. -लः 1 The dark-blue or
black colour. 2 Sapphire. 3 The
Indian fig tree. 4 N. of a monkey-
chief in the army of Rāma. 5 'The
blue mountain', N. of one of the
principal ranges or mountains -लं
1 Black-salt. 2 Blue vitriol. 3
Antimony. 4 Poison. -Comp. -अंगः
the Sārāsa bird. -अंजनं antimony.
-अंजना, -अंजसा lightning. -अब्जं
-अब्जलं, -अब्जलम् *m.* -उत्पलं the blue
lotus. -अप्रः the dark-cloud. -अंबर
a. dressed in dark-blue clothes (-रः)
1 a demon, goblin. 2 the planet
Saturn. 3 an epithet of Balarāma.
-अरुणः early dawn, the first dawn
of day. -अहमम् *m.* sapphire. -कंठः 1
a peacock; Māl. 9. 30; Me. 79. 2 an
epithet of Siva. 3 a kind of galli-
nule. 4 a blue necked jay. 5 a wag-
tail. 6 a sparrow. 7 a bee. -केशी
the indigo plant. -क्रीषः an epithet
of Siva. -छद् 1 the date-tree 2 an
epithet of Garuḍa. -तसः the cocoa-
nut tree. -तालः the Tamāl tree.
-पकः, -कं darkness. -पटलं 1 a dark
mass, a black coating or covering.
2 a dark film over the eye of a blind
man; Pt. 5. पिच्छः a falcon. -पुष्पिका
1 the indigo plant. 2 linseed. -भः
1 the moon. 2 a cloud. 3 a bee.
-नगिः, -रत्नं the sapphire; नेपथ्योचित-
नीलत्वं Gīt. 5; Bv. 2. 42. -नीलिकः a
fire fly. -सुत्तिका 1 iron pyrites. 2
black earth. -राजिः *f.* a line of
darkness, dark mass, thick dark-
ness; निशाशराक्षसतनीलराजयः Rs. 1. 2.
-लोहितः an epithet of Siva; S. 7. 37;
Ku. 2. 57.

नीलकं 1 Black salt. 2 Blue steel.
3 Blue vitriol. -कः A dark-coloured
horse.

नीलं (लां) छः A kind of insect.
नीला See नीली.

नीलिका The indigo plant; (also
नीलिनी).

नीलिमम् *m.* Blue colour, darkness,
blueness.

नीला 1 The indigo plant त्वनलं
रसपरुषण मद्राभ.डम.सात् Pt. 1, पक. ग्रहस्तु
मीनानां नीलीमद्यपरोर्यथा Pt. 1. 260. 2 A
species of blue fly. 3 A kind of
disease. -Comp. -राम *a.* firm in
attachment (-गः) 1 affection as
unchangeable as the colour of in-
digo, unalterable or unswerving at-
tachment. 2 a firm and constant
friend. -संधानं fermentation of idi-
go. -भांडं an indigo vat.

नीवरः 1 Trade, traffic. 2 A trader.
3 A religious mendicant. 4 Mud.
-रं Water.

नीवाकः 1 Increased demand for
grain in times of dearth. 2 Famine,
scarcity.

नीवारः Rice growing wild or
without cultivation; नीवाराः झुकगर्भकौटर-
हृत्तत्रास्तारुणामयः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 50, 5.
9. 15.

नीविः, -वी *f.* 1 A cloth worn
round a woman's waist, or more
properly the ends of the cloth tied
into a knot in front, the knot of
the wearing garment, प्रस्थानमिच्छा न
वदय नीविं R. 7. 9; नीवीवंशोच्छसने Māl. 2.
5; Ku. 1. 38; नीविं प्रति प्रणिहिते तु करे
त्रिणेन K. P. 4; Me. 68; Si. 10. 64. 2
Capital, principal stock. 3 A stake,
wager.

नीवत् *m.* Any inhabited country,
realm, kingdom.

नीत्र See नीत्र.

नीशारः 1 A warm cloth, a blanket.
2 A mosquito-curtain. 3 An outer
tent or screen.

नीहारः 1 Fog, mist; R. 7. 60; Y.
1. 150; Ms. 4. 113. 2 Hoar-frost,
heavy-dew. 3 Evacuation.

तु *ind.* 1 A particle having an
interrogative force and implying
some 'doubt', 'uncertainty'; स्वप्नो तु
नाया तु मतिप्रभो तु S. अस्तौल्लहर्नं तु विस्वा-
नाविश जलधिं तु मही तु Ki. 9. 7; 5. 1; 8.
53, 9. 15, 54; 13. 4; Ku. 1. 47; Si.
10. 14; S. 2. 8. 2 It is very often
compounded with the interrogative
pronoun and its derivatives in the
sense of 'possibly' 'indeed'; किं
न्येतस्याक्किमन्यदितोश्चय Māl. 1. 17; कथं तु
उपबद्धिद्वेयं कलनं Dk; see किं, also.

तु 2 P. (नैति, प्रणीति; तुत; caus. नावयति;
desid. तुवति) 1 To praise, extol, com-
mend; सरस्वती तन्मिथुनं तुनाव Ku. 7. 90;
Bk. 14. 112; see तु.

तुतिः *f.* 1 Praise, eulogium, pane-
gyric; परमपुतिभिः (v. l.) स्वात् पुनाद्
ख्यायतः Bh. 2. 69. 2 Worship,
reverence.

तुद् 6 U. (तुदति ते, तुत् or तुत्-प्रवृत्ति)
1 To push, push or drive on, impel,
propel; संदं संदं तुदति पवनश्चातुल्लो यथा स्था
Me. 9. 2 To prompt, incite, urge on;
Si. 11. 26. 3 To remove, drive away

cast away dispel अन्स्वय तुत्तमस्तुत्तम
S. 1. 27; केरुववा-तुत्तमेतुनाद् R. 6. 68,
8. 40; 16. 85; Ki. 3. 33; 5. 28. 4 To
throw, cast, send. -Caus. 1 To
remove, drive away. 2 To prompt,
incite, push on or urge forward
-WITH अप to drive away, remove.
Bk. 10. 13. -उत्प to propel, drive
onward; Si. 4. 61. -निस् 1 to throw
back, reject; वाता नस्त्वानयो मांसं शाकं वेद
न निर्युदेत् Ms. 4. 250. 2 to remove,
dispel. -प्र to dispel, drive off, remove,
Si. 9. 71. -वि 1 to strike, pierce 2
to play on a musical instrument,
(वीणा, आतोत्रं &c.). (-Caus.) 1 to
remove, drive away, dispel, cast off,
तापं विनोदय दृष्टिभिः Gīt. 10; Si. 4. 66 2
to pass, spend (as time). 3 to divert,
amuse, entertain; लताश्च दृष्टिं विनोदयति
S. 6; R. 14. 77. 4 to amuse oneself
with; R. 5. 67. -सं 1 to draw or bring
together, collect. 2 to find, meet

नूतन, नूतन *a.* 1 New; नूतने राजा समा
ज्ञायति U. 1; R. 8. 15. 2 Fresh, young,
3 Present. 4 Instantaneous. 5 Recent,
modern. 6 Curious, strange.

नूनं *ind.* Certainly, assuredly, surely,
verily, indeed; अयापि नूनं हरकोपवह्निस्त्वयि
ज्वलयौर्वं इवाङ्गाराशी S. 3. 3; Me. 9. 18,
46; Bh. 1. 10; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 75; R. 1.
29. 2 Most probably, in all probabi-
lity; U. 4. 23.

नूपुरः, -र An anklet, an ornament
for the feet; न हि चुडामणिः पादे नूपुरं धर्त्ति
वायेते H. 2. 71.

नृ *m.* (Nom. sing. ना, gen. pl. नृणा
or नृणां) 1 A man, a person whether
male or female; Ms. 3. 81; 4. '61, 7
61; 10. 33. 2 Mankind. 3 A piece at
chess. 4 The pin of a sundial. 5 A
masculine word; संविनां विग्रहो नानं Ak
-Comp. -अस्थिमालिन् *m.* an epithet of
Siva. -कपालं man's skull. -केसरिन् *m.*
'man-lion', Vishnu in his Narasimha
incarnation; cf. नरसिंह. -जलं human
urine. -देवः a king. -धर्मन् *m.* an epi-
thet of Kubera. -पः a ruler of men,
king, sovereign. -अध्वरः N. of a sacri-
fice. (Rājasuya) performed by an
emperor or lord paramount, in which
all the offices are performed by
tributary princes. -आत्मजः a prince
crown prince. -आभीरं, -मानं music
played at the royal meals. -आमय
consumption. -आसनं 'royal-seat', a
throne, the chair of state. -ग्रहः a
royal palace. -नीतिः *f.* politics, royal
policy, state-craft; देशगानेव नृपनीतिरेव
रूपा Bh. 2. 47. -पियः the mango tree
लक्ष्मन् *m.* -लिंगं a royal symbol, an
emblem of royalty, any one of the
royal insignia; particularly, the white
umbrella. -शासनं a royal edict. -सभ,
-सभा an assembly of kings. -पति,
-पालः a king. -पक्षः a boast in the

form of a man, a brute, of a man. -मिथुन the sign Gemini (twins) of the zodiac. -मेघः a human sacrifice. -यज्ञः 'the sacrifice to be offered to men', hospitality, reception of guests (one of the five daily Yajnas, see पञ्चयज्ञ). -लोकः the world of mortals, the earth. -वराहः Vishnu in the boar-incarnation. -बाह्वनः and epithet of Kubera. -वेदनः N. of Siva. -शृंग 'man's horn'; i. e. an impossibility. -सिंहः 1 'a lion like man', a chief among men, an eminent or distinguished man. 2 Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. वरसिंह. 3 a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -सेन, -सेना an army of men. -सोनः an illustrious man, great man; R. 5. 59.

वृगः A son of Manu Vaivasvata, who, it is said, was cursed by a Brāhmaṇa to be a lizard.

नृत्य 4 P. (नृत्यति; प्रक्षुलति, नृत्य) To dance, move about; नृत्यति नृत्तनिर्जनेन समं सङ्गि Git. 1; लोलैर्लो पयसि नहोत्पलं ननर्त Si. 8. 23; Bk. 3. 43. 2 To act on the stage. 3 To gesticulate, play. -Caus. (नर्तयति) 1 To cause to dance; स्वमाशे मोघासे किमपरमहे नर्तयसि मां Bh. 3. 6; तल्लैः दिङ्गिबलपद्मनैर्नर्तितैः कांतया मे Me. 79; U. 8. 19. 2 To cause to move. -WITH A (caus.) 1 to cause to dance. 2 to cause to dance or move quickly, shake; नरुद्धिरानर्तितनक्तमाले R. 5. 42; Amaru. 32; Rs. 3. 10. -उप 1 to dance. 2 to dance before some body उपावृत्तं देवेश. -प्र to dance &c. -प्रति to ridicule by dancing in return.

नृत्तिः f. Dancing, dance.

नृत्तं, नृत्यं Dancing, acting, a dance, pantomime, gesticulation; नृत्तादस्याः स्थितनतिरा कांतं M. 2. 7; नृत्यं मधुरा विजहः R. 14. 69; Me. 32, 36; R. 3. 19. -Comp. -मिवः an epithet of Siva. -नाट्य a dancing hall. -स्थानं a stage, dancing room.

नृप, नृपति, नृपाल &c. See under नृ.

नृशंस a. Wicked, malicious, cruel, mischievous, base; Mk. 3. 25; Ms. 3. 41; Y. 1. 64.

नेजकः A washerman.

नेजकं Washing, cleansing.

नेतृ m. 1 One who leads or guides, a leader, conductor, manager, guide (of elephants, animals &c.); R. 4. 75, 14. 22, 16. 30; Me. 69; नेताथस्य बुध्नं बुध्नस्य वा sk.; Mu. 7. 14. 2 A director, preceptor; Bh. 2. 88. 3 A chief, master, head. 4 An inflicter (as of punishment); Ms. 7. 25. 5 An owner. 6 The hero of a drama.

नेत्रं 1 Leading, conducting. 2 The eye; त्रयिण्येण युहिर्निनाः कस्यार्थेण कुटुंबिनः Ru. 6. 85, 2. 29, 30; 7. 13. 3 The string of a churning stick. 4 Woven silk, a fine silken garment; नेत्रकर्मणोपकरोव सूर्य R. 7. 89 (where some com-

mentators take नेत्र in its ordinary sense of the 'eye'.) 5 The root of a tree. 6 An enema-pipe. 7 A carriage, conveyance in general. 8 The number 'two'. 9 A leader. 10 A constellation, star (said to be m. only in these two senses). -Comp. -अंजनं a collyrium for the eyes; S. Til. 7. -अंतः the outer corner of the eye. -अंशु, -अंशु n. tears. -आमकः ophthalmia. -उत्सवः any pleasing or beautiful object. -उपमं the almond fruit. -कलीनिका the pupil of the eye. -कोपः 1 the eye-ball. 2 the bud of a flower. -गोचर a. within the range of sight, perceptible, visible. -छद्मः the eyelid. -जं, -जलं, -वारि n. tears. -पर्वतः the outer corner of the eye. -पिंडः 1 the eye-ball. 2 a cat. -मलं the mucus of the eyes. -योनः 1 an epithet of Indra (who had on his body a thousand marks resembling the female organ inflicted by the curse of Gautama). 2 the moon. -रंजनं a collyrium. -रोमस् n. the eye-lash. -वस्त्रं a veil over the eye. -स्तम्भः rigidity of the eyes.

नेत्रिकं 1 A pipe. 2 A ladle. नेत्री 1 A river. 2 A vein. 3 A female leader. 4 An epithet of Lakshmi.

नेद्विष्ट a. Nearest, next, very near (superl. of अंतिक q. v.).

नेदीयश्च a. (सी f.) Nearer, very near (compar. of अंतिक q. v.). नेदीयसी सूत्रा Māl. 1, drawing near, approaching.

नेपः A family-priest.

नेपथ्यं 1 Decoration, an ornament. 2 Dress, apparel, costume, attire; उदारनेपथ्यम् R. 6. 6; राजनेपथ्यविधानशोभा 14. 9; उज्ज्वलनेपथ्यविरचना Māl. 1; Ku. 7; V. 5. 3 Particularly, the costume of an actor; विरलनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः श्वेशोक्तु M. 1. 4 The tiring room, the space where the actors attire themselves (which is always behind the curtain), the post-scenium; नेपथ्ये behind the scenes. -Comp. -विधानं arrangements of the tiring room; S. 1.

नेपालः N. of a country in the north of India. -लः pl. The people of this country. -लं Copper. -ली The wild date tree or its fruit. -Comp. -जा, -जातर red arsenic.

नेपालिका Red arsenic.

नेम a. (Nom. pl. नेमे-नेमाः) Half. -मः 1 A part. 2 A period, time, season. 3 A boundary, limit. 4 An enclosure, fence. 5 The foundation of a wall. 6 Fraud, deceit. 7 Evening. 8 A hole, ditch. 9 A root.

नेमिः -सी f. 1 The circumference, ring or felly of a wheel; उपोद्देशम् न रथगनेमयः S. 7. 10; चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109; R. 1. 17, 39. 2 Edge, rim. 3 A wind-

lass. 4 A circle or circumference (in general); उद्दिनेति R. 9. 10. 5 A thunderbolt. 6 The earth. -मिः The tree दिनेश.

नेष्टृ m. One of the chief officiating priests at a Soma sacrifice (whose number is 16).

नेष्टुः A clod of earth.

नेःश्रेयस a. (सी f.), नेःश्रेयसिक a. (की f.) Leading to happiness or final beatitude.

नेस्व, नेःस्व्यं Destitution, poverty, indigence.

नेक a. (न + एक) Not one or alone, mostly in comp; 'आत्मन् m.', 'रूप', 'शून्यः' epithets of the Supreme Being.

नेकदिक a. (की f.) Adjacent, near, contiguous. -कः An ascetic or Bhikshu; Bk. 14. 12 (vide commentary).

नेकद्वयं Proximity, neighbourhood.

नेकद्वेषः A demon, Rākshasa.

नेकुतिक a. (की f.) 1 Dishonest, false (or perhaps cruel); Ms. 4. 196. 2 Low, vile, wicked. 3 Morose.

नेमस a. (सी f.) Relating to or occurring in the Veda or holy writings; see कदं. -मः 1 An interpreter of the Vedas or sacred writings; इति नेमसः 2 An Upanishad q. v. 3 A means, an expedient 4 Prudent conduct. 5 A citizen, townsman. 6 A trader, merchant; धाराहारीपनयनपरा नेमसः साधुमेतः V. 4. 4.

नेष्टुकं N. of the glossary of Vedic words (in five chapters) commented upon and explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.

नेचिकं The head of an ox.

नेचिकी An excellent cow.

नेतल The lower or infernal regions -Comp. -सम्यन् m. Yama (Pluto); Mr. 5. 18.

नेत्यं Eternity, perpetuity.

नेत्यक a. (की f.) नेत्यिक a. (की f.)

1 Regularly recurring, constantly repeated. 2 To be performed regularly (and not on particular occasions). 3 Indispensable, constant, obligatory.

नेहायः Summer.

नेदानः An etymologist.

नेदानिकः A pathologist.

नेदेशिकः One who executes orders, a servant.

नेपातिक a. (की f.) Mention incidentally or by the way.

नेष्टुष्यं (प्यं) 1 Dexterity, skill, cleverness, proficiency; नेष्टुष्योनेयमस्ति U. 6. 26; Si. 16. 30. 3 Anything that requires skill, a delicate matter. 4 Totality, completeness; Ms. 10. 85.

नेष्टुत्यं 1 Modesty, humility. 2 Se-crecy; नेष्टुत्यमलंविनं M. 5.

नेमंत्रणकं A banquet, feast.

नेमयः A trader merchant.

नैमित्तिक *a.* (की) 1 Produced by, connected with, or dependent on, any particular cause. 2 Unusual, occasional, accidental, produced by some cause (opp. निय.). -कः An astrologer, prophet. -कं 1 An effect (opp. निमित्त 'cause'); निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरुचं न्न S. 7. 30. 2 An occasional rite, a periodical ceremony.

नैमिष *a.* (की. f.) Lasting for a Nimish or twinkling, momentary, transient. -वं N. of a sacred forest celebrated as the residence of certain sages to whom Sauti related the Mahābhārata; R. 19. 7; (the name is thus derived:—यतस्तु निमिषेष्टं निहतं दास्य बलं । अरण्येऽस्मि ततस्तेन नैमिषारण्यसंज्ञितं ॥).

नैमिषः Barter, exchange.

नैमिषोदः The fruit of न्याय, the Indian fig-tree.

नैवत्यं Restrain, self-command.

नैयमिक *a.* (की. f.) Conformable to rule or precept, regular. -कं Regularity.

नैयायिकः A logician, a follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy.

नैरन्तर्यं 1 Uninterruptedness, close succession, continuity. 2 Closeness, contiguity (in space).

नैरपेक्ष्यं Disregard, indifference.

नैरयिकः An inhabitant of hell.

नैरर्थ्यं Senselessness, nonsense.

नैराश्यं 1 Hopelessness, despair, despondency; तदर्थं नैराश्यात् U. 3. 13. 2 Absence of wish or expectation; वेदासाः वृद्धाः कृष्या नैराश्यमवलंबितं H. 1. 144; Bv. 4.

नैरुक्तः One who knows the etymology of words, an etymologist.

नैरुच्यं Health.

नैरुक्तः A demon; भयनप्रलयोद्दिगादाचल्युर्नै-
रुक्तोदः K. 10. 34; 11. 21; 12. 43; 14, 4; 15. 20.

नैरुक्ती 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 The south-western direction.

नैरुच्यं 1 Absence of qualities or properties. 2 Want of excellence, absence of good qualities; नैरुच्यमेव सार्धयोऽभिगच्छुः गुणयोरुचं Bv. 1. 88.

नैरुच्यं Pitilessness, cruelty; वैरुच्यनै-
रुच्येन सविश्रवात् तथा हि दर्शयति Br. Sūt. II. 1. 34.

नैर्मल्यं Cleanness, purity, spotless-
ness.

नैर्मल्यं Shamelessness, impudence.

नैरुच्यं Blueness, dark-blue colour.

नैवि (वि) इयं Compactness, close-
ness, thickness, denseness.

नैवेद्यं An offering of eatables
presented to a deity or idol.

नैश *a.* (शी. f.), नैशिक *a.* (की. f.)
1 Nocturnal, belonging to the night,
nightly- तनैशं विभिनयकरोति चन्द्र S. 6

29
र
V 1

8; Ki. 5. 2. 2 To be observed at
night.

नैश्चल्यं Fixedness, immoveableness,
fixity.

नैश्चर्यं 1 Determination, certainty.

2 A fixed ceremony.

नैषधः 1 A king of the Nishadhas.

2 Especially, an epithet of king Nala
q. v. 3 A native or inhabitant of
Nishadha.

नैष्कर्म्यं 1 Idleness, inactivity. 2
Exemption from acts or their con-
sequences; Bg. 3. 4, 18. 49. 3 The
salvation obtained by abstraction
(as opposed to the salvation obtain-
ed by कर्ममार्ग q. v.).

नैष्किक *a.* (की. f.) Bought with or
made of a Nishka, q. v. -कः A
mint-master.

नैष्ठिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Final, last,
concluding; विद्वे विधिमस्य नैष्ठिकं R. 8.
25. 2 Decided, definitive, conclusive
(as a reply.). 3 Fixed, firm, con-
stant. 4 Highest, perfect. 5 Com-
pletely familiar with or versed in 6
Vowing perpetual abstinence and
chastity. -कः A perpetual religious
student who continues, with his
spiritual preceptor even after the
prescribed period, and vows life-
long abstinence and chastity; Ku. 5.
62; cf. Y. 1. 49 and उपकुर्वन् also.

नैष्ठुर्यं Cruelty, harshness, severity.

नैष्ठुर्यं Constancy, firmness.

नैसर्गिकः *a.* (की. f.) Natural, inborn,
innate, inherent; नैसर्गिकी हरमिणः कुसुमस्य
सिद्धा मूर्ति स्थितिर्न सुखैरुत्पादयानि Mā, 9.
49; R. 5. 37, 6. 46.

नैस्त्रिंशिकः A swordsman.

नो *ind.* (न-उ) No, not, often used
like न q. v.; Bg. 17. 28; Pt. 5. 24;
Amaru. 5, 7, 10, 62.

नोचेत् If not, otherwise.

नोदन् 1 Impelling, driving, urging
onward. 2 Removing, driving away,
dispelling.

नोधा *ind.* Ninefold, in nine parts.

नौ *f.* 1 A ship, boat, vessel; महता
दुष्पण्येन क्रितियं काश्वरीस्वया Sānti. 3. 1. 2
N. of a constellation. -COMP. -आरोहः
(नावारोहः) 1 a passenger on board
a ship. 2 a sailor. -कर्णधारः a helms-
man, pilot. -कर्मन् *n.* the occupation
of a sailor; Ms. 10. 34. -चरः, -जीविकः
a sailor, boatman; R. 17. 81. -सार्यं *a.*
navigable, to be traversed in a ship.
-दुहः an oar. -पानं navigable. -यायिन्
a. going in a boat, a passenger; Ms.
8. 409. -वाहः a steersman, pilot,
captain. -व्यसनं shipwreck, naufrage;
नौव्यसने विपन्नः S. 6. -स्राधनं fleet, navy;
पंगानुस्त्राय तरसा नेता नौस्राधनोयतात् R. 4. 36.

नौका A small boat in ge-
neral शुचिमिह गतिरेका मयति भवार्थव

तरणे नौका Moha M. 6. -COMP. -दुहः an
oar.

न्यक् *ind.* An adverb, prefixed to
कृ or दृ, to imply 'contempt', 'degra-
dation' or 'humiliation'. -COMP.

-करणं, -कारः 1 humiliation, degrada-
tion, disrespect, contempt, insult,
न्यकारो हृदि वज्रकील इव मे तीव्रं परिसंदते Mv
5. 22, 3. 40; G. L. 32. -भावः 1 humili-
ation, degradation. 2 making in-
ferior, subordination. -भाविता *a* 1
humiliated, degraded, slighted 2
surpassed, excelled, made inferior
or secondary (अप्रधानीकृत); न्यग्भाविता
वाच्यव्यंग्यजननस्य शब्दार्थयुगलस्य K. P. 1

न्यक्ष *a.* Low, inferior, vile, mean
-क्षः 1 A buffalo. 2 An epithet of
Paras'urāma. -क्षं The hole.

न्यग्रोधः 1 The (Indian) figtree
2 A fathom (measured by the arms
extended). -COMP. -परिमंडला
an excellent woman; (she is thus de-
scribed:—स्तनौ सुकटिनी यस्या मित्वे च
विशालता । मध्ये क्षीणा भवेद्या सा न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला
Śabdak); दूर्वाकांडमिव श्यामा न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला
Bk. 4. 18.

न्यंकुः A kind of antelope; R. 16
15.

न्यन् *a.* (नीची. f.) 1 Going or tur-
ned downwards, turned or bent
down. 2 Lying on the face. 3 Low,
contemptible, base, mean, vile, S.
15. 21. (where it also means निम
or downward). 4 Slow, lazy. 5
Whole, entire.

न्यन्चनं 1 A curve. 2 A hiding
place. 3 A hollow.

न्ययः 1 Loss, destruction. 2 Wasta,
decay.

न्यसनं 1 Depositing, lying down
2 Delivering, giving up.

न्यस्त *p.* *p.* 1 Cast down, thrown,
or laid down, deposited. 2 Put in,
inserted, applied; न्यस्ताक्षराः Ku. 1. 7
3 Depicted, drawn; चित्रन्यस्त. 4 Con-
signed, delivered or transferred to,
V. 5. 17; Ratn. 1. 10. 5 Living,
resting on. 6 Given up, set aside,
resigned. -COMP. -दुह *a.* giving up
punishment. -देह *a.* one who lays
down the body, dead. --स्राज *a* 1
one who has resigned or laid down
his arms; आचार्यस्य विदुषन्पुनरोन्यस्तस्राजस्य
श्लोकात् Ve. 3. 18. 2 unarmed, defen-
celess. 3 harmless.

न्याक्यं Fried, rice.

न्यादः Eating, feeding.

न्यायः 1 Method, manner, way,
rule, system, plan; अवार्थिकं त्रिभिन्नयैर्वि
गृहीयात्तत्ततः Ms. 8. 310. 2 Fitness,
propriety, decorum; Ki. 11. 30 3
Law, justice, virtue, equity, right-
eousness, honesty; याति न्यायप्रवृत्तस्य त्वि
ये-पि सदायतः A R. 1 4 4 A law suit;
agral proceed ng 5 Judicial sentence

judgment. 6 Policy, good government. 7 Likeness, analogy. 8 A popular maxim, an apposite illustration, illustration; as देहापूपन्याय, काकतालीय-न्याय, घुणाक्षरन्याय &c; see below. 9 A Vedic accent; न्यवेत्तिभिर्द्वारण Ku. 2. 12 (Malli. takes न्याय to mean स्वर; but it is quite open in our opinion to take न्याय in the sense of 'a system' or 'way' (which are manifested in three systems; i. e. ऋक्, जुजन्, and सामन्); Bh. 3. 55. 10 (In gram.) A universal rule. 11 A system of Hindu philosophy founded by the sage Gautama. 12 The science of logic, logical philosophy. 13 A complete argument or syllogism (consisting of five members; i. e. प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय, and निगमन). -COMP. -न्यायः the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. -वर्तिन् a well-behaved, acting justly. -वादिन् a. one who speaks what is right or just. -ज्ञानं the science of logic. -सादिनी proper or suitable behaviour. -सूत्रे aphorisms of Nyāya philosophy by Gautama.

Note. A few of the common Nyāyas or popular maxims are here collected for ready reference and arranged in alphabetical order.

1. अंधचक्षकन्यायः The maxim of the blind man catching a sparrow, analogous in sense to घुणाक्षरन्यायः q. v.

2. अंधपरंपरान्यायः The maxim of the blind following the blind. It is used in those cases where people blindly or thoughtlessly follow others, not caring to see whether their doing so would not be a leap in the dark.

3. अरुंधतीदर्शनन्यायः The maxim of the view of the star Arundhati. The following explanation of Śaṅkarācārya will make its use clear:—अरुंधती दिदर्शयिषुस्तत्समीपस्थां स्थूलां तारामनुसृत्य प्रथममर्कतं प्रति ग्राहयित्वा तां प्रत्याख्याय पञ्चदशवर्तीति ग्राहयति.

4. अशोकवनिकान्यायः The maxim of the grove of Asoka trees. Rāvaṇa kept Sita in the grove of Asoka trees, but it is not easy to account for his preference of that particular grove to any other one; so when a man finds several ways of doing a thing, any one of them is as good as another, and the preference of any particular one cannot be accounted for.

5. अश्मलोदयन्यायः The maxim of the stone and clod of earth. A clod of earth may be considered to be hard as compared with cotton, but is soft as compared with a stone. So a person may be considered to be very important as compared with his

inferiors, but sinks into insignificance when compared with his betters. The maxim वायान्द्रुकन्याय is similarly used.

6. कदंबकौरक (गोलक) न्यायः The maxim of the Kadamba buds; used to denote simultaneous rise or action, like the bursting forth of the buds of the Kadamba tree at one and the same time.

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8. काकदंतवेषणन्यायः The maxim of searching after a crow's teeth, used to denote any useless, unprofitable, or impossible task.

9. काकाक्षिगोलन्यायः The maxim of the crow's eyeball. It takes its origin from the supposition that the crow has but one eye (cf. words like एकदृष्टि, एकक्ष &c.), and that it can move it, as occasion requires from the socket on one side into that of the other; and the maxim is applied to a word or phrase which, though used only once in a sentence may, if occasion requires, serve two purposes; e. g. दूषितोऽस्मिन्मन्त्रेतिपः इत्यत्र अस्मिन्मन्त्रस्य काकाक्षिगोलकन्यायेन अंतरिपदोद्देशः नाप्यन्यायः.

10. कूपयंत्रवटिकान्यायः The maxim of the buckets attached to the water-wheel. It takes its origin from the fact that while some of the buckets filled with water go up, some are emptied of their contents, while others go down quite empty; and is used to denote the various vicissitudes of worldly existence; cf., काश्चि-बुच्छयति प्रयुज्यति वा काश्चिन्नयत्युत्कर्षति काश्चित्पातयति काश्चित् च पुनः काश्चित्प्रयत्नाकुलम्। अन्योन्यप्रतिपक्षसंज्ञातिमिमो लोकस्थितिं बोधयन्नेष कीडति कूपयंत्रवटिकान्यायसंज्ञोविधिः ॥ Mk. 10. 59.

11. चट्टकुडीप्रभातन्यायः The maxim of day-break near a toll-station. It takes its origin from the attempt of one (say, a cartman) who with the intention of avoiding a toll takes at night an unfrequented road, but unfortunately finds himself at day-break near that very toll-station and is obliged to pay the toll which he

studiously tried to avoid. Thus the maxim is used to denote the occurrence of that which one studiously tries to avoid; cf. Śrīharsha:—तदिदं चट्टकुडीप्रभातन्यायमनुवदति.

12. घुणाक्षरन्यायः The maxim of letters bored by an insect in wood. It takes its origin from the unexpected and chance resemblance of an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect to the form of some letter, and is used to denote any fortuitous or chance occurrence.

13. देहापूपन्यायः The maxim of the stick and cakes. When a stick and cakes are kept together and one says that 'the stick has been pulled down or eaten by a rat', we are naturally led to expect that the cakes also have been pulled down or eaten by the rat, as a matter of course, the two being so closely connected together; so when one thing is closely connected with another in a particular way, and we say something of the one, it naturally follows that what we assert of the one can, as a matter of course, be asserted of the other; cf. दूषिकेण दंडो भक्षितः इत्यनेन तत्सहचरितमपूपमक्षयमन्यादायात् भवतीति नियतसमानन्यायादर्थोक्तत्वापत्तौतिथिः न्यायो देहापूपिका ॥ S. D. 10.

14. देहलीदोपन्यायः The maxim of the lamp placed over the threshold. It takes its origin from a lamp hanging over the threshold of a house which, by its peculiar position, serves to light the rooms on both sides of the threshold; and is used to denote something which serves a two-fold purpose at the same time.

15. दूषमायितयुत्रन्यायः The maxim of the king and barber's son. It is used to denote a man's innate fondness for his own possession—however ugly or despicable in the eyes of others. It takes its origin from a story which states that a king on one occasion asked his barber to bring to him the finest boy that he could see in his kingdom. The barber roamed for a long time over every part of the realm, but could discover no boy such as the king wanted. At last wearied and disappointed, he returned home; and being charmed with the beauty of his own boy, who, to do him justice, was a personification of ugliness and deformity—went to the king and presented the boy to him. The king was at first very angry with the barber for having trifled with him but on consideration excused him,

नमिस्तक (का 110 or b connected with, or dependent on, any particular cause. 2 Unusual, occasional, accidental, produced by some cause (opp. नियं). -कः An astrologer, prophet. -क 1 An effect (opp. निमित्त 'cause'): निमित्तनिमित्तकद्वयं ब्रह्म S. 7. 30. 2 An occasional rite, a periodical ceremony.

नमिष्ठ a. (की f.) Lasting for a Nimish or twinkling, momentary, transient. -कं N. of a sacred forest celebrated as the residence of certain sages to whom Santi related the Mahābhārata; R. 10. 7; (the name is thus derived:—यस्य निमित्तं निमित्तं दानं बलं। अत्र निमित्तं तस्मै नमिष्ठमस्तिविति.)

नमिष्ठः Barter, exchange.

नमिष्ठोऽर्थः The fruit of नमिष्ठ, the Indian fig-tree.

नमिष्ठं Restrain, self-command.

नमिष्ठिक a. (की f.) Conformable to rule or precept, regular. -कं Regularity.

नमिष्ठिकः A logician, a follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy.

नमिष्ठ्यै 1 Uninterruptedness, close succession, continuity. 2 Closeness, contiguity (in space).

नमिष्ठ्यं Disregard, indifference.

नमिष्ठिकः An inhabitant of hell.

नमिष्ठ्यं Senselessness, nonsense.

नमिष्ठ्यं 1 Hopelessness, despair, despondency; नमिष्ठ्यं नमिष्ठ्यं U. 3. 13. 2 Absence of wish or expectation; नमिष्ठ्यः पुत्रः कृत्वा नमिष्ठ्यमवलम्बिते H. 1. 144; Bv. 4.

नमिष्ठः One who knows the etymology of words, an etymologist.

नमिष्ठ्यं Health.

नमिष्ठः A demon; मयमल्लोद्वेगदाहस्तुर्नमिष्ठोऽर्थः K. 10. 34; 11. 21; 12. 43; 14. 4, 15, 20

नमिष्ठिनी 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 The south-western direction.

नमिष्ठ्यं 1 Absence of qualities or properties. 2 Want of excellence, absence of good qualities; नमिष्ठ्यमेव साधनं विमस्तु गुणमोक्षं Bv. 1. 83.

नमिष्ठ्यं Pitilessness, cruelty; नमिष्ठ्यं नमिष्ठ्यं तथा हि दर्शयति Br. Sūt. II 1. 34.

नमिष्ठ्यं Cleanliness, purity, spotlessness.

नमिष्ठ्यं Shamelessness, impudence.

नमिष्ठ्यं Blueness, dark-blue colour.

नमिष्ठि (वि) ङ्यं Compactness, closeness, thickness, denseness.

नमिष्ठ्यं An offering of eatables presented to a deity or idol.

नमिष्ठ a. (की f.), नमिष्ठिक a. (की f.) 1 Nocturnal, belonging to the night, nightly; तस्मै नमिष्ठमस्तिविति ब्रह्मः S. 6.

2 नमिष्ठमस्तिविति इव

V 1

8 K 3 2 To be observed at night.

नमिष्ठ्यं Fixedness, immoveableness, fixity.

नमिष्ठ्यं 1 Determination, certainty.

2 A fixed ceremony.

नमिष्ठः 1 A king of the Nishadhas.

2 Especially, an epithet of king Nala q. v. 3 A native or inhabitant of Nishadha.

नमिष्ठ्यं 1 Idleness, inactivity. 2

Exemption from acts or their consequences; Bg. 3. 4, 18. 49. 3 The salvation obtained by abstraction (as opposed to the salvation obtained by कर्ममार्गं q. v.).

नमिष्ठिक a. (की f.) Bought with or made of a Nishka, q. v. -कः A mint-master.

नमिष्ठिक a. (की f.) 1 Final, last, concluding; विद्वेदं विद्विन्मस नमिष्ठिकं R. 8.

25. 2 Decided, definitive, conclusive (as a reply.). 3 Fixed, firm, constant. 4 Highest, perfect. 5 Com-

pletely familiar with or versed in 6

Vowing perpetual abstinence and chastity. -कः A perpetual religious

student who continues, with his

spiritual preceptor even after the

prescribed period, and vows life-

long abstinence and chastity; Ku. 5.

62; cf. Y. 1. 49 and उपकुर्वन् also.

नमिष्ठ्यं Cruelty, harshness, severity.

नमिष्ठ्यं Constancy, firmness.

नमिष्ठिकः a. (की f.) Natural, inborn,

innate, inherent; नमिष्ठिकी सूरमिणः कुबजस

सिद्धा हृदि स्थितिर्न सुखरश्मिनादनामि Māl. 9.

49; R. 5. 37, 6. 46.

नमिष्ठिकः A swordsman.

नो ind. (न-उ) No, not, often used

like न q. v.; Bg. 17. 28; Pt. 5. 24;

Amaru. 5, 7, 10, 62.

नोचेत् If not, otherwise.

नोदन् 1 Impelling, driving, urging

onward. 2 Removing, driving away,

dispelling.

नोवा ind. Ninefold, in nine parts.

नोः f. 1 A ship, boat, vessel; महता

गुण्ययेन क्रीतेयं काश्चनैस्त्वया Sānti. 3. 1. 2

N. of a constellation. -COMP. -आरोहः

(नावारोहः) 1 a passenger on board

a ship. 2 a sailor. -कर्णधारः a helms-

man, pilot. -कर्मन् n. the occupation

of a sailor; Ms. 10. 34. -चरः, -जीविकः

a sailor, boatman; R. 17. 81. -तार्य a.

navigable, to be traversed in a ship.

-दंडः an oar. -पानं navigable. -यायिन्

a. going in a boat, a passenger; Ms.

8. 409. -वाहः a steersman, pilot,

captain. -व्यसनं shipwreck, naufrage;

नौक्यसने विपन्नः S. 6. -स्रावणं fleet, navy;

नौक्यस्रावणं तरसा नौक्यस्रावणं R. 4. 36.

नौका A small boat, a boat in ge-

neral समविह मवति मवति

नरने नाका Moha M G -COMP -द्वय an

oar.

न्यक्ष ind. An adverb, prefixed to कृ or हृ, to imply 'contempt', 'degradation' or 'humiliation'. -COMP

-करणं, -कारः 1 humiliation, degrada-

tion, disrespect, contempt, insult,

न्यक्षो हृदि वक्ष्यते इव ने तीव्रं परिस्पन्दे Mv

5. 22, 3. 40; G. L. 32. -भावः 1 humili-

ation, degradation. 2 making in-

ferior, subordination. -भावित a 1

humiliated, degraded, slighted 2

surpassed, excelled, made inferior

or secondary (अप्राधान्यकृत); न्यग्भावित-

वाच्यं न्यग्भावितं न्यग्भावितं K. P. 1

न्यक्ष a. Low, inferior, vile, mean.

-क्षः 1 A buffalo. 2 An epithet of

Parasurāma. -क्षः The hole.

न्यग्रोधः 1 The (Indian) figtree

2 A fathom (measured by the arms

extended). -COMP. -परिमंडला an

excellent woman; (she is thus de-

scribed:—सौतो वृकटिनी इत्या नित्यं च

विशालता। मध्ये क्षीणा भवेत् सा न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला

Sābdak); दूर्वाकांडमिव इयमा न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला

Bk. 4. 18.

न्यकुः A kind of antelope; R. 16

15.

न्यच्छ a. (नीची f.) 1 Going or tur-

ned downwards, turned or bent

down. 2 Lying on the face. 3 Low,

contemptible, base, mean, vile; Si

15. 21. (where it also means विन्

or downward). 4 Slow, lazy. 5

Whole, entire.

न्यच्चनं 1 A curve. 2 A hiding

place. 3 A hollow.

न्यक्षः 1 Loss, destruction. 2 Waste,

decay.

न्यसनं 1 Depositing, lying down.

2 Delivering, giving up.

न्यस्त p. p. 1 Cast down, thrown,

or laid down, deposited. 2 Put in,

inserted, applied; न्यस्ताक्षरः Ku. 1. 7

3 Depicted, drawn; चित्रन्यस्त. 4 Con-

signed, delivered or transferred to,

V. 5. 17; Ratn. 1. 10. 5 Living,

resting on. 6 Given up, set aside,

resigned. -COMP. -दंड a. giving up

punishment. -देह a. one who lays

down the body, dead. -स्राव a 1

one who has resigned or laid down

his arms; आचार्यस्य त्रिभुवनस्योपनिषत्स्य

शोकात् Ve. 3. 18. 2 unarmed, defen-

celess. 3 harmless.

न्यास्यं Fried, rice.

न्यादः Eating, feeding.

न्यायः 1 Method, manner, way,

rule, system, plan; अनाधिकं विभिन्नयौर्न

गुह्यीवास्त्यलतः Ms. 8. 310. 2 Fitness,

propriety, decorum; Ki. 11. 30 3

Law, justice, virtue, equity, right-

eousness, honesty; यति न्यायप्रवृत्तस्य तिर्य-

चोपि सहायता A. R. 1. 4. 4 A law suit

equal proceeding 5 Judicial sentence,

judgment. 6 Policy, good government. 7 Likeness, analogy. 8 A popular maxim, an apposite illustration, illustration; as देवायुन्याय, ककतालीयन्याय, वृणाक्षरन्याय &c; see below. 9 A Vedic accent; न्यविचित्रिर्भुवर्ण Ku. 2. 12 (Malli. takes न्याय to mean स्वर; but it is quite open in our opinion to take न्याय in the sense of 'a system' or 'way' (which are manifested in three systems; i. e. ऋक्, जुगन्, and सगन्); Bh. 3. 55. 10 (In gram.) A universal rule. 11 A system of Hindu philosophy founded by the sage Gautama. 12 The science of logic, logical philosophy. 13 A complete argument or syllogism (consisting of five members; i. e. प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय, and निगमन). -Comp. -ययः the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. -वचिन् a well-behaved, acting justly. -वादिन् a. one who speaks what is right or just. -शास्त्र the science of logic. -सारिणी proper or suitable behaviour. -सूत्रे aphorisms of Nyāya philosophy by Gautama.

Note. A few of the common Nyāyas or popular maxims are here collected for ready reference and arranged in alphabetical order.

1. अंधचक्षकन्यायः The maxim of the blind man catching a sparrow, analogous in sense to वृणाक्षरन्यायः q. v.
2. अंधपरंपरान्यायः The maxim of the blind following the blind. It is used in those cases where people blindly or thoughtlessly follow others, not caring to see whether their doing so would not be a leap in the dark.

3. अर्धवर्तीदर्शनन्यायः The maxim of the view of the star Arundhati. The following explanation of Sankarāchārya will make its use clear :—अर्धवर्ती दिदर्शयिषुस्तस्मात्पत्न्यां स्थलां ताराममुखां प्रथममर्धवर्तीति ग्राहयित्वा तां त्रयस्त्रयाय पश्चादर्धवर्तीति ग्राहयति.

4. अशोकवृत्तिकान्यायः The maxim of the grove of Asoka trees. Rāvaṇa kept Sita in the grove of Asoka trees, but it is not easy to account for his preference of that particular grove to any other one; so when a man finds several ways of doing a thing, any one of them is as good as another, and the preference of any particular one cannot be accounted for.

5. अश्मलोष्टन्यायः The maxim of the stone and clod of earth. A clod of earth may be considered to be hard as compared with cotton, but is soft as compared with a stone. So a person may be considered to be very important as compared with his

inferiors, but sinks into insignificance when compared with his betters. The maxim वृणाक्षरन्याय is similarly used.

6. कदंबकोरक (गोलक) न्यायः The maxim of the Kadamba buds; used to denote simultaneous rise or action, like the bursting forth of the buds of the Kadamba tree at one and the same time.

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10. कूपयंत्रवटिकान्यायः The maxim of the buckets attached to the water-wheel. It takes its origin from the fact that while some of the buckets filled with water go up, some are emptied of their contents, while others go down quite empty; and is used to denote the various vicissitudes of worldly existence; cf., काक्षिणीयुक्त्यति प्रहसति वा काक्षिणीयुक्त्यति काक्षिणीयुक्त्यति विषी करोति च पुनः काक्षिणीयुक्त्यति कुलान् । अन्योन्मत्प्रतिपक्षसंहतिमिमांसीकाक्षिणीं बोधयन्नेव कीदृति कूपयंत्रवटिकान्यायसक्तोविधिः ॥ Mk. 10. 59.

11. वहकुटीयभातन्यायः The maxim of day-break near a toll-station. It takes its origin from the attempt of one (say, a cartman) who with the intention of avoiding a toll takes at night an unfrequented road, but unfortunately finds himself at day-break near that very toll-station and is obliged to pay the toll which he

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as he ascribed the barian's preference of his own ugly boy to the dominant desire of human beings to consider their own possessions as supremely good; cf. सर्वः कान्तार्थं यत्नः S. 2.

16. पक्षालनन्यायः The maxim of washing off the mud. Just as it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into mud than to get into it and then wash it off, so it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into danger than to expose oneself to it and then try to get out of it somehow or other; cf. पक्षालनादि पक्षस्य दूरादपवर्गने वरः; and also "Prevention is better than cure".

17. पिष्टपेषजन्यायः The maxim of grinding flour or meal; used to denote a superfluous or unprofitable exertion like the attempt of a man to grind pounded flour; cf. प्लुतस्य कण इया.

18. बीजांकुरन्यायः The maxim of seed and sprout. It takes its origin from the relation of mutual causation which subsists between seed and sprout, (seed being the cause of sprout, which in its turn is the cause of seed); and is used in those cases where two things stand to each other in the relation of both cause and effect.

19. लोहचुम्बकन्यायः The maxim of iron and magnet; it is used to denote a very close affinity between two things, by virtue of which they are instinctively attracted towards each other.

20. बहिष्कृतन्यायः The maxim of the invariable concomitance of fire and smoke; (wherever there is smoke there is fire.) It is used to denote such invariable concomitance between two persons or things; (e. g. where there is A, there is B; where there is not B, there is not A.).

21. पूजकुमारीवाक्य (वर) न्यायः The maxim of the old virgin's boon; that is, asking such a boon as will cover all that one wishes to have.

The Mahābhārata says that an old virgin, when asked by Indra to choose a boon, said:—पुत्राने बहुक्षीर-वृत्तनादने कांचनपात्रां मुञ्जीरत्. This one boon, if granted, would give her a husband, progeny, abundance of corn, cattle &c. and gold.

22. शाखाचन्द्रन्यायः The maxim of the bough and the moon. As the moon, though considerably distant from the bough of a tree, is spoken of as 'the moon on the bough' because she appears to be near it, so this maxim is used when the position of an object, though at a very great distance, is fixed by that of another object to which it appears to be contiguous.

23. सिंहवलोकनन्यायः The maxim of the lion's backward glance. It is used when one casts a retrospective glance at what he has left behind while at the same time he is proceeding, just as the lion, while going onward in search of prey, now and then bends his neck backwards to see if anything be within his reach.

24. सूचीकटाहन्यायः The maxim of the needle and the kettle. It is used to denote that when two things—the one easy and the other difficult—are required to be done, the easier should be first attended to, as when one has to prepare a needle and a kettle, he should first take in hand a needle as it is an easier work compared with the preparation of a kettle.

25. स्तूपानिखनन्यायः The maxim of digging or fixing in the post. As a stake or post to be firmly fixed in the ground is again and again moved and thrust inward, so this maxim is used when one (say, a disputant) adds several corroborative illustrations, arguments &c. to strengthen and confirm still more his strong position.

26. स्वामिभृत्यन्यायः The maxim of master and servant. It is used to mark the relation of the feeder and the fed, or the supporter and the sup-

ported, subsisting between any two objects.

न्याय्य a. 1 Just, proper, right, equitable, suitable, fit; न्याय्यात्यथः प्रति चर्तते पदे न धीराः Bh. 2. 83; Bg. 18. 15. Ms. 2. 152, 9. 202; R. 2. 55; Ki. 14. 7; Ku. 6. 87. 2 Usual, customary.

न्यासः 1 Placing, putting down or upon, planting, वस्त्राः सुरुन्यासपद्धिर्वाते R. 2. 2; Ku. 6. 50, चरणन्यास, अंगन्यास &c 2 Hence, any impression, mark, stamp, print; अतिशङ्कनन्यासः R. 12. 78 'where the nailmarks surpassed those of weapons'; इतन्यास. 3 Depositing. 4 A pledge, deposit; अर्पितन्यास इवांतरात् S. 4. 21, R. 12. 8; Y. 2. 67. 5 Entrusting, committing, delivering, consigning. 6 Painting, writing down. 7 Giving up, resigning, abandoning, relinquishing; इन्द्र, Bg. 18. 2. 8 Bringing forward, adducing. 9 Digging in, seizing (as with claws). 10 Assignment of the various parts of the body to different deities, which is usually accompanied with prayers and corresponding gesticulations. —Comp. —अपह्नवः repudiation of a deposit. —धारिन् m. the holder of a deposit, a mortgagee.

न्यासिन् m. One who has renounced all worldly ties, a Sannyāsin.

न्यु (न्यु) स a. 1 Charming, beautiful, lovely. 2 Proper, right.

न्युञ्ज a. 1 Turned or bent downwards, lying on the face; ऊर्ध्वपित्तन्यु ञ्जकटाहकले (व्योमि) N. 22. 32. 2 Bent, crooked. 3 Convex. 4 Hump-backed —वृक्षः The Nyagrodha tree. —Comp. —खड्गः a crooked sword, sabre.

न्यून a. 1 Lessened, diminished, shortened. 2 Defective, inferior, deficient, wanting, destitute of, as in अर्थन्यून. 3 Less (opp. अधिक); Y. 2. 116. 4 Defective (in some organ), पाद, 5 Low, wicked, vile, despicable. —ने ind. Less, in a less degree. —Comp. —अंग a. maimed, mutilated. —अधिक a. less or more, unequal. —धी a. deficient in intellect, ignorant, foolish.

न्यूनयति Den. P. To diminish, lessen.

प.

प a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking; as in द्विप, अनेकप. 2 Guarding, protecting, ruling; as in गोप, रूप, क्षितिप. —पः 1 Air, wind. 2 A leaf. 3 An egg.

पक्षः The hut of a चंडाल or barbarian.

पक्तिः f. 1 Cooking. 2 Digesting, digestion. 3 Ripening, becoming ripe,

maturity, development. 4 Fame, dignity. —Comp. —सूलं violent pain of the bowels arising from indigestion, colic.

पक्व a. 1 Who or what cooks. 2 Cooking. 3 Stimulating, digesting. —m. Fire (especially in the stomach).

पक्व 1 The state of a house-holder who maintains the sacred fire. 2 The sacred fire so maintained.

पक्वनिम a. 1 Ripe, ripened. 2 Matured. 3 Cooked.

पक्क a. 1 Cooked, roasted, boiled, as in पक्कात्. 2 Digested. 3 Baked, burned, annealed (opp. आम); अक्रेद-कान्नातकयं Mk 3. 4 Mature, ripe

पर्यवस्यतीति Me. 82. 5 Fully developed, come to perfection, perfect, matured, as in पक्षः. 6 Experienced, shrewd. 7 Ripe (as a boil), ready to suppurate. 8 Grey (as hair). 9 Perished, decaying, is the eve of destruction, ripe to meet one's doom. -Comp. -अतिसारः chronic dysentery. -अन्नं dressed or cooked food. -आधानः, -आशयः the stomach, abdomen. -इष्टका a baked brick. -इष्टकवित्तं a building constructed with baked bricks. -कुत् a. 1 cooking. 2 maturing. -रसः wine or any spirituous liquor. -वारि n. the water of boiled rice (काजिक).

पक्षवधः N. of a barbarous tribe, a Chândāla.

पक्ष 1 P., 10 U. (पक्षति, पक्षवति) 1 To take, seize. 2 To accept. 3 To take a side, side with.

पक्षः 1 A wing, pinion; अद्यापि पक्षावपि नोद्विष्टे K. 347; so उद्धिक्पक्षः pledged; पक्षच्छेद्येत्यत्र शक्र R. 4. 40, 3. 42. 2 The feather or feathers on each side of an arrow. 3 The flank or side of a man or animal, the shoulder; संवेत्ता उभयपक्षविनीतनिद्रा R. 5. 72. 4 The side of anything, flank. 5 The wing or flank of an army. 6 The half of any thing. 7 The half of a lunar month, a fortnight (comprising 15 days); (there are two such *pakshas*, शुक्लपक्ष the bright or light half, and कृष्णपक्ष the dark half); तमिषपक्षेऽपि सहस्रविमिर्ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्बिद्यति प्रदोषात् R. 6. 34, Ma. 1. 66; Y. 3. 50; सीता वृद्धिं सनायाति शुक्लपक्ष इवेदुपात् Pt. 1. 92. 8 A party in general, faction, side; प्रमुदितवरपक्ष R. 6. 86; Si. 2. 117; Bg. 14. 25; R. 6. 53, 18. 9 One belonging to any party, a follower, partisan; शत्रुहो भवान् H. 1. 10 A class, multitude, host, any number of adherents; as ज्ञानुं मित्रं. 11 One side of an argument, an alternative, one of two cases; पक्षे in the other case, on the other hand; पूर्वपक्षमवलक्ष्य सतिमिमांशवदुत्तरः R. 4. 10, 14. 34; cf. पूर्वपक्ष and उत्तरपक्ष. 12 A case or supposition in general; as in पक्षान्तरे 13 A point under discussion, a thesis. 14 The subject of a syllogism or conclusion (the minor term); संदिग्धसाध्यवान् पक्षः T. 8.; दधतः शुद्धिस्ततो गृहीतपक्षः Si. 20. 11 (where it means 'feathered' also). 15 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. 16 A bird. 17 A state, condition. 18 The body. 19 A limb of the body. 20 A royal elephant. 21 An army. 22 A wall. 23 Opposition. 24 Rejoinder, reply. 25 A mass, quantity (when in composition with words meaning 'hair'); केदारपक्षः; cf. हस्त. -Comp. -अन्तः the 15th day of either half month, i. e. the day of new or

full moon. -अन्तरं 1 another side. 2 a different side or view of an argument. 3 another supposition. -आघातः 1 palsy or paralysis of one side, hemiplegia. 2 refutation of an argument. -आभासः a fallacious argument. 2 a false plaint. -आहारः eating food only once in a fortnight. -ग्रहणं choosing a party. -चरः 1 an elephant strayed from the herd. 2 the moon. -छिद्रं m. an epithet of Indra (clipper of the wings of mountains); Ku. 1. 20. -जः the moon. -द्वये 1 both sides of an argument. 2 'a couple of fortnights', i. e. a month. -द्वारे a side-door, private entrance. -धर a. 1 winged. 2 adhering to the party of one, siding with any one. (-रः) 1 a bird. 2 the moon. 3 a partisan. 4 an elephant strayed from the herd -नाडी a quill. -पातः 1 siding with any one. 2 liking, desire, love, affection (for a thing); भवति सम्यक् हि पक्षानाः Ki. 3. 12, Ve. 3. 10; U. 5. 17; सिद्धपक्षे बद्धेपक्षपातः Mu. 1. 3 attachment to a party, partisanship, partiality; पक्षपातमत्र देवा नश्यन्ते M. 1; सत्यं जना वचनं न पक्षपातात् Bh. 1. 47. 4 falling of wings, the moulting of birds. 5 a partisan. -पातिन् a. or s. 1 siding with, adhering to a party, attached or partial (to a particular cause); पक्षपातिनो देवा अपि पादवता Ve. 3. 2 sympathising; Ve. 3. 3 a follower, partisan, friend; सः सूर्यपक्षपाती V. 1; (पक्षपातिता in N. 2. 52 means 'movement of the wings' also). -पालिः a private door. -पिन्दुः a heron. -भागः 1 the side or flank. 2 especially, the flank of an elephant. -मुक्तिः the course traversed by the sun in a fortnight. -मूले the root of a wing. वाद् 1 an ex parte statement. 2 stating a case, expression of opinion. -वाहनः a bird. -वृत्त a. paralysed on one side. -हरः a bird. -होमः 1 a sacrificial rite lasting for a fortnight. 2 a rite to be performed every fortnight.

पक्षकः 1 A side-door. 2 A side. 3 An associate, partisan (at the end of comp.).

पक्षता 1 Alliance, partisanship. 2 Adherence to a party. 3 Taking up a side or argument.

पक्षतिः f. 1 The root of a wing; अलिखत्वेन पुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2; खड्गच्छिन्नजटा-उपपक्षतिः U. 3. 43; Si. 11. 26. 2 The first day of a lunar fortnight.

पक्षालुः A bird.

पक्षिणी 1 A female bird. 2 A night with the two days enclosing it; (द्वयपक्षवेकरादिष्वपि पक्षिणीत्वमिषीयते). 3 The day of full moon.

पक्षिन् a. (णी f.) 1 Winged. 2 Furnished with wings. 3 Siding with, adhering to the party of.—m.

1 A bird. 2 An arrow. 3 An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -इन्द्रः, -मवरः, -राज m., -राजः, -सिंहः, -स्वामिन् m. epitheta of Garuda. -कीटः an insignificant bird. बालकः, शालकः a young bird. -शाला 1 a nest. 2 an aviary.

पक्षमन् n. 1 An eyelash: सलिलदृक्पक्षिः पक्षमिः Me. 99, 47; R. 2. 19, 11. 36. 2 The filament of a flower. 3 The point of a thread, a thin thread. 4 A wing.

पक्षन्त a. 1 Having strong, long or beautiful eyelashes; पक्षन्तक्ष्माः S. 3. 25. 2 Hairy, shaggy; रुद्रिपक्षन्तलक्ष्माः Si. 4. 61.

पक्ष्य a. 1 Produced or occurring in a fortnight. 2 Siding with. 3 Lateral. -क्ष्यः A partisan, follower, friend, ally; ननु वज्रिण एव धीमतेतद्विजयते द्विवेते चक्ष्य पक्ष्याः V. 1. 16.

पक्षः, कं 1 Mud, clay, mire; अनीत्वा पक्षतां धूलिमुद्धृक् नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34, Ki. 2. 6; R. 16. 30. 2 Hence, a thick mass, large quantity; कुष्माण्डपक्षः K. 30. 3 A slough, quagmire, 4 Sin. -Comp. -कीरः a lapwing. -क्रीडाः a hog. -ग्राहः a Makara or crocodile. -छिद्रं m. the clearing-nut tree, (कनक, the fruit of which is used in purifying muddy water); M. 2. 8. -जं a lotus. -जः, -जन्मन् m. an epithet of Brahmā. -नामः an epithet of Vishnu; R. 18. 20. -जन्मन् n. a lotus. (-m.) the Sārāsa bird. -मेढुकः a bivalve conch. -रह n., -रहं a lotus. -वासाः a crab.

पक्षजिनी 1 A lotus-plant; Ki. 10. 33. 2 A group of lotus-plants or lotuses. 3 A place abounding with lotuses. 4 The flexible stalk of a water-lily.

पक्षगः The hut of a चांडाल, see पक्षग.

पक्षारः 1 Moss. 2 A dam, dike. 3 Stairs, a ladder, a flight of steps.

पक्षिल a. Muddy, foul, turbid, dirty; Si. 17. 8.

पक्षिज A lotus.

पक्षिरह n. -हं A lotus. -हः The crane or Sārāsa bird.

पक्षिशय a. Dwelling in mud.

पक्षि f. 1 A line, row, range, series; इत्येतं चारुपक्षिपरिलक्षणांका V. 4. 6, पक्षमपि K. 2. 19; अलिपिनिः Ku. 4. 15, R. 6. 5. 2 A group, collection, flock, troop. 3 A row of people (of the same caste) sitting down to a meal, a company or party at dinner of the same caste; cf. पक्षिपावन below. 4 The living generation. 5 The earth. 6 Fame, celebrity. 7 A collection of five, or the number 'five'. 8 The number 'ten'; as in पक्षिरथ, पक्षिगीव. -Comp. -अविः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. -चरः an osprey. -दूषः, -दूषकः a person defiling a society of persons, one with whom it is improper

to supped at dinner-time. -पावनः a respectable or eminent person; especially, a respectable Brāhmaṇa who, being very learned, always gets the seat of honour at dinner parties, or who purifies by his presence the देव or persons who sit in the same row to dine with him; पवित्रपन्नः पंचादयः Mā. 1, where Japadhara says:—पवित्रपन्नः पंचो भोज-सर्विषादकां पावनाः । अग्रमहिमः पवित्रः कः । यदा । चतुर्णां पण्यो वस्तु सदा यथावि पावनाः । अथैतस्मिन्मोक्षेन ब्राह्मणः पवित्रपन्नः ॥ or पावनाः सर्वेषु वेदेषु सर्वत्रवचनेषु च । पावदेति प्रथमेति पंचमो प्रावयुतेति च । नवीति पावना-त्यस्य उच्यते पवित्रपन्नः । Mann explains the word thus:— अनाकरोपहवा पक्तिः पावनं वैद्विजोत्तमः । तस्मिन्नेव कालेन द्वेष्टपादात् पवित्रपन्नम् Ms. 3. 184; see 3. 183, 185 also. -रथः N. of Dazaratba; R. 9. 74.

पण्डु a. (गु or ग्री f.) Lame, halt, crippled. -गुः 1 A lame man; पुं कर्त्तुं वाचते पुं कर्त्तुं विदुः 2 An epithet of Saturn. -COMP. -पादः 1 a crocodile (मकर). 2 the tenth sign of the zodiac; Capricornus (मकर).

पण्डु a. Lame, crippled.

पक् I. 1 U. (पचति-ते, पक) 1 To cook, roast, dress (as food &c.) (said to govern two accusatives; as तदुक्तानोदयं पचति, but this use is very rare in classical Sanskrit); वा पचत्य-स्यकायम् Ms. 3. 118; शूलि सस्यानिवाश्वस्य पचत्यस्य 7. 20; Bh. 1. 85. 2 To bake, burn (as bricks); see पक. 3 To digest (as food); पचत्यस्य चतुर्विंश Bg 15. 14. 4 To ripen, mature. 5 To bring to perfection, develop (as understanding). 6 To melt (as metals). 7 To cook (for oneself) (Atm.). -Pass. (पचते) 1 To be cooked. 2 To become ripe, matured or developed, ripen; (fig.) to bear fruit, attain perfection or fulfilment; R. 11. 50. -Caus. (पाचयति-ते) To cause to be cooked, cause to ripen or develop, bring to perfection. -Desid. (पिपक्षति) To wish to cook &c. -WITH परि to ripen, mature, develop. -वि 1 to mature, develop, ripen, bear fruit; R. 17. 53. 2 to digest, 3 to cook thoroughly. -II. 1. A (पचते) To make clear or evident; see पच् also.

पक्वतः 1 Fire. 2 The sun. 3 N. of Indra.

पक्व a. Cooking, dressing, maturing &c. -नः Fire. -नं 1 Cooking, dressing, maturing &c. 2 A means or instrument for cooking, a vessel, fuel &c.

पञ्चपञ्चः An epithet of Śiva.

पचा The act of cooking.

पचि Fire

पचेलिम् a. 1 Cooking or ripening quickly. 2 Fit to be matured. 3 Ripening spontaneously or naturally; इदं माह्वकलं पचेलिम् N. 1. 94. -नः 1 Fire. 2 The sun.

पचेलुकः A cock.

पञ्चविका A small bell.

पञ्चक a. Consisting of five. 2 Relating to five. 3 Made of five. 4 Bought with five. 5 Taking five per-cent. -कः, -कं A collection or aggregate of five; अष्टवचक.

पञ्चक f. A pentad, an aggregate of five.

पञ्चता, त्वं 1 Five-fold state. 2 A collection of five. 3 The five elements taken collectively; hence पञ्चता-त्वं मृ-दा &c. means 'to be resolved into the five elements of which the body consists', 'to die or perish'; पञ्चता, त्वं नी to kill or destroy; पञ्चनिर्मिति देहे पञ्चत्वं च पुनर्नते । स्वां स्वां दोषिन्मुनति त्वं हा परिदेवता ॥ Ratn. 3. 3.

पञ्चयुः 1 Time. 2 The (Indian) cuckoo.

पञ्चधा ind. 1 In five parts. 2 In five ways.

पञ्चरु num. a. (Always pl.; nom. and acc. पंच) Five. (As the first member of comp. पञ्च drops its final र्). -COMP. -अंशः the fifth part, a fifth. -अग्निः 1 an aggregate of five sacred fires; i. e. अन्वाहायपचन or इक्षिण, गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय, सभ्य and आबसथ्य. 2 a householder who maintains the five sacred fires; पंचाग्नये धुनवताः Mā. 1; Ms. 3. 185. -अंग a. five-membered, having five parts or divisions as in पंचांगग्रन्थः (i. e. वाङ्मन्यं चैव जातुन्यं शिरसा वक्षसा इक्ष्वा); कृतपंचांगविनिर्णयो नयः Kī. 2. 12 (see Malli. and Kāmandaka quoted by him). (-गः) 1 a tortoise or turtle. 2 a kind of horse with five spots in different parts of his body. (-गी) a bit for horses (-गं) 1 a collection or aggregate of five parts. 2 five modes of devotion. 3 a calendar or almanac, so called because it treats of five things:— तिथिर्वास्त्र नक्षत्रं योगः करणमेव च; चतुर्गवलो राजा जगती वज्रमालदेव । अहं पंचांगवल्गवानाकांक्षं वज्रमालने ॥ Subhāsh. सुतः a turtle. सुद्धिः f. the propitiousness or favourable state of five important points; i. e. तिथि, वार, नक्षत्र, योग, and करण (in astrology). -अंशुल a. (-ला or ली f.) measuring five fingers. -अ (आ) जं the five products of the goat. -अप्सरम् n. N. of a lake, said to have been created by the sage Maṇḍakari; cf. R. 13. 38. -अमृतं the collection of five sweet things used in worshipping deities; (द्रव्यं च सर्वेषु चैव ह्यं दधि तथा मधु) -अभिस् m.

the planet Mercury. -अवयव a. five-membered (as a syllogism, the five members being, प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय, and निगमन). -अवस्थः a corpse. (so called because it is resolved into the five elements); cf. पचत्वं above. -अविकं the five products of the sheep. -अशीतिः f. eighty-five. -अहः a period of five days. -आतपः a doing penance with five fires (i. e. with four fires and the sun); cf. R. 13. 41. -आननः, -आस्यः, -सुख, -वज्रः 1 an epithet of Śiva. 2 a lion (so called because its mouth is generally wide open; पंच आनन यस्य); (often used at the end of names of learned men to express great learning or respect; न्याय, तर्, &c., e. g. जगन्नाथतर्कसंग्रह). -इन्द्रिय an aggregate of the five organs (of sense or action; see इन्द्रियं). -इष्टु, -चापाः-शरः epithets of the god of love; (so called because he has five arrows; their names are:—अविदमशोक च चूर्णं च नवमल्लिका । नीलोत्पलं च पंचैते पञ्चबाणस्य सायकाः). -उष्मन् m. pl. the five digestive fires supposed to be in the body. -कर्मन् n. (in medicine) the five kinds of treatment; i. e. 1 वमन 'giving emetics'; 2 रचन 'purging'; 3 नस्य 'giving sternutatories'; 4 अनुवासन 'administering an enema which is oily', and 5 निरुह 'administering an enema which is not oily'. -कुत्वर ind. five times. -कोण a pentagon. -कोलं the five spices taken collectively. -कोषाः (m. pl.) the five vestures or wrappers supposed to invest the soul; they are:— अक्षयकोष or the earthly body (स्थूल-शरीर); प्राणमकोष the vesture of the vital airs; मनोमकोष the sensorial vesture; विज्ञानमकोष the cognitional vesture (these three form the लिङ्गशरीर); and आनन्दमकोष the last vesture, that of beatitude. -कोशी a distance of five Krosas. -खड्गं, -खड्गी a collection of five blades. -गवं a collection of five cows. -गव्यं the five products of the cow taken collectively; i. e. milk, curds, clarified butter or ghee, urine, and cowdung (हीरं दधि तथा चाज्यं सूत्रं गोमदमेव च ऋ-सु a bought with five cows. -गुण a fivefold. -गुप्तः 1 a tortoise. 2 the materialistic system of philosophy, the doctrines of the Chārvākas. -चत्वारिंश a. fortyfifth. -चत्वारिंशत् f. forty-five. -जनः 1 man, mankind 2 N. of a demon who had assumed the form of a conch-shell and was slain by Krishna. 3 the soul. 4 the five classes of beings; i. e. gods, men, Gandharvas, serpents and pitris. 5 the four primary castes of the Hindus (ब्राह्मण क्षत्रिय वैश्य and शूद्र)

with the Nishādas or barbarians as the fifth (pl. in these two senses); (for a full exposition see Śārirabhāṣya on Br. Sūtras I. 4. 11-13) -**जनीन** *a.* devoted to the five races. (-नः) an actor, mimic, buffoon. -**ज्ञानः** 1 an epithet of Buddha as possessing the five kinds of knowledge. 2 a man familiar with the doctrines of the Pās'upatas. -**जरी** *a.* collection of five carpenters. -**तत्त्वं** 1 the five elements taken collectively; *i. e.* पृथ्वी, आप, तेजस, वायु and अकाश. 2 (in the Tantras) the five essentials of the Tāntrikas, also called पंचमकार because they all begin with म; *i. e.* मय, मंत्र, मन्त्र, मुद्रा and मधुन. -**तपस्** *m.* an ascetic who in summer practises penance sitting in the middle of four fires with the sun burning right over his head; cf. हविर्भुजादेववता चतुर्णां मयि ललाटेनपञ्चममतिः R. 13. 41 and Ku. 5. 23; and Ms. 6. 23 and Si. 2. 51 also. -**तय** *a.* five-fold. (-चः) a pentad. -**त्रिंश** *a.* thirty-fifth. -**त्रिंशत्**, -**त्रिंशतिः** *f.* thirty-five. -**वृक्ष** *a.* 1 fifteenth. 2 increased by fifteen; as in पंचदशं शतं 'one hundred and fifteen'. -**दशन्** *a.* pl. fifteen. -**अष्टः** a period of fifteen days. -**दशिन** *a.* made or consisting of fifteen. -**दशी** the fifteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -**दीर्घ** the five long parts of the body; बाहू नेत्रद्वयं कुक्षिर्द्वे तु नासे तथैव च । सप्तयोरन्तरं चैव पंचदीर्घं प्रचक्षते ॥ -**नखः** 1 any animal with five claws; पंच पञ्चनखा मक्ष्वा वे श्रेष्ठाः कृतजैर्द्विजैः Bk. 6. 131; Ms. 5. 17, 18. Y. 1. 177. 2 an elephant. 3 a turtle. 4 a lion or tiger. -**नद्**, 'the country of five rivers, the modern Panjab (the five river being शतद्रु, विपाशा, इरावती, चंद्रभागा and शितस्ता, or the modern names Sutlej, Beas, Ravee, Chenab and Jhelum). (-द्वाः pl.) the people of this country. -**नवतिः** *f.* ninety-five. -**नीराजनं** waving five things before an idol and then falling prostrate before it; (the five things being:—a lamp, lotus, cloth, mango and betel-leaf). -**पंचाश** *a.* fifty-fifth. -**पंचाशत्** *f.* fifty-five. -**पदी** five steps; Pt. 2. 115. -**पात्रे** 1 five vessels taken collectively. 2 a Srāddha in which offerings are made in five vessels. -**प्राणः** (*m. pl.*) the five life-winds or vital airs; प्राण, अपान, व्यान, उदान and समान. -**प्रासादः** a temple of a particular size) with four pinnacles and a steeple). -**वाणः**, -**वाणः**, -**झरः** epithets of the god of love; see पंचैशु. -**सुज** *a.* pentagonal. (-जः) a pentagon; cf. पञ्चकोण. -**सुतं** the five elements; पृथ्वी, अर, तेजस्, वायु and अकाश. -**मकारं** the five essentials of the left-hand Tantra a ritual of wh the first letter

is म; see पंचमन्त्र. (2). -**महापातकं** the five great sins; see महापातक. -**महापञ्चः** (*m. pl.*) the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmaṇa; see महापञ्च. -**यामः** a day. -**रत्नं** a collection of five gems; (they are variously enumerated:—(1) नीलकंठकं चैत्रि पद्मरागञ्च नीलकंठं । प्रवालं चैत्रि विजये पंचरत्नं मनीषिभिः ॥ (2) सुवर्णं रत्नं मुक्ता मङ्गावर्णं प्रवालकं । रत्नचक्रमहापातकम् ॥ (3) कनकं हीराक नीलं पद्मरागञ्च नीलकंठं । पंचरत्नमिदं पञ्चमः सुविभिः सुवेदविभिः ॥ -**रात्रे** a period of five nights. -**राशिके** the rule of five (in math.) -**लक्षणं** a Parāṇa; so called because it deals with five important topics:—सर्पश्च प्रविशमेव वंशे मन्त्रेनराशिक । वंशातुचरिणं चैव दुरागं पंचलक्षणम् ॥ see दुराग also -**लवणं** five kinds of salts; *i. e.* काचक, मंस, सासुद, विड and सौषर्क. -**वटी** 1 the five fig-tree; *i. e.* अश्वत्थ, विन्ध, यट, धालो and अशोक. 2 N. of a part of the Dandakā forest where the Godāvari rises and where Rāma dwelt for a considerable time with his beloved; it is two miles from Nasik; U. 2. 28; R. 13. 31. -**वर्षद्वितीय** *a.* about five years old. -**वर्षीय** *a.* five years old. -**वल्कलं** a collection of the barks of the five kinds of trees; (*i. e.* न्यग्रोव, उदुवर, अश्वत्थ, वृक्ष and वेतन). -**विंश** *a.* twenty-fifth. -**विंशतिः** *f.* twenty-five. -**विंशतिका** a collection of twenty-five; as in वेतालपंचविंशतिका -**विच** *a.* five-fold, of five kinds -**शत** *a.* amounting to five hundred and five. 2 five hundred. (-तं) 1 one hundred and five. 2 five hundred -**शङ्खः** 1 the hand. 2 an elephant. -**शिशः** a lion. -**ष** *a.* pl. five or six; संत्यजेति द्विरादिनस्यस्यः समादिताः पंचदाः Bk. 2. 34. -**षट्** *a.* sixty-fifth. -**षष्टिः** *f.* sixty-five. -**सप्तत** *a.* seventy-fifth. -**सप्ततिः** *f.* seventy-five. -**सूनाः** *f.* the five things in a house by which animal life may be accidentally destroyed; they are:—पंचदशा गृहस्थस्य सुहृद्विषण्युत्तरः कंडनी चोदुकुम्भश्च Ms. 3. 68. -**हायन** *a.* five years old. -**पंचनी** A chequered cloth for playing at draughts.

पंचम *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 The fifth. 2 Forming a fifth part. 3 Dexterous, clever. 4 Beautiful, brilliant. -**नः** 1 The fifth (or in later times the seventh) note of the Indian gamut; it is said to be produced by the cuckoo (कीकिलो ऐति पंचमं Nārada), and is so called because it is produced from 5 parts of the body:—वायुः समुद्रतो नामिहरोहृत्केटुहृत् । विषरत् पंचमस्थान-प्रादया पंचम उच्यते ॥ 2 N. of a Rāga or musical mode (sung in the above note); व्यथयति दया मौनं तन्नि प्रपंच पंचमं Git. 10; so उद्विचिपंचमरागं Git. 1. -**नै** A fifth 2 Sexual intercourse (विगुण), t e f f h मकार of the Ta tr kaas -**नी**

1 the fifth day of a lunar fortnight 2 The ablative case (in gram) 3 An epithet of Draupadi. 4 A chequered board for playing at draughts -**Comp.** -**आरवः** the cuckoo.

पंचालः (*m. pl.*) 1 N. of a country and its people. -**रः** A king of the Panchālas.

पंचालिका A doll, puppet; cf. पाचालिका.

पंचाली 1 A doll, puppet. 2 A kind of song. 3 Chequered board for playing at draughts, chess-board &c.

पंचाश *a.* (झी *f.*) The fiftieth. **पंचाशत्**, **पंचाशतिः** *f.* Fifty.

पंचाशिका 1 A collection of fifty verses; *i. e.* पंचमपंचाशिका.

पंजरं A cage, an aviary; पंजरम्, स्रजपंजरः &c. -**रः**, -**रः** 1 Ribs. 2 A skeleton. -**रः** 1 The body. 2 The Kaliyuga. -**Comp.** -**आखेटः** a sort of basket or trap for catching fish. -**शुकः** a parrot in a cage, caged parrot; V. 2. 23.

पंजिः, -**जी** *f.* 1 The ball of cotton from which thread is spun. 2 A record, journal, register. 3 A calendar, an almanac. -**Comp.** -**कारः** -**कारकः** a writer, scribe.

पट् 1 P. (पटि) To go or move. -**Causs.** or 10. U. (पाटयति-ते) 1 To split, cleave, tear up, tear asunder, tear open, divide; कंचिन्मज्ज्यापाटयामास दंती Si. 18. 51; दन्तर्ण पाटयेद्देहं Y. 2. 94; Mk. 9. 2 To break, break open, अन्वाह भित्तिषु मया भित्ति पाटिताह Mk. 3. 14 3 To pierce, prick, penetrate; दर्शपाटितनलेन शणिना R. 11. 31. 4 To remove, eradicate. 5 To pluck out -**With** उद् 1 to tear up or out, draw out; दैर्घ्येनैरिशायेनलान् Ms. 4. 69, कीलुपाटयितुमर्हते Pt. 1. 2 to root up, eradicate; Ku. 2. 43; R. 15. 49. 3 to extract. -**वि** 1 to tear up or out, (केतकवर्धे) विपाटयामासशुभा नखभिः B. 6. 17. 2 to pull or draw out, extract -**II.** 10. U. (पटयति-ते) 1 To string or weave; कुर्विदस्व तापस्पटयति शुण्णमम-भिः K. P. 7. 2 To clothe, envelope 3 To Surround, encircle.

पटः -**हे** 1 A garment, raiment, cloth, a piece of cloth; अयं पटः सुवद्वि-द्रतां गतो ह्ययं पटदिहद्विज्ञेनलकृतः &c. Mk. 2. 9; मेवाः त्वयेति बलदेवपटप्रकाशाः 5. 45 2 Fine cloth. 3 A veil, screen. 4 A tablet, plate or piece of cloth for writing or painting upon. -**हे** A thatch, roof. -**Comp.** -**उटजं** a tent -**कारः** 1 a weaver. 2 a painter. -**कुटी** *f.* -**मंडपाः**, -**वापः**, -**वेष्टमन्** *a.* a tent; Si. 12. 63. -**वासः** 1 a tent. 2 a petti-coat. 3 perfumed powder; Ratn 1 -**वासकः** perfumed powder.

पञ्क 1 A camp an encampment 2 Cotton cloth

पटवस्त्रः A thief; cf. पटवस्त्र. -रं Old & ragged clothes.

पटवस्त्रः A thief.

पटपटा ind. An imitative sound.

पटलं 1 A roof, thatch; दिनमिनपटलां पटलं मीनकुलं Ms. 3. 15. 2 A cover, covering, veil, coating (in general); गिरिणि मनीषटलं द्याति ईषः Br. 1. 74. 3 A film or coating over the eyes. 4 A heap, multitude, mass, quantity; य मयः पटलेन रोषिणां Si. 1. 21; जलपटलानि Pt. 1. 361. सौंदर्यपटलः R. 4. 63; सुनपटलं 13. 17; नारकपटलं Gt. 7. 5 A basket. 6 Retinue, train. -लः, -ली 1 A tree. 2 A stalk. -लः, -लं A section or chapter of a book. -Comp. -पानः the edge of a roof.

पटलः 1 A kettle-drum, a war-drum, drum, tabour; कुर्वद् संघातलिपटलतो मुलिनः कृद्गीतां Mo. 24; पटलपटलनिमित्तनिन्दः R. 9. 71. 2 Beginning, undertaking. 3 Injuring, killing. -Comp. -घोषकः a crier (who beats a drum and then makes the proclamation). -अननं going about with a drum to call people together.

पटालुका A leech.

पटिः -री f. 1 The curtain of a stage. 2 A cloth. 3 Coarse cloth, canvas. 4 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. -Comp. -क्षेपः tossing aside the curtain (of the stage); used as a stage-direction to denote the hurried entrance of a character on the stage; cf. अवतीक्षेप.

पटिमन् m. 1 Dexterity, cleverness. 2 Sharpness. 3 Acidity. 4 Sharpness. 5 Violence, intensity &c.

पटीरः 1 A ball for playing with. 2 Sandal-wood. 3 Cupid, the god of love. -रं 1 Catechu. 2 A sieve. 3 The belly. 4 A field. 5 A cloud. 6 Height. -Comp. -जम्बन् m. sandal-tree; वहति विषयस्य पटीरजम्बा Br. 1. 74.

पटु a. (हु or टी f.; compar. पटीयत्, superl. पंडित) 1 Clever, skilful, dexterous, proficient (usually with a loc.). वाचि पटुः &c. 2 Sharp, acrid, pungent. 3 Sharp, smart (as intellect). 4 Violent, strong, sharp, intense; अयमपि पटुर्वासासो न बाणपरंपरा V 4. 1; U. 4. 3. 5 Shrill, clear, sharp-sounding; किमिदं पटुवदहोस्वनिश्रो नादीनादः Mu. 6; पटुवदहोस्वनिमिर्बोतिनिद्रः R. 9. 71, 73. 6 Apt, disposed; Si. 15. 43. 7 Harsh, cruel, hard-hearted. 8 Sly, cunning, crafty, roguish. 9 Healthy, sound. 10 Active, busy. 11 Eloquent, talkative. 12 Blown, expanded. -हुः, -हु n. A mushroom (कृष्ण). -हु n. Salt. -Comp. -कल्पः, -हेलीय a. pretty clever, tolerably sharp.

पटोलः A species of cucumber (Mar. पटवक). -लं A kind of cloth.

पटोलकः An oyster

पटुः हुं 1 A slab, tablet (for writing upon), plate in general; क्षिप्र-पटुनिषहयता Si. 3; so माहवद &c. 2 A royal grant or edict; Y. 1. 317. 3 A tiara, diadem; R. 18. 44. 4 A strip; निर्बोक्तव्याः कणिभिर्विमुक्ताः R. 16. 17. 5 silk; पटुपदानं K. 17; Bh. 3. 74; so पटुमुक्तं. 6 Fine or coloured cloth, cloth in general. 7 An upper garment; Bk. 10. 60. 8 A fillet or cloth worn round the head, a turban; especially, a coloured silk turban; Ratn. 1. 4. 9 A throne. 10 A chair or stool. 11 A shield. 12 A grinding stone. 13 A place where four roads meet. 14 A city, town. 15 A bandage, ligature. -Comp. -अर्हा the principal queen. -उपाध्यायः a writer of royal grants and other documents. -जं a sort of cloth. -देवी, -महिषी, -राज्ञी the principal queen. -वस्त्र, -वाससु a. attired in wave silk or coloured cloth.

पटनं -नी A city.

पटिका 1 A tablet, plate; as in द्रवटिका. 2 A document. 3 A piece or fragment of cloth, बल्लेकेदेशादि-पाटव पटिकां K. 149. 4 A piece of silken cloth. 5 A ligature, bandage. -Comp. -वायकः a silk-weave.

पटि (टी) झः (सः) A kind of spear with a sharp edge (Mar. पट्ट), कणपदासपट्टि &c. Dk; (पट्टिशी लोहवदो वस्तीक्ष्णयाः सुरोपमः Vijayanti).

पटोलिका A kind of bond or lease (भूमिकरग्रहणव्यवस्थापकः पटोलः Tv.).

पट् 1 P. (पटति, पठति) 1 To read or repeat aloud; recite, rehearse; वः पेटेच्छुमुवादि. 2 To read or recite to oneself, study, peruse; इत्येतन्मात्रं शास्त्रं सुप्रोक्तं पटत् द्विजः Ms. 12. 126. 4. 98. 3 To invoke (as a deity). 4 To cite, quote, mention (as in a book); रतद्विच्छिन्न्यहं श्रोतुं पुराणे यदि पठ्यते Mb. 5 To declare, describe, express; मार्गं च परमो ह्यर्थः पृथग्व्येह पठ्यते; Mb. 6 To learn from (with abl.) -Caus. (पाठयति) 1 To cause to read aloud. 2 To teach, instruct. -Desid. (पिपठिषति) To wish to recite &c. -WITH पठि to mention, declare. (-Caus) to teach; नो सर्वं विद्याः परिपाठो U. 2. -सं to read, learn; Ms. 4. 98.

पठकः A reader.

पठनं 1 Reading, reciting. 2 mentioning. 3 Studying, perusing.

पठिः f. Reading, studying, perusal.

पठ् 1 A. (पणते, पणित) 1 To deal in, barter, purchase, buy; N. 2. 91. 2 To bargain, transact business. 3 To bet or stake at play (usually with gen. of the thing staked, but sometimes with acc.); प्राणानापणितो Bk. 8. 121 पणस कुप्ता पणायो Mb

4 To risk or hazard (a battle). II. 1 A., 10. U. (पणते, पणयति) 1 To praise. 2 To honour. -WITH चि to sell, barter; अपरीदेशो क्लिष्टं चंद्रकांतं निमिष-रतिविपणति नीपाः Subhāsh.

पणः 1 Playing with dice or for a stake. 2 A game played for a stake, bet, wager; Y. 2. 18; दमयत्या पणः साधुर्वीरतां Mb. 3 The thing staked. 4 A condition, compact, agreement, संधिं करोतु भवतां वृषतिः पणनं Ve. 1. 15, a stipulation, treaty; H. 4. 118, 112. 5 Wages, hire. 6 Reward. 7 A sum in coins or shells. 8 A particular coin equal in value to 80 cowries, अशीतिमिहिराटकेः पण इत्यभिधीयते. 9 Price. 10 Wealth, property. 11 A commodity for sale. 12 Business, transaction. 13 A shop. 14 A seller, vendor. 15 A distiller. 16 A house. -Comp. -अंगना, स्त्री a prostitute, barlot. -ग्रंथिः a market, fair. -बंध 1 making a treaty or peace (संधि); पण-बंधसंवादं गुणानजः पट्टपायुक्तं लनीद्वयं तत्परं R. 8. 21, 10. 86. 2 an agreement, stipulation; (यदि भवानिदं कुप्येच्छीदमहं भवते दास्यामीति समयकरणं पणबंधः Manoranā)

पणनं 1 Bartering, purchasing. 2 Betting. 3 Sale.

पणवः A sort of musical instrument; Bg. 1. 13; Si. 13. 5.

पणाय 1 Transaction, business, dealing. 2 A market-place. 3 Profits of a trade. 4 Gambling. 5 Praise.

पणिः f. A market. -m. 1 A miser, niggard. 2 An impious man.

पणित p. p. 1 Transacted (as business). 2 Betted; see पण.

पण् 1 A. (पणते, पणित) To go or move. -II. 10. U. (पणयति) To collect, pile up, heap together.

पण्डः A eunuch.

पण्डा 1 Wisdom, understanding. 2 Learning, science.

पण्डावत् m. A learned man.

पण्डित a. 1 Learned, wise; स्वस्थे को वा न पण्डितः 2 Shrewd, clever. 3 Skilled in, proficient, skilful (generally with loc. or in comp.); मधुरालापनिसर्ग-पण्डितो Ku. 4. 16; so रतिपण्डित 4. 18; नय पण्डित &c. -तः 1 A scholar, learned man, Pandita. 2 Incense. -Comp. -जातीय a. somewhat clever. -मानिक, -मानिच, पण्डितमन्त्र a. fancying oneself to be learned, a conceited person, a pedant who fancies himself to be a Pandita.

पण्डितमन् m. Learning, scholarship, wisdom.

पणव a. 1 Saleable, vendible. 2 To be transacted. -पणः 1 A ware, an article, a commodity; दूरावभासे विपणिस्थ पणव R. 16. 41. पणवानां गोविजं पणव Pt. 1. 13 Ms. 5. 29 Y. 2. 245 M. 1. 16

2 Trade, business. 3 Price; महता प्रत्ययेन कतिपय कान्येन स्यात् Sānti. 3. 1. -COMP. -अंगना, योषित् f. -विद्यासिनी, -स्त्री f. a harlot, a courtesan; पत्न्यङ्गिणि नियन्त्रकत्वलिकाकाङ्क्षीदृश्यते कः Bh. 1. 90; Me 25. -अजिरं a market. -आजीवः a trader. -आजीवकं a market, fair. -पतिः a great merchant. -भूमिः f. a warehouse. -बीथिका, -बीथी, -शाला 1 a market. 2 a stall, shop.

पत् 1 P. (पति, पति) 1 To fall, fall down, come down, alight; अवा-
हस्यस्वायि पुनरुदितः पतत् विद्याधरस्तुका R. 2 60; दृष्टिर्भवेन चास्पृश्य 10. 77; (पुः) पतति परिगताङ्गप्रकाशः शलभसदृश इवाभनद्रुमेऽ
S 1. 31; Me. 105; Bk. 7. 9, 21. 6. 2 To fly, move through the air, soar; हतु कलहकारोऽसौ शब्दकारः पतत् खं Bk. 5. 100; see पत below. 3 To set, sink. (below the horizon); सोमं चन्द्रः पति गगनादधोऽपेक्ष्यते S. 4. v. 1. पतस्तं गतिमस्त-
पोनिधिः Si. 1. 12. 4 To cast oneself at, throw oneself down; मयि ते पादपति-
निरख्यमुपायते Pt. 4. 7; so चरणपति Me. 105. 5 To fall (in a moral sense), lose one's caste, forfeit one's rank or position, fall off; परधर्मं जीवन् हि सद्यः पति जातिः Ms. 10. 97, 3. 16, 5. 19, 9. 200; Y. 1. 38. 6 To come down (as from heaven); पति स्तिरो ह्येषा हतपिण्डोदकक्रियाः Bg. 1. 41. 7 To fall, be reduced to wretchedness or misery; प्रायः कुरुपततोऽततत्प्रायः पतन्ति Bh 2. 123. 8 To go down into hell, go to perdition; Ms. 11. 37; Bg. 16. 16. 9 To fall, occur, come to pass, take place; लक्ष्मीयं पति तत्र विवृत-
द्वारा इव व्यापदः Subhāsh. 10 To be directed to, light or fall upon (with loc.); प्रसादसौम्यानि सतां सुहृन्ने पति चक्षु-
नि दाक्षणाः शराः S. 6. 28. 11 To fall to one's lot or share. 12 To be in, fall in or into. -Caus. (पातयति-ते, पतयति rarely) 1 To cause to fall down descend or sink &c; निपतन्ती पतिन्यथात-
यद् R. 8. 38, 9. 61, 11. 76. 2 To let fall, throw or drop down, fell down, (as trees &c.). 3 To ruin, over-
throw. 4 To shed (as tears). 5 To cast, direct (as the sight). -Desid. (पतिष्यति or पिसति) To wish to fall &c. -WITH अद् 1 to fly to or towards. 2 to fly or run after, follow, pursue, chase; सुहृदुपतति स्वेदने दृष्टिः S. 1. 7, Mā. 9. 8; Si. 11. 40. -अभि 1 to fly near, go or hasten near, approach; अधिरोद्धुमस्तमिरिमप्यतः
Si 9. 1; Ki. 12. 36. 2 to attack, assail, fall upon; R. 7. 37. 3 to overtake in flying. 4 to get back, retire, withdraw. -अभ्युद् 1 to fall upon or attack. -आ 1 to fall upon, attack, assail; R. 12. 44, 5. 50. 2 to fly towards, rush upon, come or drive in haste towards. 3 to ap-
proach 4 to take place occur,

happen; कथमिदमपि U. 2; अहो न जीम-
नसपति Pt. 2. 5 to occur to, cross (the mind); इति हृदये नापि K. 268. -उड् 1 to fly or jump up; संभुदपि परिनः पडेरुदितः Si. 5. 37; oft. with acc. or dat. of place; उड्यतेऽङ्गुलः खं Me. 14; Bk. 5. 30; स्वर्गविश्रान्तः नवम् V. 4. 2; Ku. 6. 35. 2 to start up, emerge into view; R. 13. 11. 3 to rebound (as a ball); Bh. 2. 85. 4 to rise, originate, spring or proceed from, be produced; निपतन्ति पतन्तः R. 4. 77; रामस्तस्माद्विप्र उड्यतुः Rām. -नि 1 to fall or come down; descend, alight, sink down; निपतन्ती पतिन्यथातयद् R. 8. 38; Bk. 15. 27. 2 to be cast at, be directed towards; R. 6. 11. 3 to throw oneself down (as at the feet), fall prostrate; देवास्तदेते हस्तद्वयं किरीटवद्भ्राजलसो निपत्य Ku. 7. 92; Bh. 2. 31. 4 to fall or descend into, meet in; R. 10. 26. 5 to fall upon, attack, rush at or upon; सिंहो शिशुरपि निपतति नदमलिनकयोऽमिनिपु गजम् Bh. 2. 38. 6 to happen, occur, take place, fall to one's lot; सङ्गर्हो निपतति Ms 9. 47. 7 to be placed, occupy a place; अम्यदितं हवि निपतति. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to fall down, throw or hurl down. 2 to kill, destroy, ruin. -निस् 1 to issue or come out of, issue from, fly out of; अवि-
वेक्याद्व्यतिर्निष्पततिः S. 7. 7; दया विदुर्गमनः सङ्ग्राहकानना निष्पतती धृतिः R. 13. 18, Ms. 8. 55; Y. 2. 16; Ku. 3. 71; Me. 69. -परा 1 to arrive, draw near, approach. 2 to return. -परि 1 to fly round or about, wheel or whirl round, hover about; विदुःक्षेपान् पितरः परिपतति शिखी प्रातिमद्वारिषं M. 2. 13; Amaru. 48. 2 to spring down upon, attack, fall upon (as in battle). 3 to run in all directions; (ह्यः) परिवृ-
द्धिो दश Mb. 4 to go to or fall into; Si. 11. 41. -प 1 to come down, fall down, descend. 2 to fall off or away from. 3 to fly, fly or move about. -प्रणि to bow down to, salute (with acc. or dat.); प्रणिपत्य भुरास्तस्य R. 10. 15; वागीशं वाग्भिर्ध्यायिः प्रणिपत्योपतस्थिरे Ku. 2. 3. -प्रीड् 1 to fly up, soar. -विनि to fly at, fall down, descend; Rs. 4. 18. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to fall down, ruin, destroy; Mk. 2. 8. -स 1 to fly or meet together, assemble. 2 to go or roam about. 3 to attack, fall upon, assail. 4 to come to pass, happen. (-Caus.) 1 to bring near. 2 to collect or assemble together, bring or call together; R. 14. 36, 15. 75.

पतः 1 Flying, flight. 2 Going falling, alighting. -COMP. -नः a bird; Ms. 7. 23.

पतंगः 1 A bird; तुपः पतंगं समवत् पतंगेना N. 1. 124; Bv. 1. 17. 2 The sun : विकसति हि पतङ्गोदये पुनरीति U 6 12

Mā. 1. 12; Si. 1. 12; R. 2. 15. 3 A moth, locust, grass-hopper; पतंगवद्दहि-
नुच विप्रसुः Ku. 3. 64, 4. 20; Pt. 3. 126 4 A bee. -नं 1 Quicksilver. 2 A kind of sandal-wood.

पतंगमः 1 A bird. 2 A moth.

पतंगिका 1 A small bird. 2 A kind of small bee.

पतंगिन् m. A bird.

पतंगिका A bow-string.

पतङ्गलिः N. of the celebrated author of the Mahābhāṣya, the great commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras; also of a philosopher, the propounder of the Yoga philosophy.

पतत् a. (स्त्री f.) Flying, descending, alighting, coming down &c. -m A bird; पतः पुनरितिव र्दि पततो Ki. 6. 1, कविपथा संचरते सुराणां कविद्वानां पतना कचिक् R. 13. 19; Si. 9. 15. -COMP. -ग्रहः 1 the reserve of an army. 2 a spitting-pot, spittoon; तमेकनाणिकस्य महोच्चनं पतद्ग्रहं ग्रहितवाक्येन सः N. 16. 27 -भीकः a hawk, falcon.

पतङ्कं 1 A wing, pinion. 2 A feather. 3 A vehicle.

पतङ्गिः A bird.

पतङ्गिन् m. 1 A bird; इतिना दुर्द्धरं पत-
ङ्गिन् (पुनरिति) R. 8. 56, 9. 27, 11. 11, 12. 48; Ku. 5. 4. 2 An arrow. 3 A horse. -COMP. -केतनः an epithet of Vishnu.

पतनं 1 The act of flying or coming down, alighting, descending, throwing oneself down at. 2 Setting (as of the sun). 3 Going down to hell. 4 Apostasy. 5 Falling from dignity, virtue &c. 6 Fall, decline, ruin, adversity (opp. उदय or उच्छ्राय); ग्राह-
यति मरेद्याणमुच्छ्रायः पतनाच्च Y. 1. 307 7 Death. 8 Hanging down, becoming flaccid (as breasts). 9 Miscarriage.

पतनीय a. Causing a fall, causing the loss of caste. -यं A degrading crime or sin; Y. 3. 40, 298.

पतयः, पतसः 1 The moon. 2 A bird. 3 A grasshopper.

पतयाद्यु a. Tending or prone to fall, liable to fall.

पताका 1 A flag, banner (fig. also), वं काममेजरी कामयेत स हतु दुःखपताका Dk. 47 'let him carry the palm of beauty or good fortune'. 2 A flagstaff. 3 A sign, emblem, mark, symbol. 4 An episode or episodic incident in a drama, see पताकास्थानक below. 5 Auspiciousness, good fortune or luck. -COMP. -अङ्गुकं a flag. -स्थानकं (in dramaturgy) intimation of an episodic incident, when instead of the thing thought of or expected, another of the same character is brought in by some unexpected circumstance, (नर्तयि चितितेऽप्यस्मिन्निर्गोप्यः प्रयुज्यते । आयुधेन मायेन पताकास्थानकं तु तत् B D

499) (for its different kinds, see 309-314).

पत्राकरिक *a.* Having or carrying a banner.

पत्राकिन् *a.* Having or carrying a banner, adorned with flags. —*m.* 1 An ensign, standard-bearer. 2 A flag. —*नी* An army; (न प्रदेहि) एवमर्हन्त एवमन्तुत एव वतकिनी R. 4. 82; Ki. 14. 27.

पतिः 1 A master, lord; as in पुरुषातिः. 2 An owner, possessor, proprietor; क्षत्रातिः. 3 Governor, ruler, one who presides over; क्षत्रधीपतिः, वरपतिः, कुलपति &c. 4 A husband; प्रमदाः पतिवत्समा इति प्रवित्तं हि विवित्तं हि Ku. 4. 33. —*Comp.* —**पतिनी**, —**प्री** a woman who murders her husband. —**देवता**—**देवा** one who regards her husband as a divinity, a woman loyally devoted to her husband, chaste woman; कः पति-द्वन्द्वमन्तः परिभारुमुक्तेन S. 6; तनहमेत पति-पतिद्वन्ताः शिखरिभिव सागरावगाः R. 9. 17; इति स्थिता त्वं पतिद्वन्तायां 14. 74. धर्मः duty (of a wife) towards a husband. —**प्राप** a chaste wife. —**लोक** the world of husbands in a future life. —**व्रता** a devoted, faithful, and loyal wife, a chaste and virtuous wife; त्वं fidelity to a husband. —**सेवा** devotion to a husband.

पतिवरा A woman who is about to choose a husband; R. 6. 10. 67.

पतितः *p. p.* 1 Fallen, descended, alighted. 2 Dropped. 3 Fallen (in a moral sense), abandoned, wicked. 4 Apostate. 5 Degraded, outcast. 6 Fallen in battle, defeated or overthrown. 7 Being in, fallen into; as in अवस्थापित.

पतेरः 1 A bird. 2 A hole or pit.

पत्तनं A town, city (opp. ग्राम); पत्तने नियन्तः पति यत्ने रत्नपरिभा M. 1.

पतिः 1 A footman, a foot-soldier; R. 7. 37. 2 A pedestrian. 3 A hero.

—*f.* 1 The smallest division of an army, consisting of one chariot, one elephant, three horsemen and five foot-soldiers. 2 Going, walking. —*Comp.* —**कावः** infantry. —**गणकः** an officer whose business it is to muster the infantry. —**संहतिः** *f.* a body of infantry, infantry.

पत्तिन् *m.* A foot-soldier, footman.

पत्रं 1 A leaf (of a tree); पत्रे भरं कुसुमपत्रकङ्कालिनीं Bv. 1. 94. 2 The leaf of a flower, lotus &c.; नीलोत्पलवल्गवारा S. 1. 17. 3 A leaf for writing upon, a paper, a leaf written upon; पत्राक्षिप दीक्षता S. 6. 'commit to writing'; V. 2. 14. 4 A letter, document. 5 Any thin leaf or plate of metal, a gold-leaf. 6 The wing of a bird, a pinion, feather. 7 The feather of an arrow; R. 2. 31. 8 A vehicle in general (car, horse, elephant &c.); सिंह पत्रत एवैव देवनिष्पत्ते

वृत्त R. 15. 48; N. 3. 15. 9 Painting the person (particularly the face) with musk, sandal-juice or other fragrant substances; रत्नव. कुचवोः पत्रं चित्रं कुसुम कपोलवोः Git. 12; R. 13. 55. 10 The blade of a sword, knife &c. 11 A knife, dagger. —*Comp.* —**अंगं** 1 the Bhūrja tree. 2 red sanders. —**अंगुलिः** drawing lines of painting with the finger on the person (throat, forehead &c.) with coloured sandal, saffron, or any other fragrant substance. —**अञ्जनं** ink. —**आवलिः** *f.* 1 red chalk. 2 a row of leaves. 3 the lines of painting drawn on the body with cosmetics as a decoration. —**आवली** 1 a row of leaves. 2 = आवली (3). —**आहारः** feeding on leaves. —**ऊर्षी** wovesilk, a silk-garment; स्वर्णवस्त्र-किर्या पत्रेण चोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. —**काहला** the noise or sound made by the flapping of wings or rustling of leaves. —**दास्** a saw. —**नाडिका** the fibre of a leaf. —**परशुः** a file. —**पालः** a long dagger, large knife. —**(ली)** 1 the feathered part of an arrow. 2 a pair of scissors. —**पाद** an ornament (a gold-leaf) on the forehead. —**पुटं** a vessel of leaves; R. 2. 65. —**वा (वा)** लः an oar. —**भंगः**, —**भंगिः** —**नी** *f.* drawing lines or figures of painting on the face and person with fragrant and coloured substances, such as musk, saffron, sandal-juice, yellow pigment &c., as a mark of decoration; कस्तूरिपत्रमङ्गनिकरो वृद्धो न गङ्गद्वये S. Til. 7 (used frequently in K.). —**यौवनं** a young leaf or sprout. —**रथः** a bird; व्यर्थिक्तेन पत्रयेन तेन N. 3. 6. —**इन्द्रः** N. of Garuda. —**इन्द्रकेतुः** N. of Vishnu; R. 18. 30. —**रे (ले)** खा, —**वल्गरी**, —**वल्गिः**, —**वल्गी** *f.* see पत्रमङ्ग above; R. 6. 72, 16. 67; Rs. 9. 7; Si. 8. 56, 59. —**वज्र** *a.* furnished with feathers (as an arrow). —**वाहः** 1 a bird; Si. 18. 73. 2 an arrow. 3 a letter-carrier. —**विशेषकः** lines of painting &c.; see पत्रमङ्ग; Ku. 3. 33; R. 3. 55, 9. 29. —**वेष्टः** a kind of ear-ring; R. 16. 67. —**शाकः** a vegetable consisting chiefly of leaves. —**श्रेष्ठः** the Bilva tree. —**सूचिः** *f.* a thorn. —**हिमं** wintry or snowy weather.

पत्रकं 1 A leaf. 2 Drawing lines or figures on the body as a decoration.

पत्रणा 1 A Drawing lines of figures of painting on the body as a decoration. 2 Feathering an arrow.

पत्रिका 1 A leaf for writing upon. 2 A letter, document.

पत्रिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Winged, feathered; मयूरः R. 3. 56. 6 Having leaves or pages. —*m.* 1 An arrow; ना बिलोत्पल वनितावधे वृषां पत्रिणा सह सुमेच रावः R. 11. 17. 3. 53, 57; 9. 61. 2 A bird R. 11. 29. 3 A facon 4 A

mountain. 5 A chariot. 6 A tree. —*Comp.* —**वाहः** a bird.

पत्नी A wife. *Comp.* —**आहः** seraglio, women's apartments. —**सजहन** the girdle of a wife.

पत्सलः A way, road.

पथः A way, road; reach, end (at the end of comp.). —*Comp.* —**कल्पना** juggling tricks. —**दर्शकः** a guide.

पथिकः 1 A traveller, way-farer, पथिकवनिताः Me. 8; Amaru. 93. 2 A guide. —*Comp.* —**संततिः**, —**संहतिः**, *f.* —**सार्थः** a company of travellers, a caravan.

पथिन् *m.* (Nom. पथाः, पथानौ, पथान, acc. pl. पथः, instr. pl. पथिभिः &c, the word is changed to पथ at the end of comp.; तोयाचारपथाः, इक्षिपथः, नक्षपथ, सत्यपथ, प्रतिपथ &c.) 1 A road, way, path; श्रेयसमेव पथाः Bh. 2. 26; वक्रः पथा Me. 27. 2 Journey, way-faring; as in शिवास्ते संतु पथानः (I wish) a happy journey to you! God speed you on your journey! 3 Range, reach; as in कर्मपथ, श्रुति, दर्शन. 4 Manner of action, line of conduct, course of behaviour; पथः श्रुतेर्दर्शयितार ईश्वरा महीन-ज्ञानाद्वदेन न पद्धति R. 3. 46. 5 A sect, doctrine. 6 A division of hell. —*Comp.* —**देयं** a toll levied on public roads. —**ह्रमः** the Khadira tree. —**पज्ञ** *a.* acquainted with roads. —**वाहक** *a.* cruel. (—**क्रः**) 1 a hunter, fowler 2 a burden-bearer, porter.

पथिलः A traveller, way-farer.

पथ्य *a.* 1 Salutary, wholesome, beneficial, agreeing with (said of a medicine, diet, advice &c.); अत्रि-यस्त्व पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्धनः Rām., Y. 3. 55; पथ्यमङ्ग &c. 2 Fit, proper, suitable (in general). —**थ्यं** 1 wholesome diet; as in पथ्याशी स्वामी वर्तते 2 Welfare, well-being; उच्छिन्नानसु परो नोपपन्नः पथ्यनिष्ठता Si. 2. 10. —*Comp.* —**अपथ्यं** the class of things that are considered wholesome or hurtful in disease.

पठ् I. 10. A (पठ्यते) To go or move —*II.* 4. A. (पठ्यते, पठ; Caus. पाठयति ते, desid. विस्मृते) 1 To go, move. 2 To go to, approach (with acc.). 3 To attain, obtain, gain; ज्योतिषमाधिपत्यं च प्रभावं चाप्यपठत Mb. 4 To observe, practice; स्वधर्मं पथमानास्ते Mb. —*WITH* अङ् 1 to go after, follow, attend. 2 to be fond of, be attached to. 3 to enter, go into. 4 to betake oneself to. 5 to find, notice, observe, understand. —**अभि** 1 to go to, draw near, approach; राक्षणावरजा तत्र राक्षस नदनातुरा। अभिगेदे निदाघातौ व्यालीव मलयदुर्गम् R. 12. 32; 19. 11. 2 to enter into; Si. 3. 25. 3 to look upon, consider, regard, take or know to be; क्षममन्वय-पत जीर्णं स्वा मनन Si 9

27. 4 to help, assist; मन्त्राभिपन्नं तं Mb. 5 to seize, overpower, attack, catch hold of, take possession of, afflict; सर्वत्राभिपन्नं धातुं नडाभ्युः चङ्गवानाभिपन्नं नडाभ्युः नडाभ्युः Mb.; see अभिपन्न. 6 to take, assume; Ms. 1. 3. 7 to accept, receive. -अभ्युप 1 to take pity on, console, comfort, pity, favour, deliver (from distress); Ku. 4. 25, 5. 61. 2 to ask for help, submit. 3 to agree or assent to. -आ 1 to go near, walk towards, approach, Bk. 15. 89. 2 to enter into, go or attain to (a place, state &c.); निर्वदनापद्यते Mk. 1. 14 becomes disgusted; अविद्विरेऽप्यपथं परितः पंगः Bv. 1. 17 so क्षीरं दधिमावनापद्यते S. B. 3 to get into trouble, fall into misfortune; अर्थवर्षी परितप्य वः काममनुयते। एवमापद्यते क्षिप्रं राजा दशरथो यथा। Rām. 4 to happen, occur; Bk. 6. 31 (-Caus.) 1 to bring about, bring to pass, effect, accomplish; K. 2. 12. 2 to bring on, cause, produce; लभिमानापाद्यति R. 105. 3 to reduce to, cause to suffer, lead or bring to; R. 55. 4 to change into. 5 to bring under control or subjection. -उद् 1 to be born or produced, arise, originate, spring up; उत्पत्यतेऽस्ति मनः कोऽपि समानयो Māl. 1. 6; Ms. 1. 77. 2 to occur, happen. (-Caus.) 1 to produce, create, beget, cause, effect, bring about; पञ्चाण्डुपाद्यति Pt. 2. 2 to bring forward. -उप 1 to reach, go near, approach, arrive at; यमुनातटमुपेदे Pt. 1. 2 to be got or obtained, fall to one's share; Bg. 6. 39; 13. 18. 3 to take place, occur, happen, be produced; देवि वसुपाद्यते M. 1; उपसा हि दारेषु प्रसूया सर्वतोमुखी S. 5. 26; R. 1. 60 to be possible or probable; नेष्टो जगतः कारणमुपाद्यते S. B.; Ku. 6. 61. 3. 12. 5 to be suitable, be fit or adequate for, fit, suit (with loc.); ना क्लृप्तं गच्छ कौतये नैतत्सुपाद्यते Bg. 2. 3; 18. 7. 6 to attack. (-Caus.) 1 to bring into any state, cause to arrive or be obtained; विश्वासमुपाद्यति. 2 to lead or take to. 3 to get ready; रयमुपाद्य Ve. 2. 4 to give or offer, present any one with; R. 14. 8, 15. 13, 16. 32; Y. 1. 315. 5 to bring about, accomplish, achieve, effect, do, perform; शब्दु मातृष्के शब्दमुपाद्यति K. 62; देवकार्यमुपाद्यिष्यतः R. 11. 91; 17. 55. 6 to justify, give reasons for, demonstrate, prove. 7 to furnish or endow with. -निस् 1 to issue out of, spring from. 2 to be produced, be brought about, arise, to be effected; निष्पद्यते च सत्यानि Ms. 9. 247. (-Caus.) to produce, bring about, cause, effect, prepare; खं नित्यमेकमेव पदे निष्पाद्यति Pt. 5 -य 1 (α) to go to or towards, approach, resort or attain

to, reach; वा जन्मने शैलवधुं प्रेदे Ku. 1. 21; (द्वितीया) कोऽसः प्रेदे वाजुशुभ्रः R. 5. 1; Bk. 4. 1; Ki. 1. 9; 11. 6, R. 8. 11. (b) to take shelter with; दशमार्धस्य कथं वरस्ये त्वमि दीप्यमाने R. 14. 64. 2 to go or come to a particular state, arrive at or be in a particular condition; रयः प्रेदे पथि पकमाव R. 16. 39; सुहृत्कर्त्तव्यत्वं प्रेदे Ku. 7. 81; इदंमिवस्थो वरकोऽस्मि S. 5; अदिनिकैरेति संशयः प्रेदे Bv. 4. 33; Amaru. 27. 3 to get, find, secure, obtain, attain; सहकारं न प्रेदे संयुक्तं भवस्तदं जगति Bv. 1. 21; R. 5. 51. 4 to behave or act towards, deal with; किं वदये वेदमः M. 1 'what does he propose to do?' वदामो नदि किं वदये Amaru. 20. 5 to admit, allow, agree or consent to; Y. 2. 40. 6 to draw near, come on, approach (as time &c.). 7 to be going on or proceed. 8 to perceive. -यति 1 to step or go towards, approach, resort or betake oneself to; उमासुखे तु प्रतिपद्य लोला द्विस्रया प्रतिपद्यति लब्ध्याः Ku. 1. 43. 2 to enter upon, step upon, take, follow (as a way &c.); इतः पंथात् प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4; प्रतिपद्ये पदक्षमं तव Ku. 4. 10. 3 to arrive at, reach, attain; Si. 6. 16. 4 to get, gain, obtain, share, partake; स हि नृत्वं न केवला अयं प्रतिपद्ये सकलान् गुणानपि R. 8. 5, 13; 4. 1, 44; 11. 34; 12. 7; 19. 55; Bg. 14. 14; Si. 10. 63. 5 to accept, take to; Si. 15. 22; 16. 24. 6 to recover, reobtain, regain; to receive; S. 6. 31; Ku. 4. 16; 7. 92. 7 to admit, acknowledge; न मतिं प्रतिपत्तां न चैवमतीति मैथिलि Bk. 8. 75; S. 5. 22; प्रमदाः प्रतिवर्त्तमा इति प्रतिपन्नं हि विचिन्तयेत्पि Ku. 4. 33. 8 to hold, grasp, seize; सुवेप्रतिपन्नदिनमि R. 14. 47. 9 to consider, regard, deem, look upon; तज्जुगुह्यमेव राचवः पर्यपद्यत समर्थमुत्तरं R. 11. 79. 10 to undertake, promise to do, take in hand; निर्वहः प्रतिपन्नवस्तु सत्तावेतद्वि गोत्रवत् Mu. 2. 18; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्नकल्पं Ku. 3. 14; R. 10. 40. 11 to assent or agree to, consent; तथेति प्रतिपन्नय R. 15. 93. 12 to do, perform, practise, observe; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4; V. 2 'do the formal obeisance'; शासनमर्हतां प्रतिपद्यन् Mb. 4. 18 act up to or obey. 13 to act or behave towards, deal, do anything to any one (with gen. or loc.); स कालयवनश्चापि किं कृष्ये त्रय्यथयतः Hariv.; स भवान् मातृविपुलदस्मात् प्रतिपद्यतां Mb.; कथमर्हं प्रतिपद्ये S. 5; न युक्तं भवतास्मात् प्रतिपद्युमसात् Mb. 14 to give or return (as a reply); कथं प्रतिपन्नमपि न प्रतिपद्ये Mu. 6. 15 to perceive, become aware of. 16 to know, understand, become acquainted with, learn, discover. 17 to roam, wander. 18 to take place, occur. (-Caus.) 1 to give, present, bestow confer upon impart; अर्थेभ्यः

वसोतान् शब्दि पद् Bh 2 18

Ms. 11. 4; गुणवते कथा प्रतिपद्यतीति S. 4. 2 to substantiate, prove, establish by proof; उक्तमेवायमुदाहरणेन प्रतिपाद्यति. 3 to explain, expound. 4 to bring or lead back, convey or transport (to a place). 5 to regard, consider. 6 to declare to be, represent. 7 to procure. 8 to effect, accomplish. -यि 1 to go badly, fail, miscarry (as a business &c.). 2 to fall into misfortune or bad state; स बंधुर्यं विपन्नाना-साधुद्वारायमः H. 1. 31. 3 to be disabled or incapacitated. 4 to die, perish; नाथंनस्त्वया लोकात्त्वमनाथा विपश्ये U. 1. 44; Mk. 1. 38. -य्य 1 to come down (to the earth), fall down. 2 to die, perish, see व्याप्त. (-Caus.) to kill, slay. -सं 1 to turn out well, succeed, prosper, be accomplished or fulfilled; संपश्यते वः कामेनं कलाः कश्चित्ती-श्रयां Ku. 2. 54; R. 14. 76; Ms. 3. 254; 6. 69. 2 to be completed, to amount to (as a number); व्याहृता पंच पंचदश संपद्ये. 3 to turn out to be, become; संपश्यते नमसि भवतो राजहता महायाः Me. 11, 23; संपदे भनवल्लोदना विद्वेषां Ki. 7. 5. 4 to arise, be born or produced. 5 to fall or come together, unite. 6 to be provided or furnished with, be possessed of. अशोकं वदि सद्य एव कुचमेव संपश्ये M. 3. 16; see संयत्. 7 to tend to, bring about, produce (with dat.); सार्वाः शिक्षा गुणय संपद्यते नासाधः Pt. 1; Mu. 3. 32. 8 to obtain, attain to, acquire, get. 9 to enter into, be absorbed in (with loc.). (-Caus.) 1 to cause to happen, bring about, produce, accomplish, fulfil, effect; इति स्वर्गमैत्र-कुलरदीपः संपन्नं प्रापियद्वं स राजा R. 7. 29. 2 to procure, obtain, make ready, prepare. 3 to obtain, acquire, attain to. 4 to furnish, provide, endow with. 5 to change or transform into. 6 to make an agreement. -संपति 1 to go towards, approach 2 to consider, regard; Ku. 5. 39. -समा 1 to take place, happen, occur. 2 to get, obtain, attain to.

पद् m. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections; it is optionally substituted for पद् after acc. dual) 1 A foot. 2 A quarter., a fourth part (as of a stanza.) -Comp, काश्चिन् m. a footman. -य footman -जः, रथः, (पजः, पद्मः) a foot-soldier, footman. -हति-ती f (पद्म-ति-ती) 1 a way, path, road, course (fig. also); इयं हि रघुसिंहना वीर्यविपद्मतिः U. 5. 22; R. 4. 46, 6. 55; 11. 87; कविप्रथमपद्मतिं 15. 33; 'the first way shown to poets' 2 a line, row, range. 3 a surname, title or epithet, a word denoting caste or profession in compounds which are used as proper names

e. g. दन्त, दाह, दत्त &c. 4 N. of a class of writings. -हिमं (पङ्क्तिम्) coldness of the feet.

पदं A foot (said to be *m.* also in this sense); पदेन on foot; शिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य Me. 13; अपये पदमयंति हि R. 9. 74 'set foot on (follow) a wrong road'; 3. 50; 12. 52; पदे हि तद्वत् गुणैः निधीयते 3. 62 'good qualities set foot everywhere'; i. e. command notice or make themselves felt; जनपदे न गदः पदमादवी 9. 4 'no disease stepped into the country'; यद्वदि न पदं दधाति चित्ते Bv. 2. 14; पदं कृ (a) to set foot in, on or over (lit.); शान्तिं करिष्यसि पदं पुनराग्नेमस्मिन् S. 4. 25; (b) to enter upon or into, take possession of, occupy (fig.); कृते वयसि नववीतनेन पदं K. 137; कृतं हि मे कुतुहलेन प्रस्तावकाशया हृदि पद 133; so Ku. 5. 21; Pt. 1. 240; कृता पदे नो म्ले Mu. 3. 26 'in defiance of us'; (lit. planting his foot on our neck); मूर्ध्नि पदे कृ 'to mount on the head of', 'to humble'; Pt. 1. 327; आकृतिविशेषमादः पदं करोति M. 1 'good forms attract attention (command respect)'; जने सखी पदं कारिता S. 4 'made to have dealings with (to confide in)'; धर्मैः शर्वैः पार्थवीं प्रति पदं कारिते Ku. 6. 14. 2 A step, pace, stride; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदाणि गत्वा S. 2. 12; पदे पदे at every step; अक्षमालान्मत्वा पदास्यमपि न गतमेव चलिताम्, 'do not move even a step &c.'; पितुः पदे नयनमस्यसती V. 1. 19 'the middle pace or stride of Vishnu'; i. e. the sky (for mythologically speaking the earth, sky and lower world are considered as the three paces of Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation); so अथात्मनः सद्दृष्ट्यं युषाजः पदे विमानेन विगादमानः R. 13. 1. 3 A foot-step, foot-print, foot-mark; पदप्रतिः S. 3. 8; or पदावली foot-prints; पदमनुविधेयं न महता Bh. 2. 28. 'the foot-steps of the great must be followed'. 4 A trace, mark, impression, vestige; रतिवलयपदकि चापमास्य कटे Ku. 2. 64; Me. 35. 96; M. 3. 5 A place, position, station; अधोऽयः पदं Bh. 2. 10; आत्मा परिश्रमस्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1. 'brought to the point of or exposed to trouble'; तदलम्ब्यपदं हृदि शोकवने R. 8. 91 'found no place in (left no impression on) the heart'; अपदे शक्तिरस्मि M. 1 'My doubts were out of place'; i. e. groundless; कृशकुटुम्बेषु लोभः पदनपत Dk. 162; Ku. 6. 72. 3. 4; R. 2. 50; 9. 82; कृत्वपदं स्तनमुत्तल 8. 35 'brought into relief or bursting forth'. 6 Dignity, rank, office, station or position; मगवत्या प्रादिनकपदमव्यासितत्वं M. 1; पार्थिवं युधिष्ठीपदं युवतयः S. 4. 18 'attain to the rank or position' &c.; सुविप°, राज° &c. 7 Cause, subject, occasion thing.

or matter of dispute, title of law, judicial proceeding तदा हि संदेहपदेषु वस्तुषु S. 1. 22; वाङ्मनकलपतिः पदं Ratn. 1. 6. 8 Abode, object, receptacle; पदे दद्याः स्वाः कथमीदा मादद्याः Si. 1. 37, 14. 22; अग्निरात्मा पदे नृपप्रियः Ki. 2. 14; अविधेयः परमापदां पदं 2. 30; के वा न स्युः परिमदपदं लिङ्गकारमयत्वाः Me. 54; H. 4. 69. 9 A quarter or line of a stanza, verse; विरचितपदं (मेघ) Me. 86; 133; M. 5. 2; S. 3. 16. 10 A complete or inflected word; सुविद्वत् पदं P. I. 4. 14; वर्णः पदं त्रयोविंशतिरिति कार्यवर्णकाः S. D. 9; R. 8. 77. 11 A name for the base of nouns before all consonantal case-terminations except nom. singular. 12 Detachment of the Vedic words from one another, separation of a Vedic text into its several constituent words. 13 A pretext; Si. 7. 14. 14 A square root. 15 A part, portion or division (as of a sentence). 16 A measure of length. 17 Protection, preservation. 18 A square or house on a chess-board. —**पदः** A ray of light. —**Comp.** —**अंकः** -चिह्न a foot-print. —**अंगुष्ठः** the great toe, thumb (of the foot). —**अनुगः** a follower, companion. —**अनुशासनं** the science of words, grammar. —**प्रतः** the end of a word. —**अंतरं** another step, the interval of one step; पदांतरं स्थिता S. 1. —**अवजं**, —**अंभोजं**, —**अरविंदं**, —**कमलं**, —**पंकजं**, —**पद्मं** a lotus-like foot. —**अर्थः** 1 the meaning of a word. 2 a thing or object. 3 a head or topic (of which the Naiyāyikas enumerate 16 sub-heads). 4 anything which can be named (अभिधेय); a category or predicament; the number of such categories, according to the Vaiśeṣhikas, is seven; according to the Sāṅkhyas, twenty-five (or twenty-seven according to the followers of Patanjali), and two according to the Vedāntins. —**आघातः** 'a stroke with the foot,' a kick. —**आज्ञः** a foot soldier. —**आवली** a series of words, a continued arrangement of words or lines; (काव्यस्य शरीरं तावदिदं अर्थव्यवच्छिन्नं पदावली Kāv. 1. 10; श्वरकोनलकांतपदावलीं श्रुय तदा जयदेवसरस्वती Gīt. 1. —**आसनं** a foot-stool —**क्रमः** walking, pace. —**गः** a foot-soldier. —**छेदः**, —**विच्छेदः**, —**विभ्रतः** separation of words, resolution of a sentence into its constituent parts. —**च्युतः** a. dismissed from office, deposed. —**न्यासः** 1 stepping, tread, step. 2 a foot-mark. 3 position of the feet in a particular attitude. 4 the plant गोक्षुर. —**पङ्क्तिः** f. 1 a line of foot-steps; S. 3. 9; V. 4. 6. 2 a line or arrangement of words; Ki. 10. 30. 3 an *ishtak* or sacred brick. —**पाठः** an arrangement of the Vedic text in which each word is written and pronounced in its original

form and independently of phonetic changes (opp. संक्षिप्तापाठ). —**पातः**, विक्षेपः step, pace (of a horse also). —**संज्ञनं** analysis of words, etymology. —**संज्ञिका** a commentary which separates the words and analyses the compounds of a passage. —**नाला** a magical formula. —**वृत्तिः** f. the hiatus between two words.

पदकं A step, position, office; see पद. —**कः** 1 An ornament of the neck. 2 One conversant with the पदपाठ. q. v. **पदविः** -वी f. 1 A way, road, path, course (fig. also); पवनपदवी Me. 8; अश्वयाहि सारूपद्वी Bh. 2. 77 'follow in the footsteps of the good'; S. 4. 13; R. 3. 50, 7. 7; 8. 11; 15. 99; Bh. 3. 46; Ve. 6. 27; so जीवनपदवीमालम् Pt. 1 'attained his majority' (grew up to man's estate) 2 Position, station, rank, dignity, office, post 3 A place, site.

पदातः, **पदातिः** 1 A foot-soldier; R. 7. 37. 2 A pedestrian (walking on foot); U. 5. 12.

पदातिनः a. 1 Having foot soldiers (as an army). 2 Being or going on foot. —*m.* A foot-soldier.

पदिक a. Going on foot. कः A footman.

पदं 1 A lotus (*m.* also in this sense); पद्मपत्रस्थितं तीर्थं पदेष्टुकाफलप्रिय 2 A lotus-like ornament. 3 The form or figure of a lotus. 4 The root of a lotus. 5 The coloured marks on the trunk and face of an elephant. 6 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus. 7 A particular high number (one thousand billions). 8 Lead. —**मः** 1 A kind of temple. 2 An elephant. 3 A species of serpent. 4 An epithet of Rāma. 5 One of the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवनिधि. 6 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —**मा** N. of Lakshmi, the goddess of fortune, and wife of Vishnu; (तं) पद्मा पद्मातपत्रण भजे साम्राज्यदीक्षितं R. R. 5. —**Comp.** —**अक्षः** a. lotus-eyed. (—**क्षः**) an epithet of Vishnu or the sun. (—**क्षं**) the seed of lotus. —**आलः** 1 a large tank or pond abounding in lotuses. 2 or pond or pool of water in general. 3 an assemblage of lotuses; Bh. 2. 73. —**आलयः** an epithet of Brahman, the creator. (—**या**) an epithet of Lakshmi. —**आसनं** 1 a lotus-seat, Ku. 7. 86. 2 a particular posture in religious meditation; ऊरुहृल्ले नामपाद पुनस्तु दक्षिणं पदं । वामोर्ध्वं स्थापयित्वा तु पद्मासनमिति सूत्रं ॥ (नः) an epithet or Brahman, the creator. —**आलं** clothes —**उद्धवः** an epithet of Brahman. —**करः**, —**हस्तः** an epithet of Vishnu. (—**रा**, —**स्ता**) N. of Lakshmi. —**कलिका** the per carp of a lotus कलिका and

unolown lotus. -केशरः -कं the filament of a lotus. -कोशः, -कोषः 1 the calyx of a lotus. 2 a position of the fingers resembling the calyx of a lotus. -खंडः, -खंडः a multitude of lotuses. -गंधः, -गंधि a. lotus-scented or as fragrant as or smelling like a lotus. -गर्भः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 of Vishnu. 3 the sun. -गुणा, गृहा an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. -जः, -जातः, -भवः, -भूः -योनिः, -संभवः epithets of Brahmā, the lotus-born god. तंतुः the fibrous stalk of a lotus. -नाभः, -भिः an epithet of Vishnu. -नालः a lotus stalk. पाणिः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 of Vishnu. -पुष्पः the Karpikāra plant. -वैद्यः a kind of artificial composition in which the words are arranged in the form of a lotus-flower; see K. P 9 *ad. loc.* -वंशुः 1 the sun. 2 a bee. -रामः, रं a ruby; R. 13. 53; 17. 23, Ku. 3. 53. -रेखा a figure on the palm of the hand (of the form of a lotus flower) which indicates the acquisition of great wealth. -लोटन 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 of Kubera. 3 the sun. 4 a king. (नर) 1 an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. 2 or of Sarasvati, the goddess of learning. -वासा an epithet of Lakshmi.

पद्मकं 1 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus-flower. 2 The coloured spots on the trunk and face of an elephant. 3 A particular posture in sitting.

पद्मकिन् m. 1 An elephant 2 The *Bhūrja* or birch tree.

पद्मावती 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. 2 N. of a river; Māl. 9. 1.

पद्मिन् a. 1 Possessing lotuses. 2 Spotted. -m. An elephant. -नी 1 The lotus plant; ह्यज इव पद्मिनी वनलग्ना Ku. 3. 76; R. 16. 88; Me. 33; M. 2. 13. 2 An assemblage of lotus-flowers. 3 A pond or lake abounding in lotuses. 4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. 5 A female elephant. 6 A woman of the first of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women; the रति-मजरी thus defines her:—भवति कमलनेत्रा नासिकाशुभ्रंरा अशिरलङ्कचसुगमा चारुकेरी कुशांगी । सुदुरचनवशीला गीतवाद्यातुरका सकलतनुष्वेशा पद्मिनी पद्मर्गया ॥

पद्मेशः An epithet of Vishnu.

पद्म a. 1 Consisting of Padas or lines. 2 Measuring a pada. -द्यः 1 A Sādra. 2 A part of a word. -द्या A foot-path, path, way. -द्वे 1 A stanza or verse (consisting of four lines); मदीयपरत्वानां मेजुषैव मया कृता Bv. 4. 45; पद्यं चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 2. 2 Praise. panegyric (स्तुति)

पद्मः A village.

पद्मः 1 The world of human beings (भुलोक). 2 A car. 3 A road.

पद्म 1 U. (पद्मयति-ते, पद्मयित or पतित) To praise, extol; cf. पद्म.

पद्मसः 1 The bread-fruit tree. 2 A thorn. -सं The fruit of the bread-fruit-tree.

पद्मक a. Produced in or on the way.

पद्म p. p. 1 Fallen, sunk, gone down, descended. 2 Gone; see पद्.

-Comp. -नः a snake, serpent; विद्रुतः पद्मः कणां कुर्वते S. 6. 30. (-नं) lead.

अरिः, अज्ञानः, नाज्ञानः epithets of Garuda.

पद्मिः The moon.

पद्मी 1 The sun. 2 The moon.

पद्म a. Fostering, protecting. -पुः f. A foster-mother.

पद्मा 1 N. of a lake in the Dandakā forest; इवैव पद्मनिधानं सरः U. 1; R. 13. 30; Bk. 6. 73. 2 N. of a river in the south of India.

पद्मन् m. 1 Water. 2 Milk; पद्मपानं मुजंगानां केवलं विषयवर्त्तनं H. 3. 4; R. 2. 36. 63; 14. 78 (where both senses are intended) 3 Semen virile; (पद्म is changed to पद्मी before soft consonants). -Comp. -गलः, -हः 1 hail. 2 an island. -चनं hall. -चयः a reservoir or lake. -जम्बन् m. a cloud.

-द्वः a cloud; Me. 7; R. 14. 37. -सुहृद् m. a peacock. -धरः 1 a cloud. 2 a woman's breast; पद्मापयोधरती Git.

1. दिपांशुभिर्लौकिकतया पद्मोदः Ki. 4. 24 (where the word means 'a cloud' also); R. 14. 22. 3 an udder; R. 2. 3. 4 the coconut tree, 5 the back bone or spine (कशोदक). -धम् m. 1 the ocean. 2 a pond, lake, a piece of water. -धिः, -निधिः the ocean; Rs. 2. 7; N. 4. 50. -सूत्र m. a cloud; R. 3. 3; 6. 5. -वाहः a cloud; R. 1. 36.

पद्मस्य a. 1 Milky, made of milk. 2 Watery. -स्यः A cat. -स्या Curds.

पद्मस्रल a. Rich in milk, yielding copious milk. -लः A goat.

पद्मसिन् a. Milky, juicy. -नी 1 A milch-cow; R. 2. 21, 54, 65. 2 A river. 3 A she-goat. 4 Night.

पद्मोदिक The cuttle-fish bone.

पद्मोष्णी N. of a river rising in the Vindhya mountain (identified by some with the modern Tapti river, but more correctly with Purnā, a feeder of that river).

पर a. (Declined optionally like a pronoun in nom. and voc. pl., and abl. and loc. sing. when it denotes relative position) 1 Other, different, another; see पर m. also. 2 Distant, removed, remote. 3 Beyond, further, on the other side of; केषुचिदज्ञस्तः परः Ms. 2. 23, 7. 158. 4 Subsequent, following next to (usually with ab) वात्स्यायनः णिष दश मन्त्राः अथवाच R

o. 63; Ku. 1. 31. 5 Higher, superior; शिखरात्पदं परं श्रेष्ठं परमाद्युतां R. 15. 22; इन्द्रियाणि पराण्याहुर्विन्द्रियेभ्यः परं मनः । मनसस्तु परा बुद्धिर्वा बुद्धेः परतस्तु सः ॥ Bg. 2. 43. 6 Highest, greatest, most distinguished, pre eminent, chief, best, principal; न त्वया द्रष्टव्यानां परं दृष्टं S. 2; Ki. 5. 28. 7 Having as a following letter or sound, followed by (in comp.) 8 Alien, estranged, stranger. 9 Hostile, inimical, adverse. 10 Exceeding, having a surplus or remainder, left over; as in परं ज्ञान exceeding or more than a hundred. 11 Final, last. 12 (At the end of comp.) Having anything as the highest object, absorbed or engrossed in, intent on, solely devoted to, wholly engaged or occupied in; सर्वविधपरः R. 1. 91; so व्यानपर, शोकपर, द्वेषपर, चिन्तापर &c. -रः 1 Another person, a stranger, foreigner; oft. in pl. in this sense; यतः परेषां कुलप्रणीतासि Bv. 1. 9; Si. 20. 74; see एक, अन्य also. 2 A foe, an enemy, adversary; उच्छिष्टमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यनिच्छता Si. 2. 10; Pt. 2. 158; R. 3. 21. -रं 1 The highest point or pitch, culminating point. 2 The Supreme spirit. 3 Final beatitude.

Note—The acc., instr., and loc. singulars of पर are used adverbially, a. g. (a) परं 1 beyond, over, out of (with abl.); वर्त्तनः परं R. 1. 17. 2 after (with abl.); अस्मात्परं S. 4. 16, ततः परं &c. 3 thereupon, thereafter. 4 but, however. 5 otherwise. 6 in a high degree, excessively, very much, completely, quite; परं दुःखितोऽस्मि &c. 7 at the utmost. (b) परेण 1 farther, beyond, more than; किंवा सुखोः परेण विनाशस्ति Māl. 2. 2. 2 afterwards; मयि तु कृतनिधाने किं चिद्विद्याः परेण Mv. 2. 49. 3 after (with abl.); स्तन्यामासरेण U. 2, 7. (c) परे 1 afterwards, thereupon; अथ तेन दशहस्तः परे R. 8. 73. 2 in future. -Comp. -अंशं the hinder part of the body. -अंगद an epithet of Siva. -अङ्गः a horse found in the country of Persia or Arabia. -अधीन a. dependent on another, subject, subservient; Ms. 10. 54, 83. -अंताः (m. pl.) N. of a people. -अंतकः an epithet of Siva. -अन्न a. living or subsisting on another's food. (-न्नं) the food of another. परिपुष्टता being fed with the food of others; Y. 3. 241. -भोजिन् a. subsisting on the food of others; H. 1. 139. -अपर a. 1 far and near, remote and proximate. 2 prior and posterior. 3 before and beyond, earlier and later. 4 higher and lower, best and worst. (-रं) (in logic) a property intermediate between the greatest and smallest.

numbers, a species (as existing between the genus and individual.)
 -अमृत ruin. -अयण (अयन) *a.* 1 attached or devoted to, adhering to. 2 depending on, subject to. 3 intent on, solely devoted to or absorbed in (at the end of comp.); प्रसूयनप्रायणः Bh. 2. 56; so शोक^o Ku. 4. 1; अग्निहोत्र^o &c (-यं) the principal or highest object, chief aim, best or last resort. -अर्थ *a.* 1 having another aim or meaning. 2 intended or designed for another, done for another. (-र्थः) 1 the highest interest or advantage. 2 the interest of another (opp. स्वार्थः); स्वार्थो यस्य परार्थ एव स दुःसाधकः सतामग्रणीः Subhāsh.; R. 1. 29. 3 the chief or highest meaning. 4 the highest object (*i. e.* sexual intercourse). (-र्थ-र्थे) *ind.* for the sake of another. -अर्थे *i.* the other part (opp. पूर्वार्थः); the latter half; दिनस्य पूर्वार्थपरार्थभिरुक्तौ कथयि मेवै खलसज्जनानां Bh. 2. 60. 2 a particular high number; *i. e.* 100,000,000,000,000,000; एकस्माद्विपरार्थपर्यन्तं संख्या T. S. -अर्थ्य *a.* 1 being on the farther side or half. 2 most distant in number; हेमन्तं वसन्तात्परार्थ्यः Sat. Br. 3 most excellent, best, most exalted, highly esteemed, highest, supreme; R. 3. 27, 8. 27, 10. 64; 16. 39; Si. 8. 45. 4 most costly; Si. 4. 11. 5 most beautiful or lovely, finest; R. 6. 4; Si. 3. 58. (-र्थी) 1 a maximum. 2 an infinite number. -अवर *a.* 1 far and near. 2 earlier and later. 3 prior and posterior or subsequent. 4 higher and lower. 5 traditional; Ms. 1. 105. 6 all-including. -अहः the next day. -अहः the afternoon, the latter part of the day. -अर्चित *a.* fostered or brought up by another. (-त्तः) *a.* slave. -आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit. -आयत्त *a.* dependent on another, subject, subservient; परावृत्तः प्रीति कथमिव रसं वेत्तु पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4. -आयुस् *m.* an epithet of Brahmā. -आविष्टः 1 an epithet of Kubera. 2 of Vishnu. -आश्रयः, -आसंगः dependence upon another. -आसक्तं *m.* a thief, robber. -इतर *a.* 1 other than inimical; *i. e.* friendly, kind. 2 one's own; Ki. 1. 14. -ईशः an epithet of Brahmā -उत्कर्षः another's prosperity. -उपकारः doing good to others, benevolence, beneficence, charity; प्रोपकारः पुण्याय पापाय परीहणं. -उपजापः causing disension among enemies. -उपसङ्ग *a.* besieged by an enemy. -उद्गा another's wife. -एवित *a.* fostered or brought up by another. (-त्तः) 1 a servant. 2 the (Indian) cuckoo. -कलत्रं another's wife. °अभियुक्तं adultery; H. 1. 135. -कार्यं another's business or work क्षेत्रं 1

another's body. 2 another's field; Ms. 9. 49. 3 another's wife; Ms. 3. 175. -गामिन् *a.* 1 being with another. 2 relating to another. 3 beneficial to another. -ग्रंथिः a joint (as of a finger.) -चक्रं 1 the army of an enemy. 2 invasion by an enemy, one of the six *vis*, q. v. -छन्दः the will of another. °अनुवर्तनं following the will of another. -छिद्रं a weak or vulnerable point of another, a defect in another. -जात *a.* 1 born of another. 2 dependent on another for livelihood. (-त्तः) *a.* servant. -जित *a.* conquered by another. (-त्तः) the (Indian) cuckoo. -सत्त्व *a.* dependent on another, dependent, subservient. -द्वाराः (*m. pl.*) another's wife. -द्वारिन् *m.* an adulterer. -दुःखं the sorrow or grief of another; विलसः परदुःखदुःखितो जनः; महदपि परदुःखं शीतलं सन्यागदुः V. 4. 13. -देशः a foreign country. -देशिन् *m.* a foreigner. -द्रोहिन्-द्रोषिन् *a.* hating others, hostile, inimical. -धनं another's property. -धर्मः 1 the religion of another; स्वधर्मे निश्चिन्नेत्यः परधर्मो भवादहः Bg. 3. 35. 2 another's duty or business. 3 the duties of another caste; Ms. 10. 97. -निपातः the irregular posteriority of a word in a compound; *e. g.* द्युतपूर्वः where the sense is पूर्व द्युतः; 80 राजर्जनः, अग्न्याहितः &c. -पक्षः the side or party of an enemy. -पद् 1 the highest position, eminence. 2 final beatitude. -पिष्टः another's food, food given by another. °अ *a.* one who eats another's food or one who feeds at the cost of another (-*m.*) a servant. °रत्न *a.* feeding upon another's food. -पुरुषः 1 another man, a stranger. 2 the Supreme spirit, Vishnu. 3 the husband of another woman. -पुष्ट *a.* fed or nourished by another. (-ष्टः) the (Indian) cuckoo. °महोत्सवः the mango tree. -पुष्ट 1 the (Indian) cuckoo. 2 a harlot, prostitute. -पूर्वा *a.* woman who has had a former husband. -प्रेष्य *a.* servant, menial slave. -ब्रह्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit. -भागः 1 another's share. 2 superior merit. 3 good fortune, prosperity. 4 (a) excellence, superiority, supremacy; दुःखिगमः परमाणो वायुस्त्वेण वीर्यं न कृतं Pt. 1. 330; 5. 34. (b) excess, abundance, height; स्थलकमलग्जने नम हृदयरजं जनिवर्तिर्यपरभागे Gīt. 10; आमाति लब्धपरमागतयापरोहे R. 5. 79; Ku. 7. 17; Ki. 5. 30. 8. 42; Si. 7. 33, 8. 51; 10. 86. -भाषा a foreign tongue. -भुक्त *a.* enjoyed or used by another. -भृत् *m.* a crow (said to nourish the cuckoo) -भृतः ता the (Indian) cuckoo; (so called because she is nourished by another; *i. e.* by a crow); cf. S. 22 Ku. 6. 2 R. 9. 43 S. 4. 9

-भृत्सुः a crow. -रमणः a married woman's gallant or paramour; Pt. 1. 180. -लोकः the next (or future) world; Ku. 4. 10. °विधिः funeral rites; Ku. 4. 38. -वश्य *a.* subject to another, dependent. -वाच्यं a fault or a defect. -वाणिः 1 a judge. 2 a year. 3 N. of the peacock of Kārtikeya. -वादः 1 rumour, report. 2 objection, controversy. -वादिन् *m.* a disputant, controversialist. -व्रतः an epithet of Dhritarāshira. -व्यस्य *ind.* the day after tomorrow. -संज्ञकः the soul. -सवर्ण *a.* homogeneous with a following letter (in gram.). -सेवा service of another. -श्री another's wife. -स्वं another's property; R. 1. 27; Ms. 7. 123. °हरणं seizing another's property. -हृत् *a.* killing enemies. -हितं the welfare of another. परकीय *a.* 1 Belonging to another; अर्थो हि कस्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21, Ms. 4. 201. -या Another's wife, a woman not one's own, one of the three main kinds of heroines; see अयस्त्री and S. D. 108 *et seq.*

परंजः 1 An oil-mill. 2 The blade of a sword.

परंजनः, परंजयः An epithet of Varuṇa.

परतस् *ind.* 1 From another; Bv. 1. 120. 2 From an enemy; R. 3. 48. 3 Further, more (than), beyond, after, over (often with able) दुद्वेः परतस्तु सः Bg. 3. 42. 4 Otherwise. 5 Differently.

परव *ind.* 1 In another world, in a future birth; परज्ज्ञे च ज्ञेये R. 1. 69; Ku. 4. 37; Ms. 3. 276, 5. 166, 8. 127. In the sequel, further or later on. 3 Hereafter, in future. -Comp. -भीरुः one who stands in awe of the future world, a pious or religious man.

परतप *a.* Annoying or vexing others, subduing one's enemy; Bg. 4. 2; R. 15. 7. -वः A hero, conqueror.

परम *a.* 1 Most distant, last. 2 Highest, best, most excellent, greatest, प्रमिति परमा गतिं Ms. 4. 14; 7. 1, 2. 13. 3 Chief, principal, primary, supreme; Ms. 8. 302, 9. 319. 4 Exceeding, extreme. 5 Adequate, sufficient, -मं The utmost or highest, the chief or prominent part (at the end of comp.) consisting principally of, solely occupied with; कामोपयोगपरमा एतावदिति निश्चिताः Bg. 16. 11, Ms. 6. 96. -मं *ind.* 1 A particle of assent, acceptance or agreement (well, very well, yes, be it so); ततः परमित्युक्त्वा प्रत्यये मुनिमंडलं Ku. 6. 35. 2 Exceedingly, very much; परमक्रुद्धः &c. -Comr -अयना an excellent woman

-अणुः an infinitesimal particle, an atom; R. 15. 22; परमाणुपरमाणु पर्वतीकृत्य निर्य Bh. 2. 78; पृथ्वी निर्या परमाणुरूपेण T. S. (a परमाणु is thus defined:—जालांतरगतो रश्मिः परमाणुं दृश्यते रजः । तस्य त्रिशक्तमो भागः परमाणुः स उच्यते ॥). **-अद्वैतं** 1 the Supreme spirit. 2 pure unitarianism. **-अन्नं** rice boiled in milk. **-अर्थः** 1 the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge about Brahman or the Supreme spirit; R. 8. 22; Mv. 7. 2. 2 truth, reality, earnestness; परिहास-विजयितं सखे परमार्थेन न गृह्यतां वचः S. 2. 18; oft in comp. in the sense of 'true' or 'real'; नमस्तः R. 7. 40; Mv. 4. 30. 3 any excellent or important object. 4 the best sense. **-अर्थतः** *ind.* truly, really, exactly, accurately; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वानारोपः प्रतीकारस्त्य S. 4; उवाच चैन परमार्थतो हरे न वेदितुं नत एवमाद्य मां Ku. 5. 75; Pt. 1. 136. **-अद्भुतः** an excellent day. **-आत्मन्** *m.* the Supreme spirit or Brahman. **-आपद्** *f.* the greatest calamity or misfortune. **-ईशः** an epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Indra. 3 of Siva. 4 the Almighty God, the Supreme Being. **-ऋषिः** a great sage. **-ऐश्वर्यं** supremacy. **-नतिः** *f.* final beatitude, emancipation. **-गवः** an excellent bull or cow. **-पदं** 1 the best position, highest rank. 2 final beatitude. **-पुरुषः**, **-पुरुषः** the Supreme spirit. **-प्रख्या** *a.* celebrated, renowned. **-ब्रह्मन्** *n.* the Supreme spirit. **-हंसः** an ascetic of the highest order, one who has controlled and subdued all his senses by abstract meditation; cf. कुटीचक.

परमेष्ठः An epithet of Brahman.

परमेष्ठिन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Brahman. 2 of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. 4 of Garuda. 5 of Agni. 6 Any spiritual teacher.

परंपर *a.* 1 One following the other 2 Successive, repeated. **-रः** A great-grandson. **-रा** 1 An interrupted series, regular series, succession; महतीयं स्रवणार्थपरं रा K. 103; कर्णपरंपरा 'from ear to ear' by hearsay; परंपरा आगम् 'to be handed down in regular succession.' 2 A row, line, collection, assemblage (of regular things); तोयार्त्तमास्करालीव रेजे मुनिपरंपरा Ku. 6. 49; R. 6. 5, 35, 40; 12 50. 3 Method, order, due arrangement. 4 Race, family, lineage. 5 Injury, hurting, killing.

परंपराक *a.* Immolating an animal at a sacrifice.

परंपरीण *a.* 1 Obtained by succession or descent, hereditary; लक्ष्मी परंपरीणां स्वं पुत्रपौत्रीणीतां नय Bk. 5. 15. 2 Traditional.

परवत् *a.* 1 Dependent upon or subject to another ready to obey

सा बाला परवर्तिता मे विदितं S. 3. 2; मगवत्पर-वानये जनः R. 8. 81; 2. 26; oft. with instr. or loc. of person; ब्राह्म यदिदं पर-वानसि खे R. 14. 59. 2 Deprived of strength, rendered powerless परवा-निव क्षरीरोपतपिन Māl. 3. 3 Completely under the influence of (another), not master of oneself, overpowered or overcome; विस्मयेन परवानसि U. 5; आनन्देन परवानसि U. 8; सावसेन Māl. 6.

परवत्ता Subjection to another, dependence; V. 5. 17.

परज्ञः A kind of stone or gem, the touch of which is said to turn other metals, such as iron, into gold; perhaps the philosopher's stone.

परशुः 1 An axe, a hatchet, a battle-axe; वर्जितः परशुवासा नम R. 11. 78. 2 A weapon in general. 3 A thunderbolt. **-COMP.** **-धरः** 1 an epithet of Parasurama. 2 of Gapesa. 3 a soldier armed with an axe. **-रामः** 'Rama with axe', N. of a celebrated Brāhmaṇa warrior, son of Jamadagni and the sixth incarnation of Vishnu. [While young he cut off with his axe, the head of his mother Renuka at the command of his father when none of his other brothers was willing to do so: see Jamadagni. Some time after this, king Kartavīrya went to the hermitage of his father, and carried off his cow. But Parasurama, when he returned home, fought with the king and killed him. When his sons heard this, they became very angry and, repaired to the hermitage, and on finding Jamadagni alone, they shot him dead. When Parasurama, who was not then also at home, returned, he became very much exasperated, and made the dreadful vow of exterminating the whole Kshatriya race. He succeeded in fulfilling this vow, and is said to have rid the earth thrice seven times of the royal race' He was afterwards, destroyer of the Kshatriyas as he was, defeated by Rama, son of Dasaratha, though quite a boy of sixteen; (see R. 11. 68. 91). He is said to have at one time pierced through the Krauncha mountain, being jealous of the might of Kartikeya; cf. Me. 57. He is one of the seven *chakravartins*, and is believed to be still practising penance on the Mehendra mountain. cf. Gīt. 1:—सुविप्रकविरसवे जगदपगतपापं स्तपयसि पयसि शमितमघनापम् । केशव धृतभृगुपतिरूप जय जगदीश हरे ।]

परश्व (स्व) धः A hatchet, a battle-axe; धारो शिता रामपरश्वस्य समावयस्तुल्यलपन-सारा R. 6. 42.

परस् *ind.* (Rarely used by itself in classical Sanskrit) 1 Beyond, further, more than. 2 On the other side of. 3 Far away, at a distance. 4 With the exception of. **-COMP.** **-कुण्ड** *a* very black **-पुरुष** *a* higher

than a man. **-ज्ञत** *a.* more than a hundred; Ki. 13. 26; Si. 12. 50. **-श्वस्** *ind.* the day after tomorrow. **-सहस्र** *a.* more than a thousand; परःसहस्राः शतस्रस्तपसि तन्वा U. 1. 15, परःसहस्रेः पिशाचैः Mv. 5. 17.

परस्तात् *ind.* 1 Beyond, on the other side of, further than (with gen.); आदित्यवर्णं तमनः परस्तात् Bg. 8. 9 2 Hereafter, afterwards. 3 Higher than.

परस्पर *a.* Mutual; परस्परां विस्मयवति लक्ष्मीनालोकायाचक्रुः रिवाद्धेन Bk. 2. 5. **-प्रम.** *a.* Each other, one another (used in the sign only; often in comp.) परस्परस्वीपरि पर्यचीयतु R. 3. 24; 7. 35; अवि-ज्ञातपरस्परैः अपर्तयैः 17. 51; परस्पराक्षिसादृश्य 1. 40, 3. 24, Note. The acc., instr. and abl. singulars are often used adverbially in the sense of 'mutually', 'reciprocally', 'with one another', 'by from, or to one another', 'against one another' &c, see Bg. 3. 11, 10. 9; R. 4. 79; 6. 46, 7. 17, 53; 12. 94.

परस्मैपदं, परस्मैभाषा 'A voice for another', one of the two voices in which verbs in Sanskrit are conjugated.

पर *ind.* A prefix to verbs and nouns in the sense of away, back, in an inverted order, aside, towards. According to G. M. the senses of पर are—1 Killing, injuring &c. (पराहत). 2 going (परागत). 3 seeing, encountering (परावृष्ट). 4 prowess (पराक्रांत). 5 direction 'towards' (परावृत्त). 6 excess (परजित). 7 dependence (परधीन). 8 liberation (पराकृत). 9 inverted order, backwards (परादुस्त). 10 setting aside, disregarding.

पराकरणं The act of setting aside, rejecting, disregarding or disdain- ing.

पराक्रमः 1 Heroism, prowess, courage, valour; पराक्रमः परिते Si 2 44. 2 Marching against, attack. 3 Attempt, endeavour, enterprise. 4 N. of Vishnu.

परामः 1 The pollen of a flower, स्फुटपरामपरगतपंकजं Si. 6. 2; Amaru. 54. 2 Dust in general; R. 4. 30. 3 Fragrant powder used after bathing 4 Sandal. 5 An eclipse of the sun or moon. 6 Fame, celebrity. 7 Independence.

परामवः The ocean.

परा (रं) च *a.* (चि *f.*) 1 Situated beyond or on the other side; ये चाहुष्मासरांचो लोकः Ch. Up. 2 Having the face turned away. (परादुस्त), Si 18. 18. 3 Unfavourable, adverse; देवे वीरौ Bv. 1. 105; or देवे परामवदन्शालिनि हतं जते 3. 1. 4 Distant. 5 Directed outwards **-COMP** **-हस** *a* ()

1 having the face turned away or averted, turning the back upon; विग्रहाच्च जयने पराङ्मुखीर्गानुनेतुमवलाः स तत्पर R. 19. 38; Amra. 90; Ms. 2. 195; 10. 119. 2 (a) averse from; मातुने केवळं व्यस्याः श्रियोऽन्वासीत् पराङ्मुखः R. 12. 13. (b) not disposed towards, shunning, avoiding; प्रवृत्तिपराङ्मुखो भावः V. 4. 20; S. 5. 28. 3 adverse, unfavourable; तद्वरणि न ते दोषोऽस्माकं विविस्तु पराङ्मुखः Amar. 27. 4 not caring about, मर्येवैस्यापराङ्मुखः R. 10. 43.

पराचीन *a.* 1 Turned in an opposite direction, averted. 2 Averse from, disinclined to. 3 Not minding, not caring about. 4 Happening subsequently or afterwards (उत्तरकालमव). 5 Situated on the other side, being beyond.

पराजयः 1 Overpowering, conquest, conquering, subjugating, defeat; R. 11. 19; Ms. 7. 199. 2 Being overcome by, not being able to suffer (with abl.); as in अध्ययनात्पराजयः. 3 Losing, loss, failure (as in a law-suit); अन्यथावादिनो (साक्षिणः) यस्य ह्वस्तस्वपराजयः Y. 2. 79. 4 Deprivation. 5 Desertion.

पराजित *p. p.* 1 Conquered, subjugated, defeated. 2 Condemned by law, cast or defeated (as in a law-suit).

परान (ज) सा Medical treatment, practice of medicine.

परामर्षः 1 (a) Defeat, discomfiture, overthrow; परामर्षोऽप्युत्सव एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 41. (b) Mortification, humiliation; कुत्तरस्य नमःशाल्यं शंसतीव परामर्षं Ku. 2. 22; तस्य पदपुष्पवैविरपरामर्षमिदमुपभवतु इवेति Git. 12. 3 Contempt, disregard, disrespect. 3 Destruction. 4 Disappearance, separation (sometimes written परामर्ष).

परामृतिः *f.* See परामर्ष.

परामर्शः 1 Seizing, pulling; as in देशपरामर्शः. 2 Bending or drawing (as a bow). 3 Violence, attack, assault, वाजसेन्याः परामर्शः Mb. 4 Disturbance, hindrance; तस्य परामर्शविबुद्धमन्योः Ku. 3. 71. 5 Calling to mind, recollection. 6 Consideration, reflection, thought. 7 Judgment. 8 (In logic) Deduction, ascertaining that the पक्ष or subject possesses the हेतु; व्याहृतिशेषपक्षवर्तमानानां परामर्शः T. S.; or व्यातस्य पक्षवर्तमानयोः परामर्शो उच्यते Bhāṣā P. 66.

परामृष्ट *p. p.* Touched, handled, seized, grasped. 2 Roughly treated, violated. 3 Weighed, considered, judged. 4 Endured. 5 Connected with. 6 Afflicted by (as a disease); see हृष्ट with परा.

परारि *ind.* The year before last. प्ररायण See under पर (पर अयन).

परावर्तः } 1 Turning back, return, परावृत्तिः } turn, retreat. 2 Exchange, barter. 3 Restoration. 4 Reversal of a sentence (in law).

पराङ्गरः N. of a celebrated sage, father of Vyāsa and the author of a Smṛiti.

परासं Tin.

परासनं Killing, slaughter.

परास्तु *a.* Lifeless, dead; प्राश् परा-सृष्टिनात्मजः R. 15. 56; 9. 78.

परास्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast away. 2 Expelled, turned out. 3 Repudiated. 4 Refuted, rejected. 5 Defeated.

पराहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down or back. 2 Driven back, repelled.—सं A stroke.

परि *ind* (Sometimes changed to परि as परिग्रह or परिग्रह, परिहास or परिहास.)

1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns derived from them, it means (a) round, round about, about. (b) in addition to, further. (c) opposite to, against. (d) much, excessively. 2 As a separable preposition it means

(a) towards, in the direction of, to, opposite to; (with an acc.): वृक्षं परि विचोतते विष्टु. (b) successively, severally (with an acc.): वृक्षं वृक्षं परि सिंचति 'he waters tree after tree.' (c) to the share or lot of (showing भाग or participation) (with acc वद्वं नां परि स्यात् 'what may fall to my lot'; or लक्ष्मिर्हारी परि Sk. (d) from, out of, (e) exception of (with abl.); परि विनतेऽग्रे द्वयो देवः, or पर्यन्तास्त्रयस्तापाः Vop. (f) after the lapse of. (g) in consequence of. 3 As an adverbial prefix to nouns not directly connected with verbs, it means 'very,' 'very much,' 'excessively'; as in पर्युष्ट 'bursting into tears'; परिचतुर्दशत्वं, परिदूर्बलत्वं. 4 At the beginning of adverbial compounds परि means (a) without, except, outside, with the exception of; as in परिजिगर्त द्वयो देवः P. II. 1. 12; VI. 2. 33 According to P. II. 1. 10. परि may be used at the end of adverbial comp. after अक्ष, शलाका and a numeral to denote loss or defeat in a game by an unlucky or adverse cast of dice (इत्युत्तरवहारे पराजये एवायं समासः); i. g. अक्षपरि, शलाकापरि, एकपरि; cf. अक्षपरि. (b) round about, all round, surrounded by; as in पर्यग्नौ 'in the midst of flames'. 5 At the end of an adjectival comp. परि has the sense of 'exhausted by,' or 'feeling repugnance for'; as in पर्यव्ययनः=परिगलानोऽव्ययनाय.

परिकथा A work giving the history and adventures of a fabulous person, a work of fiction.

परिकल्पः 1 Great terror. 2 Violent

temour or trembling Mv 2 27

परिकरः 1 Retinue, train, attendants, followers, 2 A multitude, collection, crowd; Ratn. 3 5. 3 A beginning, commencement; Bh. 1 6. 4 A girth, waist band, cloth worn round the loins; आहिपरिकरमाज Si. 4 65; परिकरं बन्धु or कृ to gird up one's loins, to make oneself ready, prepare oneself for any action; दधन्स्वयमेव परिकर K. 170; कृतपरिकरस्य मर्वादृशस्य त्रैलोक्यमपि न ह्यमं परिपथीभवितुं Ve. 3; G. L. 47, Amar. 92. 5 A sofa. 6 (In Rhet.) N. of a figure of speech which consists in the use of significant epithets; विशेषणैर्यस्याकृतैरुक्तिः परिकरस्तु स K. P. 10; e. g. इन्द्राद्युक्तलितोचंस्तप इत्युक्तः शिवः Chandr. 5. 59. 7 (In drama-turgy) Covert or indirect intimation of coming events in the plot of a drama, the germ of the बीज q. v; see S. D. 340. 8 Judgment.

परिकर्तु *m.* A priest who performs the marriage ceremony of a younger brother whose elder brother is not yet married; परिकर्ता याजकः Hārita; cf. परिविन्तु.

परिकर्मन् *m.* A servant.—*n.* 1 Painting or perfuming the body, personal decoration, dressing, toilet; कृताचार-परिकर्मणः S. 2. 2 Painting or dyeing the foot; Ku. 4. 19. 3 Preparation. 4 Worship, adoration. 5 (In Yoga phil.) Purifying, a means of purifying the mind; Si. 4. 55; (see Malli thereon). 6 An arithmetical operation (of which there are 8 divisions.)

परिकर्षः—कर्षणं Dragging out, extraction.

परिकल्हकं Deceit, cheating, roguery.

परिकल्पनं—ना 1 Settling, fixing, deciding, determining. 2 Contriving, inventing, forming, arranging, Mu. 7. 15. 3 Providing, furnishing, 4 Distributing.

परिकाशितः A religious mendicant or ascetic, a devotee.

परिकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread, diffused, scattered about. 2 Surrounded, crowded with, filled; Si. 16-10; R. 8. 45.

परिकूटं A barrier, a trench before the gate of a town.

परिकोपः Great anger, fury.

परिक्रान्तः 1 Roaming about; moving about; Ki. 10. 2. -2 Roaming, walking or passing over. 3 Circum-ambulating. 4 Walking for pleasure. 5 Series, order. 6 Succession. 7 Penetrating. —Comp.—सहः a goat

परिक्रयः—क्रियणं 1 Wages, hire. 2 Employing on wages. 3 Purchasing or buying off. 4 Barter, exchange. 5 A peace purchased with the payment of money cf. H 4 122

परिक्रिया 1 Enclosing with a fence or ditch, intrenching. 2 Encircling or surrounding in general. 3 (In dramaturgy) = परिहृत (7) q. v.

परिक्रान्त *p. p.* Exhausted, fatigued, tired out.

परिक्लेशः Wetness, dampness, moisture.

परिक्लेशः Hardship, fatigue, trouble.

परिक्षयः 1 Decay, waste, destruction; परिक्षयोपि अधिकतरं रमणीयः Mk. 1; क्लृप् Ku. 4. 46. 2 Disappearing, ceasing. 3 Ruin, loss, failure; Ki. 16. 57, Ms. 9. 59.

परिक्षान *a.* Emaciated, wasted away, lean.

परिक्षालनं 1 Washing, cleansing. 2 Water for washing.

परिक्षित *p. p.* 1 Scattered, diffused. 2 Encircled, surrounded; वेतसपरिक्षिते मध्ये S. 3; Ku. 6. 38. 3 Intrenched. 4 Overspread, overlaid. 5 Left, abandoned.

परिक्षीण *p. p.* 1 Vanished, disappeared. 2 Wasted, decayed. 3 Emaciated, worn away, exhausted. 4 Impoverished, entirely ruined; Bh. 2. 45. 5 Lost, destroyed. 6 Diminished, decreased. 7 (In law) Insolvent.

परिक्षीव *a.* Quite intoxicated.

परिक्षेपः 1 Moving about, walking to and fro. 2 Scattering, spreading. 3 Surrounding, encircling, circumfluence. 4 An enclosing belt or boundary, that by which anything is surrounded; R. 12. 66.

परिक्षा A moat, ditch, trench round a fort or town; R. 1. 30; 12. 66.

परिक्षादे 1 A moat, ditch. 2 A rut, furrow. 3 Digging round.

परिक्षेदः Fatigue, exhaustion, lassitude; Ku. 1. 60; Rs. 1. 27.

परिख्यातिः *f.* Fame, reputation.

परिगणनं-न (Complete enumeration, accurate statement or calculation; अणीधृताः परिगणनया निर्दिशन्ते बलकाः Me. (considered as an interpolation or हेपक by Malli.)).

परिगत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled. 2 Diffused, spread around. 3 Known, understood; R. 7. 71; परिगतपरिगतस्य एव भवान् Ve. 3; Mv. 3. 47. 4 Filled or covered with, possessed of (usually in comp.); Si. 9. 26. 5 Got, obtained; Bh. 3. 52. 6 Remembered.

परिगलित *p. p.* 1 Sunk. 2 Tumbled or dropped down. 3 Vanished. 4 Melted. 5 Flowing.

परिगर्हणं Excessive blame.

परिगुह्य *p. p.* 1 Quite secret. 2 Incomprehensible, very difficult to understand.

परिगृहीत *p. p.* 1 Grasped, seized, clutched. 2 Embraced, surrounded

3 Accepted, taken, received. 4 Assented or consented to, admitted. 5 Patronized, favoured. 6 Followed, obeyed. 7 Opposed; see ग्रह with परि-
परिगृह्या A married woman.

परिग्रहः 1 Seizing, holding, taking, grasping; आननरज्जुपरिग्रहे R. 9. 46; शंकापरिग्रहः Mu. 1 'taking or entertaining a doubt'. 2 Surrounding, enclosing, encircling, fencing round. 3 Putting on, wrapping round (as a dress); मेळिपरिग्रहः R. 18. 38. 4 Assuming, taking; नानपरिग्रहः Amaru. 92; विवाहलक्ष्मी U. 4. 5 Receiving, taking; accepting, acceptance; मौनी मुनेः स्थानपरिग्रहः R. 13. 36: अर्घ्यपरिग्रहः 70; 12. 16; Ku. 6. 53; विद्यापरिग्रहाय Māl. 1; so आसनपरिग्रहं करोतु देवः U. 3 'your majesty will be pleased to take a seat or sit down'. 6 Possessions, property, belongings; स्वकसर्वपरिग्रहः Bg. 4. 21; R. 15. 55; V. 4. 26. 7 Taking in marriage, marriage; स्नेहपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19; Māl. 5. 27; S. 1. 22. 8 A wife, queen; प्रयतपरिग्रहिनीयः R. 1. 95. 92; 9. 14; 11. 33. 16. 8. S. 5. 27, 30; परिग्रहवद्बुद्धेः S. 3. 21. 9 Taking under one's protection, favouring; U. 7. 11; M. 1. 13. 10 Attendants, followers, train, retinue, suite. 11 A household, family, members of a family. 12 The seraglio or a household of a king, harem. 13 Root, origin. 14 The eclipse of the sun or moon. 15 An oath. 16 The rear of an army. 17 N. of Vishnu. 18 Summing up, totality.

परिग्रहीतु *m.* A husband, S. 4. 22.
परिगलान *p. p.* 1 Languid, exhausted. 2 Averse from, disinclined to.

परिग्रहः 1 An iron (or wooden) beam or bar used for locking or shutting a gate (अर्गल); एकः कृत्स्नां नगरपरिवाराद्युपाहृत्युक्तः S. 2. 15; R. 16. 84; Si. 32; M. 5. 2. 2 (Hence) A bar, barrier, hindrance, obstacle; मार्गस्य बुद्ध्याऽपि सोऽभवत्स्वर्गमार्गपरिग्रहो दुस्त्ययः R. 11. 88. 3 A stick or club studded or tipped with iron; R. 12. 73. 4 An iron club in general. 5 A water-jar, pitcher. 6 A glass pitcher. 7 A house. 8 Killing, destroying. 9 Striking, a stroke or blow.

परिग्रहणं Stirring up, stirring round.

परिघातः-घातनं 1 Killing, striking, removing, getting rid of. 2 A club, an iron bludgeon.

परिघोषः 1 Noise. 2 Improper speech. 3 Thunder.

परिचतुर्दश *a.* Fully fourteen.

परिचयः 1 Heaping up, accumulation. 2 Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy, conversancy. दुष्टपरिचयेन Mk 1 55 आ

breeds contempt'; परिचयं बललक्ष्यानिधानेन R. 9. 49; सकलकलापरिचयः K. 76 3 Trial, study, practice, frequent repetition; हेतुः परिचयस्थैर्वै वक्तुंश्रुतिर्नैव ना Si. 2. 75; 11. 5; वर्षपरिचये करोति S 5 4 Knowledge; Mv. 5. 10. 5 Recognition; Me. 9.

परिचरः 1 A servant, follower, an attendant. 2 A body-guard. 3 A guard or patrol in general. 4 Homage, service.

परिचरणः A servant, an attendant, assistant.—ण 1 Serving, attending or waiting upon. 2 Going about.

परिचर्या 1 Service, attendance; R. 1. 91; Bg. 18. 44. 2 Adoration, worship; Si. 1. 17.

परिचायः Sacrificial fire (arranged in a circle).

परिचारः 1 Service, attendance. 2 A servant. 3 A place for walking

परिचारकः, परिचारिकः A servant, an attendant.

परिचित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, accumulated. 2 Familiar, intimate or acquainted with. 3 Learnt, practised.

परिचितिः *f.* Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy.

परिच्छद् *f.* 1 Retinue, train. 2 Paraphernalia.

परिच्छदः 1 A covering, cover. A garment, clothes, dress; शास्त्रावसकक्रमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40. 3 Train, retinue, attendants, circle of dependants; R. 9. 70. 4 Paraphernalia, external appendage; (as छत्र, चामर), सेना परिच्छदस्तस्य R. 1. 17. 5 Goods and chattels, personal property, all one's possessions or belongings (utensils, implements &c.); विवाहो वा भवेद्राष्ट्रास्तद्वयः सपरिच्छदः Ms. 9. 241, 7. 40; 8. 405, 9. 78; 11. 76. 6 Necessaries for travelling.

परिच्छेदः Train, retinue.

परिच्छेद्य *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, covered, clothed, clad. 2 Overspread or overlaid. 3 Surrounded with (a retinue). 4 Concealed.

परिच्छिन्तिः *f.* 1 Accurate definition, limiting. 2 Partition, separation.

परिच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut off, divided. 2 Accurately defined, determined, ascertained; Ku. 2. 58. 3 Limited, circumscribed, confined; see छिद् with परि.

परिच्छिन्तिः 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating (between right and wrong). 2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिच्छेदव्यक्तिर्भाति न पुरस्तेऽपि विषये Māl. 1. 31; परिच्छेदातीतः सकलवचनानामविषयः 1 30. 'transcending all definition or determination': इत्युक्तं ब्रह्मवृत्तपरिच्छेदः कुल ३ पन S 5 9 3 Discrimination

judgment, discernment; पारच्छेदो वा पादित्यं यदापश्चाद्विपश्यतः । अपरिच्छेदकृत्वा विपश्यतः । पदच्छेदो H. 1. 148; किं पादित्यं परिच्छेदः 1. 147 4 A limit, boundary, setting limits to; circumscribing; अलमलं परिच्छेदेन M. 2. 5 A section, chapter or division of a work (for the other names for sections &c. see under अन्वयः).

परिच्छेद्य *a.* 1 To be accurately defined, definable; Ms. 4. 9; R. 10. 28 2 To be weighed or estimated.

परिजनः 1 Attendants, followers, servants taken collectively; परिजे राजानममितः स्थितः M. 1. 2 Especially the retinue, suite, or train of females, the maids of a lady; R. 19. 23 3 A single servant.

परिजल्पितं A covert indication (as by a servant) of one's own skill, superiority &c. by pointing out the cruelty, deceitfulness and such other faults of his master; Ujjvala-mani thus defines it:—'मोर्निद्वेताशाटय-चापलायुषपादनाद् । स्वविचक्षणतायकिर्जया स्वास्तिजल्पितम्' (Wilson renders the word by 'the covert reproaches of a mistress neglected or ill-used by her lover').

परिज्ञप्तिः 1 Conversation, discourse. 2 Recognition.

परिज्ञानं Thorough knowledge, complete acquaintance.

परिड्विजं The flight of a bird in circles; see डीन.

परिणद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound or wrapped round. 2 Broad, large; परिणद्धकेशः R. 3. 34.

परिणत *p. p.* 1 Bent or bowed down, stooping; Ms. 2. 2 Declining, old (as age); परिणते वयसि K. 35, 62, 63 3 Ripe, matured, ripened, fully developed or formed शब्दमन्त्रादिः कवेः परिणतप्रज्ञस्य बाणीमिता U. 7. 21; Me. 23; परिणतमकरदेवमयिकास्ते Bv. 1. 8; Si. 11. 49. 4 Full grown, advanced, perfected; परिणतशरच्छक्तिः Bh. 3. 49; Me. 100. 5 Digested (as food). 6 Transformed or changed into (with instr.); V. 4. 28. 7 Ended, come to a close, terminated; अनेन समयेन परिणतो दिवसः K. 47. 8 Set (as the sun).—तः An elephant stooping to strike with his tusks, or giving a side blow with his tusks; (डिग्यन्दतप्रहारश्च गजः परिणतो मतः Halāy.); Si. 2. 29; Ki. 6. 7.

परिणतिः *f.* 1 Bending or stooping down, bowing. 2 Ripeness, maturity, development; Mv. 2. 14. 3 Change, transformation, transmutation. 4 Fulfilment. 5 Result, consequence, issue; परिणतिरवधार्या यस्मिन् परिणतिः Bh. 2. 94; 1. 20, 3. 17; Mv. 6. 28. 6 End, conclusion, close termination परिणतिः स्वकीयता Māl. 6 7 16 Si.

11. 1. 7 Close of life, old age, सब. कार. परिणतिरित्यु V. 3. 1; अमचद्रतः परिणतिं शिथिलः परिमद्वन्द्वनयनो दिवसः Si. 9. 3 where *p* means 'end or conclusion' also). 8 Digestion (of food).

परिणयः—गमनं Marriage; चवपरिणया चतुः शयनं K. P. 10.

परिणहन Girding on, wrapping round.

परि (री) णामः 1 Alteration, change, transformation. 2 Digestion; अन्नं न सम्यक् परिणाममेति Susr.; सुकृतस्य परिणामहेतुविषयं T. S. 3 Result, consequence, issue, effect; अग्निस्त्वापि पथ्यस्य परिणामः सुखावहः H. 2. 135. Mk. 3. 1. परिणाममुले गरीयसि नचासि औषधं च Ki. 2. 4; Bg. 18. 37, 38. 4 Ripening, maturity, full development; उपैति शस्यं परिणामम्यतां Ki. 4. 22. फलमपरिणाममयमज्जु &c. U. 2. 20; Māl. 9. 24. 5 End, termination, conclusion, close, decline; दिवसाः परिणाम-रम्भायाः S. 1. 3. वयः परिणाममपानुसृजितं K. 10; परिणाममुपैति दिवसः K. 254 'the day is drawing to a close'. 6 Old age; परिणामे हि दिलीपवंशजाः R. 8. 11. 7 Lapae (of time.). 8 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech allied to रूपक, by which the properties of any object are transferred to that with which it is compared. (The Chandraloka thus defines and illustrates it:—परिणामः त्रिधा यथोद्दिश्यते दिव्यारम्भना । प्रसवेन दृग्भजनं वीक्षिते मरिचिष्णा 5. 18; see R. G. also under परिणाम.) COMP. -दक्षिण *a.* prudent, foresighted. -दृष्टि *a.* prudent. (-हिः *f.*) prudence, providence. -पथ्य *a.* salutary in the end. झूलं violent or painful indigestion, colic, flatulence with pain.

परि (री) णयः 1 Moving a piece at chess, draughts &c 2 A move (at chess).

परिणायकः 1 A leader. 2 A husband; Si. 9. 73.

परी (री) णाहः 1 Circumference, compass, expanse, extent, breadth, width; स्तनमपरिणहाच्छाविता वल्कलेन S. 1. 19; स्तनपरिणहविलासवैजयंती Māl. 3. 15. large or expansive breasts; ककुद्वे वृषस्य कुतबाहुमकुतपरिणामशालिनि Ki. 12. 20; Mk. 3. 9; Ratn. 2. 13; Mv. 7. 24. 2 Periphery or circumference of a circle.

परिणाहवत् *a.* Large, big, expansive.

परिणाहिन् *a.* Large, big; Ku. 1. 26.

परिणिमक *a.* Tasting, eating; पक्षानां परिणिमकः Bk. 9. 106. 2 Kissing.

परिणिष्ठा Perfect skill.

परिणीत *p. p.* Married. -ता A married woman.

परिणेतु *m.* A husband; S. 5. 17; R. 1. 25, 14. 26; Ku. 7. 31.

परितृपणं Gratifying, satisfying.

परितरु *ind* (Usually with a noun in the acc., sometimes by itself) 1

A.I around, on all sides round about, in all directions, everywhere, on every side; रक्षासि वेदं परितो निरास्यत् Bk. 1. 12; Si. 5. 26, 9. 36; Ki. 1. 14, गहितमसिलं गहनं परितो दृष्टाश्च विटपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. 2 Towards, in the direction of; अपरिदिर्ज्वरपथं परितः पतंगाः Bv. 1. 17; R. 9. 66.

परितापः 1 Extreme or scorching heat; (पादपः) क्षमवति परितापं छायाया संश्रितातां S. 5. 7; युष्मदपरितापानि गन्तामि 3. 18, Rs. 1. 22. 2 Pain, agony, anguish, grief; प्रसक्ते निवागे हृदय परितापं बहसि किं M. 3. 1. 3 Lamentation, wailing; विरिचतविषयविलापं सा परितापं चकारोत्तैः Git. 7. 4 Trembling, fear.

परितुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Completely satisfied; वयमिह परितुष्टा वल्कलेन च लक्ष्म्या Bh. 3. 50; so मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दूरिः *ibid.* 2 Pleased, delighted.

परितुष्टिः *f.* 1 Contentment, complete satisfaction. 2 Delight, joy

परितोषः 1 Contentment, absence of desire (opp. लोभ); सम इह परितोषा निर्दिशेते विशेषः Bh. 3. 50; 2 Complete satisfaction, gratification; आपरितोषा-द्विष्टुषा न साधु मये प्रयोगविज्ञानं S. 1. 2 3 Pleasure, delight, delight in, liking for (with loc.); Ku. 6. 59; R. 11. 92; कुपिनि परितोषः &c.

परितोषण *a.* Satisfying, gratifying. —णं Satisfaction.

परित्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Left, quitted, abandoned. 2 Deprived or bereft of (with instr.). 3 Let go, discharged (as an arrow). 4 Wanting.

परित्यागः 1 Leaving, quitting, abandonment, desertion, repudiation (as of a wife &c.); अपरित्यागमसाध-स्तनः R. 8. 12; कृतसीतापरित्यागः 15. 1 2 Giving up, renouncing, discarding, renunciation, abdication &c.; स्तनम-परित्यागं करोमि Pt. 1 'I shall forego my name'; Ms. 2. 25. 3 Neglect, omis- sion; नोदात्तस्य (कर्मण) परित्यागस्तमसः परि- कीर्तितः Bg. 18. 7. 4 Giving away, liberality. 5 Loss, privation.

परित्राणं Preservation, protection, rescue, defence, deliverance; परित्रा-णाय साधूनां विनाशाय च दुष्टकृतां Bg. 4. 8, रामापरित्राणविहस्तयोश्च सेननिवेशं तुमुले चकार R. 5. 49.

परित्रासः Terror, fright, fear.

परिदुक्षित *a.* Covered with mail, armed cap-a-pie (completely or from head to foot).

परिदामं 1 Barter, exchange. 2 Devotion. 3 Restitution or restora- tion of a deposit.

परिदयिन् *m.* A father who gives his daughter in marriage to a man whose elder brother is not yet married; cf. परिवेनु.

परि (री) दाहः 1 Burning 2 An- guish pa n sorrow

परिवेव Wailing, lamentation.
परिवेवनं, -त्ता, **परिवेवितं** 1 Lamentation, complaint, bewailing; अथ तेः परिवेविताह्वैः Ku. 4. 25. R. 14. 83; Bg. 2. 28; तत्र का परिवेवना Y. 3. 9; H. 4. 71.
2 Repentance, regret.
परिवेवन *a.* Sorrowful, sad, miserable.
परिवेव *m.* A spectator, looker on.
परिवेवणं 1 An assault, attack, outrage. 2 Insult, affront, abuse. 3 Ill-treatment, rough usage.
परि (री) धानं 1 Putting on a garment, dressing. 2 A garment, especially an under-garment, clothes in general; आचक्षिपपरिवानविभूषाः Ki. 9. 1, Si. 1. 51, 61; 4. 61.
परिधानीयं An under-garment.
परिधायः 1 Train, retinue, attendants collectively. 2 A receptacle, a reservoir. 3 The posteriors.
परिधिः 1 A wall, fence, hedge, anything surrounding or enclosing another. 2 A misty halo round the sun or moon; परिधिरुक्त इधोऽर्धदीपितिः R. 8. 30; क्षितिपरिधिरिवोच्चैर्मंडलस्तेन तेन N. 2. 108. 3 A circle of light, 4 The horizon. 5 The circumference or compass in general. 6 The circumference of a circle. 7 The periphery of a wheel. 8 A stick (of a sacred tree like पलाश) laid round the sacrificial fire; सनात्सासन् परिधयः विःस्र सन्निधः कृताः Rv. 10. 90. 15.-**COMP.**
-परितोषेचरः an epithet of Siva.-स्थः 1 a guard. 2 an officer, attendant on a king or general (modern 'aide-de-camp').
परिधूपित *a.* Richly perfumed or scented.
परिधूसर *a.* Quite grey; वसने परिधूसरे वसाना S. 7. 21; R. 11. 60.
परिधेयं An under-garment,
परिध्वंसः 1 Distress, disaster, ruin, trouble. 2 Failure. Destruction. 4 Loss of caste.
परिध्वंसिन् *a.* 1 Falling off. 2 Ruining, destroying; H. 2. 134.
परिनिर्वाण *a.* Completely extinguished.—**नं** Final extinction (of the individual).
परिनिर्मुक्तिः *f.* Final liberation or complete emancipation of the soul from the body and exemption from future transmigration.
परिनिष्ठा 1 Complete knowledge or acquaintance (of anything). 2 Complete accomplishment. 3 Extreme limit.
परिनिष्ठित *p. p.* 1 Completely skilled in. 2 Not well fixed; अपरिनिष्ठितस्योपदेशस्याप्यायं प्रकाशनं M. 1.
परिपक्व *p. p.* 1 Completely cooked. 2 Completely baked or burnt. 3 Quite ripe mature, perfected (fig

also); प्रकुललोभः परिपक्वशालिः Rs. 4. 1; so परिपक्वबुद्धिः 4 Highly cultivated, very sharp or shrewd. 5 Fully digested. 6 Decaying; on the point of decay or death.
परिपणं (नं) Capital, principal, stock.
परिपणनं Plighting, promising; Mu. 1.
परिपणित *p. p.* Plighted, pledged, promised; Si. 7. 9.
परिपंथकः An antagonist, adversary, foe.
परिपंथिन् *a.* Standing in the way, obstructing, opposing, hindering (said by Pāṇini to be admissible only in the Veda, but cf. the quotations given below) अर्थपरिपंथी महानरातिः Mu. 5; नामविध्यमहं तत्र यदि तत्परिपंथिनी Māl. 9. 50; so Bv. 1. 62; Bg. 3. 34; Ms. 7. 108, 110.—*m.* An enemy; antagonist, opponent, a foe. 2 A robber, thief, highwayman.
परि (री) पाकः 1 Being completely cooked or dressed. 2 Digestion, as in अन्नपरिपाक. 3 Ripening, maturing, development, perfection; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 10. 4 Fruit, result, consequence; प्रयत्नानां सूतः सुकृतपरिपाको जनिमतां Mv. 7. 31; Bh. 2. Bh. 2. 132, 3. 135. 5 Cleverness, shrewdness, skilfulness.
परिपादल *a.* Pale red; R. 19. 10; Si. 13. 42.
परिपादिः—**द्री** *f.* 1 Method, manner, course; पाटीर तव पटीयान्नः परिपादिनिमा-सुरीकहं Bv. 1. 12; कदंबानां पाटी रसिकपरिपाटी रक्तुयति H. D. 24. 2 Arrangement, order, succession.
परिपाठः Complete enumeration, detail.
परिपार्श्व *a.* Near, at the side, close or hard by.
परिपालनं 1 Protecting, defending, maintaining, keeping, sustaining; क्षिप्रं नति लब्धपरिपालनवृत्तिरेव S. 5. 6. 2 Nourishment, nurture; जातस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.
परिपिष्टकं Lead.
परिपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing out. 2 Injuring, hurting, doing harm.
परिपुष्टं 1 Removing off. 2 Losing the bark or skin.
परिपूजनं, परिपूजा Honouring, worshipping, adoring.
परिपूत *p. p.* 1 Purified, quite pure; उर्याक्षिपरिपूतायाः किमस्याः पावनातीः U. 1. 13; Si. 2. 16. 2 Completely winnowed or threshed, freed from chaff.
परिपूरणं 1 Filling; Si. 4. 61. 2 Perfecting, making complete.
परिपूर्ण *p. p.* 1 Quite full; चंद्रः the full moon; entire, complete, completely filled. 2 Self satisfied, content

परिपुर्तिः *f.* Completion, fulness.
परिपृच्छा Question.
परिपेक्ष *a.* Very delicate or fine, excessively tender.
परिपोषः, -पोषकः A particular disease of the ear (in medicine) (by which the ear loses its skin).
परिपोषणं 1 Feeding, nourishing. 2 Furthering, promoting.
परिप्रश्नः Inquiry, interrogation, question; कनकतमो जातिपरिप्रश्ने P. II. 1. 63; III. 3. 110, तद्विधिं प्रणिपतिनं परिप्रश्नेन सेवया Bg. 4. 34.
परिप्राप्तिः *f.* Acquisition, obtaining.
परिषेव्यः A servant.
परिप्लव *a.* 1 Floating. 2 Shaking, trembling, oscillating, undulating, tremulous. 3 Unsteady, restless, Si. 14. 68. —**वः** 1 Inundation. 2 Immersing, wetting. 3 A boat. 4 Oppression, tyranny.
परिप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Flooded, inundated. 2 Overwhelmed; as in शोक°. 3 Wetted, bathed. —**तं** A spring, jump. —**ता** Spirituous liquor.
परिप्लुष्ट *p. p.* Burnt, scorched, singed.
परिव (व) हं 1 Retinue, train, attendants; इमे प्रभुपरिवर्हवा मयस्या संवध्यतां Dk. 108. 2 Furniture; परिवर्हवति वेदनाति R. 14. 15 'rooms properly furnished or provided with suitable furniture'. 3 Royal insignia. 4 Property, wealth.
परिव (व) हं 1 Retinue, train. 2 Attire, trim. 3 Growth. 4 Worship.
परिवाधा 1 Trouble, pain, annoyance. 2 Fatigue, hardship.
परिवृ (वृ) हणं 1 Prosperity, welfare. 2 Appendix, supplement.
परिवृ (वृ) हित *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. 2 Thriven, grown prosperous. 3 Accompanied by, furnished with. —**तं** The roar of an elephant.
परिमंनः Shattering, breaking to pieces.
परिभर्त्सनं Threatening, menacing.
परि (री) भवः 1 Insult, injury, humiliation, disrespect, degradation, disgrace; पराक्रमः परिभवे धैर्यायं सुखेऽपि (यूपणे) Si. 2. 44; R. 12. 37; Ve 1. 25; Mv. 1. 40, 3. 17. 2 Defeat, discomfiture. —**COMP.** —**आस्पदं**, —**पदं** 1 an object of contempt; H. 3. 51. 2 a disgrace or disgraceful situation. —**विधिः** humiliation; नावो मूर्खः परिभवति नो नाभिमानं ततोति S. Til. 16.
परिभविन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Humiliating, treating with disrespect or contempt. 2 Suffering disrespect.
परिभावः See परिभव.
परिभाविन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Humiliating, despoising, treating with contempt; 8 4 2 Putting to shame surpass

ing, excelling. 3 Setting at naught, defying; वैद्यकपरिभाषिणे गद् R. 19. 53 'defying medical remedies.'

परिभाषणं 1 Speaking, discourse, talking, chatting, gossiping. 2 Expression of censure, admonition, reproof, abuse. 3 Rule, precept.

परिभाषा 1 Speech, discourse. 2 Censure, reproof, blame, abuse. 3 Terminology, technical phraseology, technical terms (used in a work); इति परिभाषाप्रकरणे Sk.; इको छपडूदीत्यादिका परिभाषा Mbh. 4 (Floce) Any general rule, precept, or definition which is applicable throughout (अनियमनिवारको न्यायविशेषः); परितः प्रतिताक्षरपि सर्वं विषयं प्राप्तवती गता प्रतिष्ठा । न खलु प्रतिहन्यते कदाचिद् परिभाषेव गरीयसी यद्वाज्ञा Si. 16. 80. 5 A list of abbreviations or signs used in any work. 6 (in gram.) An explanatory Sūtra mixed up with the other Sūtras of Pāṇini, which teaches the method of applying them.

परिभुक्त *p. p.* 1 Eaten, used. 2 Enjoyed. 3 Possessed.

परिभुज *a.* Bowed, curved, bent. **परिभुतिः** *f.* Contempt, insult, disrespect, humiliation; Mu. 4. 11.

परिभूषणः (*Soil* संधि) Peace obtained by cession of the whole revenue of a land.

परिभोगः 1 Enjoyment; R. 4. 45. 2 Especially sexual enjoyment; R. 11. 52, 19. 21, 28, 30. 3 Illegal use of another's goods

परिभ्रंशः 1 Escape. 2 Falling from. **परिभ्रमः** 1 Wandering, going about. 2 Rambling discourse, circumlocution, periphrasis. 3 Error, delusion.

परिभ्रमणं 1 Going about, roaming, wandering. 2 Revolving, turning round. 3 Circumference.

परिभ्रष्ट *p. p.* 1 Fallen or dropped off. 2 Escaped. 3 Cast down, degraded. 4 Deprived of, devoid of (with abl. or instr.). 5 Neglecting.

परिमंडल *a.* Globular, round, circular. -ल 1 A globe, sphere. 2 A ball. 3 A circle.

परिमंथर *a.* Extremely slow; Si. 9. 78.

परिमंद *a.* 1 Very dull or dim, quite faint; परिमंदबुद्धयनो दिवसः Si. 9. 3. 2 Very slow. 3 Very tired or weak; Si. 9. 39. 4 Very little; Si. 9. 27.

परिमरः Destruction; विराक्षणस्यास्तु प्रलय-रश्च चोरः परिमरः Mv. 3. 41.

परिमर्दः, **परिमर्दनं** 1 Rubbing, grinding. 2 Crushing, trampling. 3 Destruction. 4 Hurting, injuring. 5 Embracing, pressing.

परिमर्षः 1 Bovy, dislike. 2 Anger.

परिमलः 1 Fragrance, perfume, scent; परिमलो शीघान्धेतोहरः Bv. 1. 63,

66, 70, 71; Me. 25. 2 Pounding or trituration of fragrant substances. 3 A fragrant substance. 4 Copulation; अथ परिमलजानवान् लक्ष्मीं Ki. 10. 1. 5 A meeting of learned men. 6 A stain, spot.

परिमलित *a.* Perfumed. 2 Soiled, despoiled of beauty.

परि (री) माणं 1 Measuring, measure (of strength, power &c.); सद्यः परात्मपरिमाणविवेकमूढः Mu. 1. 10; Ku. 2. 8; Ms. 8. 133. 2 Weight, number, value; Y. 2. 62; 1. 319.

परिमाणः, **परिमाण्यं** 1 Searching or looking for, seeking out, tracing, tracking. 2 Touch, contact; Si. 7. 75. 3 Cleaning, wiping off.

परिनाज्जनं 1 Cleaning, wiping off. 2 A dish of honey and oil.

परिमित *p. p.* 1 Moderate, sparing. 2 Limited. 3 Measured, meted out. 4 Regulated, adjusted. -**Comp.** -**आभरण** *a.* wearing a few ornaments, moderately adorned -**आयुस्** *a.* short-lived. -**आहार**, -**भोजन** *a.* abstemious, eating little food. -**कथ** *a.* saying or speaking little, using measured words; Me. 83.

परिमितिः *f.* 1 Measure, quantity. 2 Limitation.

परिमिलनं 1 Touch, contact; Ratn. 2. 12. 2 Combination, union.

परिमुखं *iud.* About the face, round or about (a person).

परिमुग्ध *a.* 1 Artlessly lovely, lovely yet simple. 2 Fascinating but foolish

परिमुदित *p. p.* 1 Trodden or trampled down, crushed, roughly handled; परिमुदिनदृग्गालमलानसं Mā. 1. 22; U. 1. 24. 2 Embraced, clasped. 3 Rubbed, ground.

परिमुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. 2 Rubbed, touched, stroked. Ve. 3. 3 Embraced. 4 Spread, pervaded, filled with; Ki. 6. 23.

परिम्य *a.* 1 Few, limited; परिम्ययुरासौ R. 1. 37. 2 Measureable, calculable. 3 Finite.

परिमोक्षः 1 Removing, relieving; श्राये विशाणपरिमोक्षलवृत्तनामान्दद्वगोश्चकार वृत्ति-निश्चिन्तः छुत्तेः R. 9. 62. removing the horns i. e. breaking them down. 2 Liberation, setting free, deliverance. 3 Emptying, evacuation. 4 Escape. 5 Final beatitude (निर्वाण). **परिमोक्षणं** Liberation, deliverance. 2 Untying.

परिमोषः Stealing, robbing, theft. **परिमोषिन्** *m.* A thief, robber.

परिमोहनं 1 Beguiling, alluring, enticing, fascinating. 2 Bewildering, infatuating.

परिमलान *p. p.* 1 Faded, faint, withered; Ku. 2. 2. 2 Languid,

faint. 3 Waned, impaired, diminished. 4 Soiled, stained.

परिरक्षकः A protector, guardian. **परिरक्षणं**, **परिरक्षा** 1 Protection, preservation, guarding; Ms. 5. 94, 7. 2. 2 Keeping, maintaining, adhering to; न समयपरिरक्षणं क्षमे ते Ki. 1. 45. 3 Deliverance, rescuing.

परिरथ्या A street, road.

परि (री) रम्भः, **परिरम्भं** Embracing, an embrace; द्रुतपरिरम्भनिपीडनक्षमत्वं Si. 1. 74, 10. 52; U. 1. 24, 27; किं पुरे सप्त-भ्रमे परिरम्भं न ददाति Gft. 3.

परिरादिद् *a.* Crying aloud, screaming.

परिलघु *a.* 1 Very light (lit.) (as clothes &c.). 2 Very light or easy to digest; क्षीणः क्षीणः परिलघु पयः क्षीतसो बोधयुज्य Me. 13. 3 Very small, U. 4. 21.

परिलुप्त *p. p.* 1 Interrupted, disturbed, diminished. 2 Lost, disappeared.

परिलेखः 1 An outline, a delineation, sketch. 2 A picture.

परिलोपः 1 Injury. 2 Neglect, omission.

परिवत्सरः A year, a full year, the revolution of one year; देव्या ह्यन्यस्य जगते द्वादशः परिवत्सरः U. 3. 33.

परिवर्जनं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. 2 Giving up; resigning. 3 Killing, slaughter.

परि (री) वर्तः 1 Revolving, revolution (as of planet). 2 A period, lapse or expiration of time; युगशतपरिवर्तः S. 7. 34. 3 The expiration of a Yuga; Si. 17. 12. 4 Repetition, recurrence. 5 Change, alteration; तदीदृशी जीवलोकस्य परिवर्तः U. 3. 'changed condition of life', 'change in circumstances'; 80 जीवलोकपरिवर्तमनु-भ्रामि Mā. 7; स्वरपरिवर्तः Mk. 1. 6 Retreat, flight, desertion. 7 A year 8 Repeated birth, transmigration. 9 Barter, exchange; Si. 5. 39. 10 Requit, return. 11 An abode. 12 A chapter or section of a work. 13 N. of the Kūrma or second incarnation of Vishnu.

परिवर्तक *a.* 1 Causing to turn round or revolve. 2 Requiring, exchanging.

परिवर्तनं 1 Moving to and fro, turning about, telling about (as on the lap, bed &c.); Ku. 5. 12; R. 9. 13; Si. 4. 47. 2 Turning round, revolving, whirling round. 3 Revolution, end of a period of time. 4 Change; धेवपरिवर्तनं विधाय Pt. 3. 5 Exchange, barter. 6 Inverting.

परिवर्तिका Phimosis or contraction of the prepuce (in medicine).

परिवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Moving or turning round, revolving. 2 Ever-recurring,

coming round again and again; परि-
वर्तिनि संसारे वृत्तः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27.
3 Changing. 4 Being or remaining
near, moving round about. 5 Re-
treating, flying. 6 Exchanging. 7
Recompensing, requiting.

परिवर्धनं 1 Increasing, enlarging.
2 Rearing, breeding. 3 Growing,
growth.

परिवसथः A village.

परिवहः N. of one of the seven
courses of wind; it is the sixth
course, and bears along the *Sapta-*
shis and the celestial Ganges; सप्त-
चक्र स्वर्गगं षष्ठः परिवहस्तथा; for the other
courses of wind see under वायु; cf.
the description of परिवह given by
Kālidāsa:—विजोतसं बहति यो गगनप्रदिशो
ज्योतीषि वर्तयति न प्रविभक्तदिग्भिः। तस्य द्वितीय-
हृदिकमन्त्रिस्तमस्कं वायोनिं परिवहस्य वदति मार्गं
S. 7. 6.

परि (री) वाद्: 1 Blame, censure,
detraction, abuse; अयमेव मयि प्रथमं परि-
वादतः M. 1; Y. 1. 133. 2 Scandal,
stain, stigma, illrepute; नः सुपरीवादन-
बावतारः R. 5. 24; 14. 86; Mv. 5. 28. 3
Charge, accusation; Mk. 3. 30. 4
An instrument with which the lute is
played.

परिवादकः 1 A plaintiff, complain-
ant, accuser. 2 One who plays on
the lute.

परिवादिन् a. 1 Reviling, censur-
ing, abusing, slandering. 2 Accus-
ing. 3 Screaming, crying aloud. 4
Conaured, slandered. —m. An: accu-
ser, plaintiff, complainant. —नी A
lute (वीणा) of seven strings; Si. 6.
9; R. 8. 35.

परि (री) शयः 1 Shaving, shear-
ing. 2 Sowing. 3 A reservoir, pool,
pond, a piece of water. 4 Furniture.
5 Train, retinue.

परिवाधिव a. Shaven, shorn.

परि (री) वारः 1 Train, retinue,
attendants or followers collectively;
(यानं) अन्त्यास कन्या परिवारोभि R. 6. 10;
12. 16; ग्रहणपरिवारो राजमार्गप्रवृत्तिः Mk. 1.
57. 2 A cover, covering. 3 A
sheath, scabbard.

परिवासः Residence, stay, sojourn.

परि (री) वाहः 1 Over-flowing, (of
a tank &c.), inundation, overflow
natural or artificial; प्रवेगं (कौतुहलं)
सपरिवाहमासीत् S. 2. 2 A water-course,
drain or channel to carry off excess
of water; पुरोत्पीडे तडागस्य परिवाहः प्रतिक्रिया
U. 3. 29; Pt. 2. 105; Si. 16. 51; R.
8. 74.

परिवाहिन् a. Overflowing; as in
आनन्दपरिवाहिणा चक्षुषा S. 4.

परिविण्णः (क्वः), परिविचः, परिविचिः
An unmarried elder brother whose
younger brother is married; see Ms.
3. 171; and परिवेत् also.

परिविद्धः An epithet of Kuberā.

परिविद्वकः, परिविद्वत् m. A younger
brother married before the elder.

परिविहारः Walking about, stroll-
ing, walking for pleasure.

परिविह्वल a. Extremely confused,
agitated or bewildered.

परिवारणं 1 A cover, an envelope.
2 A train, retinue. 3 Keeping or
warding off.

परिवारित् p. p. 1 Encircled, encom-
passed, surrounded, encompassed.
2 Pervaded, overspread; Si. 3. 34;
Ki. 5. 42. —त्तं The bow of Brahman.

परिवृहः A master, lord, owner,
head, chief (used adjectively also);
किं भुवः परिवृहानं विवेकं तत्र तादृशपता विवर्धते
N 5. 42; Ku. 12. 58; Mv. 6. 25,
31, 48.

परिवृत्त p. p. 1 Surrounded, encom-
passed, encircled, attended. 2 Hid-
den, concealed. 3 Pervaded, over-
spread. 4 Known.

परिवृत्त p. p. 1 Revolved, turned
round; अर्धमुखी V. 1. 17. 2 Retren-
ted, turned back. 3 Exchanged,
bartered. 4 Finished, ended. —त्तं
An embrace.

परिवृत्तिः f. 1 Revolution; Si. 10.
91. 2 Return, turning back. 3 Bar-
ter, exchange. 4 End, termination.
5 Surrounding. 6 Staying or dwell-
ing in a place. 7 (In Rhet.) A
figure of speech in which there is an
exchange of a thing for what is
equal, less or greater; परिवृत्तिर्विनिमयो
योऽर्थानां स्वात्ममाद्यैः K. P. 10; a. g. दत्त्वा
कटाक्षमेणाक्षीं जयाह हृदयं मम । मया तु हृदयं दत्त्वा
गृहीतो मदनज्वरः S. D. 734. 8 Substi-
tution of one word for another
without affecting the sense; as in
सन्दर्भपरिवृत्तिरुक्तं K. P. 10; a. g. in
वृषध्वज, ध्वज may be substituted by
लाङ्घन or वाहन.

परिवृद्धिः f. Growth, increase.

परिवेत् m., परिवेदकः A younger
brother married before the elder; R.
12. 16; ज्येष्ठे अनिविधे कनीयान् निर्विशान् परिवेत्ता
भवति, परिविण्णो ज्येष्ठः, परिवेदनीया कन्या, परि-
दायी दाता, परिकर्ता याजकः, सर्वे ते पतिताः
Hārta.

परिवेदनं 1 The marriage of a youn-
ger brother before the elder 2 Marriage
in general. 3 Complete or accu-
rate knowledge. 4 Gain, acquisi-
tion 5 Maintaining the household
fire; (अन्यायात्); Ms. 11. 60. 6 Per-
vasion on all sides, universal per-
vasion or existence. —ना 1 Shrewd-
ness, wit. 2 Prudence, foresight.

परिवेदनीया, परिवेदिनी The wife of
a younger brother who is married
before the elders.

परि (री) वेजः (वः) 1 Waiting at
meals, distributing food, serving up
meals. 2 A circle, circlet, halo (of

lustre &c.); R. 5. 74, 6. 113; Si. 5.
52, 17. 9. 3 Especially, the halo
round the sun or moon: लक्ष्यते स्म तद-
न्तरं परिवेदनीयमपरिवेदमंडलः R. 11. 59. 4
The circumference of a circle. 5
The disc of the sun or moon. 6 Any
thing which surrounds or protects

परिवेषकः A waiter at meals.

परिवेषणं 1 Serving up meals, wait-
ing, distributing food. 2 Enclosing,
surrounding. 3 A halo round the
sun or moon. 4 Circumference.

परिवेहनं 1 Surrounding, enclosing.
2 Circumference. 3 A cover, cover-
ing.

परिवेष्टु m. A waiter at meals, one
who serves up meals; मरुतः परिवेष्टारो
मरुत्तस्वावसन्तुहे Ait. Br.

परिवेद्यः 1 Cost. 2 Condiment
spices.

परिवेद्याधः A species of reed.

परिव्रज्या 1 Strolling, wandering
from place to place. 2 Turning a
recluse, leading the life of a
religious mendicant or recluse. 3
Renunciation of the world, ascetic
devotion, religious austerity.

परिव्राज् m., परिव्राजः—जकः A
wandering mendicant, vagrant,
recluse, an ascetic (of the fourth
religious order) who has renounced
the world.

परिशान्वत a. (नी f.) Perpetually
the same.

परिशिष्ट a. Left, remaining.—हे A
supplement, an appendix; as in
ग्रन्थपरिशिष्ट.

परिशीलनं 1 Touch, contact (lit.);
ललितलवंगमदत्तापरिशीलनके (मलमलयसमीरे Git. 1;
so वदनकमलपरिशिलितमिलित &c. 11. 2
Constant contact, intercourse or
correspondence. 3 Study, applica-
tion or attachment (to a thing),
steady or fixed pursuit; कन्यार्थे S. D.

परिशुद्धिः f. 1 Complete purifica-
tion, अग्निं U. 4. 2 Justification,
acquittal.

परिशुष्क p. p. 1 Thoroughly dried,
completely dried or parched up; दूषा
महत्वा परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11. 2
Withered, shrivelled; hollow (as
cheeks).—वृक् A kind of fried meat.

परिशून्य 1 Quite empty; R. 8. 66. 2
Quite free from, completely devoid
of; 19. 6.

परिश्रुतः Ardent spirits.

परि (री) रेवाः 1 Remainder, rem-
nant. 2 Supplement. 3 Termination,
conclusion, completion.

परिशोधः, परिशोधनं 1 Purifying,
cleansing. 3 Quittance, discharging
or paying off (a debt or obligation).
परिशोषः Act of being completely
dry or parched up.

परिश्रमः 1 Fatigue, exhaustion,
trouble, pain; आरामा परिश्रमस्य पदमुपनीतिः

S. 1; R. 1. 58; 11. 12. 2 Exertion, labour. (Hence). 3 Close application to or study of, being constantly occupied with; अर्थे कृतपरिश्रमेति चतुर्विधे ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1.

परिश्रमः 1 A meeting, an assembly 2 Refuge, asylum.

परिश्रयः 1 A meeting, an assembly 2 Refuge, asylum.

परिश्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Fatigue, weariness, trouble, exhaustion. 2 Labour, exertion.

परिश्रेषः An embrace.

परिश्रष्ट *f.* 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience; अभिरूपद्वयिष्ठ परिश्रष्टे S. 1. 2 A religious assembly or synod.

परिश्रष्टः *f.* 1 A member of an assembly.

परिश्रेषकः *f.* 1 Sprinkling or pouring over, moistening.

परिश्रक्षण (न) *a.* Fostered by another. -णः A foster-child, one nourished by a stranger.

परिश्रक्त (स्ते) *a.* Fostered by another. -दः 1 A foster-child. 2 A servant.

परिश्रक्तः Decoration, ornamentation.

परिश्रक्तारः 1 Decoration, ornament, embellishment. 2 Dressing, cooking. 3 Initiation, purification by initiatory rites. 4 Furniture. (also परिस्कार in this sense).

परिश्रक्त *p. p.* 1 Adorned, decorated; Ki. 7. 40. 2 Cooked, dressed. 3 Purified by initiatory ceremonies; (see कृ with परि). (Also परिश्रुत in this sense).

परिश्रिक्त्या Adorning, decorating, embellishment.

परिश्रि (स्ते) नः 1 The coloured housings of an elephant. 2 A coverlet in general.

परिश्रिण (स्ते) दः 1 A train, retinue. 2 Decorating the hairs (with flowers &c.). 3 Ornament or decoration in general. 4 Throbbing, vibration, palpitation, movement. 5 Provision, maintenance. 6 Crushing.

परिश्रिक्त *p. p.* Clasped, embraced.

परिश्रिक्तः 1 An embrace; Ki. 18. 19; H. 3. 67. 2 Touch, contact, union; Bh. 3. 17.

परिश्रिक्ततर *a.* A whole year old. -रः A whole year परिश्रिक्ततरात् after the expiration of one whole year; Ms. 3. 119.

परिश्रिक्त्या 1 Enumeration, computation. 2 Sum, total, number; वित्तस्य विद्यापरिश्रिक्त्या मे R. 5. 21 3 (In Mim. phil.) Exclusion, specification, limitation to that which is enumerated or expressly mentioned so that

everything else is excluded; (परिश्रिक्त्या is opposed to विधि which lays down a rule for the first time, and to नियम which restricts the choice to an alternative which is expressly stated when several such alternatives are possible; विधिरित्यतमवाप्तौ नियमः पालिके सति। तत्र चात्यत्र च प्राप्ते परिश्रिक्त्येति गीते ॥ *c. g.* पंच पंचनखा मध्याः usually quoted by Mīmāṃsakas; अत्र नियमविधिर्न तु परिश्रिक्त्या Kull. on Ms. 3. 45. 4 (In Rhet.) Special mention or exclusive specification; *i. e.* where with or without a query something is affirmed for the denial, expressed or understood, of something else similar to it; (this figure is particularly striking when it is based on a खेल or pun); परिश्रिक्त्यं मही शासति चित्रकर्मणु कर्णसंकराश्चप्रेषु युगच्छेदाः &c. or यस्य दूरेषु मुखता विवादेषु कर्मणु रुरेण कशाभिघातः &c. K.; for other examples see S. D. 735.

परिश्रिक्त्या *p. p.* 1 Enumerated, reckoned up. 2 Specified exclusively.

परिश्रिक्त्या 1 Enumeration, total, number. 3 Exclusive specification. 4 Correct judgment, proper estimate.

परिश्रिक्तः Time of universal destruction.

परिश्रिक्तपण, परिश्रिक्तमहिः *f.* Finishing, completing.

परिश्रिक्तमह 1 Heaping up. 2 Sprinkling water (in a particular way) round the sacrificial fire (अग्नेः समंतात् मार्जनं).

परिश्रिक्तः 1 Verge, border, proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood, environs (of a river, mountain, town &c.); गोदावरीपरिश्रिक्तस्य गिरेस्तदानी U. 3. 8; परिश्रिक्तविषये लीडमुक्ताः Ki 5. 38 2 Position, site. 3 Width, breadth. 4 Death. 5 A rule, precept.

परिश्रिक्तं Running about.

परिश्रिक्तः 1 Going or moving about. 2 Going in search of, following, pursuing. 3 Surrounding, encircling.

परिश्रिक्तं 1 Walking or creeping about. 2 Running to and fro, flying about, constantly moving; पतमपतेः परिश्रिक्ते च तुल्यः Mk. 3. 21.

परिश्रि (री) सर्ग्य, परि (री) सारः Wandering or moving about, perambulation.

परिश्रिक्तं 1 Strewing or spreading round, scattering about. 2 A covering, cover.

परिश्रिक्त *a.* 1 Quite plain, manifest, distinctly visible. 2 Fully developed, blown or grown.

परिश्रिक्तं 1 Quivering, shooting. 2 Budding.

परिश्रिक्तः 1 Oozing, trickling, dropping. 2 A flow, stream. 3 A train &c. see परिश्रिक्त

परिश्रिक्तः 1 Flowing, streaming. 2 Gliding down. 3 A river, torrent.

परिश्रिक्तः Effluxion, efflux.

परिश्रिक्त *f.* 1 kind of intoxicating liquor. 2 Trickling, dropping, flowing.

परिश्रिक्ता A kind of intoxicating liquor. 2 Trickling, dropping, flowing.

परिश्रिक्त *a.* Loosened.

परिश्रिक्तं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. 2 Avoiding, shunning. 3 Refuting. 4 Seizing, taking away.

परिश्रि (री) हारः 1 Leaving, quitting, giving up, abandoning. 2 Removing, taking away; as in विरोधपरिहार. 4 Refuting, repelling. 5 Omitting to mention, omission, leaving out. 6 Reserve, concealment. 7 A tract of common land round a village or town; यदुक्तं परिहारो ग्रामस्य स्वात्सम्यतः Ms. 8. 237. 8 A special grant, immunity, privilege, exemption from taxes; Ms. 7. 201. 9 Contempt, disrespect. 10 An objection.

परिश्रिक्तः (नि) *f.* 1 Decrease, deficiency, loss. 2 Decay, decline, R. 19. 50.

परिश्रिक्त *a.* To be shunned or avoided, to be escaped from, to be taken off or away. -र्यः A bracelet.

परिश्रि (री) हासः 1 Joking, jesting, mirth; merriment; त्वाराप्रस्तावोर्ध्वं न खलु परिहासस्य विषयः Māl. 6. 44. परिहासपूर्वं jokingly or in jest R. 6. 82; परिहासविजलिते S. 2. 18 uttered in jest; परिहासाश्रितः सततमभवत् येन भवतः Ve. 3. 14; Ku. 7. 19; R. 9. 8; Si. 10. 12. 2 Ridiculing, deriding. -Comp. -वेदित्र *m.* a buffoon, jester, a witty person.

परिश्रिक्त *p. p.* 1 Shunned, avoided. 2 Left, abandoned. 3 Refuted, repelled (as a charge, objection &c.). 4 Taken, seized; see हृ with परि. परिश्रिक्तः An examiner, investigator, a judge.

परिश्रिक्तं Putting to test, testing, examining; Ms. 1. 117; Y. 2. 177.

परिश्रिक्ता 1 Examination, test, trial, पत्ने विद्यमानेपि ग्रामे रत्नपरिश्रिक्ता M. 1; Ms. 9. 19. 2 Trial by various kinds of ordeals (in law).

परिश्रिक्त *m.* N. of a king, son of Abhimanyu and grandson of Arjuna. He succeeded to the throne of Hastināpura after Yudhishtira. He died of a snake-bite. The Kali age is said to have commenced with his reign.

परिश्रिक्तं *p. p.* Examined, tried, परिश्रिक्तं काव्यसुवर्णमेतत् Vikr. 1. 24.

परिश्रिक्त *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed. 2 Expired, elapsed. 3 Departed, gone forth. 4 Seized, taken possession of, filled with; कोपपरीतमात्स K. 2. 25. Mn 3. 30

परीताप, परीपाक, परीवार-ह, परीहास &c. see परिताप &c.

परीप्ता 1 Desire of obtaining. 2 Haaste, hurry.

परीरं 1 A fruit.

परीरण 1 A tortoise. 2 A stick. 3 A garment (पट्टाटक).

परीष्टिः f. 1 Research, inquiry, investigation. 2 Service, attendance.

परुः 1 A joint, knot. 2 A limp, member. 3 The occasion. 4 Heaven, paradise. 5 A mountain.

परत् ind. Last year.

परुहारः A horse.

परुष a. 1 Hard, rough, rugged, stiff (opp. युद् or श्लक्ष्ण); परुषं चर्न, परुषा माला &c. 2 Harsh, abusive, severe, unkind, cruel, stern (as word); (बाह्) अपरुषा परुषाक्षमीरिता R. 9. 8; Pt. 1. 50; said also of a person; Git. 9; Y. 1. 309. 3 Harsh or disagreeable to the ear (as a sound &c.); हेतु बज्रपरुषस्य वतुः R. 11. 46; Me. 4 Rough, coarse, rough to the touch, shaggy (as hair); कुक्षुस्नातापरुषमलकं Me. 19. 5 Sharp, violent, strong, keen, piercing (wind &c.), परुषपवन-वेगोक्षितसंयुक्तपर्णः Rs. 1. 22; 2. 28. 6 Gross. 7 Dirty. -दं A harsh or abusive speech, abuse. -COMP. -द्वर a other than rough, soft, mild; R. 5. 68. -उक्तिः, -वचनं abusive or harsh language.

परुत् n. 1 A joint knot. 2 A limb or member of the body.

परेत p. p. Deceased, departed, dead. -तः A spirit, a ghost. -COMP. -भर्तुः, -राज m. the god of death, Yama; Si. 1. 57. -भूमिः f., -वासः a cemetery; Ku. 5. 68.

परेदधि, परेदुस ind. The other day.

परेदुः f., परेदुका A cow that has often calved.

परोक्ष a. 1 Out of or beyond the range of sight, invisible, escaping observation, Absent; स्थाने दृष्टा भूपतिभिः परोक्षैः R. 7. 13. 3 Secret, unknown, stranger; परोक्षमन्त्रयो जनः S. 2. 18 'a stranger to the influence of love'; H Pr. 10. -क्षः An ascetic. -क्षं 1 Absence, invisibility. 2 (In gram.) Past time or tense (not witnessed by the speaker); परोक्षे लिट् P. III. 2. 115. Note The acc. and loc. singulars of परोक्ष (i. e. परोक्षं, परोक्षे) are used adverbially in the sense of 'in one's absence', 'out of sight', 'behind one's back,' with or without a gen.; परोक्षे श्लोकीकृतं शक्यते न मनाग्रतः M. 2; परोक्षे कार्यहेतारं प्रत्यक्षे प्रियवादिनं Chāṇ. 18; नोदाहरीदस्य नाम परोक्षमपि केवलं Ms. 2. 119. -COMP. -भोगः enjoyment of anything in the absence of the owner -भुक्ति a. living out of sight. (-क्तिः f.) an unseen or obscure life.

परोक्षिः, परोक्षी A cock-roach.

पर्जन्यः 1 A rain-cloud, thundering cloud, a cloud in general; पञ्चद्व इव पर्जन्यः सारगिरिभिनन्दितः R. 17. 15; यंतु नद्यो बर्षतु पर्जन्याः Tait. S.; Mk. 10. 60. 2 Rain; अन्नादुपैति धृतानि पर्जन्यादन्नसमयः Bg. 3. 14. 3 The god of rain, i. e. Indra.

पर्ण 10. U. (पर्णवति-ने) To make green or verdant; वसंतः पर्णवति चंपके.

पर्णी 1 A pinion, wing; as in सुपर्ण.

2 The feather of an arrow. 3 A leaf. 4 The betel-leaf. -र्णः The Palāsa tree. -COMP. -अन्नं feeding on leaves. (-नः) a cloud. -असिः a kind of basil. -आहार a. feeding upon leaves. -उदञ्ज a hut of leaves, a hermit's hut, a hermitage. -कारः a vendor of betel-leaves. -टिका, -कुटी a hut made of leaves. -कुच्छः a kind of expiatory penance which consists in living upon an infusion of leaves and Kus'a grass only for five days; see. Y. 3. 317 and Mit. thereon. -संज्ञः a tree without apparent blossoms. (-ङ्) a collection of leaves. -चीरपटः an epithet of Siva. -चोरकः a kind of perfume. -नरः the figure of a man made of leaves and burnt in place of a lost corpse. -मेदिनी the Priyangu creeper. -भोजनः a goat. -युच् m. the winter season (शिशिर). -सुगः any wild animal living in the boughs of trees. &c. -रुद् m. the spring season (वसंत) -लता the betel-plant. -वीटिका pieces of areca-nut mixed with other spices and rolled up in betelleaves. -शय्या a bed or couch of leaves. -शाला a hut made of leaves, a hermitage; निर्दिष्टा कुलपतिना स पर्णशालामध्यास R. 1. 95; 12. 40.

पर्णल a. Full of or abounding in leaves, leafy; Bk. 6. 143.

पर्णसिः 1 A house standing in the midst of water, a summerhouse. 2 A lotus. 3 A vegetable. 4 Decoration, toilet, adorning.

पर्णिन् m. A tree.

पर्णिल a. See पर्णल.

पर्द् 1 A. (पर्दे) To break wind.

पर्दः 1 A quantity of hair, thick hair. 2 A fart, breaking wind.

पर्पः 1 Young grass. 2 A seat for cripples (पृथ्वी), a wheelcarriage in which cripples are moved about; येन पथिने पणवश्चरति स पर्पः Sk. on P. IV. 4. 10. 3 A house.

पर्परीकः 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 A reservoir, tank.

पर्यक्ष ind. Round about, in every direction.

पर्यकः 1 A bed, couch, sofa. 2 A cloth girt round the back, loins, and knees (by a person) when sitting on his hams; cf. अवसद्विक्रम.

3 A particular kind of posture

practised by ascetics in meditation, sitting on the hams; it is the same as वीरासन which is thus defined by Vasistha:—एकं पादमधेकस्मिन् विन्यस्योरा तु संस्थितः । इतरास्त्रैस्तथैवोक्तं वीरासनमुदाहृतं ॥

पर्यकव्यवस्थेय &c. Mk. 1. 1. -COMP. -बंध sitting on the hams, the posture called पर्यकः पर्यकव्यवस्थेयव्यवस्थेय Ku. 3. 45, 59. -भोगिन् m. a kind of serpent.

पर्यटनं, पर्यटितं Wandering or roaming about, travelling over.

पर्युद्योगः An inquiry with the object of contradicting or refuting a statement (द्वुपायं जिज्ञासा Halāy), पतेतास्यपि पर्युद्योगस्यानवकाशः Dāy. B.

पर्यंत a. Bounded by, extending as far as; समुद्रपर्यंता पृथ्वी the ocean-bounded earth. -उः 1 Circuit, circumference. 2 Skirt, edge, border, extremity, boundary; उदञ्जपर्यंतचारिणी S. 4; पर्यंतवने R. 13. 38; Rs. 3. 3. 3 Side, flank; Rata 2. 3; R. 18. 43 4 End, conclusion, termination; Pt. 1. 125. -COMP. देज्ञः, -भूः, -भूमिः an adjoining district or region. -पर्यंत an adjoining hill.

पर्यंतिका Loss of good qualities, depravity, moral turpitude.

पर्ययः 1 Revolution, lapse, expiration; कालपर्ययात् Y. 3. 217; Ms. 1. 30; 11. 27. 2 Waste or loss (of time). 3 Change, alteration. 4 Inversion; confusion, irregularity. 5 Deviation from customary observances; neglect of duty. 6 Opposition.

पर्ययण 1 Walking round, circumambulation. 2 A horse's saddle

पर्ययदात a. Perfectly pure or clean.

पर्ययरोधः Obstruction, hinderance.

पर्ययसान 1 End, termination, conclusion. 2 Determination, ascertainment.

पर्ययसित p. p. 1 Finished, ended, completed. 2 Perished, lost. 3 Determined.

पर्ययस्था, पर्ययस्थानं 1 Opposition, resistance, obstruction. 2 Contradiction.

पर्ययु a. Bathed in or suffused with tears, shedding tears, tearful; पर्ययुणी नेमलभंगमीरुर्न लोचने नीलपितु विषेहे Ki. 3. 36, पयधुरस्वजतं मूर्धनि चोपज्जरी R. 13. 70.

पर्यसनं 1 Casting, throwing about. 2 Sending forth, throwing. 3 Sending away. 4 Putting off or away.

पर्यस्त p. p. 1 Thrown round, scattered over or about; पर्यस्तो वनंजयः स्वोपरि शिलीमुखासारः Ve. 4; Si. 10 91.

2 Surrounded, encompassed. 2 Upset, overturned. 4 Dismissed, laid aside. 5 Struck, hurt; killed

पर्यस्तिः f., पर्यस्तिका Sitting upon the hams; see पर्यक 3.

पर्याकुल *a.* 1 Turbid, foul (as water). 2 Confused, confounded, frightened; *S.* 1. 3 Disordered, dishevelled; *S.* 1. 30. 4 Excited, agitated, bewildered; *पर्याकुलोस्मि* *S.* 6; *Rs.* 6. 22. 5 Full of, filled with; *स्नेह*, *क्रोध* &c.

पर्याण *A* saddled; *दत्तपर्याण* *R.* 126 saddled.

पर्याप्त *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got, gained. 2 Finished, completed. 3 Full, whole, entire, complete, all; *पर्याप्तं देव शरत्त्रियामा* *Ku.* 7. 26; *R.* 6. 44. 4 Able, competent, adequate; *R.* 10. 55. 5 Enough, sufficient; *R.* 15. 18, 17. 17; *Ms.* 11. 7. —*तं ind.* 1 Willingly, readily. 2 To one's satisfaction, enough, sufficiently; *पर्याप्तमाचामति* *U.* 4. 1 drinks his fill. 3 Fully, adequately, ably, competently.

पर्याप्तिः *f.* 1 Obtaining, acquisition. 2 End, conclusion, close. 3 Enough, fulness, sufficiency. 4 Satiety, satisfaction. 5 Preserving, guarding, warding off a blow. 6 Fitness, competency.

पर्यायः 1 Going or winding round, revolution. 2 Lapse, course, expiration (of time). 3 Regular recurrence or repetition. 4 Turn, succession, due or regular order; *पर्यायेवा-मुत्पद्य* *Ku.* 2. 36; *Ms.* 4. 87; *Mu.* 3. 27. 5 Method, arrangement. 6 Manner, way, method of proceeding. 7 A synonym, convertible term; *पर्यायो निवस्त्यायं निवस्त्यं शरीरिणो* *Pt.* 2. 99. *पर्यायस्य पर्याया इमे* &c. 8 An opportunity, occasion. 9 Creation, formation, preparation, manufacture. 10 Property, quality. 11 (In *Rhet.*) A figure of speech; see *K.* P. 10; *Chandr.* 5. 108, 169; *S. D.* 733. (Note *पर्यायेण* is often used adverbially in the sense of 1 in turn or succession, by rotation, by regular gradation; 2 occasionally, now and then *पर्यायेण हि दृश्यते स्वभाः कामं शुभाशुभाः* *Ve.* 2. 13. *Comp.* —*उक्तं* a figure of speech in *Rhetoric*; it is a circumlocutory or periphrastic way of speaking, when the fact to be intimated is expressed by a turn of speech or periphrasis *e. g.* see *Chandr.* 5. 66 or *S. D.* 703. —*च्युत* *a.* supplanted, superseded. —*चयनं*, —*शयनं* a synonym. —*शयनं* alternate sleeping and watching.

पर्याली *ind.* A particle expressing 'harm or injury' (*हित्त*) used with *कृ*, *सू* or *अक्ष*; *पर्यालीकृत्य=हित्तित्वा*.

पर्यालोचनं —*ना* 1 Circumspection, attentive observation, deliberation, mature reflection. 2 Knowing, recognition.

पर्यावर्तः, **पर्यावर्तनं** Coming back, return

पर्याविल *a.* Very muddy or turbid, much soiled; *R.* 7. 40.

पर्याप्तः 1 End, conclusion, termination. 2 Rotation, revolution. 3 Inverted order or position.

पर्याहारः 1 A yoke worn across the shoulders in carrying a load. 2 Conveying. 3 A load or burden. 4 A pitcher. 5 Storing grain.

पर्युक्षणं Sprinkling round water silently and without uttering any ritual formulae or Mantras.

पर्युस्थानं Standing up.

पर्युत्सुक *a.* Sorrowful, sorry, regretting, sad; *त्वं* sorrow; *R.* 5. 67. 2 Eagerly desirous, anxious, anxiously longing for; *स्तर पर्युत्सुक एव माधवः* *Ku.* 4. 28; *V.* 2. 16.

पर्युदचनं 1 Debt. 2 Raising up, drawing out (उद्धार).

पर्युदस्त *p. p.* 1 Excluded, excepted. 2 Prohibited, objected (as a ceremony).

पर्युदासः An exception, a prohibitive rule or precept.

पर्युदस्थानं Serving, waiting upon, attendance.

पर्युपासनं 1 Worship, honour, service. 2 Friendliness, courtesy. 3 Sitting round.

पर्युप्तिः *f.* Sowing.

पर्युषणं Worship, adoration, service.

पर्युषित *a.* Stale, not fresh; cf. *अप्युषित*. 2 Insipid. 3 Stupid. 4 Vain.

पर्येषणं —*गा* 1 Investigation by reasoning. 2 Search, inquiry in general. 3 Homage, worship.

पर्याष्टिः *f.* Search, inquiry.

पर्यैकं The knee-joint.

पर्येणी 1 The full-moon day or the day of new moon. 2 A festival. 3 A particular disease of the juncture or *संज्ञि* of the eye (in medicine).

पर्येतः 1 A mountain, hill; *पर्युपपरमाप्यपर्येतीकृत्य* *निर्व* *Bh.* 2. 78; *न पर्येतये नक्षिणी इवेति*. 2 A rock. 3 An artificial mountain or heap. 4 The number seven. 5 A tree.—*Comp.* —*अरिः* an epithet of Indra. —*आत्मजः* an epithet of the mountain *Maināka*.

—*आत्मजा* an epithet of *Pārvatī*. —*आधारा* the earth. —*आश्रयः* a cloud. —*आश्रयः* a fabulous animal called *Sarabha* *q. v.* —*काकः* a raven. —*जा* a river. —*पतिः* an epithet of the *Himālaya* mountain. —*नोचरा* a kind of plantain. —*राज* *m.*, —*राजः* 1 a large mountain. 2 'the lord of mountains', the *Himālaya* mountain. —*स्थ* *a.* situated on a hill or mountain.

पर्येन् *n.* 1 A knot, joint (sometimes changed to *पर्ये* at the end of *Bah. comp.*; as in *कर्कशादुलिपर्येवा* *R.* 12. 41) 2 A *12n* member 3 A portion, part *d v s* on 4 A book

section (as of the *Mahābhārata*) 5 The step of a staircase; *R.* 16. 46. 6 A period, fixed time. 7 Particularly, the days of the four changes of the moon; *i. e.* the eighth and fourteenth day of each half month, and the days of the full and new moon. 8 A sacrifice performed on the occasion of a change of the moon. 9 The day of new or full moon, the day of opposition or conjunction; *अपर्वणि चरकलुषेष्टुमेदला विमार्दरी कथय कथं भविष्यति* *M.* 4. 15; *R.* 7. 33; *Ms.* 4. 150; *Bh.* 2. 34. 10 An eclipse of the sun or moon. 11 A festival, holiday, an occasion of joy. 12 An opportunity or occasion in general. —*Comp.* —*कालः* 1 a periodic change of the moon. 2 the time at which the moon at its conjunction or opposition passes through the node. —*कारिन्* *m.* a *Brāhmana* who from motives of gain performs on common days ceremonies which ought to be performed on periodical occasions, such as *अनावास्या*. &c. —*गतिन्* *m.* one who has sexual intercourse with his wife on particular times or occasions when such intercourse is prohibited by the *Sāstras*. —*धिः* the moon. —*धोनिः* a cane or reed. —*रुद्र* *m.* a pomegranate tree. —*संज्ञिः* the junction of the fifteenth and first of a lunar fortnight, the full and change of the moon, or the exact moment of the full and change of the moon.

पर्युः 1 An axe, a hatchet; cf. *पर्यु*. 2 A weapon in general. —*Comp.* —*पाणिः* 1 an epithet of *Gaṇeśa*. 2 of *Parasurāma*.

पर्युका A rib.

पर्येयः See *पर्यय*.

पर्येयः *f.* 1 An assembly, meeting, conclave. 2 Particularly, a religious synod or assembly; *Y.* 1. 9

पर्युः Straw, husk. —*लं* 1 Flesh, meat. 2 A particular weight equal to four *karshas*. 3 A particular measure of fluids. 4 A particular measure of time. —*Comp.* —*अग्नि* bile. —*अंगः* a tortoise. —*अक्षः*, —*अशन* a demon. *Rākshasa*. —*क्षारः* blood. —*गंधः* plasterer, mason. —*मियः* 1 a demon. 2 a raven. —*भ्रा* the equinoctial shadow at mid-day.

पर्येकद *a* Timid, bashful.

पर्येकरः Bile.

पर्येकवः 1 A demon, goblin, an evil spirit. —*लं* 1 Flesh. 2 Mire, mud. 3 A sweetmeat made of ground sesamum and sugar. —*Comp.* —*ज्वरः* gall, bile. —*मियः* 1 a raven. 2 a demon.

पर्युष A kind of net or basket for catching fish

पलाङ्ग *m. n.* An onion; Ms. 5. 5; Y. 1. 176.

पलाङ्गः 1 The temples of an elephant. 2 A halter, rope.

पलायने Running away, retreat, flight, escape; Bg. 18, 43; R. 19. 31.

पलायित *p. p.* Fled, retreated, run away, escaped.

पलालः -लं Straw, husk; N. 8. 2. -COMP. -दोहदः the mango tree.

पलालिः A heap of flesh.

पलाशः *N.* of a tree, also called किंशुक; नवपलाशपलाशवने पुरः Si. 6. 2. -इ 1 The flower or blossom of this tree; बालेदुवकाप्याविकाशमायाद्रुः पलाशा-न्यातिलोहितानि Ku. 3. 29. 2 A leaf or petal in general; चलयलाशातलीचरास्तरेः Si. 1. 21, 6. 2. 3 The green colour. पलाशिन *m.* A tree.

पलिकि 1 An old, grey-haired woman. 2 A cow for the first time with calf (बालमभिणी).

पलिषः 1 A glass-vessel, pitcher. 2 A wall or rampart. 3 An iron club; cf. पवि. 4 A cow-pen (गोपृह).

पलित *a.* Grey, hoary, grey-haired, old, aged; तातस्य मे पलितवैलिनिस्तकाशे (शिरसि) Ve. 3. 19. -ले 1 Grey hair, hair, or the greyiness of hair brought on by old age; केकेपीशकवेवाह पलितच्छन्ना जरा R. 12. 2; Ms. 6. 2. 2 Much or ornamented hair.

पलितकरण *a.* Rendering grey.

पलितभविष्णु *a.* Becoming grey.

पल्यकः A bed; see पयक.

पल्यचनं 1 A saddle. 2 A rein, bridle.

पल्लः A large granary.

पल्लवः -वे 1 A sprout, sprig, twig; कपल्लवः; लतेव संनद्धमनोज्ञपल्लवा R. 3. 7. 2 A bud, blossom. 3 Expansion, spreading, dilating. 4 The red dye called Alakta, q. v. 5 Strength, power. 6 The blade of grass. 7 A bracelet, an armet. 8 Love, amorous sport. 9 Unsteadiness (चापलं). -वः A libertine. -COMP. -अंकुरः, आधारः a branch. -अल्लः an epithet of the god of love. -द्रुः the Asoka tree.

पल्लवकः 1 A libertine. 2 A catamite. 3 The paramour of a harlot. 4 The Asoka tree. 5 A kind of fish. 6 A sprout.

पल्लविकः 1 A libertine, a gallant. 2 A catamite.

पल्लवित *a.* 1 sprouting, having young shoots or sprouts. 2 Spread, extended; अलं पल्लवितेन 'enough of further amplification or exaltation.' 3 Dyed red with lac. -तः Lac-dye.

पल्लविच *a.* (नी. f.) Having young shoots or leaves; Ku. 3. 54. -m. A tree.

पल्लिः -पल्ली *f.* 1 A small village, 2 A hut. 3 A house, station. 4 A city or town (at the end of names of towns; as विजिपल्लि). 5 A house-lizard.

पल्लिका 1 A small village, station. 2 A house-lizard.

पल्लले A small pool or pond, a puddle, tank (अयं सरः); स पल्ललमले-धुना...कथं वर्तता Bv. 1. 3; R. 2. 17; 3. 3. -COMP. -आवासः a tortoise. -पंकः the mud of a pool.

पवः 1 Wind. 2 Purification. 3 Winnowing corn. -वे Cow-dung.

पवनः Air, wind; सर्पाः पिबन्ति पवनं न च दुर्वलास्ते Subhāsh. 2 Purnima. 3 Winnowing. 4 A sieve, a strainer. 5 A potter's kiln (*m.* also). -नी A broom. COMP. -अशनः, -सुज *m.* a serpent. -आत्मजः 1 an epithet of Hanumat. 2 of of Bhīma. 3 fire.

-आशः a serpent, a snake. नाशः 1 an epithet of Garuda 2 a peacock. तनयः -सुतः 1 an epithet of Hanumat. 2 of Bhīma. -न्यायिः 1 an epithet of Uddhava, a friend and counsellor of Krishna. 2 Rheumatism.

पवमानः 1 Air, wind; पवमानः पुषि-वीरुहानिव R. 3. 9. 2 One of the sacred fires, considered to be the same as गार्हपत्य q. v.

पवाका A whirl-wind, a hurricane.

पविः The thunderbolt of Indra.

पवित *a.* Purified, cleansed. -ले Black pepper.

पवित्र *a.* 1 Sacred, holy, sinless, sanctified (persons or things); श्रीणि आहुते पवित्राणि दैहिकः कृतपस्तिलाः Ms. 3. 236; पवित्रो नरः, पवित्रं स्थानं &c. 2 Pure, cleansed. 3 Purified by the performance of ceremonial acts (such as sacrifices &c.). 4 Purifying, removing sin. -इ 1 An instrument for cleansing or purifying, such as a sieve or strainer &c. 2 Two blades of Kusa grass used at sacrifices in purifying and sprinkling ghee. 3 A ring of Kusa grass worn on the fourth finger on certain religious occasions. 4 The sacred thread worn by members of the first three castes of the Hindus. 5 Copper. 6 Rain. 7 Water. 8 Rubbing, cleansing. 2 A vessel in which the *arghya* is presented. 10 Clarified butter. 11 Honey. -COMP. -आरोपणं, आरोहणं investiture with the sacred thread. -पाणि *a.* holding *darbha* grass in the hand. -धान्यं barley.

पवित्रकं A net or rope made of hemp or pack-thread.

पवत्य *a.* 1 Fit or suitable for cattle; Y. 1. 321. 2 Relating to cattle,

or to a herd or drove. 3 Possessed of cattle. 4 Brutish.

पशुः 1 Cattle (both singly and collectively); Ms. 9. 327, 331. 2 An animal in general. 3 A sacrificial animal, such as a goat. 4 A brute, a beast; often added to words meaning 'man' to show contempt; पुरुषपशोश्च पशोश्च को विशेषः H. 1; cf. वृषश्च, नरपशु. &c. 5 *N.* of a subordinate deity and one of Siva's followers. -COMP. अवसानं a sacrifice of animals. -क्रिया 1 the act of animal-sacrifice. 2 copulation. -गायत्री a Mantra whispered into the ear of an animal which is about to be sacrificed; it is a parody of the celebrated Gāyatri q. v.; पशुपादाय विद्महे शिरश्छेदाय (विश्वकर्मेणे) धीमही। तन्नो जीवः प्रचोदयात्. -घातः slaughter of animals for sacrifice. -चर्या copulation. -धर्मः 1 the nature or characteristics of cattle. 2 treatment of cattle. 3 promiscuous cohabitation; Ms. 9. 66. 4 the marrying of widows. -नाथः an epithet of Siva. -पः a herdsman. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Siva; Me. 36, 56; Ku. 6. 95. 2 a herdsman, owner of cattle. 3 *N.* of a philosophy who taught the philosophical doctrines called पशुपत; see Sarva. S. *ad. loc.* -पालः, -पालकः a herdsman; -पालनं, -रक्षणं the tending or rearing of cattle. -पाशकः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -मेरणं the driving of cattle. -मारं *ind.* according to the manner of slaughtering animals; इक्षियुमारं मारितः S. 6. -पञ्चः, -पायः, -द्रव्यं an animal sacrifice. -रज्जुः *f.* a cord for tethering cattle. राजः a lion.

पश्चात् *ind.* (Used by itself or with gen. or abl.) 1 From behind, from the back; पश्चाद्ब्रह्मद्वयमादाव S. 6; पश्चाद्बुधैर्मवति हरिणः स्वपितृमयच्छमानः S. 4. v. 1. 2 Behind, backwards, towards the back (opp. पुरः) गच्छति पुरः हरिरे पावति पश्चाद्वर्त्तते चेतः S. 34; 3. 9. 3 After (in time or space), then, afterwards, subsequently; लब्ध्वा पुरा इक्षियती च पश्चात् Bb. 2. 60; तस्य पश्चात् after him; R. 4. 30, 12. 7, 17, 39; 16. 29; Me. 36, 44. 4 At last, lastly, finally. 5 From the west. 6 Towards the west, westward. -COMP. -कृत *a.* left behind, surpassed, thrown into the back-ground; पश्चात्कृताः क्षिप्रजवाशिशोपि Ku. 7. 28; R. 17. 18. -तापः repentance, contrition; ० कृ to repent.

पश्चार्धः 1 The hinder part or side (of the body); पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतः नमवाङ्मया पूर्वार्धे S. 1. 7. 2 Last (in time or space); पश्चिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य K 25; R. 19. 1. 56; पश्चिमाद्यामिनीयायात् सादृशिव चेतता R. 17. 1; स्वतः पश्चिमायात्

17 ६; पश्चिममार्गः पश्चिमः पश्चिमः. Mn. 7. 3 Western, westerly; Ms. 2. 22: 5. 92. (पश्चिमेन is used adverbially in the sense of 'in the west'; or 'after, behind'; with acc. or gen.; so पश्चिमे in the west). -COMP. -अर्थः 1 the latter half. 2 the hinder part of the night; उपरताः पश्चिमरात्रौ चरात् Ki. 4. 10 v. 1.

पश्चिमा the west. -COMP. -उत्तरा the north-west.

पश्यत् a. (न्ती f.) Seeing, perceiving, beholding, looking at, observing &c.

पश्यतोहरः A thief, robber, highwayman (one who steals before a person's eyes, or in the very sight of the possessor; as for instance a goldsmith.)

पश्यती 1 A harlot, courtesan. 2 A particular sound.

पस्थं A house, habitation, abode; पस्थं प्रयत्नमथ तं प्रदुष्यते Kir. K. 9. 74.

पथः 1 N. of the first Ahnika of the first chapter of Patanjali's Mahabhashya; शब्दविशेषो नो भवति राजनीतिरस्यरा Si. 2. 112 (where अपसृष्ट also means 'without 'spies'). 2 (fig.) An introductory chapter in general (उपेक्षित).

पथ (द्व) वा; पथिकाः (m. pl.) N. of a people; (the Persians?).

पा 1. 1. P. (पिबति, पीत; pass. पीयते)

1 To drink, quaff; पिब स्तन्यं पोत Bv. 1. 60; दुःशासनस्य रुधिरं न विनाच्युतः Ve. 1. 15; R. 3. 54; Ku. 3. 36; Bk. 14. 92, 15. 6. 2 To kiss; पिबत्यसौ पायये च सिङ्गु R. 13. 9; S. 1. 24, 3 To drink in, inhale; R. 7. 63. 4 To drink in (with the eyes or ears), feast on, look at or listen to intently; विवातश्चक्षितमितेन चक्षुषा नृपस्य कांतं पिवतः सुतानं R. 3. 17; 2. 19, 73; 11. 36; 13. 30, Me. 16; Ku. 7. 64. 5 To absorb, drink or swallow up; (चालिः) आहुर्देहातिरोः पीते रुधिरं तु पतिभिः R. 12. 48. -Caus. (पाययति) 1 To cause to drink, give to drink; R. 13. 9; Bk. 8. 41, 62. 2 To water. -Desid. (पिपासति) To wish to drink &c. हला-हलु खलु पिपासति कौतुकेन Bv. 1. 95. -WITH अहु to drink after, follow (one in drinking; अहुपास्यसि बाष्पद्वितं परलोकोपगतं जलजालं R. 8. 68. -आ 1 to drink; R. 14. 22. 2 to drink up, absorb, soak up; अपीतस्य नमः Mk. 5. 20, उषति सविता हस्तं रक्षभापीय पार्थिवं Mb. 3 to feast on (with the eyes or ears); ता पश्यं दृष्टिभिरपिबन्त्यः R. 7. 12. -त्ति 1 to drink, kiss; अत एव निपीयते अरः Pt. 1. 189; दंतच्छदं त्रियतनेन निपीतसारं Rs. 4. 13. 2 to feast on (with the eyes or ears). -परि 1 to drink; उपनिषद्ः परिपीतः Bv. 2. 40 -II 2 P. (पथि पत) 1 To protect, guard, keep defend

prescribe, (oft. with al.), पथयति प्रजाः पातु R. 10. 25; पातु R. 10. 25; पातु त्वं.....श्रुतेरास्य भुजंगवद्विषयज्ञानज्ञानज्ञानज्ञानः Māl. 1. 2; जीवन् पुरः शब्दपुष्टेयः प्रजाः प्रजाताय पितेव पाति R. 2. 48. 2 To rule, govern; पातु पृथ्वी.....भूपाः Mk. 10. 60. -Caus. (पालयति) 1 To protect, guard, keep, preserve; कथं सुतुः स्वयं यमे प्रजास्वं पालयिष्यति Bk. 6. 132; Ms. 9. 108; R. 9. 2. 2 To rule, govern; तां पुं पालयामास Rām. 3 To observe, keep, adhere to, fulfil (as a vow or promise); पालितसंगराय R. 13. 65. 4 To bring up, nourish, maintain. 5 To wait for; अत्रोपविश्य सुहृदं नार्यः पालयतु कृष्णायनं Ve. 1. -WITH अहु to protect, guard &c.; Ms. 8. 27. -परि 1 to protect, preserve, guard, defend against; Y. 1. 334; Ms. 9. 251. 2 to rule, govern; Māl. 10. 25. 3 to bring up, nourish, support. 4 to keep to, observe, adhere to, persevere in; अंगीकृतं सुवृत्तिनः परिपालयति Ch. P. 60. 5 to wait for, await; अय नन्दनवृषपूपांतं न्यननकुक्षा परिपालयामास Ku. 4. 46. -पति 1 to protect, preserve. 2 to wait for, await. 3 to act up to, obey.

पा a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking, quaffing; as in सोमपाः अत्रपाः &c. 2 Protecting, guarding, keeping; गोपा.

पास (श) न a. (ना or नी f.) (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Disgracing, dishonouring, defiling; गौलस्यकुलपासन Mv. 5. 2 Vitiating, spoiling. 3 Wicked, contemptible. 4 Infamous.

पास (श) न a. Consisting of dust.

पांसुः (शु) 1 Dust, dirt; crumbling soil; R. 2. 2; Rs. 1. 13; Y. 1. 150. 2 A particle of dust. 3 Dung, manure. 4 A kind of camphor. -COMP. -कासीसं sulphate of iron. -कुली a highroad, highway. -कूले 1 a dustheap. 2 a legal document not made out in any particular person's name (निस्वपदशासनं). -दूत a. covered with dust. -क्षारं-जं a kind of salt. -क्षतरं hail. -चंदनः an epithet of Siva. -चामरः 1 a heap of dust. 2 a tent. 3 a bank covered with Dūrva grass. 4 praise. -जालिकः an epithet of Vishnu. -पटले a mass or coating of dust. -मर्दनः an excavation for water round the root of a tree, trench or basin.

पांसु (शु) रः 1 A gadfly. 2 A cripple moved about in a wheel-chair.

पांसु (शु) ल a. 1 Dusty, covered with dust; Māl. 2. 4. 2 Polluted, defiled, sullied, stained; दारुत्यापी नवाग्राहो परस्त्री-संस्पर्शः S 5 98 3 Defiling, disgracing dishonouring as in दूष्यते -ल

1 A profigate or licentious person libertine, gallant. 2 An epithet of Siva. -ल 1 A menstruous woman. 2 An unchaste or licentious woman; अं a chaste woman; R. 2. 2. 3 The earth.

पाकः 1 Cooking, dressing; baking, boiling. 2 Burning (as bricks), baking; Ms. 5. 122 Y. 1. 187. 3 Digestion (as of food). 4 Ripeness, ओषधः फलपाकांताः Ms. 1. 46; फलमभिमुख-पाकं राजजैर्दुमस्य V. 4. 13; Māl. 9. 31. 5 Maturity, full or perfect development; धी नति°. 6 Completion, accomplishment, fulfilment; द्रव्यो-पाकमिमुक्षुर्देव्यान् विज्ञापनाफलः R. 17. 40 7 Result, consequence, fruit, fruition (fig. also); आशीर्भिरयमासाः पुःपाका-भिरविकं Ku. 6. 90; पाकमिमुक्षुस्य देवस्य U. 7. 4; 14. 8 Development of the consequences of acts done. 9 Grain, corn; नीवारपाकादि R. 5. 9; (पच्यते इति पाकः शब्दः). 10 Ripeness, suppuration (as of a boil). 11 Greyness of hair caused by old age. 12 A domestic fire. 13 An owl. 14 A child, young one. 15 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -COMP. -अगारः -रं, -आगार -रं, -शाला, -स्थानं a kitchen. -अतीसारः chronic dysentery. -अभिमुख a. 1 ready for ripeness or development 2 inclined to favour. -जं 1 black salt. 2 flatulence. -पात्रं a cooking utensil -पुटी a potters kiln. -यज्ञ a simple or domestic sacrifice; (for some varieties of it; see Kull. on Ms. 2. 143). -सुक्रा chalk. -शासन an epithet of Indra; Ku. 2. 63. -शासनिः 1 an epithet of Jayanta, son of Indra. 2 of Vālī. 3 of Arjuna.

पाकलः 1 Fire. 2 Wind. 3 A fever to which elephants are subject cf. हृत्पाकल.

पाकित a. 1 Cooked, dressed. 2 Ripened (naturally or artificially) 3 Got by boiling (as salt).

पाकुकः, पाकुकः A cook.

पाक्य a. To be cooked, dressed, matured &c. -क्यः Salt-petre.

पाक्ष a. (क्षी f.) 1 Belonging to a lunar fortnight, fortnightly. 2 Relating to a party.

पाक्षिक a. (क्षी f.) 1 Belonging to a fortnight, fortnightly. 2 Belonging to a bird. 3 Favouring a party or faction. 4 Belonging to an argument. 5 Optional, subject to an alternative, allowed but not specifically laid down; नियमः पाक्षिके सति. -कः A fowler.

पाखंड A heretic; पाखंडचंडालयोः पापार-यकयोर्देवीयं दृकयोर्भिर्गता गोचरं Māl. 5. 24, पुत्रमन्त्रां संचंडाल Māl 5

पागल a Mad, deranged

पांकेय, पांक्य *a.* 1 Fit to sit in the same row at a dinner-party. 2 Fit to be associated with.

पाचक *a.* 1 Cooking, baking. 2 Digestive, tonic. -कः 1 A cook. 2 Fire. -के Gall, bile. -COMP. -त्री a female cook.

पाचन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Cooking. 2 Ripening. 3 Digestive. -नः 1 Fire. 2 Sourness, acidity. -ने 1 The act of cooking. 2 The act of ripening. 3 A dissolvent, digestive medicine. 4 Causing a wound to close. 5 Penance, expiation (प्रायश्चित्त).

पाचलः 1 A cook. 2 Fire. 3 Wind. -ल Cooking, maturing.

पाचा Cooking.

पांचकपाल *a.* (ली *f.*) Relating to an oblation offered in five cups (कपाल).

पांचजन्यः *N.* of the conch of Krishna; (दधानो) निशानमश्रूयत पांचजन्यः Si 3. 21; Bg. 1. 15. -COMP. -धराः an epithet of Krishna.

पांचदश *a.* (शी *f.*) Relating to the fifteenth day of a month.

पांचदश *A.* collection of fifteen.

पांचनद *a.* Prevalent in the पंचनद or Punjab.

पांचभौतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Composed of the five elements or containing them; पांचभौतिकी सृष्टिः Mv. 6; Y. 3. 175.

पांचवर्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Five years old.

पांचशब्दिक 1 Music of five kinds. 2 Musical instruments in general.

पांचाल *a.* (ली *f.*) Belonging to or ruling over the Panchālas. -लः 1 The country of the Panchālas. 2 A prince of the Panchālas. -लाः (*m. pl.*) The people of the Panchālas.

पांचालिका A doll, puppet; स्तन्यत्या-गात्रयति हसन्ती देतपांचालिकेच कीडायां तदहं विनयं प्रापिता वर्धिता च Māl. 10. 5.

पांचाली 1 A woman or princess of the Panchālas. 2 *N.* of Draupadi, the wife of the Pāṇḍavas. 3 A doll, puppet. 4 (In Rhet.) One of the four styles of composition. The S D. thus defines it:—वर्णः शेषैः (i. e. नाधुर्यव्यञ्जकाजैः प्रकाशकान्यां निजैः) पुनर्द्वयोः । समस्तपञ्चपदो वचः पांचालिको मतः ॥ 628.

पाद *ind.* An interjection used in calling.

पादकः 1 A splitter, divider. 2 Part of a village. 3 The half of a village. 4 A kind of musical instrument. 5 A bank, shore. 6 A flight of steps leading to water. 7 Loss of capital or stock. 8 A long span. 9 Throwing dice.

पादधरः A thief, robber, pilferer; कुसुमपादधर S. 6; पश्चिनीपरिमलालिपादधरः Bv. 2. 75.

पाटनं Splitting, breaking, cleaving, destroying.

पाटल *a.* Pale-red, of a pink or pale-red colour; अग्ने क्रीनत्पाटलं कुरुवं V. 2. 7; R. 1. 83; 2. 29; 7. 27; पाटलपाणिजाकित्तुरः Gt. 12. -लः The pale-red or pink colour; कपोलपाटलादेशि बभूव चचेष्टितं R. 4. 68. 2 The trumpet flower; पाटलसर्वगुरमिदनाताः S. 1. 3. -ले 1 The flower of this tree; R. 16. 59; 19. 46. 2 A kind of rice ripening in the rains. 3 Saffron. -COMP. -उपलः a ruby. -दुमः the trumpet flower.

पाटला 1 The red *ludhra*. 2 The trumpet flower (the tree or its blossom). 3 An epithet of Durgā.

पाटलिः *f.* The trumpet flower. -COMP. -पुत्रं *N.* of an ancient city, the capital of Magadha, situated near the confluence of the Sonā and the Ganges, and identified by some with the modern Pāṭnā. It is also known by the names of पुण्डुर, कुसुमपुर, see Mu. 2, 3, and 4. 16, and R. 6. 24 also.

पाटलिकः A pupil.

पाटलिमन् *m.* Pale-red colour.

पाटल्या A multitude of Pātala flowers.

पाटवं 1 Sharpness, acuteness. 2 Cleverness, skill, dexterity, proficiency; पाटवं संस्कृतोक्तिषु H. 1; Ki. 9. 54. 3 Energy. 4 Quickness, rashness.

पाटविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Clever, sharp, skilful. 2 Cunning, fraudulent, crafty.

पाटित *p. p.* 1 Torn, cleft, split, broken. 2 Pierced, pricked; R. 11. 31.

पाटी Arithmetic. -COMP. -गणितं arithmetic.

पाटीरः 1 Sandal; पाटीर त्व पाटीयान् कः परिपाटीमिमासुरीकर्तु Bv. 1. 12. 2 A field. 3 Tin. 4 A cloud. 5 A sieve.

पाठः 1 Reciting, recitation, repeating. 2 Reading, perusal, study. 3 Studying or reciting the Vedas (ब्रह्मयज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices to be performed by Brāhmaṇas. 4 The text of a book, a reading, variant; अत्र गेयवद्भ्य-मादन् इति आगतुकः पाठः । प्राचीन पाठस्तु सुग-धिर्गममादन् इति पुल्लिङ्गः Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. -COMP. -अंतरं another reading, a variant (v. l.). -हेतुः a pause, caesura. -दोषः a false reading. -निश्चयः determining the text of a passage. -संजरी, -शालिनी the Śārikā bird. -शाला a school, college, seminary.

पाठकः 1 A teacher, lecturer, preceptor. 2 A public reader of the Purāṇas or other sacred books. 3 A

spiritual teacher. 4 A pupile, student, scholar.

पाठनं Teaching, lecturing.

पाठित *p. p.* Taught, instructed.

पाठित् *a.* 1 One who has read or studied any subject. 2 Knowing or familiar with.

पाठीनः 1 A public reader of the Purāṇas or other mythological books. 2 A kind of fish; चित्रवर्णपाठीनमराहतं पय Ki. 4. 5.

पाणः 1 Trade, traffic. 2 A trader. 3 A game. 4 A stake at play. 5 An agreement. 6 Praise. 7 The hand.

पाणिः The hand; दानेन पाणिर्न तु केकलेन (विमति) Bh. 2. 71. -णिः *f.* A market (पाणौ कृत्वा to hold by the hand, marry; पाणिकरणं marriage); -COMP. -ग्रहीती 'espoused by the hand', a wife. --ग्रहः, -ग्रहणं marrying, marriage; R. 7. 29; 8. 7; Ku. 7. 4. ग्रहीतु *m.*, ग्रहः a bridegroom, husband, ध्यादयेनिति वस्किचित्पाणिग्रहस्य चेतस Ms. 9. 26; बाह्ये पितृवंशे तिष्ठेत् पाणिग्रहस्य यौवने 5. 148. चः 1 a drummer. 2 a workman, handicraftsman. -घातः a blow with the hand. -जः a fingernail, तस्याः पाटलपाणिजाकित्तुरः Gt. 12. -तल the palm of the hand. -धर्मः due form of marriage. -पीडनं marriage, पाणिपीडनमहं दमयत्याः कामधेर्महि महीमहितायो N. 5. 99; पाणिपीडनविधेरन्तरं Ku. 8. 1. -प्रणयिनी a wife. -बंधः 'union of the hands', marriage. -भुज् *m.* the sacred fig-tree. -सुक्तं a missile thrown with the hand. रुह् *m.*, -रुहः a finger-nail. -वादः 1 clapping the hands together. 2 playing on a drum. -सर्ग्य-या a rope. पाणिनिः *N.* of a celebrated grammarian who is considered as an inspired *muni*, and is said to have derived the knowledge of this grammar from Siva.

पाणिनीय *a.* Relating to or composed by Pāṇini; Si. 19. 75. -य A follower of Pāṇini; अङ्कतयूहाः पाणिनीयः -ये The grammar of Pāṇini.

पाणिधम-य *a.* Blowing through the hands.

पांटर *a.* Whitish, pale white. -इ 1 Red chalk. 2 The blossom of the jasmine.

पांडवः A son or descendant of Pāṇḍu. *N.* of any one of the five sons of Pāṇḍu; i. e. सुविहित, भीम, अर्जुन, नकुल, and सहदेव; हेताः सप्रति पांडवा इव वनाद्भजातवर्चा गताः Mk. 5. 6. -COMP. -आभीलः *N.* of Krishna. -श्रेष्ठः *N.* of Yudhiṣṭhira.

पांडवीय *a.* Belonging to the Pāṇḍavas.

पांडवेय-पांडव *q. v.*

पांडित्यं 1 Scholarship, profound learning, erudition; तदेव गमकं पांडित्य-

वेदव्ययोः Mā. 1. 7. 2 Cleverness; skill, dexterity, sharpness; नखानि पादिस्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन् सुपतिः Bv. 1. 2

पांडु *a.* Pale-white, whitish, pale, yellowish; विकलकरणः पांडुच्छायाः शुचा परि-
दुर्बलः U. 3. 22. -**दुः** 1 The pale-white or yellowish-white colour. 2 Jaundice. 3 A white elephant. 4 N. of the father of the Pāṇḍavas. [He was begotten by Vyasa on Ambāhka, one of the widows of Vichitravirya. He was called *Pāṇḍu*, because he was born pale (पांडु) by reason of his mother having become quite pale with fear when in private with the sage Vyasa; (यस्मात्पांडुत्वमाप्ता विरूपं दृश्य मांनिह । तस्मादेव ह्यतस्ते वै पांडुरेव भविष्यति Mb.) He was prevented by a curse from having progeny himself; so he allowed his first wife Kuntī to make use of a charm she had acquired from Durvasas for the birth of sons. She gave birth to Yudhishtira, Bhīma and Arjuna; and Madri, his other wife, by the use of the same charm, gave birth to Nakula and Sahadeva. One day *Pāṇḍu* forgot the curse under which he was labouring, and made bold to embrace Madri, but he fell immediately dead in her arms.] -**COMP.**

-**आमयः** jaundice. -**कंबलः** 1 a white blanket. 2 a warm upper garment. 3 the housings of a royal elephant. -**पुत्रः** a son of Pāṇḍu, any one of the five Pāṇḍavas. -**सुसिका** white or pale soil. -**रगतः** whiteness, pallor. -**रोगः** jaundice. -**लेखः** a sketch made with chalk; a rough draft or sketch made on the ground, board &c. पांडुलेखेन कलके चूर्णे वा प्रथमे लिखतु । नृनामिकं तु संज्ञोभ्य प्रक्षारणे निवेशयतु ॥ Vyāsa. -**रमिला** an epithet of Draupadī. -**सोपाकः** N. of a mixed tribe; चांडालराष्ट्रपांडुसोपाकस्त्वसत्तार-
ग्व्यहासवान् Ms. 10. 37.

पांडुर *a.* Whitish, pale-white, yellowish-white, pale; छविः पांडुरा S. 3. 10; R. 14. 26. Ku. 3. 33. -**र** The white leprosy, -**COMP.** -**इक्षुः** a species of sugar-cane.

पांडुरिमन् *m.* Paleness, white or pale colour.

पांड्याः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country and its inhabitants; तस्यमेव रथोः पांड्याः प्रताप न विषेहिरे R. 4. 49. -**ड्यः** A king of that country; R. 6. 60.

पाद *a.* Protected, guarded, preserved. -**तः** 1 Flying, flight. 2 Alighting, descending, descent. 3 Falling down, fall, downfall (*fig. also*); दुर्गम्, दृष्टम्; चरणपातः falling down at the feet; R. 11. 92; पातोत्पातो rise and fall. 4 Destruction, dissolution, ruin; Ku. 3. 44. 5 A blow, stroke; as in स्रग्धपातः 6 Shedding, discharging, emitting; अक्षयपातः Ms. 8. 44. 7 A cast, throw, shot; दृष्टि° R. 13. 18. 8 An attack, inroad 9 Happen-
ing

coming to pass; occurrence. 10 Failing, defect. 11 An epithet of Rāhu.

पातक -**कं** Sin, crime; (Hindu law-givers enumerate five great sins: -ब्रह्महत्या मुरासनं स्तेयं दुर्य्येनागमः । महाति पातकान्वाहुः संसर्गश्चापि तैस्सह ॥ Ms. 11. 54).

पातकिः 1 An epithet of Saturn. 2 Of Yama. 3 Of Karna; 4 of Sugriva.

पातञ्जल *a.* (की. f.) Composed by Patanjali; पातञ्जले महामाष्ये कृतसूरिपरिश्रमः Paribhāshenduśekhara. -**ले** The Yoga system of philosophy taught by Patanjali, (It is generally believed that Patanjali, the author of the Mahābhāshya, is the same as the author of the Yoga system; but it is a dubious point).

पातनं 1 Causing to fall, felling, bringing or throwing down, knocking down. 2 Throwing, casting. 3 Humbling, lowering. 4 Removing. *N. B.* पातनं may have different meanings according to the noun with which it is used; *e. g.* दंडस्य पातनं 'causing the rod to fall,' chastising; गर्भस्य पातनं 'causing the foetus to fall,' causing an abortion.

पातालं 1 The last of the seven regions or worlds under the earth, said to be peopled by Nāgas; the seven regions are:—अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलतल, महातल and पाताल. 3 The lower regions or world in general; R. 15. 84; 1. 80. 3 An excavation, a hole. 4 Submarine-fire. -**COMP.** -**नंगा** the Ganges of the lower world. -**ओकस** *m.* -**विलयः**, -**निरासः**, -**वासिस्** *m.* 1 a demon. 2 a Nāga or a serpent-demon.

पातिकाः The Gangetic porpoise.

पातित *p. p.* 1 Cast down, thrown, of felled down, struck down. 2 Overthrown, humbled. 3 Lowered.

पातित्वं Loss of caste or position.

पातिस् *a.* (की. f.) 1 Going to, descending, alighting on. 2 Falling, sinking. 3 Being contained in. 4 Falling or throwing down. 5 Pouring forth, discharging, emitting.

पातिली 1 A snare, trap. 2 A small earthen vessel.

पातुक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Falling habitually or frequently. 2 Apt or disposed to fall. -**का** 1 The declivity of a mountain, precipice. 2 The water-elephant.

पात्रं 1 A drinking-vessel, cup, jar. 2 A vessel or pot in general; पात्रे निवारयार्थं R. 5. 2, 12. 3 A receptacle of any kind, recipient; Pt. 2. 97. 4 A reservoir. 5 A fit or worthy person, a person fit or worthy to receive gifts; वित्तस्य पात्रे व्ययः Bh. 2. 82 Bg 17 १२ Y 1 201 R 11 86 6

An actor, a *dramatis persona*; तस्मिन्-
पात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1; उच्चतां पात्रवर्गः V 1. *dramatis personae*. 7 A king's minister. 8 The channel or bed of a river. 9 Fitness, propriety. 10 An order, command. -**COMP.** -**उपकरण** decoration of an inferior kind -**पालः** 1 a large paddle used as a rudder. 2 the rod of a balance (तुलायुत). -**संस्कारः** 1 the cleaning or purification of a vessel. 2 the current of a river.

पात्रिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Measured out with any vessel or a measure called आढक. 2 Fit, adequate, appropriate. -**कं** A vessel, cup, dish.

पात्रिय, पात्र्य *a.* Worthy to partake of a meal.

पात्रीयं A sacrificial vessel or utensil.

पात्रीर -**रे** An oblation.

पात्रेवहुलः, पात्रेसमितः 1 'Constant at meals or dinner-time', a parasite. 2 A treacherous or hypocritical fellow.

प्राथः 1 Fire. 2 The sun. -**य** Water.

पाथम् *n.* 1 Water; G. L. 26. 2 Air, wind 3 Food. -**COMP.** -**जं** 1 a lotus. 2 a conch. -**दः**, -**चरः** a cloud -**धिः**, -**निधिः**, -**पतिः** the ocean; N. 13 20.

पाथेन 1 Provender or provisions for a journey, viaticum; जयाह पाथे-
यमिदं द्रुहन्तु Ki. 3. 37; विषयसिद्धयन्त्रे पाथे-
यवन्तः Me. 11; V. 4. 15. 2 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac.

पादः 1 The foot (whether of men or animals); तयोर्जपदुहन्तुः पादान् R. 1. 57; पादयोर्निषिष्य; पादपतित &c. (The word पाद at the end of comp. is changed to पाद् after ह and numerals; *e. g.* ह्यपाद्, द्विपाद्, त्रिपाद् &c.; and also when the first member is used as a standard of comparison, but is a word other than हस्ति &c.; see P. V. 4. 138-140, *e. g.* व्याघ्रपाद्. The nom. pl. of पाद् is often added to names of persons or titles of address to show great respect or veneration; स्रष्टवन्तु लघस्य बालिशतं तातपादाः U. 6; 1. 29; देवपादानां नास्माभिः प्रयोजनं Pt. 1; 80 एवमारथ्यपादाः आज्ञापयन्ति Prab. 1; 80 कुमारलिपादाः &c.; 2 A ray of light; बालस्यापि रथेः पादाः पतंस्युरपि भूयन्ते Pt. 1. 328; Si. 9. 34, R. 16. 53 (where the word has sense 1 also). 3 The foot or leg of an inanimate object, as of a bedstead. 4 The foot or root of a tree, as in पादप. 5 The foot of a mountain, a hill at the foot of a mountain (पादाः प्रत्यंतर्पयन्ताः); Me. 19; S. 6. 16. 6 A quarter, fourth part; as in सपादो रूपकः one and one-fourth rupee, Ms. 8 241 Y 2 174 7 The fourth

part of a stanza, a line. 8 The fourth part of a chapter or book, as of the Adhyāyas of Pāṇini, or of the Brahma Sūtras. 9 A part in general. 10 A column, pillar. -COMP. -अग्र the point or extremity of the foot; Rāta. 1. 1. -अंकः a foot-mark. -अंगदं, दी an ornament for the foot, an anklet. अंगुष्ठः the great toe. -अंतः the point or extremity of the foot. -अंतरं the interval of a step, the distance of a foot. (-रं) ind. 1 after the interval of a step. 2 close or near to. -अंशु n. butter-milk containing a fourth part of water. -अंभस् n. water in which the feet (of revered persons) have been washed. -अरविंदं, -कमलं, -पंकजं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -अलिंदी a boat. -अवसेचनं 1 washing the feet. 2 the water used for washing the feet. -आवातः a kick. -आनत a. prostrate, fallen at the feet of; Ku. 3. 8. -आवर्तः a wheel worked by the feet for raising up water from a well. -आसनं a foot-stool. -आस्फालनं trampling or motion of the feet, floundering. -आहत a. kicked. -उदकं, -जलं 1 water for washing the feet. 2 water in which the feet of sacred and revered persons are washed and which is thus considered holy. -उदरः a serpent. -कटकः, -कं, -कीलिका an anklet. -क्षेपः a foot-step. -ग्रंथिः the aukle. -ग्रहणं seizing or clasping the feet (as a mark of respectful salutation); Ku. 7. 27. -चतुरः, -चत्वरः 1 a slanderer. 2 a goat. 3 a sand-bank. 4 hail. -चारः going on foot, walking; यच्च च विभेत् पादचारेण गौरी Me. 60 'if Gauri should walk on foot'; R. 11. 10. -चारिन् a. walking or fighting on foot. (-m.) 1 a pedestrian. 2 a foot-soldier. -जः a Stūtra. -जाहं the tarsus. -जलं the sole of the foot. -जः, -जा, -जाणं a boot or shoe. -पः a tree; निरस्तपादे देश एरंडोऽपि द्रुमायते H. 1. 69; अनुभवति हि मूर्खो पादपस्ती-व्रमुणं S. 5. 5. -खंडः, -वं a grove of trees. -पालिका an anklet. -पाशः a foot-rope for cattle. (-शी) 1 a fetter. 2 a mat. 3 creeper. -पीठः, -ठ a foot-stool; R. 17. 28; Ku. 3. 11. -पूरणं 1 filling out a line. 2 an expletive; तु पादपूरणे भेदे समुच्चयेऽवधारणे Visva. -प्रक्षालनं washing the feet. -प्रतिष्ठानं a foot-stool. प्रहारः a kick. -बंधनं a fetter. -मुद्रा a foot-print. -मूलं 1 the tarsus. 2 the sole of the foot. 3 the heel. 4 the foot of a mountain. 5 a polite way of speaking of a person; देवपादमूलमागतं K. 8. -रजस् n. the dust of the feet. -रज्जुः f. a leather for the foot of an elephant. -रपी a shoe boot -रोध-राधण the

(Indian) fig-tree. -बंदनं saluting the feet. -विरजस् n. a shoe, boot. (-m.) a god. -शाखा a toe. -शैलः a hill at the foot of a mountain. -शोथः swelling of the foot. -शीघ्रं cleaning the feet by washing, washing the feet. -सेवनं, -सेवा 1 showing respect by touching the feet. 2 service. -स्फोटः 'cracking of the feet', chilblain. -हत a. kicked.

पादविकः A traveller.

पादात् m. A foot-soldier, a foot-man.

पादातः A foot-soldier; Si. 13. 4. -तं Infantry.

पादाविकः, पादाविकः A foot-soldier. पादिक a. (की f.) Amounting to a quarter or fourth; पादिकं शतं 25 per cent.

पादिन् a. 1 Footed, having feet. 2 Having four parts, as a stanza. 3 Receiving or entitled to a fourth part.

पादिनः A fourth part.

पादुकः a. (का-की f.) Going on foot. -का A wooden-shoe, sandal; व्रज मरतं वृद्धिवा पादुके त्वं मदीये Bk. 3. 56; R. 12. 17. -COMP. -कारः a shoe-maker.

पादू f. A shoe. -कुन् m. a shoe-maker.

पाथ a. Belonging to the foot. -चं Water for washing the feet; पाथोः पाथं संप्रयामि.

पाथी 1 Drinking, quaffing, kiasing (a lip); पयः पानं; देहि मुखकमलमधुपानं Gīt. 10. 2 Drinking spirituous liquors; Ms. 7. 50, 9. 13, 12. 45. 3 A drink, beverage in general; Ms. 3. 227. 4 A drinking vessel. 5 Sharpening, whetting 6 Protection, defence. -नः A distiller. -COMP. -अगारः, -आगारः -रं a tavern. -अव्ययः hard-drinking. -गोष्ठिका, -गोष्ठी 1 a drinking party. 2 a drum shop, tavern. -प a. drinking spirituous liquors. -पात्रं, भाजनं, -भांडं a drinking vessel, a goblet. -धुः, धूमिः, धूमी f. a drinking room; R. 7. 49; 19. 11. -मंगलं a drinking party. -रत a. addicted to drinking. -वणिक् m. vender of spirits. -विभ्रमः intoxication. -होडि a hard drinker.

पानकं A drink, beverage, potion. पानिकाः A vender; of spiritual liquors, a distiller.

पानिलं A drinking vessel, goblet.

पानीचं 1 Water. 2 A drink, potion, beverage. -COMP. -नकुलः an otter. -वणिका sand. -क्षाला-शालिका a place where water is distributed to travellers; cf. प्रपा.

पांथः A traveller, a way-farer; रं पांथं विह्वलमना नवनगपि स्याः Bv. 1. 37.

पाप a. 1 Evil, sinful, wicked, vicious पापं कर्म च मू पापैरपि कृतं तदस्य

संभाव्यते Mk. 1. 36; Bg. 6. 9. 2 Mischievous, destructive, accursed; पापिनं दृष्टुना वृहीतोऽस्मि M. 4. 3 Low, vile, abandoned; Ms. 3. 52; 4. 171. 4 Inauspicious, malignant, foreboding evil; as in पापग्रह. -पं 1 Evil, bad fortune or state; पापं पापाः कथयथ कथं शीर्षपादोः विभुर्मे Ve. 3. 5; शतं पापं 'may the evil be averted', 'god forbid' (often used in dramas). 2 Sin, crime, vice, guilt; अपापानां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37; Ms. 11. 231, 4. 181; R. 12. 19. -पः A wretch, sinful person, wicked or profligate person. -COMP. -अधम a. exceedingly wicked, the vilest. -अपच्यतिः f. expiation. -अग्रः an unlucky day. -आचार a following evil or sinful courses, leading a sinful life, vicious, wicked. -आत्मन् a. evil-minded, sinful, wicked. (-m.) a sinner. -आशय, -चेतस् a. evil-intentioned, wicked-minded. -कर, -कारिन्, -कुत् &c. a. sinful, a sinner, villain. -क्षय removal or destruction of sin. -ग्रहः a planet of evil or malignant aspect such as Mars, Saturn, Rāhu or Ketu. -घ्न a. destroying sin, expiating. -चर्यः 1 a sinner. 2 a demon. -दृष्टि a. evil-eyed. -धी a. evil-minded, wicked. -नापितः a cunning or vile barber. -नाशन a. destroying or expiating sin. -पतिः a paramour. -पुरुषः a villainous person. -फल a. evil, inauspicious. -बुद्धि, -भाव, -मति a. evil-minded, wicked, depraved. -भाज् a. sinful, a sinner; Ku. 5. 83. -मुक्त a. freed from sin, purified. -मोचनं, -विनाशनं destruction of sin. -योनि a. low-born. (निः f.) vile birth, birth in an inferior condition. -रोगः 1 any bad disease. 2 small-pox. -शील a. prone to evil, wicked by nature, evil-minded. -संकल्प a. evil-minded, wicked. (-ल्पः) a wicked thought.

पापद्विः Hunting, chase.

पापल a. Imparting or incurring sin.

पापिन् a. (नी f.) Sinful, wicked, bad. -m. A sinner.

पापिष्ठ a. Most sinful, worst, very wicked (superl. of पाप q. v.).

पापीयस् a. (सी f.) Worse, more vile or wicked (compar. of पाप q. v.)

पापमन् m. Sin, crime, wickedness, guilt; मया वृहीतनामानः सुख्यंत इव पापमना U. 1. 48; R. 7. 20; Māl. 5. 26; Ms. 6. 85.

पामन् m. A kind of skin-disease, scab. -COMP. -घ्नः sulphur.

पामन a. Diseased with scab.

पामर a. (रा-री f.) 1 Diseased with scab, scabby. 2 Vile, wicked 3 Low, vulgar, base. 4 Foolish, stupid 5 Poor helpless. Ud D 5

—र 1 A fool, an idiot; बल्यति चेतनानराः Bv. 1. 72. 2 A wicked or low man. 3 One engaged in the most degrading occupation.
 पामा See पामन् above. Comp. -अरिः sulphur.
 पाचना 1 Causing to drink. 2 Watering, moistening. 3 Sharpening, whetting.
 पायस *a.* (सी *f.*) Made of water or milk. -स, -सं 1 Rice boiled in milk; Ms. 3. 271, 5. 7; Y. 1. 173. 2 Turpentine. -सं Milk.
 पायिकः A foot-soldier.
 पायुः The anus; पायुस्व Ms. 2. 90, 91, Y. 3. 92.
 पाय्य 1 Water. 2 Drinking. 3 Protection. 4 A measure (परिमाण).
 पारः, -रं 1 The further or opposite bank of a river or ocean; पारं दुःखोदये-न्तु तर यावच्च भिक्षते Sānti. 3. 1; विरहजलधेः पारमासादयिष्ये Pad. D. 13; H. 1. 204. 2 The further or opposite side of anything; Ku. 2. 58. 3 The end or extremity of anything; furtherest or concluding limit; Ve. 3. 35. 4 The fullest extent, the totality of anything; स पूर्वजन्तान्तरद्वयपारः स्तरनिच R. 18. 50; (पारं गच्छ, -इ, -या 1 to cross over, surmount. 2 to accomplish, fulfil; as in प्रतिज्ञायाः पारगतः to master fully, become proficient in; सकलशास्त्र-पारगतः-रः Quick-silver. (पार meaning 'on the other side of' 'beyond' sometimes enters into comp; e. g. पारिगन्, पारसमुद्रं beyond the Ganges or the ocean). -Comp. -अपारं, अवारं both banks, the nearer and further bank. (-रः) the sea, ocean; शोकपरा-वारमुच्यतेन सप्तद्वयी Dk. 4; Bv. 4. 11. -अचरणं 1 going across. 2 reading through, perusal, thorough study. 3 the whole, completeness, or totality of anything; as in ब्रह्मपराचरण, मंत्रपराचरण &c. -अचणी 1 N. of the goddess Sarasvati. 2 considering, meditation. 3 an act, action. 4 light. -काम *a.* desirous of going to the other end. -या *a.* 1 crossing over, ferrying across. 2 one who has gone to the end of, one who has completely mastered anything, completely familiar or conversant with (with gen. or in comq.); Ms. 2. 148; Y. 1. 111 3 profoundly learned. -गत, -गामिन् *a.* one who has gone to the other side or shore. -दर्शक *a.* 1 showing the opposite bank. 2 transparent. -दृष्टवन् *a.* 1 far-seeing, wise, prudent. 2 one who has seen the other side of anything, one who has completely mastered or has become familiar with anything; अविपारद्वया R 5 24
 पारक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Enabling to

cross. 2 Carrying over, saving, delivering. 3 Pleasing, satisfying.
 पारक्य *a.* 1 Alien, belonging to another. 2 Intended for others. 3 Hostile, inimical. -क्यं Doing anything for future happiness (परलोक-साधन); pious conduct.
 पारश्रामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Alien, hostile, inimical.
 पारश्रू *m.* Gold.
 पारश्रायिकः An adulterer.
 पारदीपः -नः A stone or rock.
 पारण *a.* 1 Carrying across, bringing over. 2 Saving, Delivering. -णः 1 A cloud. 2 satisfaction. -णं 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling. 2 Reading through, perusal. 3 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast. -णा 1 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast; काय चक्षुषी पारणा Vb. 1; 2. 39, 55, 70. 2 Eating (in general); Ku. 5. 22; (अभ्यवहारकर्म Malli.).
 पारतः Quick-silver.
 पारतन्त्र्यं Dependence, subjection, subservience.
 पारत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to the next world. 2 Useful in the future life.
 पारतन्त्र्यं Reward in a future life (परलोकफल); Ms. 2. 236.
 पारदुः Quick-silver; निदर्शनं पारदोश्चरः Bv. 1. 82.
 पारद्वारिकः An adulterer (intriguing with the wife of another); Y. 2. 295.
 पारद्वार्यं Adultery, intriguing with another's wife; Ms. 11. 59; Y. 3. 235.
 पारदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Foreign, out-landish. -कः 1 A foreigner, 2 A traveller.
 पारदेश्य *a.* (इयी *f.*) Belonging to a foreign country, foreign. -इयः 1 A foreigner. 2 A traveller.
 पारद्वृतं A present (perhaps a misreading for प्राप्त).
 पारमहंस्यं Most sublime asceticism or meditation. -Comp. -परि and. relating to such asceticism.
 पारमार्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to परमार्थ or the highest truth or spiritual knowledge. 2 Real, essential, truly or really existent; सत्ता विविधा परमार्थिकी, व्यावहारिकी, प्रातीतिकी च Vedānta. 3 Caring for truth, loving truth or right; न लोकः पारमार्थिकः Pt. 1. 312. 3 Excellent, supremely good, best.
 पारमिह *a.* (की *f.*) Supreme, best, chief, principal.
 पारमित *a.* 1 Gone to the opposite bank or side. 2 Crossed, traversed. 3 Transcendent.
 पारमेष्ठ्यं 1 Supremacy highest position 2 Royal magna

पारंपरीय *a.* (की *f.*) Handed down from father to son, hereditary, ancestral.
 पारंपरीय *a.* Handed down, traditionally, hereditary.
 पारंपर्यं 1 Hereaditary succession, continuous order. 2 Traditional instruction, tradition. 3 Intermediation. -Comp. -उपदेशः traditional instruction, tradition, regarded by the Paurānikas as a प्रमाण or proof.
 पारयिष्णु *a.* 1 Pleasing, gratifying 2 Able to go to the end of or accomplish anything.
 पारलौकिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or useful in the next world चर्म एको मनुष्याणां सहायः पारमार्थिकः Mb.; N. 5. 92
 पारवतः A pigeon.
 पारवश्यं Dependence, subjection, subservience.
 पारश्व *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Made of, iron. 2 Relating to or derived from an axe. -नः 1 Iron. 2 The son of a Brāhmana by a Sūdra woman; यं ब्राह्मणस्तु शूद्रायां कामादुत्पादयेत्तुतं स पारश्वेन श्वस्त-स्मात्पारश्वः स्तुतः Ms. 9. 178; [or परं श्वात् ब्राह्मणस्य पुनः शूद्राण्यं पारवशं तमाहुः Mb 3 An adulterine, a bastard.
 पारश्वधः, पारश्वधिकः A man armed with an axe, halberd-man.
 पारस *a.* (सी *f.*) Persian.
 पारसिकः 1 Persia. 2-पारसिक 2 p v.
 पारसी The Persian language.
 पारसीकः 1 Persia. 2 A Persian horse. -काः (m. pl.) The Persians, पारसीकास्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 6.
 पारस्त्रियः An adulterine, a bastard (born from another's wife परस्त्री)
 पारहंस्य *a.* Relating to an ascetic who has subdued all his senses.
 पारा N. of a river; तदुचिष्ठं पारासिधु-संभेदमवाह्यं नगरीनिच नविज्ञायः Mal. 4, 9 1.
 पारापतः 1 A pigeon.
 पारायणिकः 1 A lecturer, reader of the Puranas or mythological works. 2 A pupil, scholar.
 पारावतः 1 A pigeon, a turtledove, dove. पारावतः खरशिलाकणमात्रभोजी काभी मवत्यदुदिने वद कोच हेतुः Bh. 3. 154; Me 38. 2 A monkey. 3 A mountain -Comp. -अंघ्रिः, -पिच्छः a kind of pigeon.
 पारारकः A stone, rock.
 पारावारीय *a.* 1 One who goes to both sides. 2 Completely conversant with.
 पाराशरः, पाराशर्यः An epithet of Vyāsa, son of Parāshara.
 पाराशरिः 1 An epithet of Suka 2 N. of Vyāsa.
 पाराशरिन् *m.* 1 A religious mendicant. 2 Particularly, such religious mendicants or ascetics as study the Sātra Sūtras of Vyāsa pl)
 म A contempt

saint, an ascetic who devotes himself to abstract meditation.

पारिक्षतः A patronymic of Janamejaya, great-grandson of Arjuna, and son of परीक्षित्.

पारिख्य *a.* (की *f.*) Surrounded by a ditch.

पारिजातः, पारिजातकः 1 N. of one of the five trees of Paradise (said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean and come into the possession of Indra, from whom it was wrested by Krishna and planted in the garden of his beloved Satyabhāmā); कल्पद्रुमाणादिषु पारिजातः R. 6. 6. 10. 11: 17. 7. 2 The coral tree. 3 Fragrance.

पारिणय *a.* (यती *f.*) 1 Relating to marriage. 2 Obtained on the occasion of marriage. -य्यं 1 Property received by a woman at the time of marriage; नातुः पारिणयं क्षियो विप्रजेत् Vasistha. 2 Marriage-settlement.

पारिणाह Household furniture and utensils; Ms. 9. 11.

पारितय्या A string of pearls for binding the hair.

पारितोषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Pleasing, gratifying, consolatory. -कं A present, reward; गृह्णातां पारितोषिकमिदं मण्डलीयकं Mk. 5.

पारिष्वजिकः A standard-bearer.

पारिद्रिः A lion.

पारिपथिकः A robber, highwayman.

पारिपाठ्य 1 Mode, method, manner (परिपाटी). 2 Regularity.

पारिपार्थ्व Retinue, attendants, followers.

पारिपार्थ्वकः पारिपार्थ्विकः 1 A servant or an attendant. 2 An assistant of the manager of a play, one of the interlocutors in the prologue; प्रविश्य पारिपार्थ्वकः तस्मिन्मिति पारिपार्थ्विकं नारदभ्यासि कुशीलवेः सह संगतं Ve. 1.

पारिपार्थ्विका A female-attendant, a chamber-maid.

पारिप्लव *a.* 1 Moving to and fro, rolling, shaking, unsteady, tremulous; नन्दं पारिप्लवेन च नृपः R. 3; 11. 2 Swimming, floating; R. 13. 30; 16. 61. 3 Agitated, bewildered, disturbed or perplexed; U. 4. 22. -वः A boat. -वं Restlessness, uneasiness; Māl. 4. 3.

पारिप्लव्यः A goose. -य्यं 1 Perplexity, uneasiness, agitation. 2 Tremour, tremulousness.

पारिवर्हः A wedding present.

पारिभद्रः 1 The coral tree. 2 The Devadaru tree. 3 The Sarala tree. 4 The Nimba tree.

पारिभाष्य Bail, security, surety.

पारिभाषिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Current, common universally received 2 Technica (as a word &c)

पारिमाण्य An atom, a mote in a sun-beam; Bhāṣā P. 15.

पारिमुखिक *a.* (की *f.*) Being before the face, being near or present.

पारिमुख्य Presence.

पारिया (पर) वः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges; R. 18. 16; see कुलाचल.

पारिया (पा) त्रिकः 1 An inhabitant of the Pāriyātra mountain. 2 The Pāriyātra mountain itself.

पारियानिकः A travelling carriage.

पारिरक्षिकः A religious mendicant, an ascetic.

पारिविष्य, पारिवेल्य Being unmarried while a younger brother is married.

पारित्राजकं, पारित्राज्यं The wandering life of a religious mendicant, asceticism.

पारिशीलः A cake (अणु q. v.).

पारिवेष्यं That which is left over, remainder.

पारिषद *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to an assembly or council. -दः 1 A person present at an assembly, a member of an assembly such as an assessor. 2 A king's companion. -दाः (*m. pl.*) The retinue of a god.

पारिषयः One present at an assembly, a spectator.

पारिहारिकी A kind of riddle.

पारिहार्यः A bracelet. -र्यं Taking, seizing.

पारिहास्यं Jest, joke, fun.

पारी 1 A rope for tying an elephant's feet. 2 A quantity of water.

3 A drinking vessel, water-jar, cup. 4 A milk pail; Si. 12. 40.

पारीक्षितः = परीक्षित q. v.

पारीण *a.* 1 Being on or going over to the other or opposite side. 2 (At the end of comp.) Thoroughly versed in, well-acquainted with; त्रिवर्गपारीणमसौ भवन्तमभ्यासयन्नासन्नयेकभिः Bk. 2. 46.

पारीणह्य Household furniture or utensils.

पारीद्रः 1 A lion. 2 A large serpent, boa.

पारीरणः 1 A tortoise. 2 A strick, staff.

पारुः 1 The sun. 2 Fire.

पारुष्यं 1 Roughness, ruggedness, hardness. 2 Harshness, cruelty, unkindness (as of disposition). 3 Abusive language, abuse, reproach, scurrilous language, insult; Bg. 16. 4; Y. 2. 12, 72. 4 Violence (in word or deed); Ms. 8. 6, 72; 7. 48, 51. 5 The garden of Indra. 6 Aloe-wood. -य्यः An epithet of Brihaspati.

पारोक्ष्यं Tradition.

पार्षणं Dust or ashes.

पार्षज्य *a.* Belonging to a ra n.

पार्ण *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Relating to, or made of leaves, leafy. 2 Raised from leaves (as a tax).

पार्थः 1 A metronymic of Yudhisṭhira, Bhīma and Arjuna; but especially of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 25 and several other places. 2 A king. -COMP. -साराथिः an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

पार्थक्यं Severalty, separateness, separation, singleness, variety.

पार्थनं Greatness, immensity, width.

पार्थिव *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Earthen, earthly, terrestrial, relating to the earth; यतो रजः पार्थिवमुज्जिहीते R. 13. 64. 2 Ruling the earth. 3 Princely, royal. -वः 1 An inhabitant of the earth. 2 A king, sovereign; R. 8. 1. 3 An earthen vessel. -COMP. -नन्दनः, -सुतः a prince, the son of a king. कन्या, -नन्दिनी, -सुता the daughter of a king, princess.

पार्थिवी 1 An epithet of Sitā, daughter of the earth; पार्थिवीमुद्वहद्-बुद्धः R. 11. 54. 2 An epithet of Lakṣmī.

पार्परः 1 A handful of rice. 2 Consumption (क्षयरोग).

पार्थतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Final, last, conclusive.

पार्वण *a.* (जी *f.*) Belonging or relating to a *Parvan* q. v.; R. 11. 82. 2 Waxing, increasing (as the moon) -णं The general ceremony of offering oblations to all the Manes at a *Parvan*.

पार्वत *a.* (ती) 1 Being or living in a mountain. 2 Growing on or coming from a mountain. 3 Mountainous.

पार्वतिकं A multitude of mountains, a mountain-range.

पार्वती 1 N. of Durgā, born as the daughter of the Himālaya mountain (she was Sati in her former birth, cf. Ku. 1. 21); तां पार्वतीं स्वामिजेन नाम्ना वंशुषिणां वंशुजो जुहाव Ku. 1. 26 2 A female cowherd. 3 An epithet of Draupadī. 4 A mountain stream. 5 A kind of fragrant earth. -COMP. -नन्दनः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 of Gaṇeṣa.

पार्वतीय *a.* (की *f.*) Dwelling in a mountain. -वः A mountaineer. 2 N. of a particular mountain tribe (*pl.*), तत्र जन्मं स्वोर्वोरं पार्वतीयैर्गणैश्च R. 4.

पार्वतेय *a.* (की *f.*) Mountain-born. -यं Antimony.

पार्श्वः A warrior armed with an axe.

पार्श्वः -र्यं 1 The part of the body below the arm-pit, the region of the ribs; इत्येनं संनिष्पण्णैकपार्श्वं Me. 89. 2 The side, flank (in general) (of animate or inanimate objects) : विद्यः पार्श्वतः पृथक् पृथक् दृष्टव्यं Pt. 1. 324

3 Vicinity. -**श्व**: An epithet of Jina. -**श्व** 1 A multitude of ribs. 2 A fraudulent expedient, a dishonourable means. (पार्श्व is used adverbially in the sense of 'near to,' 'by the side of,' 'towards'; S. 7. 8; so पार्श्वोत् 'from the side of,' 'away from'; पार्श्वे 'near,' 'at hand,' 'at the side'; न मे दूरे किञ्चित्क्षणमपि न पार्श्वे स्थित्वात् S. 1. 9, Bh. 2. 37). -**COMP.** -**अह्वर**: an attendant, a servant; R. 2. 9. -**अस्थि** n. a rib. -**आयात** a. one who has come very near. -**आसन्न** a. standing by the side. -**उद्वरमिय**: a crab. -**न**: an attendant, servant; R. 11. 43. -**गत** a. 1 being at the side, being near or close to, attending upon. 2 sheltered. -**वर**: a servant, an attendant; R. 9. 72; 14. 29. -**व**: an attendant, a servant. -**देश**: the side (of the human body). -**परिवर्तन** 1 turning round from one side to the other in a bed. 2 N. of a festival on the eleventh day of the first half of Bhādrapada (when Vishnu is supposed to turn upon the other side in his sleep). -**भार**: the side or flank. -**वसिष्ठ** a. 1 being by the side, attending, waiting upon. 2 adjacent. -**शय** a. sleeping on the side. 2 sleeping by the side. -**शूल**: a shooting pain in the side. -**सूचक**: a kind of ornament. -**स्थ** a. being at the side, near, close, proximate. (-**स्थ**;) 1 a companion. 2 an assistant of a stage-manager; cf. पारिषर्षक. **पार्श्वक**: (की f.) A swindler, pilferer, thief. **पार्श्वत इति** ind. Near, at hand, by the side, close to; R. 19. 31. **पार्श्विक** a. (की f.) Belonging to the side. -**क**: 1 A sidesman, partisan. 2 A companion, an associate. 3 A juggler. **पार्श्वत** a. (की f.) Belonging to the spotted antelope; Ms. 3. 269; Y. 1. 257. -**त**: A patronymic of king Drupada, and of his son Dhṛiṣṭadyumna. **पार्श्वती** 1 An epithet of Draupadī. 2 Of Durgā. **पार्श्व** f. An assembly. **पार्श्व**: 1 A companion, an associate, attendant. 2 A train, retinue (of a god). 3 One present at an assembly, a spectator, an assessor. **पार्श्व**: A member of an assembly, an assessor. **पार्श्व**: m. f. 1 The heel; उद्वेज्य-स्थलपार्श्विभागात् Ku. 1. 11; पार्श्विप्रहार K. 119. 2 The rear of an army. 3 The back or rear in general; छुद्र-पार्श्विर्यावन्तः R. 4. 26 'with his rear cleared of foes'. 4 A kick-f. 1 A licentious woman 2 An epithet of Kuntī -**COMP.** -**अह्व** a follower

-**ग्रहण** attacking or threatening an enemy in the rear. -**वाह**: 1 an enemy in the rear. 2 a general commanding the rear of an army. 3 an ally who supports a prince; Ms. 7. 207. -**वात**: a kick; Ki. 17. 50. -**व** a rear-guard, a body of forces in the rear, reserve. -**वाह**: an outside horse. **पाल**: 1 A protector, guardian, keeper; as in नेपालः, द्विगुणपालः &c. 2 A herdsman; विवादः स्वामिपालयोः Ms. 8. 5, 229, 240. 3 A king. 4 A spitting-pot. -**COMP.** -**वृ**: a mushroom. **पालक**: 1 A guardian, protector. 2 A prince, king, ruler, sovereign. 3 A groom, horsekeeper. 4 A horse. 5 The Chitraka tree. 6 A foster-father. **पालकाप्य**: N. of a sage, son of Kareṇu (who first taught the science of elephants). -**तय** The science of elephants. **पालक**: 1 The oilbanum tree. 2 A hawk. -**की** Incense. **पालक्य**: क्या Incense. **पालन** a. Protecting, guarding &c.; Ki. 1. 1. -**न** 1 Protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering; लक्ष्मी R. 19. 3; so राजा, क्षिति, &c. 2 Maintaining, observing, keeping (as a promise, vow &c.). 3 The milk of a cow that has recently calved. **पालयितु** m. Protector, guardian; R. 2. 69; 8. 32. **पालाश** a. (शी f.) 1 Belonging to or coming from the Palāśa tree. 2 Made of the wood of the Palāśa tree; Ms. 2. 45. 3 Green. -**श**: The green colour. -**COMP.** -**संवह**, -**वंह**: an epithet of the Magadha country. **पालि**-**ली** f. 1 The tip of the ear; अग्रणपालिः Gīt. 3. 2 The edge, skirt, margin; Bh. 3. 55. 3 The sharp side, edge or point of anything (अग्नि); Bv. 2. 3. 4 Boundary, limit. 5 A line, row; विदुलुलकपाली Gīt. 6; Si. 3. 51. 6 A spot, mark. 7 A causeway, bridge. 8 The lap, the bosom. 9 An oblong pond. 10 Maintenance of a pupil by his teacher during the period of his studies. 11 A louse. 12 Praise, eulogium. 13 A woman with a beard. **पालिका** 1 The tip of the ear. 2 The sharp edge of a sword or of any cutting instrument. 3 A cheese or butter-knife. **पालित** p. p. 1 Protected, guarded, preserved. 2 Observed, fulfilled. **पालित्व** Greyness of hair caused by old age, hoariness. **पालल** a. (ली f.) Coming from a pool **पावक** 1 Fire महिमाः स मण्डले

कक्षवज्ज्वलति सागरेधि यः R. 11. 75, 3 9, 16. 87. 2 Agni or the god of fire 3 The fire of lightning. 4 The Chitraka tree. 5 The number 'three'. -**COMP.** -**आत्मज**: 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 N. of a sage called हृद्देशिन. **पावकि**: An epithet of Kārtikeya. **पावन** a. (नी f.) 1 Purifying, freeing from sin, purificatory, sanctifying; पादास्तामभितो निषण्णहरिणा गौरीयुतो पावनाः S. 6. 17, R. 15. 101, 19. 53, Bg. 18. 5, Ms. 2. 26; Y. 3. 307. 2 Sacred, holy, pure, purified; Ku. 5. 17. -**न**: 1 Fire. 2 Incense. 3 A kind of demi-god or Siddha. 4 N. of the poet Vyāsa. -**न** 1 Purifying, purification; पद्मस्नानीरजनिजतपावद Gīt. 1. 2 Penance. 3 Water. 4 Cowdung. 5 A sectarian mark. -**COMP.** -**ध्वनि**: a conchshell. **पावनी** 1 The holy basil. 2 A cow. 3 The river Ganges. **पावमानी** An epithet of particular Vedic hymns. **पावर**: The side of a die which is marked with two points; or a particular throw of this die; पावरपतनाच्च शोणितशरीरः Mk. 2. 8. **पाश**: 1 A cord, chain, fetter, noose, पादाकृष्टततविलयासंगमजतपाशः S. 1. 32; बहुपाशेन व्यापदिता Mk. 9; R. 6. 84 2 A snare, trap or net for catching birds and beasts. 3 A noose used as a weapon (as by Varuṇa); Ku. 2. 21. 4 A die, dice; Malli. on R. 6. 18. 5 The edge or border of anything woven. 6 (At the end of comp.) पाश expresses (a) contempt or depreciation; as in हवपाशः a bad pupil; वैपाकण, भिषङ् &c. (b) beauty or admiration; as in सौवोदमुद्रा स च कर्ण-पाशः U. 6. 27. (c) abundance, mass, or quantity (after a word signifying 'hair'); केशपाश q. v. -**COMP.** -**अंत**: the back of a garment. -**क्रीडा** gambling, playing with dice. -**धर**, -**पाणि**: an epithet of Varuṇa. -**वज्र** a. entrapped, caught in a snare or net, noosed -**बंध**: a noose, snare, halter. -**बंधक**: a bird-catcher. -**बंधन** a snare. -**युत** m. an epithet of Varuṇa, R. 2. 9. -**रज्जु** f. a fetter, rope -**हस्त**: 'holding a noose in hand', an epithet of Varuṇa. **पाशक**: A die, dice. -**COMP.** -**पीठ** a gambling table. **पाशन** 1 A noose, share, net, sling 2 A cord, lash. 3 Ensnaring, entrapping. **पाशव** a. (वी f.) Relating to or derived from animals. -**वं** A flock, heard. -**COMP.** -**पालन**, pasturage or meadow grass. **पाशित** a Bound ensnared fettered

पाणिनि *m.* 1 An epithet of Varuna. 2 Of Yama. 3 A deercatcher, fowler, trapper.

पाशुपत *a.* (*सौ. f.*) Coming from or relating or sacred to Paśupati. -तः 1 A follower and worshipper of Siva. 2 A follower of the doctrines of Paśupati. -तः The Pāsupata doctrines; (for the Pāsupata doctrines, see Sarva. S.). -Comp. -अक्षं N. of a missile presided over by पशुपति or Siva (which Arjuna acquired from Siva).

पाशुपाल्यः The breeding or rearing of cattle, a herdsman's occupation.

पाश्चात्य *a.* 1 hinder. 2 Western; R. 4. 62. 3 Posterior, later. 4 Subsequent. -रश् The hinder part.

पाश्या 1 A net. 2 A collection of stairs or ropes.

पाशकः An ornament for the feet.

पाषण्डः पाषण्ड *q. v.*; Ms. 5. 90; 9 225.

पाषण्डकः, पाषण्डिन् *m.* A heretic, a religious hypocrite; Y. 1. 130; 2. 70

पाषाणः A stone. -णी A small stone used as a weight. -Comp. -दारकः,

-दारणः a stone-cutter's chisel. -संधिः a cave or chasm in a rock. -हृदय *a.* stonehearted, cruel, relentless.

पि 6 P. (*पिबति*) To go, move.

पिकः The (Indian) cuckoo; कुहू-श्रापस्तनशासनवैदिनि पिकनिकरे भज भावः Git. 11, or उन्मीलंति कुहूः कुहूरिति कलोत्तलाः पिकानां गिरः Git. 1. -Comp. -आनन्दः, -आधवः the spring. -बन्धुः, -रागादि, -वल्गुः the mango-tree.

पिकाः 1 An elephant twenty years old. 2 A young elephant in general.

पिण *a.* Reddish-brown, tawny, yellow-red; अतर्निविशामलपिणतरे (*विशेषः*) Ku 7. 33. -नः 1 The tawny colour.

2 A buffalo. 3 A rat. -नः 1 Turmeric. 2 Saffron. 3 A kind of yellow pigment. 4 An epithet of चंडिका.

-Comp. -अक्ष *a.* having reddish-brown eyes, red-eyed. (-क्षः) 1 an ape. 2 an epithet of Siva. -ईक्षणः

an epithet of Siva. -ईक्षः an epithet of fire. -कपिज्ञा a species of cockroach. -चक्षुस् *m.* a crab. -जटः an epithet of Siva. -सारः yellow orpiment. -स्फटिकः ' yellow crystal ', a kind of gem (*गोमेद*).

पिणल *a.* Reddish-brown, yellowish, brown, tawny; R. 12. 71; Ms. 3. 8. -लः 1 The tawny colour.

2 Fire. 3 A monkey. 4 An ichneumon. 5 A small owl. 6 A kind of snake. 7 N. of an attendant on the sun. 8 N. of one of Kubera's treasures. 9 N. of a reputed sage, the father of Sanskrit prosody; his work being known as:—पिणलच्छन्दः

शब्दः छन्दोज्ञाननिधिं जगत् न करो वेलावटे पिणले

Pt. 2. 33. -लं 1 brass. 2 Yellow orpiment. -ला 1 A kind of owl. 2 The Sisū tree (*शिंशपा*). 3 A kind of metal. 4 A particular vessel of the body. 4 The female elephant of the south. 5 N. of a courtesan who became remarkable for her piety and virtuous life; (the Bhāgavata mentions how she and Ajāmīta were delivered from the trammels of the world). -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Siva.

पिणलिका 1 A kind of crane. 2 A kind of owl.

पिणाशः 1 The headman or proprietor of a village. 5 A kind of fish. -रं Virgin gold. -शी The Indigo plant.

पिचंदः-हं, पिचिंदः-हं The belly. पिचंदकः A glutton (*औदृक्*). पिचिंदिका The calf of the leg.

पिचिंदिल *a.* Big-bellied, corpulent. पिचुः 1 Cotton. 2 A kind of weight, a Karsha (equal to two tolas). 3 A kind of leprosy. -Comp. -तलं cotton. -सेदः, -मदः the Nimba tree; Si. 5. 66.

पिचुलः 1 Cotton. 1 A kind of cormorant or sea-crow.

पिचुद *a.* Pressed fist. -दः Inflammation of the eyes, ophthalmia. -हं 1 Tin. 2 Lead.

पिचुआ A string of 16 pearls weighing a *dharana* (a particular measure of pearls).

पिच्छं 1 A feather of a tail (as of a peacock). 2 The tail of a peacock

Si. 4. 59. 3 The feathers of an arrow. 4 A wing. 5 A crest. -चुः A tail in general. -चुः 1 A sheath, covering, coat. 2 The scum of boiled rice. 3 A row, line. 4 A heap, multitude. 5 The gum or exudation of the silk-cotton tree. 6 A plantain. 7 An armour. 8 The calf of the leg. 9 The venomous saliva of a snake. 10 A betelnut. -Comp. -बाणः a hawk.

पिच्छल *a.* Slimy, slippery.

पिच्छिका The feathers of a peacock's tail tied in a bunch, a feather-brush (used by conjurors &c.).

पिच्छिल *a.* 1 Slimy, lubricous, slippery, smeary; तरुण सर्पपक्षां नवीनं पिच्छिलानि च वसीनि Chand. M. 1. 2 Having a tail. -लः -ला -लं 1 The scum of boiled rice (*धुकमंड*). 2 sauce mixed with rice-gruel. 3 Curds with cream on the surface. -Comp. -रश्च *m.* the orange tree or its peel.

पिञ्ज 1. 2 A. (*पिंके*) 1 To tinge, dye. 2 To touch. 3 To adore. -11. 10 U. (*पिंजयति-वे*) 1 To give. 2 To take. 3 To shine. 4 To be strong or powerful. 5 To live, dwell. 6 To hurt, injure. kill.

पिञ्जः 1 The moon. 2 A species of camphor. 3 Killing, slaughter, 4 Heap. -जं Strength, power. -जा 1 Injury, hurting. 2 Turmeric. 3 Cotton.

पिञ्जदः The mucus or excretion of the eyes.

पिञ्जने A bow-shaped instrument used for cleaning cotton.

पिञ्जर *a.* Reddish-yellow, tawny, gold-coloured; शिखा प्रदीपस्य सुवर्णपिञ्जर Mk. 3. 17; R. 18. 40. -रः 1 The reddish-yellow or tawny-brown colour. 2 The yellow colour. -रं 1 Gold. 2 yellow orpiment. 3 A skeleton. 4 A cage (for पंजर).

पिञ्जरकं Orpiment.

पिञ्जरित *a.* Coloured yellow, tinged brown.

पिञ्जल *a.* 1 Overcome with grief or terror, extremely confounded or perplexed. 2 Panicstruck (as an army). -लं 1 Yellow orpiment. 2 The leaf of the Kusa grass.

पिंजालं Gold.

पिंजिका A roll of cotton from which threads are spun.

पिंजुषः The wax of the ear (*कर्णमल*)

पिंजेटः The excretion or mucus of the eyes.

पिंजोला The rusting of leaves, rustling noise of leaves.

पिठः A box, basket. -हं 1 A house, hovel. 2 A roof.

पिटकाः-कं 1 A box, basket. 2 A granary. 3 A pimple, pustule, small boil or ulcer; (also पिटका or पिटिका in this sense); ततः गंदस्योपरि पिटका सृष्टा S. 2. 4 kind of ornament on the banner of Indra.

पिटक्या A multitude of boxes.

पिटाकः A basket, box.

पिटकं The tartar of the teeth; (*दंतकिट्ट*).

पिटरः-रं A pot, pan, boiler (also पिटरी in this sense); पिटरं कथंतिमान निजपार्श्वेनैव दहति ततः Pt. 1. 324; जडपिटरी पुनुर्येव करोति विडंबनां Bh. 3. 116 -रं A churning stick.

पिटरकः-कं A pot, pan. -Comp. -कपालः-लं a pot-sherd.

पिडकाः-का A small boil, pimple, pustule.

पिड् 1 A., 10. U. (*पिडते, पिडयति ते, पिडति*) 1 To roll into a lump or ball, put together. 2 To join, unite. 3 To heap or accumulate.

पिड *a.* (*सौ. f.*) 1 Solid (*घन*) 2 Compact, dense, close. -हं-हं 1 A round mass, ball, globe; (as अयःपिडः, &c.). 2 A lump, clod (of earth &c.) 3 A round lump of food, morsel, mouthful; R. 2. 59. 4 A ball or lump of rice offered to the Manes at obsequial ceremonies or Śrāddhas; R. 1. 66: 8. 26: Ma. 3. 216: 9. 132.

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136, 140; Y. 1. 159. 5 Food in general; सकलिकृतमर्तुपिंडः M. 5 'who was true to his master's salt.' 6 Livelihood, sustenance, subsistence. 7 Alms; पिंडपातवेला Māl. 2. 8 Flesh; meat. 9 The fetus or embryo in an early stage of gestation. 10 The body, corporeal frame; रक्तविविधं नृपिंडाणां पिंडव्याख्या खलु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57. 11 A heap, collection, multitude. 12 The calf of the leg; Māl. 5. 16. 13 The frontal sinus of an elephant or its projection. 14 A portico or shed in front of the door. 15 Incense, frank-incense. 16 (In arith.) Sum, total amount. 17 (In geom.) Thickness. -इ 1 Power, strength, might. 2 Iron. 3 Fresh butter. 4 An army. (पिंडीकृतं to make into a lump or ball, press or heap together; पिंडीकृतं to be made into a ball or lump). -COMP. -अन्वाहार्य a. to be eaten after the funeral rice-ball has been offered to the Manes; Ms. 3. 123. -अन्वाहार्यकं a meal in honour of the Manes. -अग्रं hail. -अयस् steel. -अलककः a red dye. -अज्ञानः, आशः, -आशकः, -आशिन m. a beggar. -उद्धकक्रिया an oblation of obsequial rice-balls and water to the deceased. -उद्धरणं participating in funeral offerings. -गोसः gum myrrh. -तैलः, तैलकः incense. -द्व n. 1 one who gives food, one who supplies with bread or with any other means of subsistence; आ पिंडदस्य कुरुते गजदुग्धवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चादुशः तैश्च भुङ्क्ते Bh. 2. 31. 2 one who is qualified to give the funeral rice-ball to deceased ancestors; Y. 2. 132 (-दः) 1 the nearest male relation who offers the funeral rice-ball. 2 a master, patron. -दानं 1 presentation of the obsequial rice-ball. 2 the funeral oblation made to deceased ancestors on the evening of new-moon. -निर्वपणं presenting obsequial rice-balls to the Manes. -पातः giving alms; Māl. 1. -पातिकः one who lives on alms. -पादः, -पाद्यः an elephant. -पुष्पः f. the Asoka tree. 2 the China rose. 3 the pomegranate. (-रः) the blossom of the Asoka tree. 2 the flower of the China-rose. 3 a lotus. -भाज् a. receiving or entitled to a share in the funeral rice-ball. (m. pl.) the deceased ancestors or Manes; S. 6. 25. -भृतिः f. livelihood, means of subsistence. -मूलः, मूलकं a carrot. -दक्षः the presentation of the obsequial rice-balls to the deceased ancestors; Y. 3. 16. -लेपः fragments of the obsequial rice-balls which cling to the hand; (these are presented to the three ancestors immediately preceding the d father) -लोपं interrup-

tion in offering the funeral rice-balls (as the failure of issue). -संबन्धः relationship between a living person and one deceased such as is sufficiently near to qualify the former to offer the obsequial rice-balls to the latter.

पिंडकः -कं 1 A lump, ball, globe. 2 A round swelling or protuberance. 3 A lump of food. 4 The calf of the leg. 5 Incense. 6 Carrot. -कः A goblin, demon (पिशाच).

पिंडनं Forming globes.

पिंडलः 1 A bridge, cause-way. 2 A mound, ridge.

पिंडसः A beggar, a mendicant living on alms.

पिंडातः Incense.

पिंडारः 1 A religious mendicant or beggar. 2 A cow-herd. 3 A buffalo-herdsman. 4 The *Vikankata* tree. 5 An expression of censure.

पिंडिः -डी f. 1 A round mass, ball. 2 The nave of a wheel. 3 The calf of the leg. 4 The Asoka tree. 5 The long gourd (अलातु). 6 A house. 7 A species of palm. -COMP. -पुष्पः the Asoka tree. लेपः a kind of unguent. -शूरः 'brave in the house', or 'a cake hero', a braggart, cowardly boaster, poltroon, coltquean; cf. गेहे-नदिर, गेहेल्ल &c.

पिंडिका 1 A round or fleshy swelling. 2 The calf of the leg &c.; see पिंडि above.

पिंडित a. 1 Pressed or rolled into a ball or lump. 2 Thick, lumpish. 3 Heaped together, collected. 4 Mixed with. 5 Added, multiplied. 6 Counted, numbered.

पिंडित्र a. Receiving the funeral rice-balls (as ancestors). -m. 1 A beggar. 2 One who offers funeral rice-balls to the Manes.

पिंडिलः 1 A bridge, cause-way, mound. 2 An astronomer, a calculator of nativities.

पिंडिर a. Sapless, insipid, arid, dry. -रः 1 The pomegranate tree. 2 Cuttle-fish-bone. 3 Foam of the sea; cf. डिंडिर.

पिंडोत्तिः f. Fragments dropped from the mouth, offal, leavings of a meal.

पिण्ड्याकः -कं 1 Oil-cake. 2 Incense. 3 Saffron. 4 Asafoetida.

पितामहः (द्वि f.) 1 A paternal grandfather. 2 An epithet of Brahmā.

पितृ m. A father; तैत्तिरीयः लोकः पितृमानु विनेत्र R. 14. 23; 1. 24; 11. 67. -रौ (dual) Parents, father and mother; जगतः पितरौ द्वे पार्थिवीपार्थिवौ R. 1. 1; Y. 2. 117. -रः (pl.) 1 Forefathers, ancestors father S 6 24 2 Pater

nal ancestors taken collectively, Ms. 2. 151. 3 The Manes; R. 2. 16, 4. 20. Bg. 10. 29; Ms.: 3. 81; 192. -COMP. -अजित a. acquired by a father, paternal (as property) -कर्मन् n., -कार्यं, -कृत्यं, क्रिया oblation or sacrifice offered to deceased ancestors, obsequial rites. -काननं a cemetery; R. 11. 16. -कुल्या N. of a river rising in the Malaya mountain. -गण 1 the whole body of ancestors taken collectively. 2 a class of Manes or deceased progenitor who were sons of the Prajāpati; see Ms. 3. 194-195. -ग्रहं 1 a paternal mansion 2 cemetery, burial ground. -चातक, चातिन् m. a parricide. -तर्पणं 1 an oblation to the Manes. 2 the act of throwing water out of the right hand (as at the time of ablutions) as an offering to the Manes or deceased ancestors; Ms. 2. 176 3 sesamum. -तिथिः f. the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). -तीर्थं 1 N. of the place called Gayā where the performance of funeral rites, such as Śrāddhas in honour of the Manes, is held to be particularly meritorious 2 the part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (considered to be sacred to the Manes) -दानं an offering to the Manes. -दायः patrimony. -दिने the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). -देव a. 1 worshipping a father. 2 relating to the worship of the Manes. (-जा) the divine Manes. -देवत a. presided over by the Manes. (-तं) N. of the tenth lunar mansion (मघा). -द्वयं patrimony; Y. 2. 118. -पक्षः 1 the paternal side, paternal relationship 2 relatives by the father's side 3 'the fortnight of the manes', N. of the dark half of Bhādrapada which is particularly appointed for the celebration of obsequial rites to the Manes. -पतिः an epithet of Yama. -पदं the world of the Manes. -पितृ m. paternal grandfather. -पुत्रौ (पितापुत्रौ dual) father and son (पितुः पुत्रः means 'the son of a well-known and renowned father') -पूजनं worship of the Manes. -पैतामह a. (द्वि f.) inherited from ancestors, ancestral, hereditary. (-हाः pl) ancestors. -महः f. 1 paternal grandmother. 2 evening twilight. -मात a. 1 inherited from a father. 2 inherited patrimonially. -वंधुः a kinsman by the fathers side. (-धु) relationship by the father's side. -भक्त a. dutifully attached to a father. -भक्तिः f. filial duty. -भोजनं food offered to the Manes. -भ्रातृ m. a father's brother paternal

uncle. -**मंदिरं** 1 a paternal mansion 2 a cemetery -**नेधः** sacrifice offered to the Manes, obsequial offerings. -**यज्ञः** 1 obsequial offerings. 2 offering libations of water every day to the deceased ancestors; it is one of the five daily Yagnas enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmana; **पितृ-यज्ञस्तु तर्पणं** Ms. 3. 70; also 122, 283. -**राज्** *m.* राजा, -**राजन्** *m.* an epithet of Yāma. -**रूपः** an epithet of Siva. -**लोकः** the world of the Manes. -**वंशः** the paternal family. -**वनं** a cemetery. (**पितृवनेचरः** 1 a demon, goblin. 2 an epithet of Siva). **वसतिः** *f.* -**सप्तम्** *n.* a cemetery; Ku. 5. 77. -**त्रयं** obsequial rites. -**आहुते** obsequial rites in honour of a father or deceased ancestor. -**स्वसृ** *f.* (also **पितृस्वसृ** as well as **पितुः स्वसृ** or **पितुः स्वसृ**) a father's sister. Ms. 2. 131. -**द्वन्द्वीयः** a paternal aunt's son, **संनिभ** *a.* fatherly, paternal. -**सूः** 1 paternal grandmother. 2 evening twilight. -**स्थानः** -**स्थानीयः** a guardian (who is in the place of a father). -**हत्या** parricide. -**हन्** *m.* a parricide.

पितृक *a.* Paternal, ancestral, hereditary. 2 Obsequial.

पितृव्यः 1 A father's brother, paternal uncle. 2 Any elderly male relation; Ms. 2. 130.

पित्तं Bile, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and कफ); **पित्तं यदि शर्करया शान्त्यति कौर्यः** पटोलन Pt. 1. 378. **Comp.** -**अवीसारः** a bilious form of diarrhoea. -**उपहत** *a.* affected by bile; **पर्यति पिबोपहतः शशिधुम्रं शोभमपि पीतं** K. P. 10. -**कोषः** the gall-bladder. -**क्षोभः** excess or derangement of the bilious humour. -**ज्वरः** a bilious fever. -**प्रकृति** *a.* of a bilious or choleric temperament -**प्रकोपः** excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. -**रक्तं** plethora. -**वायुः** flatulence caused by the excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. -**विदग्ध** *a.* impaired by bile. -**हमन**, -**हर** *a.* antibilious.

पित्तल *a.* Bilious. -**लं** 1 Brass. 2 A species of birch tree.

पितृय *a.* 1 Paternal, patrimonial, ancestral. 2 (a) Relating or sacred to the deceased ancestors; Ms. 2. 59 (b) Obsequial. -**ज्यः** 1 The eldest brother. 2 The month of Māgha. -**ज्या** 1 The constellation called Māghā. 2 The day of full as well as new moon. **ज्यं** 1 The lunar mansion called Māghā. 2 The part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (sacred to the Manes).

पितृसत् *m.* A bird.

पितृल A road path

पिधानं 1 Covering, concealing. 2 A sheath. 3 A wrapper, cloak. 4 A lid or top.

पिधानकं 1 A sheath, scabbard. 2 A lid.

पिधायक *a.* Covering, hiding, concealing.

पिण्ड *p. p.* 1 Fastened, tied or put on. 2 Dressed. 3 Hid, concealed. 4 Pierced, penetrated. 5 Wrapped, covered, enveloped.

पिनाक -**कं** 1 The bow of Siva. 2 A trident. 3 A bow in general. 4 A staff or stick. 5 A shower of dust. -**Comp.** -**गोतृ**, **धृत्**, **पाणिः** *m.* epithets of Siva; Ku. 3. 10.

पिनाकिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva; Ku. 5. 77; S. 1. 6.

पिपतिषत् *m.* A bird.

पिपतिषु *a.* Being about to fall.

-**पुः** A bird.

पिपासा Thirst.

पिपासित, **पिपासित्**, **पिपासु** *a.* Thirsty.

पिपीलः, **पिपीली** An ant.

पिपीलकः A large black ant.

पिपीलिकः An ant. -**कं** A kind of gold (said to be collected by ants).

पिपीलिका A female ant. -**Comp.** -**परिसर्पणं** the running about of ants.

पिप्पलः 1 The holy fig-tree; Y. 1. 302. 2 A nipple. 3 The sleeve of a jacket or coat. -**लं** 1 A berry in general. 2 A berry of the holy fig-tree. 3 Sensual enjoyment. 4 Water.

पिप्पलिः -**ली** *f.* Long pepper.

पिप्पिका The tartar of the teeth.

पिप्पुः A mark, mole, freckle.

पिपालः N. of a tree; Ku. 3. 31.

-**लं** The fruit of this tree.

पिप् 10 P. (**पेलयति** -ते) 1 To throw, cast. 2 To send, direct. 3 To incite, prompt.

पिप्: See पीड.

पिप् *a.* Blear-eyed. -**लं** A bleared eye.

पिप्पिका A female elephant.

पिप् 6 U. (**पिप्ति** -ते) 1 To shape, fashion, form. 2 To be organised. 3 To light, irradiate.

पिप्पिग *a.* Reddish-brown, reddish, of a tawny colour; **नख्येवधुं ककुभः पिप्पिगी** Si. 3. 33; 1. 6; Ki. 4. 36. -**गः** The tawny colour.

पिप्पिका: An epithet of Vishnu or his attendant.

पिप्पाचः A fiend, goblin, devil, spirit, malevolent being; **नन्वाश्वासितः पिप्पाचोपि भोजनेन** V. 2; Ms. 1. 37; 12. 44. -**Comp.** -**आलयः** phosphorescence. -**द्वुः** a kind of tree. -**वाधा** -**संचारः** demoniacal possession. -**भाषा** 'the language of devils', a giberish or corruption of Sanakrit, one of the lowest Prākṛita dialects used in plays -**समं** 1 an assemblage of

fiends. 2 pandemonium, the hall of their assembly.

पिप्पाचकिन् *m.* An epithet of Kubera, the god of wealth.

पिप्पाचिका 1 A she-demon, a female imp. 2 (At the end of comp.) Devilish or diabolical fondness for a thing; **किन्नरा आशुपिप्पाचिकाया** Mv. 3 devilish fondness for fighting; **पिप्पाची** is used in the same sense; **तस्य खल्वियं वायज्जीवमाशुपिप्पाची न हृदशदयकामति** B. R. 4, or **किप्पाचिमिवमति-नाटयिष्यति** भवन्तमाशुपिप्पाची A. R. 4.

पिप्पाचं Flesh; **कुशाणि नापि खलु हा पिप्पाचं** लेशः Bv. 1. 105; R. 7. 50. **Comp.** -**अज्ञानः**, -**आज्ञः**, -**आशिरः**, -**सृज्** *m.* 1 flesh-eater, a demon, goblin, (**हायाः**) संवापयोदकपिप्पाचः पिप्पाचाज्ञानानां चरति S. 3. 27. 2 a man-eater, cannibal.

पिप्पाच *a.* 1 (a) Indicating, manifesting, evincing, displaying, indicative of; **क्षुण्णामसिंहं विनाशपिप्पाचः** Si 1. 75; **तुल्याह्वयपिप्पाचं** V. 2. 14; R. 1. 53, A. maru. 97. (b) Memorable for, commemorating; **क्षुण्णं क्षुण्णचनपिप्पाचं कौरवं तज्ज-ज्ञेयाः** Me. 48. 2 Slanderous, backbiting, calumniating; **पिप्पाचजनं खलु विप्रति क्षितिद्राः** Bv. 1. 74. 3 Wicked, cruel, malignant. 4 Low, vile, contemptible. 5 Foolish, stupid. -**न** 1 A slanderer, back-biter, tale-bearer, base informer, traitor, calumniator; H. 1. 135, Pt. 1. 304, Ms. 3. 161. 2 Cotton. 3 An epithet of Nārada. 4 A crow. -**Comp.** -**वचनः**, -**वाक्यं** slander, detraction, calumny.

पिप् 7 P. (**पिप्ति**, **पिप्**) 1 To pound, grind, pulverize, crush, अथवा भवतः प्रवर्तना न कथं पिप्तिमिं पिप्ति नः N. 2. 61, 13. 19; **मार्षवेव पिप्ति** Mv. 6. 45; Bk. 6. 37; 12. 18; Bv. 1. 12. 2 To hurt, injure, destroy, kill (with gen); **क्रोधेन पेटुं धुवनद्विषामसि** Si. 1. 40. -**With** उद् to crush or grind down. -**निष्** 1 to pound, powder, pulverize, reduce to atoms; (**तं**) **निष्पिपेव क्षितिं क्षिप्रं दूर्णं कुम्भ-निष्पामसि** Mb.; **शिलानिष्पिपेदुद्धरः** R. 12. 73. 2 to hurt, injure, bruise; Bk. 6. 120.

पिप् *p. p.* 1 Ground, powdered, crushed; Bv. 1. 12. 73. 2 Rubbed together, squeezed or clasped (as the hands). -**लं** 1 Anything ground, a ground substance. 2 Flour, meal, **पिप्ति पिप्ति** 'he grinds flour'; i. e. does a useless work or a profitless repetition. 3 Lead. -**Comp.** -**उदकं** 'water mixed with flour' -**पचनं** a pan for parching flour, a boiler &c. -**पशु** an effigy of a beast made with flour. -**पिप्** a cake or ball of flour. -**पुरः** see दृष्ट. -**पेषः**, -**पेषणं** 'grinding flour'; i. e. doing any useless work, a vain or profitless repetition. **न्याय** see under न्याय. -**मेहः** a variety of diabetes -**वर्तिः** a kind of small ball

made of the flour of barley, pulse or rice. -सौरभं (pounded) sandal-wood.

पिटकः -कं 1 A cake made of the flour of any grain. 2 A baked cake, bread. -कं Pounded sesamum seeds.

पिटपः -वं A division of the universe; cf. विप.

पिष्ठातः Scented or perfumed powder.

पिष्टिक A cake made of rice-flour.

पित् I. 1 P. (पेसति) To go, move.

-II. 10 U. (पेसति ते) 1 To go. 2 To be strong. 3 To dwell. 4 To hurt, injure. 5 To give or take.

पिहित p. p. 1 Shut, closed, barred, fastened; see वा with अति. 2 Covered, concealed, hidden; see अपिहित. 3 Filled or covered with.

पी 4 A. (पीयते) To drink त्व वदन-मवायुतं निपीय Mk. 10. 13; N. 1. 1.

पीचं The chin.

पीठ 1 A seat (a stool, chair, bench, sofa &c.); ज्वेन पीठदुग्निद्वच्युतः St. 1. 12; R. 4 84; 6. 15. 2 The seat of a religious student made of Kusa grass. 3 The seat of a deity, an altar. 4 A pedestal in general, basis. 5 A particular posture in sitting. COMP. -कैलिः a male confidant, a parasite. -गर्भः the cavity in the pedestal of an idol. -नायिका a girl of fourteen who represents Durgā at the festival of that goddess. -यूः basis, basement. -मर्दुः 1 a companion, parasite, one who assists the hero of a drama in great undertakings, e. g. in securing his mistress; so पीठमर्दुका 'a lady who assists the heroine in securing her lover'. 2 a dancing master who instructs courtezans in the art of dancing. -सर्व्वे a. lame, crippled.

पीठिका 1 A seat (bench, stool). 2 A pedestal, base. 3 A section or division of a book, as the पूर्व्वपीठिका, and उत्तरपीठिका of दशकुमारचरित.

पीड 10 U. (पीडयति-ते, पीडित) 1 To pain, torment, harm, hurt, injure, harass, annoy, molest; नीलं चापीडिच्छरेः BK. 15. 82; Ms. 4. 67, 238; 7. 29. 2 To oppose, resist. 3 To besiege (as a city). 4 To press or squeeze together, compress, pinch; कंठे पीडयन् MK. 8. लभेत सिकताह तेलमपि यस्ततः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; दशनपीडिताधरा R. 19. 35. 5 To suppress, destroy; Ms. 1. 51. 6 To neglect. 7 To cover with anything inauspicious. 8 To eclipse. -WITH अभि-अव to press, squeeze, pain. -आ to press, weigh down; पशोधरमरि-जापीडितः Git 12. -उद् 1 to press against, a rike or rub against; अग्न्यग्नि-द्वयुत्पलाक्ष्य स्तनद्वयं पादौ तथा पद्भ्यः ku 1 40; 8 8 66 2 to press o t brow

or strike upwards, propel, urge; R. 5. 46; 16 66. -उप 1 to hurt, injure, trouble, harass, molest; स्तनोपपीडं परि-चुक्राम Ki. 3. 54; St. 10. 47. 2 to oppress, lay waste; Ms. 8. 67; 7. 195. -नि 1 to harass, pain, molest, punish, trouble; Ms. 7. 23. 2 to squeeze, press together, hold fast, seize, grasp; दुरोः सदारस्य निपीड्य पादौ R. 2. 23; 5 65. -निस् to press or squeeze out; see निष्पीडित. -परि 1 to pain, trouble, molest. 2 to press, squeeze. -म 1 to pain excessively, torment, harass. 2 to press or squeeze. -सं to press together, pinch; कंठे जीर्णलताप्रतान-वलयेनायस्यसंपीडितः S. 7. 11.; Ch. P. 3.

पीडकः An oppressor.

पीडनं 1 Paining, distressing, oppressing, inflicting pain; Ms. 9. 299. 2 Squeezing, pressing; द्वौवेदि-बंधनिविद्वस्तनपीडनानि Git. 10; दैतौपीडन-नखक्षतकसिकां Ch. P. 48. 3 An instrument for pressing. 4 Taking, holding, seizing; as in करपीडन or पाणिपीडन q. v. 5 Laying waste, devastation. 6 Threshing corn. 7 An eclipse; as in ग्रहपीडन q. v. 8 Suppressing sounds, a fault in the pronunciation of vowels.

पीडा 1 Pain, trouble, suffering, annoyance, molestation, agony; आश्रमपीडा R. 1. 37 disturbance; 71; मदनं, दारिद्र्यं &c. 2 Injury, damage, harm; Bg. 17. 19; Ms. 7. 169. 3 Devastation, laying waste. 4 Violation, infringement. 5 Restriction. 6 Pity, compassion. 7 Eclipse. 8 A chaplet, garland for the head. 9 The Sarala tree. -COMP. -कर a. troublesome, painful.

पीडित p. p. 1 Pained, harassed, tormented, oppressed, pinched. 2 Squeezed, pressed. 3 Espoused, held. 4 Violated, broken. 5 Laid waste, devastated. 6 Eclipsed. 7 Bound, tied. -तं 1 Paining, injuring, harassing. 2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -तं ind. Fast, closely, firmly.

पीत a. 1 Drunk, quaffed. 2 Steeped, soaked in, filled or saturated with. 3 Yellow; विद्युलभारचितपीतवदो-क्षरीयः Mk. 5. 2. -तः 1 Yellow colour. 2 Topaz. 3 Safflower. -तं 1 Gold. 2 Yellow orpiment. -COMP. -अग्निः an epithet of Agastya. -अंबरः 1 An epithet of Vishnu; इति निगदितः प्रीतः प्रीतांबरोपि तथा करोद् Git. 12. 2 an actor. 3 a religious mendicant wearing yellow garments. -अरुण a. yellowish-red. -अमन m. topaz. -कदली a species of Banana (स्वर्णकदली). -कंदं the carrot. -कायेरे 1 saffron 2 brass. -काह ye ow banda a. -गदं yel ow banda चंदन 1 a species of sandal

wood. 2 saffron. 3 turmeric. -चंपक a lamp. -कुंडः Kāraṇḍava bird. -वारु n. a kind of pine or Sarala tree. -डुग्धा a milch cow. दुः the Sarala tree. -पाद्म a species of bird (Mar मैना). -मणिः a topaz. -माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance. -मूलकं the carrot. रक्त a. yellowish red, orange-coloured. (-क्तं) a kind of yellow gem, the topaz. -रामः 1 the yellow colour. 2 wax. 3 the fibres of a lotus. -वाल्मीका turmeric. -वात्सल्य m an epithet of Krishna. -सारः 1 the topaz. 2 the sandal tree. (-रं) yellow sandal-wood. -सारि n. antimony. -स्कंधः a hog. -स्कटिकः the topaz. -हरित a. yellowish green.

पीतकं 1 Yellow orpiment. 2 Brass 3 Saffron. 4 Honey. 5 Aloe-wood. 6 Sandal-wood.

पीतनः A species of fig tree (waved-leaf). -नं 1 Yellow orpiment. 2 Saffron.

पीतल a. Yellow. -लः The yellow colour. -लं Brass.

पीतिः A horse. -f. 1 Draught, drinking. 2 A tavern. 3 The proboscis of an elephant.

पीतिका 1 Saffron, 2 Turmeric. 3 Yellow jasmine.

पितुः 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 The chief elephant of a herd.

पीयः 1 The sun. 2 Time. 3 Fuel 4 Drink. 5 Water.

पीयिः A horse.

पीन a. 1 Fat, fleshy, corpulent 2 Plump, large, thick; as in पीनस्तनी 3 Full, round. 4 Profuse, excessive. -COMP. -ऊधस्य f. (पीनोक्षी) a cow with full udders. -वक्षस्य a. full-chested, having a full bosom.

पीनसः 1 Cold affecting the nose 2 Cough, catarrh.

पीयुः 1 A crow. 2 The sun. 3 Fire 4 An owl. 5 Time. 6 Gold.

पीयूषः -वं 1 Nectar, ambrosia; मनसि वचसि काये गुणपीयूषपूर्णाः Bh. 2. 78; इमं पीयूषलहरी G. L. 53. 2 Milk in general 3 The Milk of a cow during the first seven days after calving. -COMP. -मह्य m., रुचिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -वर्षः 1 a shower of nectar, 2 the moon. 3 camphor.

पीलकः The large black ant.

पीलुः 1 An arrow. 2 An atom. 3 An insect. 4 An elephant. 5 The stem of the palm. 6 A flower. 7 A group of palm trees. 8 A kind of tree.

पीलुकः An ant.

पीर् 1 P. (पीयति) To be fat or corpulent

पीवन a (पीवरी f) 1 Ku fat arge 2 Stout, at ong m W nd

पीवर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) 1 Fat, large, stout, fleshy, corpulent; R. 3. 8. 5. 65; 19. 32. 2 Plump, thick. -रः 1 A tortoise. -री 1 A young woman. 2 A cow.

पीवा Water.

पु 10 U. (पुंस्यति-ने) 1 To crush, grind. 2 To pain, trouble, punish.

पु *m.* (Nom. पुनन्, पुनांसो, पुनांसः; Instr. Du; पुन्यः; Voc. sing. पुनन्.) 1 A male, male being; पुंसि विश्वसिति कुत्र पुनन्ति N. 5. 110. 2 A man, human being; यस्यार्थः स पुनांसो हे H. 1. 3. man, mankind, people; वयैः पुनां रघुपतिपदैः Me 12. 4 A servant, an attendant. 5 A word in the masculine gender.

6 The masculine gender; पुंसि वा हरिचन्दन Ak. 7 The soul. -COMP. -अनुज *a.* (पुनानुज) having an elder brother.

-अनुजा (पुननुजा) a girl born after the male child; *i. e.* a girl having an elder brother. -अपत्यं (पुनपत्यं) a male child. -अर्थः (पुनर्थः) 1 the aim of man. 2 any one of the four ends of human existence; *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष, see पुन्यार्थ.

-आख्या (पुनाख्या) a designation of a male being. -आचारः (पुनाचारः) a usage of men. -कटिः *f.* a man's hip.

-कामा a woman wishing for a husband. -कौकिलः a male cuckoo; Ku. 3. 32. -खेटः (पुंखेटः) a male planet.

-गवः (पुंगवः) 1 a bull, an ox. 2 (at the end of comp.) chief, best, most excellent, distinguished or pre-eminent of any class; वाल्मीकिर्हृदिपुंगवः Rām; so गजपुंगवः Bh. 2. 31; नरपुंगवः &c. -केतुः an epithet of Siva; Ku. 7. 77.

-चली (पुंखली) a harlot, an unchaste woman; Y. 1. 162. -चलीया (पुंखलीयः) the son of a harlot. -चिह्नं (पुंविह्नं) the characteristic of a male, the membrum virile. -जन्मन् (पुंजन्मन्) the birth of a male child. योगः a constellation under which male children are born. -दासः (पुंदासः) a male slave. -ध्वजः (पुंध्वजः) 1 the male of any species of animal. 2 a mouse. -नक्षत्रं (पुंनक्षत्रं) a male asterism. -नागः (पुनागः) 1 'an elephant among men', a distinguished man. 2 a white elephant. 3 a white lotus. 4 nutmeg. 5 N. of a tree called नागकेशरः; R. 6. 57. -नाटः-डः (पुनाटः-डः) N. of a tree. -नामधेयः (पुनामधेयः) a male. -नामन् (पुनामन्) *a.* holding a masculine name. (*m.*) the tree called पुनाग. -पुत्रः a male child. -प्रजनन the male organ of generation. -धूमन् (पुंधूमन्) *m.* a word of the masculine gender used only in the plural number; द्वाग्ः पुंभूति वाक्षताः Ak.

-योग (पुंयोगः) 1 cohabitation with men. 2 reference to a male or husband. पुंयोगे क्षत्रियो. -रत्नं (पुंरत्नं) an

excellent man. -राशिः (पुंराशिः) a male sign of the zodiac. -रूपं (पुंरूपं) the form of a man. -रिग *a.* (पुंरिग) of the masculine gender, masculine. (-नं) 1 masculine gender. 2 virility, manhood. 3 the male organ -वत्सः (पुंवत्सः) a bull-calf. -वृषः (पुंवृषः) the musk-rat. वेष्ट *a.* (पुंवेष्ट) dressed like a male, clad in male attire. -सवन (पुंसवन) *a.* causing the birth of a male child. (-नं) the first of the purificatory Samakāras; it is a ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of a living conception, with a view to the birth of a son; R. 3. 10. 2 foetus. 3 milk.

पुस्त्वं 1 The characteristic of a male, virility, potency, masculinens; यत्नायुस्त्वे परीक्षितः Y. 1. 55. 2 Semen virile. 3 The masculine gender.

पुनन् *ind.* 1 Like a man; R. 6. 20. 2 In the masculine gender.

पुक्कश *a.* (शी *f.*), पुक्कस *a.* (सी *f.*) Low, vile. -शः, -सः N. of a degraded mixed caste, the offspring of a Nishāda by a Sūdra woman; जातो निषादाच्छूद्रायां जात्या भवति पुक्कसः Ms. 10. 18.

-शी-सी 1 A bud. 2 The indigo plant. 3 A woman of the Pukkasa caste.

पुखः खं 1 The feathered part of an arrow; R. 2. 31; 3. 64; 9. 61. 2 A falcon, heron.

पुंखित *a.* Furnished with feathers (as an arrow).

पुंगः, -गं A heap, collection, multitude.

पुंगलः The soul.

पुच्छः -च्छं 1 A tail in general; पञ्चपुच्छे वहति विपुले U. 4. 27. 2 A hairy tail; 3 A peacock's tail. 4 The hinder part. 5 The end of anything. -COMP. -अग्रं, -मूले the tip of the tail. -कंदकः a scorpion. -जाहं the root of the tail.

पुच्छतिः -टी *f.* Cracking the fingers (छोटिका).

पुच्छिन् *m.* A cock.

पुंजः A heap, multitude, quantity, mass, collection; हरिपुत्रेण सकेनपुजा Ku. 7. 26; प्रयुद्धच्छति मुञ्चति स्थिरतमःपुंजं निङ्कुजे प्रियः Git. 11.

पुंजः *f.* A heap, quantity, mass.

पुंजिकः Hair.

पुंजितः *a.* 1 Heaped, collected, heap-ed together. 2 Pressed together.

पुंज् I. 6. P. (पुंजति) 1 To embrace, clasp. 2 To intertwine. -11. 10 U. (पुंजयति-ने) 1 To be in contact with. 2 To bind together, fasten. 3 (पोटयति-ने) (*a*) To grind, reduce to powder. (*b*) To speak. (*c*) To shine. -111. 1. P. (पोटति) 1 To grind. 2 To rub.

पुटः -टं 1 A fold. 2 A hollow space, cavity, concavity; मित्रपटवपुटो वनाविलः

R. 9. 68, 11. 23; 17. 12; M. 3. 9, अञ्जलिपुट, नासापुट, कर्णपुट &c. 3 A cup made of a leaf folded or doubled; a vessel of leaves; दुग्धा पयः पत्रपुटे मदीये R. 2. 65; Ms. 6. 28; 4 Any shallow receptacle 5 The pod or capsule which envelops young shoots. 6 A sheath, cover, covering. 7 An eyelid. (पुटि also in all these senses)

8 A horse's hoop. -टः A casket. -ट A nutmeg. -COMP. -उट्जं a white umbrella. -उट्कः a cocoa-nut. -खीवः 1 a pot, jar, pitcher. 2 a copper-vessel. -पाकः a particular method of preparing drugs, in which the various ingredients are wrapped up in leaves, and being covered with clay are roasted in the fire; अनेभिर्नो गमीर-खादंनमुट्जवनम्यः 1 पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1. -भेदः 1 a town, city. 2 a kind of musical instrument (आतोय). 3 a whirl-pool or eddy. -भेदं a town, city; Si. 13. 26.

पुटकं 1 A fold. 2 Any shallow cup or cavity. 3 A vessel made of a leaf. 4 A lotus. 5 Nutmeg.

पुटकिनी 1 A lotus 2 Group of lotuses.

पुटिका Cardamoms.

पुटित *a.* 1 Rubbed, ground. 2 Contracted. 3 Stitched, sewn. 4 Split

पुटी See पुट.

पुट् 6 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. 2 To dismiss. 3 To emit, send forth. 4 To discover.

पुट् 1 P. (पुंजति) To grind, reduce to powder, pound.

पुटः A sign, mark.

पुट्टिकी 1 A lotus-flower, especially a white lotus; U. 6. 27; Mā. 9. 14. 2 A white parasol. -कः 1 The white colour. 2 N. of the elephant presiding over the south-east direction, R. 18. 8. 3 A tiger. 4 A kind of serpent. 5 A species of rice. 6 A kind of leprosy. 7 A fever in an elephant. 8 A kind of mango-tree. 9 A pitcher, water-pot. 10 Fire. 11 A (sectarial) mark on the forehead. -COMP. -असः an epithet of Vishnu; R. 18. 8. -पट्टवः a kind of bird. -सुखी a kind of leech.

पुट्टः 1 A kind of sugar-cane (red-variety). 2 A lotus in general. 3 A white lotus. 4 A mark or line (on the forehead) made with sandal &c. sectarial mark. 5 A worm. -ट्टाः pl N. of a country and its inhabitants -COMP. -कोलिः an elephant.

पुट्टकः 1 A variety of sugar-cane (red-variety). 2 A sectarial mark.

पुण्य 1 Holy, sacred, pure; जन-कतयास्नानपुण्योदकेषु आश्रेयेषु Me. 1; पुण्यं चंडीश्वरस्य 33; R. 3. 41; S. 2. 14; Ms. 2. 68. 2 Good, meritorious

virtuous, righteous, just. 3 Auspicious, propitious, lucky, favourable (as a day). Ms. 2. 30, 26. 5 Agreeable, pleasing, lovely, beautiful; प्रदूष्य पुण्यलक्ष्मी Mv. 1. 16; 24, U. 4. 19; so पुण्यदशनः &c. 5 sweet, fragrant (as odour). 6 solemn, festive. -पुण्य 1 Virtue, religious or moral merit; अलुपुण्यैरिहैव कलमञ्जुते H. 1. 83; महता पुण्यपण्येन क्रतियं कायनोस्त्वयः Sānti, 3. 1; R. 1. 69; N. 3. 87. 2 A virtuous or meritorious act, good or virtuous works. 3 Purity, purification. 4 A trough for watering cattle. -पुण्य The holy basil. -Comp. -अहं (for अहम्) a happy or auspicious day; पुण्यहं भवेतो दुर्घटम् । अस्तु पुण्यहं; पुण्यहं व्रज मेगळे सुदिवसे प्रातः प्रयातस्य ते Amaru, 61. 'वाचने' repeating 'this is an auspicious day' three times at the commencement of most religious ceremonies. -उदयः the dawn or resulting of good fortune. -उद्यान a having lovely gardens. -कर्तृ m. a meritorious or virtuous man. -कर्मन् a. doing meritorious acts, upright, righteous. (-न.) a meritorious act. -कालः an auspicious time. -कीर्ति a. bearing a good or holy name, of auspicious fame, celebrated; Bk. 1. 5. -कृत् a. virtuous, meritorious. -कृत्या a meritorious work. -क्षेत्रे 1 a holy place, place of pilgrimage. 2 'the holy land', N. of Āryāvarta. -गन्ध a. sweetscented. -गृह 1 an alms-house. 2 a temple. -जनः 1 a virtuous man. 2 a demon, goblin. 3 a Yaksha; R. 13. 60. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera; अनुपयै वनपुण्यजनेश्वरी R. 9. 6. -अजित a. won by merit or good works. -तीर्थ a holy place of pilgrimage. -दर्शन a. beautiful. (-नः) the blue jay. (-ने) visiting holy shrines. -पुरुषः a man rich in moral merit, a virtuous man. -प्रतापः the efficacy of virtue or moral merit. -फल the reward of good works. (-लः) a grove. -भाज a. blessed, virtuous, meritorious; पुण्यभाजः कल्वनी भवयः K. 43. -भूः, -भूमिः f. 'the holy-land'; i. e. Āryāvarta. -रात्रः an auspicious night. -लोकः heaven, paradise. -शकुन्तल an auspicious omen; (-नः) a bird of good omen. -शिरः a of a virtuous disposition, inclined to pious acts, virtuous, pious, righteous. -श्लोक a. 'well-spoken of' or 'auspicious to repeat or utter the name of', of good fame. (-कारः) an epithet of Nala, (of Nishadha), Yudhishtira; and Janārdana; पुण्यश्लोकी नदी राजा पुण्यश्लोकी दुर्बिष्टिः । पुण्यश्लोका च वैदेकी पुण्यश्लोकी जनार्दनः ॥ (-कारः) an epithet of Śiṭā and Draupadī. -स्थान a sacred or holy place, a place of pilgrimage.

पुण्यवत् a. 1 Meritorious, virtuous. 2 Lucky, auspicious, fortunate. 3 Happy, blessed.

पुत्र n. A particular division of Hell or the infernal regions to which childless persons are said to be condemned; see पुत्र below. -Comp. -नामन् a. called पुत्र.

पुत्तलः -ली 1 An image, idol, a statue, effigy. 2 A doll, puppet. -Comp. -दहनं, -विधिः burning an effigy in place of the body of one who has died abroad or whose corpse is lost.

पुत्तलकः, पुत्तलिका A doll &c.

पुत्तिका 1 A small kind of bee. 2 The white ant.

पुत्रः 1 A son; (the word is thus derived: -पुत्राशौ नरकायस्मात्पायते पितरं हतः । तस्मात्पुत्र इति श्लोकः स्वयमेव स्वर्गयुता ॥ Ms. 9. 138; the word, therefore, should be strictly written पुत्रः). 2 A child, the young one of an animal. 3 A dear child (a term of endearment in addressing young persons). 4 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in अति-पुत्रः, शिलापुत्रः &c. -त्रौ (bu.) A son and daughter. (पुत्रीकृत to adopt as a son; R. 2. 36.). -Comp. -अन्नाद् 1 one who lives at a son's expense, one who is maintained by his son. 2 a mendicant of a particular order; see कृतीचक. -अर्थिन् a. wishing for a son. -इष्टिः, -इष्टिका f. a sacrifice performed to obtain male issue. -काम a. desirous of sons. -कार्य a ceremony relating to a son. -कृतकः one who is adopted as a son, an adopted son; इगामकमुष्टिपरिवर्तितो जहाति सोयं न पुत्र-कृतकः पदवीं ह्यस्ते S. 4. 13. -जात a. one to whom a son is born. -दूरं son and wife. -धर्मः filial duty. -पौत्र or -त्राः sons and grandsons. -पौत्रेण a. transmitted from son to son, hereditary; Bk. 5. 15. -प्रतिनिधिः a substitute for a son (e. g. an adopted son). -लाभः obtaining a son. -वधूः f. a daughter-in-law. -सखः 'a friend of children', one who is fond of children. -हीन a. sonless, childless.

पुत्रकः 1 A little son or boy, boy, chap, lad (often used as a term of endearment). 2 A doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. 3 A rogue, cheat. 4 A locust, grasshopper. 5 A fabulous animal with eight feet (शरभ). 6 Hair.

पुत्रिका, पुत्रिका, पुत्री 1 A daughter. 2 A doll, puppet. 3 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in अतिपुत्रिका, लहृपुत्रिका &c. -Comp. -पुत्रः, -सुतः 1 a daughter's son who by agreement becomes the son of her father; see Ms. 9. 127. 2 a daughter who being regarded as

a son, returns to her father's house; (पुत्रिकैव पुत्रः; अथवा पुत्रिकैव सुतः पुत्रिकासुतः सोऽपौरससम एव Mit. on Y. 2. 128). 3 a grandson. -मत्तः a mother of daughters. -भर्तृ m. 'a daughter's husband,' a son-in-law.

पुत्रिन् a. (जी f.) Having a son or sons; R. 1. 91; V. 5. 14. -m. The father of a son.

पुत्रिय, पुत्रीय, पुत्र्य a. Relating to a son, filial.

पुत्रीया The desire of a son.

पुद्गल a. Beautiful, lovely, handsome. -लः 1 An atom (परमाणुः); पुद्गलः परमाणवः Sridhara. 2 The body, matter. 3 The soul. 4 An epithet of Śiva.

पुनर् ind. 1 Again, once more, anew; न पुनरेव प्रवर्तितव्यं S. 6; किमप्यवदु पुनर्विषयः स्फुरितोच्चारणः Ku. 5. 82; so पुनर्भू to become a wife again. 2 Back, in an opposite direction (mostly with verbs); पुनर्भू to give back, restore; पुनर्भा-इ गम् &c. to go back, return &c. 3 On the other hand, on the contrary, but, however, nevertheless, still (with an adversative force), प्रसाद इव धूर्तस्ते स्पृशेः सोऽर्हर्षशीतलः । अद्याप्या-नंदयति मां त्वं पुनः ह्रासि नंदिहि U. 3. 14, मन पुनः सर्वमेव तदास्ति U. 3. पुनः पुनः 'again and again,' 'repeatedly,' 'frequently'; पुनः पुनः स्तुतिनिबद्धचापल R. 3. 42; किंपुनः 'how much more,' or 'how much less'; see under किम्, पुनरपि again, once more, and also, on the other hand. -Comp. -अर्थिता a repeated request. -आगत a. come back, return; भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः Sarva. S. -आधानं, -अधियं renewing the consecrated fire. -आवर्तः 1 return. 2 repeated birth. -आवर्तिन् a. returning to mundane existence. -आवृत् f. आवृत्तिः f. 1 repetition. 2 return to worldly existence, repetition of birth; Y. 3. 194. 3 revision, another edition (of a book &c.). -उक्त a. 1 said again, repeated, reiterated. 2 superfluous, unnecessary, शशंल वाचा पुनरुक्तयेव R. 2. 68; Si. 9. 64 (-क्तं), पुनरुक्तता 1 repetition. 2 superfluity, redundancy, uselessness, tautology; U. 5. 15; Bh. 3. 78. -जन्मन् m. a Brāhmana (द्विजन्मन्) पुनरुक्तवदाभासः seeming tautology, appearance of repetition, regarded as a figure of speech; e. p. मुञ्जकुंडली व्यक्तशक्तिमुद्रांशुशीतलः । जगत्पति सदा पायाद्व्या-क्षतोऽहः शिवः S. D. 622; (here the first impression of the tautology is removed when the passage is rightly understood; cf. also K. P. 9 under पुनरुक्तवदाभास). -उक्तिः f. 1 repetition. 2 superfluity, uselessness, tautology. -उत्थानं rising again, resurrection. -उत्पत्तिः f. 1 reproduction. 2 return of birth metempsychosis

ret in वायाभ्यां पुनरुपगम दृक्कां वने व
U 2 13 ग्राहा ऊहा a woman mar-
ried again -गमन return going
again -जन्म n repeated birth
metempsychosis. -जात a. born
again. -जन्म, -नवः 'growing again
and again', a fingernail. -द्वारक्रिया
marrying again, taking a second
wife. -प्रत्युपकारः returning one's
obligations, repeated or recurring
birth, metempsychosis; नमपि च क्षयतु
निलोहितः पुनर्भवः परिगतशक्तिरामभूः S. 7. 35
Ku. 3. 5. 2 a finger-nail. -भावः new
birth, repeated birth. -धुः 1 a widow
remarried 2 re-existence. -वाचा 1
going again. 2 repeated procession.
-वचनं repetition. -वसुः (usually
dual) 1 the seventh lunar mansion
(consisting of two or four stars); ग
गतावि दिवः पुनर्वसु R. 11. 36. 2 an epi-
thet of Vishnu. 3 of Siva. -विवाहः
remarriage. -संस्कारः (पुनः संस्कारः)
repetition of any Samskāra or purifi-
catory ceremony. -संगमः, -संधानं (पुनः
संधानः &c.) reunion. -संभवः (पुनः
संभवः) being born again (into the
world), metempsychosis.

पुष्कुलः Flatulency or wine (in the
stomach).

पुष्कसः 1 The lungs. 2 The peri-
carp of a lotus.

पुर f. (Nom. sing. पुः instr. पूर्वा)
1 A town, fortified town पूर्वाभिवक्-
सुखसादा R. 16. 23. 2 A fortress, cas-
tle, stronghold. 3 A wall, rampart.
4 The body. 5 Intellect. -Comp.
-द्वार f., -द्वारं the gate of a city.

पुरं 1 A town, city (containing
large buildings, surrounded by a
ditch, and not less than one Krosa
in extent); पुरं तावत्मेवास्य तनेति रविरातं
Ku. 2. 3. R. 1. 59. 2 A castle, for-
tress, stronghold. 3 A house, resi-
dence, abode. 4 The body. 5 The fe-
male apartments. 6 N. of the town
पादलिपुत्र. q. v. 7 The calyx of a flo-
wer or any cup formed of leaves.
8 A brothel. 9 The skin. 10 Belli-
um, Comp. -अट्टः a turret on a city-
wall. -अधिपः, -अध्यक्षः the governor
of a town. -अरातिः, -अरिः, -असुहृद्
m -रिपुः epithets of Siva; पुरातिश्रया
कुसुमशर किं मा प्रहरसि Subhāsh; see विपु-
-उत्सवः a festival celebrated in a city.
-उद्यानं a city-garden, park. -आकस्
m. an inhabitant of a town. -कोटं
a citadel. -ग a. 1 going to a town,
2 favourably inclined. -जित्, -क्षिप,
भिद् m. epithet of Siva. -ज्योतिस्
m. 1 an epithet of fire. 2 the world
of Agni. -तटी a small market-town
small village. -तोरणं the outer gate of
a city. -द्वारं a city-gate. -निवेशः the
founding of a city. -पालः 'city-
governor', the commandant of a

fortress सधन an epithet of Siva
नाग the street of a town Ku. 4
11 P. 11 3 रथ रक्षक रक्षिन् m
a constable police officer -सैध the
sage of a fortress. वासिन् m. a
citizen, a townsman. -शासनः 1 an
epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva.

पुरं Gold.

पुरणः The sea, ocean.

पुरतस् ind. Before, in front (opp.
पश्चात्); पश्यामि तामित इतः पुरतस् पश्चात् Māl.
1. 40; in the presence of; ये ये पश्यति
तस्य तस्य पुरतो ना ब्रूहि कीं वचः Bh. 2. 51.

2 Afterwards; इयं च तेभ्यः पुरतो विद्वन्ना
Ku. 5. 70. (आदावेव Malli.); Amaru. 43.

पुरंदरः 1 N. of Indra; R. 2. 74. 2
An epithet of Siva. 3 Of Agni. 4
A thief, house-breaker. 2 -रा An
epithet of the Ganges.

पुरंधिः, -भ्री f. 1 An elderly married
woman, a respectable matron; पुरंधीणां
चित्तं कुसुमकुसुमं हि भवति U. 4. 12; Mu.
2. 7; Ku. 6. 32; 7. 2. 2 A woman
whose husband and children are
living.

पुरला An epithet of Durgā.

पुरश्च ind. 1 Before, in front, in
the presence of, before the eyes of
(by itself or with gen.); अहं पुरः
पश्यसि देवद्वारं R. 2. 36; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि
पुरः Me. 3; Ku. 4. 3; Amaru. 43;
often used with कृ, गम्, वा, सू (see
the roots). 2 In the east, from the
east. 3 Eastward. -Comp. -करणं,
-कारः 1 placing before or in front.
2 preference. 3 treating with
honour, showing respect, deference.
4 worshipping. 5 accompanying,
attending. 6 preparing. 7 arrang-
ing. 8 making complete or perfect,
9 attacking. 10 accusation. -कृत a.
placed in front; R. 2. 80. 2 honoured,
treated with respect, distinguished.
3 chosen, adopted, followed; पुरस्कृत-
नयनः R. 8. 9. 4 adored, worship-
ped. 5 attended or accompanied by,
combined with. 6 prepared, got
ready. 7 consecrated. 8 accused,
calumniated. 9 made perfect. 10
anticipated. -क्रिया 1 showing re-
spect, treating with honour.
2 a preparatory or initiatory rite.
-ग, -गम (पुरोग-गम). a. 1 chief,
leading, foremost, pre-eminent, oft.
with the force of a noun; स किंवदंतीं
वदतां पुरोगः R. 14. 31, 6. 55; Ku. 7.
40. 2 led or presided over by (at
the end of comp.); इन्द्रपुरोगमा देवाः 'the
gods with Indra at the head'. -गति
f. 1 precedence (-तिः) a dog. -गंतु,
-गमिन् a. 1 going before or in
front. 2 chief, leading, a leader.
(-m.) a dog. -चरणं 1 a prepara-
tory or initiatory rite. 2 preparation,
initiation. 3 repetition of the name

of a deity accompanied with burnt
offerings छद् a npple -जन्म
(पुराजन्म) a born before डाश
n डाश (पुरोडाश) a sacrificial
oblation made of ground rice and
offered in Kapālas or vessel; Ms.
7. 21. -धस् (पुरोधस्) m. a family-
priest (particularly) that of a
king. -धानं (पुरोधानं) 1 placing in
the front. 2 ministrating by a
priest. -धिका (पुरोधिका) a favourite
wife (preferred to all others). -पाक
a. near fulfilment, about to be ful-
filled; Ku. 6. 90. -प्रहृत् m. one who
fights in the van or front line; R.
13. 72. -फल a. having the fruit near
or at hand, promising fruit (in the
near future); R. 2. 22. -भाग (पुरो-
भाग) a. 1 obtrusive, officious 2
fault-finding. 3 envious or jealous
of; शयः समानदिवाः परस्परयशः पुरोभागः M.
1. 20 (पुरोभाग may here mean 'envy'
also). (-गः) 1 the front part, fore-
part, van. 2 obtrusiveness, officious-
ness. 3 jealousy, envy. -भागिन् a 1
forward, self-willed, naughty; S. 5.
2 obtrusive, officious; V. 3. 3 fault-
finding. -मारुतः, -वातः (पुरोमारुतः
-वातः) a forewind, wind blowing in
front; M. 4. 3; R. 18. 38. -सर a.
going or moving in front. (रः) 1
a fore-runner, harbinger; S. 4. 2 2
a follower, attendant; servant,
परिनेयपुरःसरौ R. 1. 37. 3 a leader, one
who leads the way, foremost, pre-
eminent; Ku. 6. 49. 4 (at the end
of comp.) attended or preceded by,
with; as मानपुरःसरं, प्रमाणपुरःसरं, वृक्षपुरःसराः
&c. -स्थायिन् a. standing in front
-हित a. 1 placed in front. 2 ap-
pointed, charged, commissioned.
(-तः) 1 one holding a charge, an
agent. 2 a family-priest, one who
conducts all the ceremonial rites of
the family.

पुरस्तात् ind. 1 Before, in front
(oft. with gen. or able.); R. 2. 44;
Ku. 7. 30; Me. 15; or used by itself,
अभ्युक्ता पुरस्तात् S. 3. 8. 2 At the head
of, foremost; M. 1. 1. 3 In the
first place, at the beginning. 4 For-
merly, previously. 5 Eastward, in
or towards the east. 6 Later or fur-
ther on, in the sequel.

पुरा ind. 1 In former times, for-
merly, of yore, in the olden time,
पुरा शक्यपस्थाय R. 1. 75; पुरा सरसि मानसे
यस्य यातं वयः Bv. 1. 3; Ms. 1. 119, 5.
32. 2 Before, hitherto, up to the
present time. 3 At first, in the first
place. 4 In a short time, soon,
ere-long, shortly, (in this sense
usually with a present tense to which
it gives a future sense); पुरा सद्योप-
जयति बहुश्रामप्रतिश्रः S. 7. 33; पुरा दूषयति

स्थली R. 12. 30; आलोके ते निवसति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा Ma. 85; N. 1. 18; Si. 15. 56; Ki. 10. 50; 11. 36. -**COMP.**
-उपनति *a.* formerly possessed. -**कथा** an old legend. -**कल्पः** 1 a former creation. 2 a story of the past. 3 a former age; द्युत्पत्तिपुराकल्पे दृष्टं वैरकरं महद् Ma. 9. 227. -**कृत** *a.* done formerly. -**योनि** *a.* of ancient origin. -**वसुः** an epithet of Bhishma. -**विद्** *a.* acquainted with the past, knowing the events of former times, conversant with former times or events; वदन्त्यर्पति च तां पुराविद्: Ku. 5. 28, 6. 9; R. 11. 10. -**वृत्त** *a.* occurring in, or relating to, ancient times. 2 old, ancient. -**कथा** an old legend. (-**स्त**) 1 history. 2 an old or legendary event; पुरावृत्तद्वयैरपि च कथिता कार्यपद्वी Māl. 2. 13.

पुरा 1 An epithet of the Ganges 2 A kind of perfume. 3 The east. 4 A castle.

पुराण *a.* (पा or पी *f.*) 1 Old, ancient, belonging to olden times; पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वं न चापि कार्यं नवमित्येव M. 1. 2; पुराणप्रपादगमादन्तरं R. 3. 7. 2 Aged, primeval; अजो निरुः शाश्वतोयं पुराणः Bg. 2. 20. 3 Decayed, worn out. -**ण** 1 A past event or occurrence. 2 A tale of the past, legend, ancient or legendary history. 3 N. of certain well-known sacred works; these are 18; they are supposed to have been composed by Vyāsa, and contain the whole body of Hindu mythology. A Purāṇa treats of five topics (or लक्षणानि), and is hence often called पंचलक्षणं; सर्वत्र प्रतिपद्यते वंशो मन्वतराणि च । वंशानुचरितं चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणं ॥ For the names of the 18 Purāṇas see under अष्टादशान्. -**णः** A coin equal to 80 cowries. -**COMP.** अंतः an epithet of Yama. -**उक्त** *a.* enjoined by or laid down in the Purāṇas. **राः** 1 an epithet of Brāhman. 2 a reciter or reader of the Purāṇas. -**पुरुषः** an epithet of Vishnu.

पुरातन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Old, ancient; Si. 12. 60; Bg. 4. 3. 2 Aged, primeval; R. 11. 85; Ku. 6. 9. 3 Worn out, decayed. -**तः** An epithet of Vishnu.

पुरिः *f.* 1 a town, city. 2 A river. **पुरिषाय** *a.* Reposing in the body. **पुरी** 1 A city, town; ज्ञास्यैकपुरीमिह R. 1. 30. 2 A stronghold. 3 The body. -**COMP.** मोहः the Dhattūra plant.

पुरीतत् *m., n.* 1 A particular intestine near the heart. 2 The entrails in general; (also पुरीतत्, but it appears to be a wrong form).

पुरीष 1 Faeces, excrement, ordure: Ma. 3 250 5 123 6 76 4 56 2

Rubbish, dirt —**COMP.** -**उत्सर्गः** voiding excrement. -**निग्रहणं** obstruction of the bowels.

पुरीषणः Faeces, ordure. -**ण** Evacuation by stool, voiding of excrement.

पुरीषमः The black kidney bean.

पुरु *a.* (र-वी *f.*) Much, abundant, excessive, many; (in classical literature पुरु occurs usually at the beginning of proper names). -**रः** 1 The pollen of flowers. 2 Heaven, the world of the immortals 3 N. of a prince, the sixth monarch of the lunar race. [He was the youngest son of Yayati and Sarmishtha. When his father asked his five sons if any one of them would exchange his youth and beauty, for his own decrepitude and infirmities, it was Puru alone who consented to make the exchange. After a thousand years Yayati restored to Puru his youth and beauty, and made him successor to the throne. Puru was the ancestor of the Kauravas and Pandavas]. -**COMP.** -**जित्** *m.* 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 N. of king Kuntibhoja or his brother. -**वं** gold. -**वेशकः** a gosse. -**लेपद** *a.* very lustful or lascivious. -**ह-हु** much, many. -**हूत** *a.* invoked by many. (-**तः**) an epithet of Indra; R. 4. 3, 16 5; Ku. 7. 45; Ms. 11. 22. **द्वि** *m.* an epithet of Indrajit.

पुरुषः 1 A male, male being, man; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी वा नारी सार्धतः पुरुश्च Mk. 3. 27; Ms. 1. 32; 7. 17; 9. 2; R. 2. 41. 2 Men, mankind. 3 A member or representative of a generation. 4 An officer, functionary, agent, attendant, servant. 5 The height or measure of a man (considered as a measure of length); द्वौ पुरुषौ प्रमाणमस्याः सा द्विपुरुषा-वी परिज्ञा Sk. 6 The soul; द्वाविनौ पुरुषौ लोके क्षराक्षर एव च Bg. 15. 16 &c. 7 The Supreme Being, God (soul of the universe) Si. 1. 33; R. 13. 6. 8 A person (in grammar); प्रथमपुरुषः the third person, मध्यमपुरुषः the second person, and उत्तमपुरुषः the first person, (this is the strict order in Sk.) 9 The pupil of the eye. 10 (In Sān. phil.) The soul (opp. ऋति); according to the Sāṅkhyas it is neither a production nor productive; it is passive and a looker-on of the Prakṛiti; cf. Ku. 2. 13 and the word सत्त्वं also. -**वं** An epithet of the mountain Meru. -**COMP.** -**अंग** the male organ of generation. -**अदः** 'a man-eater', cannibal, goblin. -**अधमः** the vilest of men, a very low or despicable man. -**अधिकारः** 1 a manly office or duty. 2 calculation or estimation of men. K 3 51 -**अतरं** another man -**अर्थ**

1 any one of the four principal objects of human life; i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. 2 human effort or exertion (पुरुषकार); H. Pr. 35. -**अस्त्रि-मालिन्** *m.* an epithet of Siva -**आद्यः** an epithet of Vishnu. -**आयुषः** -**आयुस्** *n.* the duration of a man's life; अक्षुण्णमतिः कामं जीव्याज्जन्तः पुरुषायुष V. 6. 44; पुरुषायुषजीविन्यो निरातंका निरीतयः R. 1. 63. -**आशिन्** *m.* 'a man-eater', a demon, goblin. -**इन्दुः** a king. -**उत्तमः** 1 an excellent man. 2 the highest or Supreme Being, an epithet of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa; यस्मान् क्षरन्तीतीक्ष्णक्षरादपि चोत्तमः । अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः ॥ Bg. 15. 18. -**कारः** 1 human effort or exertion, manly act, manliness, prowess (opp. देव); एवं पुरुषकरणेन विना देवं न सिध्यति H. Pr. 32; देवे पुरुषकरि च कर्मसिद्धिर्देवस्थिता Y. 249; cf. "god helps those who help themselves"; Pt. 5. 30; Ki. 5. 52. 2 manhood, 'virility'. -**कुणपः** -**प** a human corpse. -**केशरिन्** *m.* 'man-lion', an epithet of Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; पुरुषकेशरिणश्च पुरा नलेः S. 7. 3. -**ज्ञानं** knowledge of mankind. -**द्वजः** द्वयस *a.* of the height of a man. -**द्विषु** *m.* an enemy of Vishnu. -**नायः** 1 a general, commander. 2 a king. -**पशुः** a beast of a man, brutish person; cf. नरपशु. -**पुंगवः** -**पुंडरिकः** a superior or eminent man. -**बहुमानः** the esteem of mankind; Bh. 3. 9. -**मेघः** a human sacrifice. -**वरः** an epithet of Vishnu. -**वाहः** 1 an epithet of Garuda. 2 an epithet of Kubera. -**व्याघ्रः** -**शार्ङ्ग**, -**सिंहः** 'a tiger or lion among men,' a distinguished or eminent man. 2 a hero, brave man. 2 -**समवायः** a number of men. -**सूक्तं** N. of the 90th hymn of the 10th Maṇḍala of the Rīgveda (regarded as 'a very sacred hymn').

पुरुषकः -**कं** Standing on two feet like a man, the rearing of a horse; श्रीवृक्षी पुरुषकोचनितायकायः Si. 5. 56.

पुरुषताः लं 1 Manhood, manliness, prowess. 2 Virility.

पुरुषायित *a.* Acting like a 'man' -**तं** 1 Playing the man, acting a manly part, conduct 2 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment in which the woman plays the man; आकृतिमन्-लोक्य कयापि वितर्कितं पुरुषायित असिलताल्लेखनेन वैदग्ध्यद्विभक्तिमुपनीतम् K. P. 10.

पुरुषवत् *m.* The son of Budha and Ilā and founder of the lunar race of kings. [He saw the nymph Urvāś, while descending upon earth owing to the curse of Mitra and Varuṇa and fell in love with her. Urvāś, too, was enamoured of the king who was as renowned for personal beauty as for 'ruthful-ness de or em, and gene oaty and

became his wife. They lived happily together for many days, and after she had borne him a son, she returned to the heaven. The king heavily mourned her loss, and she was pleased to repeat her visits five successive times and bore him five sons. But the king, who wanted her life-long company, was not evidently satisfied with this; and he obtained his desired object after he had offered oblations as directed by the Gandharvas. The story told in Vikramorvasiya differs in many respects; so does the account given in the Satapatha Brahmana, based on a passage in the Rigveda; where it is said that Urvasi agreed to live with Pururavas on two conditions:—namely that her two sons which she loved as children must be kept near her bed-side and never suffered to be carried away, and that he must take care never to be seen by her undressed. The Gandharvas, however, carried away the sons, and so Urvasi disappeared.]

पुरोहिः 1 The current of a river. 2 The rustling noise of leaves (पद्मशब्द).

पुरोडाश, पुरोधस् &c. See under पुष्प. **पुर्व** 1 P. (पूर्वति) 1 To fill. 2 To dwell, inhabit. 3 To invite (said to be 10 P. in the last two senses).

पुल a. Great, large, wide, extensive. -लः Horripilation.

पुलकः 1 Erection or bristling of the hairs of the body, a thrill (of joy or fear), horripilation; चक्षुःशुद्धिर्निवर्तयती दयितं पुलकैरुल्लेखितं Git. 1; वृणमदलितकं लिखति सपुलकं दृगमिन् रजनीकरे 7, Amaru. 57, 77. 2 A kind of stone or gem. 3 A flaw or defect in a gem. A kind of mineral. 5 A ball of food with which elephants are fed (पञ्जलपिंड). 6 Yellow orpiment. 7 A wine-glass. 8 A species of mustard. -COMP. -अंगः the noose of Varuna. -आलस्यः an epithet of Kubera. -उद्धतः erection of the hairs of the body, horripilation.

पुलकित a. Having the hairs of the body erect, thrilled with joy; hence rejoiced, enraptured.

पुलकिन् a. (नी f.) Having the hairs of the body erect &c. -m. A species of Kadamba tree.

पुलस्तः -स्त्यः N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā; Ms. 1. 35.

पुला The soft palate, uvula.

पुलाकः -कं 1 Empty, bad or shrivelled grain. 2 A lump of boiled rice. 3 abridgment, compendium. 4 Brevity, conciseness. 5 Rice-water. 6 Despatch, celerity.

पुलाकिन् m. A tree.

पुलायित A horse & ga

पुलिनः -नं 1 A sand-bank; a sandy beach; रमते यमुनापुलिनवने विजयी मुरारि-रुनु Git. 7; R. 14. 52; sometimes used in pl.; कालिकाः पुलिनेषु केलिकुपिता-सुखं राते रसें Ve. 1. 2. 2 A small island left in the bank of a river by the passing off of the water, an islet. 3 The bank of a river.

पुलिनवति A river.

पुलिदुक्तः 1 N. of a barbarous tribe (usually in pl.). 2 A man of this tribe, a savage, barbarian, mountaineer; R. 16. 19, 32.

पुलिरिकः A snake.

पुलोमन् m. N. of a demon, the father-in-law of Indra. -COMP. -अरिः, -जित्, -भिद्, -द्विद् m. epithets of Indra. -जा -सुवी Sachi, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra.

पुर् 1. 4. 9. P. (पोषति, पुष्यति, पुष्पाति, पुष्ट or पुष्टि) 1 To nourish, foster, rear, bring up, nurture; तेनाद्य वसन्ति लोकमनु पुषाण Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 15. 13; Bk. 3. 13, 17. 32. 2 To support, maintain, bear. 3 To cause to thrive or grow, unfold, develop, bring into relief; पुषेय लावण्यमवान् विदेवात् Ku. 1. 25; R. 3. 32; न तिरोधीयते स्थायी तैस्ते पुष्यते परं S. D. 3. 4 To increase, augment, further promote, enhance; पंचानामपि धृतानामुत्कर्षं पुष्टयुष्मा R. 4. 11; 9. 5. 5 To get, possess, have, enjoy; Bh. 3. 34. 6 To show, exhibit, bear, display; वपुरभिन्वमस्याः पुष्यति स्वां न शोभां S. 1. 19; Ku. 7. 18, 78; R. 6. 58; R. 6. 58; 18. 32; न ह्रीम्भवाद्भयः कदाचिदुष्मति लोके विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3. 63; Me. 80. 7 To be increased or nourished, thrive, prosper. 8 To magnify, extol. -CAUS. or 10 U. (पोषयति-ते) 1 To nourish, bring up, maintain &c. 2 To increase, promote.

पुष्कर 1 A blue lotus. 2 The tip of an elephant's tongue; Si. 5. 30. 3 The skin of a drum; i. e. the place where it is struck; पुष्करव्याहृत्य Me. 66; R. 17. 11. 4 The blade of a sword. 5 The sheath of a sword. 6 An arrow. 7 Air, sky, atmosphere. 8 A cage. 9 Water. 10 Intoxication. 11 The art of dancing. 12 War, battle. 13 Union. 14 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage in the district of Ajmere. -रः 1 A lake, pond. 2 A kind of serpent. 3 A kind of drum, kettle-drum. 4 The sun. 5 An epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine; Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50. 6 An epithet of Siva. -रः रं N. of one of the seven great divisions of the universe. -COMP. -अक्षः an epithet of Vishnu -आरुह्यः, -आहः the (Indian) crane. -तीर्थः N. of a sacred bathing place above

-पत्रं a lotus-leaf. -प्रियः wax -बीज lotus-seed. -चक्रः an alligator -शिखा the root of a lotus. -स्थपतिः an epithet of Siva. -सर्पः f. a garland of lotuses.

पुष्करिणी 1 A female elephant. 2 A lotus-pool. 3 A piece of water, a lake or pool in general. 4 The lotus-plant.

पुष्करिन् a. (जी f.) Abounding in lotuses. -m. An elephant.

पुष्कल a. 1 Much, copious, abundant; मल्लिनेनापि श्रुता नाहोरे नम पुष्कलः H. 1. 84; Ms. 3. 277. 2 Full, complete, Bg. 11. 21. 3 Rich, magnificent, splendid. 4 Excellent, best, eminent. 5 Near. 6 Loud, resonant, resounding. -लः 1 A kind of drum. 2 An epithet of mount Meru. -लं 1 A particular measure of capacity = 64 handfuls. 2 Alms to the extent of four morsels of food.

पुष्कलकः 1 The musk-deer; सीन्नि पुष्कलको दंतः Sk. 2 A bolt, pin, wedge.

पुष्ट p. p. 1 Nourished, fed, reared, brought up. 2 Thriving, growing, strong, fat. 3 Tended, cared for. 4 Rich, magnificently provided. 5 Complete, perfect. 6 Full-sounding, loud. 7 Eminent.

पुष्टिः f. 1 Nourishing, breeding, or rearing. 2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance; यथिष्वतामपि पुष्टा विशेषेण ततोऽपि परिमलैः पुष्टि Bv. 1. 12. 3 Strengthfulness, plumpness; अयस्य दृष्टिर्वि दृष्टिर्विदुषस्य Mk. 1. 49. 4 Wealth, property, means of comfort; R. 18. 32. 5 Richness, magnificence. 6 Development, perfection. -COMP. -कर a. nourishing, nutritive. -कर्मन् " a religious ceremony performed for the attainment of worldly prosperity. -द a. causing growth or prosperity. -वर्धन a. promoting welfare, causing prosperity. (-नः) a cock.

पुष्प 4 P. (पुष्यति) To open, blow, expand, bloom; पुष्पत्युष्करवासितस्य पद्म U. 3. 16.

पुष्प 1 A flower, blossom. 2 The menstrual discharge; as in पुष्पवती q. v. 3 A topaz. 5 A disease of the eyes (albugo). 5 The car or vehicle of Kubera, see पुष्पक. 6 Gallantry, politeness (in love language). 7 Expanding, blooming, blossoming (said to be m. in this sense). -COMP. -अञ्जनं calx of brass used as a collyrium. -अञ्जलिः a handful of flowers. -अभिषेकः = स्नान q. v. -अञ्जुं the sap of flowers. -अवचयः collecting or gathering flowers. -अक्षः an epithet of the god of love. -आकार a. rich or abounding in flowers; मासो तु पुष्पः करः V. 1. 9. -आयमः the spring. -आजीवा a florist gar and maker

-आषाढः a chaplet of flowers. -आयुधः द्युः the god of love. -आसयं honey. -आसारः a shower of flowers; Ms. 43 -उद्गमः appearance of flowers. -उद्यानं a flower-garden. -उपजीविन m a florist, gardener, garland-maker. -कालः 1 ' flower-time, the spring. 2 the time of the menses. -कालीसं green (or black) sulphate of iron. -कीटः a large black bee. -केतनः the god of love. -केतुः the god of love. (-न.) 1 calx of flowers, 2 vitriol (used as a collyrium). -ग्रहं a flower-house, conservatory. -घातकः the bamboo. -चयः 1 gathering flowers 2 a quantity of flowers. -चापः the god of love. -चामरः a kind of cone. -जं the juice of flowers. -दः a tree. -दंतः 1 N. of an attendant of Siva. 2 N. of the author of the Mahimāstotra, 3 N. of the elephant presiding over the north-west. -दाम्नाम् u. a garland of flowers. -द्रुः 1 the sap or exudation of flowers. 2 an infusion of flowers. -द्रुनः a flowering tree. -धः the offspring of an outcast Brāhmaṇa; cf. Ms. 10. 21. -धनुस्-धन्वन् m. the god of love; Si. 9 41; Ku. 2. 64. -धारणः an epithet of Vishnu. -ध्वजः the god of love. -द्विषः a bee. -निर्वासः, -निर्वासकः the sap, nectar, or juice of flowers. -नेत्रं the tube of a flower. -पतिन् m. the god of love. -पथः the vulva. -पुरं N. of Pātaliputra; R. 6. 24. -प्रचयः, प्रचायः the plucking or gathering of flowers. -प्रचायिका gathering of flowers. -प्रस्तारः a bed or couch of flowers. -चालिः an offering of flowers. -चाणः चाणः an epithet of the god of love. -भवः the nectar or juice of flowers. -नजरिका a blue lotus. -माला a garland of flowers. -मासः 1 the month of Chaitra. 2 the spring. -रजम् n. the pollen. -रथः a carriage for traveling or for pleasure (but not for war). -रसः the nectar or juice of flowers. -अह्वयं honey. -रोगः, राजः a topaz. -रेणुः pollen; वायुर्विभूतयति चैवकुपेरथुर् Kavirābhaṣya; R. 1. 38. -लोचन- the Nāgakesara tree. -लावः a flower-gatherer. (-वी) a female flower-gatherer; Me. 26. -लिङ्गः -लिह m. a bee. -चटुकः a gallent. -वर्षः, -वर्षणः a shower of flowers; R. 12. 102. -वाटिका, -वाटी f. a flower-garden. -वृक्षः a tree bearing flowers; R. 12. 94. -वेणी a garland of flowers. -शकटी a heavenly voice from heaven. -शय्या a flowery bed, a couch of flowers. -शरः -शरासनः, -सायकः the god of love. -समयः the spring. -सारः, सेदुः the nectar or honey of flowers. -हासा a woman in her courses. -हीना a woman past child-bearing

पुष्पकं 1 A flower. 2 Calx of brass. 3 A cup of iron. 4 The ear of Kubera (snatched off from him by Rāvana and from him by Rāma); R. 13. 40; 16. 46. 5 A bracelet. 6 A kind of collyrium. 7 A particular disease of the eyes.

पुष्पधयः A bee.

पुष्पवत् a. 1 Blooming, flowery. 2 Set off with flowers. -m. (dual) The sun and moon. -ती A woman in her courses; पुष्पवत्यपि पतिना K. 20.

पुष्पा N. of the town Champā.

पुष्पिका 1 The tartar of the teeth. 2 The mucus of the penis. 3 The last words of a chapter, which state the subject treated therein; इति श्रीमहा-भारते शतसाहस्र्यां संहितायां वनपर्वणि &c. ... अमुकोध्यायः.

पुष्पिणी A woman in her courses.

पुष्पित a. 1 Flowered, full of flowers in bloom, blooming; चिरविदेह विलोक्य पुष्पितायां Gīt. 4 (where पुष्पिताया is also the name of a metre). 2 Florid, flowery (as speech). 3 Abounding or rich in; as in वृद्धपुष्पिता पृथ्वी Pt. 1. 45. 4 Full developed, completely manifested. -ता A woman in her courses.

पुष्पिन् a. 1 Bearing flowers, blooming. 2 Rich or abounding in flowers.

पुष्यः 1 The Kali age. 2 The month called चैव. 3 The eighth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars), written also दिव्य. COMP. -रथः = पुष्यरथ q. v.

पुष्पलकः See पुष्पलक.

पुस्ते 1 Plastering, painting, anointing. 2 Working in clay, modelling. 3 Anything made of clay, wood or metal. 4 A book, manuscript. -COMP -कर्मन् n. plastering, painting.

पुस्तकः पुस्तकः, पुस्ती A book, manuscript.

पू 1. 4. A; 9 U. (पक्ते, पूते, पुनाति, पुनीते; पूत; caus. पाययति; desid; पुपूति, विपविषते) 1 To make pure, cleanse, purify (lit. and fig.); अवश्यपाचं पक्ते Bk. 6. 64. 3. 18; पुष्याग्रनक्षत्रेन तावदा-त्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1; Ms. 1. 105. 2. 62; Y. 1. 58. R. 1. 53; Bg. 10. 31. 2 To refine. 3 To clean from: chaff, winnow. 4 To expiate, atone for. 5 To discern, discriminate. 6 To think out, devise, invent.

पूजः 1 A multitude, heap, collection, quantity; Si. 9. 64. 2 An association, corporation, union; Y. 2. 30; Ms. 3. 151. 3 The areca or betel-nut-tree (पूषी also); R. 4. 44; 6. 63; 13. 17. 4 Nature, property, disposition. -नं Areca-nut, betel-nut. -COMP -पायं 1 a spitting pot spittoon 2 a betel box -पीठ-ठ a

spitting-pot. -फलं the areca-nut. -वैर enemy against many men.

पूज 10 U. (पूजयति-ते, पूजित) 1 To adore, worship, revere, honour, receive with respect; यद्गुणस्त्वभिह पायं मुरजितमपूजितं सतां Si. 15. 14; Ms. 4 31, Bk. 2. 26; Y. 2. 14. 2 To present or honour with; Ms. 7. 203. -WITH सम् 1 to worship, revere, honour 2 to present or honour with.

पूजक वः (जिका f.) Honouring, adoring, worshipping, respecting &c

पूजने Worshipping, honouring, adoring; Bg. 17. 14.

पूजा Worship, honour, adoration, respect, homage, R. 1. 79. -COMP. -अर्ह a. venerable, respectable, worshipful, worthy of reverence

पूजित p. p. 1 Honoured, respected 2 Adored, revered. 3 Acknowledged 4 Endowed. 5 Recommended.

पूजिल a. Venerable, respectable. -लः A god.

पूज्य a. Deserving respect, worthy of honour, respectable, venerable -उवः 1 A father-in-law.

पूज् 10 U. (पूजयति-ते) To heap together, accumulate, amass.

पूत ind. An imitative word expressive of hard breathing or blowing

पूत p. p. 1 Purified, cleansed, washed (fig. also); दृष्टीयुतं न्येत्यादं वक्ष-युतं जलं विवेत् । सत्यपूतां वेदेन्द्राचं मनःपूतं समा-चरेत् Ms. 6. 46. 2 Threshed, winnowed. 3 Expiated. 4 Contrived, invented. 5 Stinking, putrid, fetid, foul-smelling. -तः 1 A conch-shell 2 white Kusa grass. -तं Truth. -COMP. -आत्मन a. pure-minded (-m.) an epithet of Vishnu. -क्रदायी Sachi, the wife of Indra. -क्रतुः an epithet of Indra; Bk. 8. 29. तुण् white Kusa grass. -तुः the tree called पलाशः. -धान्यं sesamum. -पाप -पापमन्त्र a. freed from sin. -फलः the bread-fruit-tree (पमस).

पूतना 1 N. of a female demon who, while attempting to kill Krishna when but an infant, was herself crushed by him. 2 A demone-ness or Rākshasi in general; मा पूतना-त्वमुपाः शिवदातिरेषि Māl. 9. 49. -COMP -अरिः, -सूदनः -हन् m. epithets of Krishna.

पूति a. Putrid, stinking, fetid, foul-smelling; Bg. 17. 10. -तिः f 1 Purification. 2 Stink, stench 3 Putrefaction. -न. 1 Filthy water- 2 Pus, matter. -COMP. -अंडः a musk-deer. -काष्ठं the Devadāru tree -काष्ठकः the Sarala tree. -रंध a. putrid, fetid, foul-smelling, stinking -र 1 stench, fetid odour 2 sulphur (सं) 1 tin 2 sulphur -रधि

a stinking, foul-smelling. -नासिक *a.* having a fetid nose. -वक्त्र *a.* having offensive breath. -व्रण *a* foul ulcer (discharging pus).

पूतिक *a.* Stinking, fetid, foul. -कं *Ordu*, excrement.

पूतिका *A* kind of herb. -Comp. -सुखः *a* bi-valve shell.

पूत *a.* Destroyed (*p. p.* of 'दू to destroy').

पूतः *A* sort of bread; see अपूप.

पूपला (ली), पूपालिका, पूपाली, पूतिका *A* sort of sweet cake.

पूवः -चं *Pus*, discharge from an ulcer or wound, suppurating matter; *Ms* 3. 180; 4. 220; 12 72. -Comp.

-रक्तः *a* kind of disease of the nose (wherein purulent blood or sanies flows out). (क्त) 1 ichor, sanies. 2 discharge of sanies from the nostrils.

पूयनं -पूय *q. v.*

पूर *I.* 4. *A.* (पूर्यते, पूर्ण) 1 To fill, fill out (allied in this sense with the pass. of *q. b. v.*). 2 To please, satisfy. -11. 10 *U.* (पूरयति-ते, पूरित; strictly the caus. of *q. p. v.*) 1 To fill को न याति वशं लेकि सुखे पिबेन पूरितः *Bh.* 2 118; *Si.* 9. 64. 2 To blow into or fill with wind, blow (as a conch-shell). 3 To cover, surround; *Bk* 7. 30. 4 To fulfil, satisfy; पूरयतु कृद्वलं वलः *U.* 4; आशो, ननोरथं &c. 5 To intensify, strengthen (as sound). 6 To make resonant. 6 To load or enrich with (gifts &c.). -*With* आ 1 to fill, make full or complete, fill up (*fig. also*); *R.* 16. 65, *Bg.* 11. 30; *Bk.* 6. 118. 2 to fill with wind, blow (as a conch) used in the *pass.* 3 to intertwine or cover with; *Rs.* 3. 18. -परि to fill, fill up or completely. -त्र 1 to fill. 2 to load with gifts, enrich; *Mk.* 9. 59 (where it has both senses). -सं to fill.

पूरः 1 Filling, making full. 2 Satisfying, pleasing, making content. 3 Pouring in, supplying; अल्ल-पूरः हस्तप्रदीपाः *Ku.* 1. 10. 4 The swelling or rising of a river or of the sea, flood; *R.* 3. 17. 5 *A* stream or flood in general; 'अंशु वाण, शोणित' &c. 6 *A* piece of water, lake, pond. 7 The healing or cleansing of wounds. 8 *A* kind of cake. -र *A* kind of incense. -Comp. -उरपीडः *a* flood or excess of water.

पूरक *a.* 1 Filling up, completing. 2 Satisfying, making content. -कः 1 The citron tree. 2 *A* ball of meal offered at the conclusion of the oblations to the Manes. 3 (In arith.) The multiplier.

पूरण *a.* (जी. f.) 1 Filling up, completing. 2 Ordinal (as applied to numbers) (द्वितीय तृतीय &c.) न पूर्य त सगृह्येति

संख्यां *Ki.* 3. 51. 3 Satisfying. -णः 1 *A* bridge, dam, causeway. 2 The ocean. -णं 1 Filling. 2 Filling up, completing; *R.* 9. 73. 3 Puffing or swelling. 4 Fulfilling, accomplishing. 5 *A* sort of cake. 6 *A* funeral cake. 7 Rain, raining. 8 Warp. 9 Multiplication (in math.) -Comp. -प्रत्ययः an affix forming an ordinal number.

पूरिका *A* kind of cake.

पूरित *p. p.* 1 Filled, complete. 2 Overspread, covered over with. 3 Multiplied.

पूर्यः -पूर्य *q. v.*; *Bv.* 1. 75.

पूर्ण *p. p.* 1 Filled, filled with, full of; अंशु, शोक &c. 2 Whole, full, entire, complete; *R.* 3. 38. 3 Fulfilled, accomplished. 4 Ended, completed. 5 Past, elapsed. 6 Satisfied, contented. 7 Full-sounding, sonorous. Strong, powerful. 9 Selfish, or self-indulgent. -Comp. -अंकः an integer. -अभिलाष *a.* satisfied, contented. -आनकं 1 *a* drum. 2 the sound of a drum. 3 *a* vessel. 4 *a* moon-beam. 5=पूर्णपात्र *q. v.*; (sometimes read पूर्णालक also). -इंद्रः the full moon. -उपमा *a* full or complete simile, *i. e.* one in which the four requisites उपमान, उपमेय, साधारण्यम् and उपमाप्रतिपादक are all expressed; (opp. लुप्यपमा); *e. g.* अंशोरुहमिमात्रं सुखे कर्तुं तव; see *K.* P. 10 under उपमा also. -ककुद् *a.* full-humped. -काम *a.* one whose desires are fulfilled, satisfied, contented. -कुम्भः 1 *a* full jar. 2 *a* vessel full of water. 3 *a* particular mode of lighting. 4 *a* hole (in a wall) of the shape of a water-jar; तदन पकेष्टके पूर्णकुम्भं पत्र क्षोभते *Mk.* 3. -पात्रं *a* full cup of jar. 2 *a* cupful. 3 *a* measure of capacity equal to 256 handfuls. 4 *a* vessel (or *a* box or basket) filled with valuable things (such as clothes, ornaments &c.) and scrambled for by servants or relatives on festive occasions or distributed as presents; hence the word is often used to denote 'a present made to one who brings a happy news'; कदा मे तनयजन्म-महोत्सवार्चद्विर्भरी हरिश्चयि पूर्णपात्रं परिजनः *K.* 62, 70, 73, 165; सखीजनेनापहियमाणपूर्णपात्रां 299; तत्कारणं प्रभवति पूर्णपात्रवत्त्वा स्वीकर्तुं मम हृदयं च जीविनं च *Māl.* 4. 1. (पूर्णपात्र is defined: -हर्षादुत्सवकाले यदलंकाराशुकादिकं । आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं स्वात्पूर्णां च तत् । or वर्षाधिकं यदानंदादलंकारादिकं पुनः ॥ *Hārāvālī*). बी (बी) जाः *a* citron. -मासी the day of full moon.

पूर्णकः *A* kind of tree. 2 *A* cock. 3 The blue jay.

पूर्णमा, पूर्णिमासी The day of full moon *N* 2 76

पूर्व *a.* 1 Full, complete. 2 Concealed, covered. 3 Nourished, protected. -त 1 Fulfilment, 2 Cherishing, nourishing. 3 *A* reward, merit 4 *An* act of pious liberality; it is thus defined: -वासीकृतदाणादि देवतायतनानि च अन्नप्रदानानाम् पूर्वनिष्ठमिषीयते *Ms.* 4. 226 (opp. इत्तु which is thus defined by *Atri*: -अग्निहोत्रे तयः सर्वं वेदानां च पालन । आतिथ्यं वैश्वदेवश्च द्रव्यनिष्ठमिषीयते) cf. इत्तुत्तु पूर्वतिः *f.* 1 Filling. 2 Completion, fulfilment, accomplishment. 3 Satiety; satisfaction.

पूर्व *a.* (Declined like a pronoun when it implies relative position in time or space, but optionally so in nom. pl.; and abl. and loc. sing.) 1 Being in front of, first, foremost. 2 Eastern, easterly, to the east of, गगनादूर्ध्वतः पूर्वः 3 Previous to, earlier than. 4 Old, ancient; पूर्ववर्तिनिः *R.* 1 4. 5 Former, previous, anterior, prior, antecedent (opp. उत्तर); in this sense often at the end of comp. and translated by 'formerly' or 'before', शुभपूर्वं &c. 6 Aforesaid, before-mentioned. 7 (At the end of comp) Preceded by, accompanied by, attended with; संवत्समानां पूर्वमाहुः *R.* 2 58; पुनः शब्दो नुनिरिति सुदुः केवलं राजपूर्वः *S.* 2. 14. तान् स्मिन् पूर्वमाह *Ku.* 7. 47; 5. 31, दशपूर्ववर्त्यं वमाहव्या दश कंठारिषं विदुर्बुधाः *R.* 8. 29; सो नतिपूर्वं *Ms.* 11. 147 'intention ally', 'knowingly', 12 89; अवेतयुर 'unconsciously', *g.* 5. 3. &c. -ईः *An* ancestor, forefather; पूर्वैः किलायं पवित्र विद्यो नः *R.* 13. 3; पवः पूर्वैः सवित्रादिः कवोऽप्यमु-पमुज्यते 1. 67; 5. 14 -ई *The* forepart -ई *ind.* 1 Before (with abl.); मातात्पूर्वं 2 Formerly, previously, at first, antecedently, beforehand; तं पूर्वमभि-वाद्येत् *Ms.* 2. 117; 3. 94; 8. 205, *R.* 12. 35. पूर्वेण 'to the east of'; with gen. or acc.; अद्य पूर्व 'till-now' hitherto'; पूर्व -ततः पश्चात्-उपरि 'first then, first afterwards', 'previously, subsequently', पूर्व-अधुना or अद्य fromerly'-now.' -Comp. -अचलः, अद्रि the eastern mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to rise. -अंतः the end of a preceding word. -अपर *a.* 1 eastern and western; पूर्वपरी तोयनिधिं वमाह *Ku.* 1. 1 2 first and last. 3 prior and subsequent, preceding and following 4 connected with another. (-रं) 1 what is before and behind. 2 connection. 3 the proof and the thing to be proved. -विरोचः inconsistency, incongruity. अभिमुख *a.* turned towards or facing the east. -अंशुधिः the eastern ocean. -अजित *a.* attained by former works. (तं) ancestral property. -अर्धः -ई 1 the first half; दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपर्यायमिह द्रष्टव्यं मैत्री खलसज्जनानां *Bh.* 2. 60; समा-पूर्वं &c. 2 the 1 per pa t (of th

body) R. R. 17. 6. 3 the first half of a hemistich. अह्नः the earlier part of the day, forenoon; Ms. 4. 96; 7. 87, (पूर्वोक्तम्. पूर्वोक्तम् a. relating to the forenoon). -आवेदकः a plaintiff. -आवाहा N. of the 20th lunar mansion, consisting of two stars. -इतर a before-mentioned, aforesaid. -उत्तर a. north-eastern. (-रे dual) the preceding and following, antecedent and subsequent. -कर्मन् n. 1 a former act or work. 2 the first thing to be done, a prior work. 3 actions done in a former life. -कल्पः former times. -कायः 1 the fore-part of the body of animals; पञ्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनस्य इत्यस्य पूर्वकां S. 1. 7. 2 the upper part of the body of men; सुशान् करणान्तर्पूर्वकां R. 5. 32; पर्यकव्यर्थितपूर्वकां Ku. 3. 46. -कालः former or ancient times. -कालिक, -कालीन a. ancient. -काष्ठा the east, eastern quarter. -कृतं an act done in a former life. -क्रोडिः f. the starting point of a debate, the first statement or पूर्वपक्ष q. v. -नीमा N. of the river Narmadā. -चोदित a. 1 afore-said, above-mentioned, (2 previously stated or advanced (as an objection). -ज a. 1 born or produced before or formerly, first-born. 2 ancient, old. 3 eastern. (-जः) 1 an elder brother; Si. 16. 44; R. 15. 36. 2 the son of the elder wife. 3 an ancestor, a forefather. -जन्मन् n a former birth. (-m.) an elder brother; R. 14. 44. 15. 96. -जः an elder sister. -जातिः f. a former birth. -ज्ञानं knowledge of a former life. -दक्षिण a. south-eastern. (-ण) the south east. -दिक्षुपतिः Indra, the regent of the east. -दिनं the forenoon. -दिक्षु f. the east. -दिष्टं the award of destiny. -देवः 1 an ancient deity. 2 a demon or Asura. 3 a progenitor (पितृ). -देशः the eastern country or the eastern part of India. -निपातः the irregular priority of a word in a compound; cf. परनिपात. -पक्षः 1 the fore-part or side. 2 the first half of a lunar month. 3 the first part of an argument, the *prima facie* argument or view of a question. 3 the first objection to an argument. 4 the statement of the plaintiff. 5 a suit at law. -पदं the first member of a compound or a sentence. -पर्वतः the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. -पांचालक a. belonging to the eastern Panchālas. -पणिनीयाः (m. pl.) the disciples of Pāṇini living in the east. -पितामहः a forefather, an ancestor. -पुरुषः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 any one of the first three ancestors beginning with the father (पितृ पितामह and प्रपितामह) 3 an ancestor n

general. -पूर्व a. each preceding one. -कलुनी the eleventh lunar mansion containing two stars. -भजः an epithet of the planet Jupiter. -भागः the fore-part. -भाद्रपदा the twenty-fifth lunar mansion containing two stars. -भुक्तिः f. prior occupation or possession. -भुत a. preceding, previous. -मीमांसा 'the first Mīmāṃsā'; an inquiry into the first or ritual portion of the Veda, as opposed to the उत्तरमीमांसा or वेदान्त; see मीमांसा. -रंगः the commencement or prelude of a drama, the prologue; पूर्वार्थे विद्यमानं सूत्र-धरो निर्वर्तते S. D. 283; पूर्वार्थः प्रसंगात् नाटकी-यस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8 (see milli, thereon). -रागः the dawning or incipient love, love between two persons which springs (from some previous cause) before their meeting. -रात्रः the first part of the night. -रूपे 1 indication of approaching change. 2 a symptom of occurring disease. 3 the first of two concurrent vowels or consonants that is retained. -वयस् a. young. -वर्तिन् a. existing before, prior, previous. -वाद् the first plea or commencement of an action at law. -वादिन् m. the complainant or Plaintiff. -वृत्ते 1 a former event; R. 11. 10. 2 previous conduct. -शरद् a. relating to the first half of autumn. -शैलः see पूर्वपर्वत. -सक्यं the upper part of the thing. -संध्यः day-break, dawn; Si. 11. 40. -सर a. going in front. -सागरः the eastern ocean; R. 4. 32. -साहसः the first or heaviest of the three fines. -स्थितिः f. former or first state. पूर्वक a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Preceded by, attended with; आनान्न-प्रश्नपूर्वकमाह S. 5. 2 Preceding, antecedent. -कः An ancestor, a forefather. पूर्वगम a. Going before, preceding. पूर्वतस् ind. 1 In the east, to the east; R. 3. 42 2 Before, in front of. पूर्वम् and. In the preceding part, previously. पूर्वम् ind. As before. पूर्वम् a. (जी f.), पूर्वग a. 1 Ancestral. 2 Ancestral. पूर्वम् ind. 1 On the former day. 2 On the day before, yesterday; Ms. 3. 187. 3 During the first part of the day, at dawn. 4 Early, betimes. पूर्व 1 P., 10 U. (पूर्वति, पूर्वयति-ते) To heap up, collect, gather. पूर्वः, पूर्वकः A bundle, pack. पूर्वकः = पूर्वक q. v. पूर्विका A kind of cake. पूर्वः, पूर्वकः The mulberry tree. पूर्वम् m. (nom. पूर्वा, पूर्वा, -वयः) The sun; सदापार्थः पूर्वा गमनपरिमाणं कलयति Bh. 2. 114 इवैव नश्यति पूर्वं 8' 2. 23. -ऊर्ध्व असुखम् an op that

of Siva. -आत्मजः 1 a cloud. 2 an epithet of Indra. -भासा the city of Indra.

पृ 6 A. (त्रियते, वृत्) To be busy or active (mostly with व्या); कार्यं व्याप्ति यते; see व्यापृत्. -Caus. (पारयति-ते) 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to; (usually with loc.); व्यापारितः कुलभृता विधाय सिंहव-मेकान्तसत्त्ववृत्ति R. 2. 38. 2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast; व्यापारयामास कर्त्तुं किरिटे R. 6. 19; उदासुसे ... व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67; व्यापारितं शिरसि राज्ञश्चक्षुषाणे Ve. 3. 19; R. 13. 25. -11 3 P. (विपत्तिं, वृत्) 1 To bring or carry over. 2 To deliver from, bring out of. 3 To fill. 4 To protect, maintain, sustain. 5 To promote, advance. -111. 9 P. (वृणाति). To protect. -1V. 10. U. (पारयति-ते; sometimes पार is regarded as a separate root) 1 To carry over or across, ferry over. 2 To reach the otherside of anything, accomplish, perform, achieve, bring to a conclusion (a vow &c.). 3 To be able or capable; अधिकं न हि पारयामि वक्तुं Bv. 2. 59; S. 4. 4 To deliver, save, extricate, rescue. -V. 5 P. (वृणाति) 1 To please or delight, gratify. 2 To be pleased or delighted.

पृक् p. p. 1 Mixed, mingled; R. 2. 12. 2 Touched, brought into contact, touching, united. -क्तं Property, wealth.

पृक्तिः f. Touch, contact, union.

पृक्च Property, wealth, possessions

पृक् 1. 2 A. (वृक्ते, वृक्) To come in contact with. -11. 7 P. वृणाति, वृक्) 1 To bring into contact with, join, unite; एवं वदन् दाशरथिरयुगमभुषा शरं Bk. 6. 39. 2 To mix, mingle. 3 To be in contact with, touch. 4 To satisfy, fill, satiate. 5 To augment, increase. -With सं to mix, bring in contact with, join, unite; वागर्थोविष संयुक्ती R. 1. 1; Bk. 17. 106; see संयुक्त. -III. 1 P., 10 U. (पृचति, पृचयति-ते) 1 To touch, come in contact with. 2 To hinder, oppose.

पृच्छकः An inquirer, an investigator; पृच्छकेन सदा मायं पुरुषेण विज्ञानता Pt. 5. 93; Y. 2. 268.

पृच्छन् Asking, inquiring.

पृच्छा 1 Questioning, asking, inquiring. 2 An inquiry into the future.

पृच् 2 A. (वृक्ते) To come in contact with, touch.

पृच् f. An army. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for पुतना after acc. dual).

पुतना 1 An army (in general) 2 A division of an army consisting of 243 elephants as many chariots 722

horse, and 1215 foot. 3 Battle, fight, encounter. -COMP. -साहः an epithet of Indra.

पृथ 10 U. (पर्यवति ते) 1 To extend. 2 To throw, cast. 3 To send, direct.

पृथक् ind. 1 Severally, separately, singly; संख्यार्थं दृष्टुः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18; Ms. 3. 26; 7. 57. 2 Different, separate, differently; Bg. 5. 4; 13. 4; रचित्ता पृथगर्थता विरा Ki. 2. 27. 3 Apart, aside, alone; V. 4. 20. 4 apart from, except, with the exception of, without; (with acc., instr., or abl.) पृथ-ग्रामेण-रामात्-रामं वा Sk.; Bk. 8. 109. (पृथक् कृत्वा to separate, divide, sever, analyse) -COMP. -आरम्भता 1 severally, separateness. 2 distinction, difference. 3 discrimination, judgment. आत्मन् a. distinct, separate. -आत्मिका individual existence, individuality. -करणं, क्रिया 1 separating, distinguishing. 2 analysing. -कुल a belonging to a different family. -क्षेत्रः (m. pl.) children of one father by different wives, or by wives of different classes. -चर a. going alone or separately. -जनः 1 a low man, an unenlightened, vulgar man, the mob, low people; न पृथग्जनव-च्छ्रुवी वशं वशिनामुत्तम संतुमर्हसि R. 8. 90; Ki. 14. 24. 2 a fool, a block-head. an ignorant man; Si. 16. 39. 3 a wicked man, sinner. -भावः separateness, individuality; (so पृथक्त्वं). -रूप a. of different shapes or kinds. -विध a. of different kinds, diverse, various. -शय्या sleeping apart. -स्थितिः f. separate existence.

पृथक् See पृथक्.

पृथा N. of Kuntī, one of the two wives of Pāṇdu. -COMP. -जः, -तनयः, सुत, -सुतः an epithet of the first three Pāṇḍava princes, but generally applied only to Arjuna; अथथाना हत, इति पृथाहनुना सप्तमुक्त्वा Ye. 3. 9; अथितस्तं पृथासुतः सौहेन पतितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. -पतिः an epithet of Pāṇdu.

पृथिका A centipede.

पृथिवी The earth; (sometimes written पृथिवी also.) -COMP. -ईशः, ईशः -क्षित m., -पालः, पालकः, -भुज m., -भुजः, -शकः a king. -तले the surface of the earth. -पतिः 1 a king. 2 Yama, the god of death. -मंडलः-ले the circuit of the earth. -रुद्रः a tree; यमनामः पृथिवीरुद्रानिव R. 8. 9. -लोकः terrestrial world, the earth.

पृथु a. (थु or श्वी f.; compar. प्रथीयस; superl. प्रथिड) 1 Broad, wide, spacious, expansive; पृथुवितं व. v. below; सिंघोः पृथुमि तदु Me. 46. 2 Copious, abundant, ample; V. 4. 25. 3 Large, great; दृशः पृथुविकृतः Ratn. 2. 15; Si. 12. 48; R. 11. 25. 4 Detailed, prolix. 5 Numerous 6 smart sha p cover 7

Important. -युः N. of Agni or fire. 2 N. of a king. [Prithu was the son of Vena, son of Anga. He was called the first king, from whom the earth received her name Prithvi. The Vishnu Purana relates that when Vena who was wicked by nature and prohibited worship and sacrifice, was beaten to death by the pious sages and when consequently robbery and anarchy prevailed in the absence of a King, the Munis rubbed the right arm of the dead king to produce a son, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu, glowing like Agni. He was immediately declared King, and his subjects who had suffered from famine, besought the monarch for the edible fruits and plants which the earth withheld from them. In anger Prithu took up his bow to compel her to yield the supply so much needed by his subjects. She assumed the form of a cow and began to flee chased by the King. But she at last yielded and requested him to spare her life, and at the same time promised to restore all the needed fruits, plants &c., ' if a calf were given to her through which she might be able to secrete milk'. Prithu thereupon made Svayambhuva Manu the calf, milked the earth and received the milk into his own hand, from which proceeded all kinds of corn, vegetables, fruits &c. for the maintenance of his subjects. The example of Prithu was afterwards followed by a variety of milkers gods, men, Rishis, mountains, Nagas, Asuras &c. who found out the proper milkman and calf from their own number, and milked the earth of whatever they wanted; cf. Ku. 1. 2]. युः f. Opium. -COMP. -उदर a. big-bellied, corpulent. (-रः) a ram. -जघन, -नितंथ a. having large or broad hips or slopes; पृथुवितंथ नितंथवती तव V. 4. 26. -पत्रः-त्रे red garlic. -प्रथ, -प्रथक् a. far-famed, widely renowned. -रोमन् m. a fish. -रुमः the sign Pisces of the zodiac. -श्री a. highly prosperous. -श्रोणि a. having large hips. -संपद् a. rich, wealthy. -स्कंधः a hog.

पृथुकः-कं Rice parched and flattened (Mar. पोहे). -कः A child; निरुज्जनयः पृथुकात् पथिभ्यः Si. 3. 30. -का A girl.

पृथुल a. Broad, large wide; शोणिषु प्रियकरः पृथुलाह स्तंभमाप सकलेन तलेन Si. 10. 65.

पृथ्वी 1 The earth. 2 The earth as one of the five elements. 3 Large cardamoms. 4 N. of a metre; (see App. I.). -COMP. -ईशः, -पतिः, -पालः, -भुज m. a king, sovereign. -खतं a cavern. -गर्भः an epithet of Ganesa. -गृहं a cave, grotto. -जः 1 a tree. 2 the planet Mars.

पृथ्वीका 1 Large cardamoms. 2 Small cardamoms

पृथाहुः 1 A scorpion. 2 A tiger. 3 A serpent, adder. 4 A tree. 5 An elephant. 6 A panther (चित्रक).

पृथि (विण) a. 1 short, small, dwarfish. 2 Delicate, feeble. 3 Diversified, spotted. -प्रिः 1 A ray of light. 2 The earth. 3 The starry sky. 4 N. of Devaki, mother of Krishna. -COMP. -गर्भः, -धरः, -भद्रः epithets of Krishna. -कुंजः 1 an epithet of Krishna. 2 of Ganesa.

पृथि (विण) का, पृथी (ज्वा) N. of an aquatic plant.

पृथत् 1 A drop of water or of any other liquid; (said by some to be used only in pl.). -COMP. -अंशः, -अश्वः 1 wind, air. 2 an epithet of Siva. -आज्यं ghee mixed with coagulated milk. -पतिः (पृथतां पति) wind. -चलः N. of the horse of Wind.

पृथतः 1 The spotted antelope. 2 A drop of water; पृथितया शमयता च रज Ki. 6. 27; R. 3. 3; 4. 27; 6. 51. 3 A spot, mark. -COMP. -अश्वः air, wind.

पृथक् An arrow; तदुपोदैश्च नमश्चैः पृथक् Ki. 13. 23; Si. 20. 18; Ub. 1. 1; वतुर्भुतां हस्तवतां पृथक् R. 7. 45.

पृथितिः A drop of water; पयःपृथितिम् सृष्टा वाति वाताः इतिः इतिः Bharata on Ak. पृथभाषा-पृथमसा. q. v.

पृथकरा A small stone.

पृथातकं Mixture of ghee and coagulated milk.

पृथोदरः Wind, air. (The word is supposed to be compounded of पृथत् and उदर, the त् of पृथत् being dropped as an irregular case. -The word is thus taken as the type of a whole class of such irregular compounds), पृथोदरादित्वात् सङ्घः; see Gāṇā to P. IV. 3. 109.

पृथ p. p. 1 Asked, inquired, interrogated, questioned 2 Sprinkled

पृथहायनः 1 A species of grain 2 An elephant.

पृथिः f. Inquiry, interrogation.

पृथं 1 The back, binder part, rear. 2 The back of an animal; अथपृथमाह &c. 3 The surface or upper side, R. 4. 31, 12. 67; Ku. 7. 51; so अवनिपृथ-चारिणी U. 3. 4 The back or the other side (of a letter, document &c), Y. 2. 93. 5 The flat roof of a house. 6 The page of a book.

-COMP. -अस्थि n. the back-bone.

-गोपः-रक्षः a soldier who protects the rear of a warrior while he is fighting.

-ग्रंथि a. hump-backed.

-चक्षुस् m. a card. -तहपनं the exterior muscles on the back of an elephant.

-दृष्टिः 1 a crab. 2 a bear. -फलं the superficial contents of a figure. -भागः the back. -सांसं 1 fish on the back 2 a fleshy protuberance on the back

अद, अदन, *a.* back-biter, slanderer, calumniator. (-दं -दनं) back-biting; *पृष्ठमः* नादनं तद्वत् परोक्षे दोषकीर्तनं *Hemachandra*; cf. ब्राह्म पादयोः पतति खादति *पृष्ठमति* H 1. 81. -यानं riding. -वंश the back-bone. -वास्तु *n.* the upper story of a house. -वाह *m.*, वाह्यः a draught ox. -शय *a.* sleeping on the back. -शूंगः a wild goat. -शूचिन् *m.* 1 a ram. 2 a buffalo. 3 a eunuch. 4 an epithet of Bhīma.

पृष्ठकं The back.
पृष्ठतः *ind* 1 Behind, behind the back, from behind; गच्छतः पृष्ठतोऽन्वियाद् Ms 4. 154; 8. 300; Bg. 11. 40. 2 Towards the back, backwards; गच्छ पृष्ठतः 3 On the back. 4 Behind the back, secretly, covertly. (*पृष्ठतः* कृ means 1 to place on the back, leave behind. 2 to neglect, forsake, abandon. 3 to renounce, desist from, leave off, resign; *पृष्ठतो* गम् to follow; *पृष्ठतो* भू 1 to stand at the back. 2 to be disregarded).

पृष्ठक *a.* Relating to the back -*पृष्ठः* A pack-horse.

पृष्णिः *f.* The heel.

पू 3. 9. P. (*पूयति*, पूयति, पूर्णः; *pass.* पूयते; *caus.* पूयति-ते; *desid.* पूयि-सि-यति, पूयसि) 1 To fill, fill up, complete. 2 To fulfil, gratify (as hopes &c.) 3 To fill with wind, blow (as a conch, flute &c.) 4 To satisfy, refresh, please; *पितृवारीति* Bk. 1. 2. 5 To rear, bring up, nourish, nurture, cherish.

पेचकः 1 An owl. 2 The root of an elephant's tail. 3 A couch, bed. 4 A cloud. 5 A louse.

पेचकिन् *m.* पेचिलः Anelephant.

पेञ्जः The wax of the ear; see *पिञ्ज*

पेठः -इ 1 A bag, basket. 2 A chest. -ह The open hand with the fingers extended.

पेठकः -कं 1 A basket, box, bag. 2 A multitude, quantity.

पेठाकः A bag, basket, box.

पेठिका, पेठी A small bag, a basket. पेठा A large bag.

पेय *a.* 1 Drinkable, fit to be quaffed or drunk. 2 Sapid. -इ A drink, beverage. -रा Ricegruel.

पेयुः 1 The sea. 2 Fire. 3 sun.

पेयूषः -यं 1 Nectar. 2 The milk of a cow that has calved within seven days; सवरात्रमस्त्यायः क्षीरं पेयूषमुच्यते *Hārāvāṭi*; Ms. 5. 6. 3 Fresh ghee.

पेरा A kind of musical instrument. BL 17. 7.

पेल 1. P., 10 U. (*पेलति*, पेलयति-ते) 1 To go or move. 2 To shake or tremble.

पेलं, पेलकः A testicle.

पेलव *a.* 1 Delicate, fine, soft, tender; यक्ष्यः पेलवपुष्पविणः Ku. 4. 29.

5. 4; 7. 65. 2 Lean, thin, slender; S. 3. 22.

पेलिः, पेलिन् *m.* A horse.

पेश (प-ल) ल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate; R. 9. 40. 11. 45; Ms. 93. 2 Thin, slender (as waist); R. 13. 34. 3 Lovely, beautiful, charming, good; Bv. 2. 2. 4 Expert, clever, skilful; Bh. 3. 56. 5 Crafty, fraudulent.

पेशिः -शी *f.* 1 A piece of flesh. 2 A ball or mass of flesh. 3 An egg. 4 A muscle; Y. 3. 100. 5 The foetus shortly after conception 6 A bud on the point of blowing. 7 The thunderbolt of Indra (said to be *m.* also). 8 A kind of musical instrument. -*COMP.* -कोशः-वः a bird's egg.

पेयः Grinding, pounding, crushing; Si. 11. 45.

पेषणं 1 Pounding, pulverizing. 2 A threshing-floor. 3 A stone and muller, any grinding or pounding apparatus.

पेषणिः *f.* पेषणी, पेषाकः A millstone, a grind-stone, muller.

पेस्वर *a.* 1 Going, moving. 2 Destructive.

पे 1 P. (*पायति*) To dry, wither.

पैणिः A patronymic of Yāska.

पैजूषः The ear.

पेठर *a.* (*सि* *f.*) Boiled in a *पेठर* q. v.

पेठीनसिः N. of an ancient sage, author of a system of laws.

पेडिक्यं, पेडिन्यं Living on alms, mendicency.

पैतामह (ही) *f.* 1 Relating to a paternal grand-father. 2 Inherited or derived from a paternal grand-father. 3 Derived from, presided over by, or relating, to Brahmā; R. 15. 60. -हः (*pl.*) Ancestors, forefathers.

पैतामहिक *a.* (*की* *f.*) Relating to a paternal grand-father.

पैतृक *a.* (*की* *f.*) 1 Relating to a father. 2 Coming or derived from a father, ancestral, paternal; R. 8. 6; 18. 40; Ms. 9. 104; Y. 2. 47. 3 Sacred to the Manes. -कं A Śrāddha performed in honour of the Manes or deceased ancestors.

पैतृमन्यः 1 The son of an unmarried woman (*पितृमन्यः* पुत्रः). 2 The son of an illustrious person (*पितृनतः* पुत्रः) **पैतृवसेयः**, **पैतृवस्त्रीयः** The son of a paternal aunt.

पैतृ (*सी* *f.*); **पैतृक** *a.* (*की* *f.*) Bilious.

पैत्र *a.* (*की* *f.*) 1 Relating to a father or ancestors generally, paternal, ancestral. 2 Sacred to the Manes. -त्रं The part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb. (Also *पैत्र* in this sense).

पैलव *a.* (*वी* *f.*) Made of the wood of the Pilu tree; Ms. 2. 45.

पैशल्पं Mildness, affability, softness

पैशाच *a.* (*ची* *f.*) Demoniacal, infernal. -चः 1 The eighth or lowest of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which a lover ravishes a maiden without her consent when she is sleeping or intoxicated, or deranged in intellect; ह्युवा मर्ता प्रमर्ता वा रक्षो यत्रोपगच्छति । स पापिष्ठो विवाहानां पैशाचश्चाश्मोऽयम् Ms. 3. 34; Y. 1. 61. 2 A kind of demon or पिशाच. -ची 1 A present made at a religious ceremony. 2 Night. 3 A sort of gibberish spoken on the stage by demons, one of the lowest forms of Prākṛita.

पैशाचिक *a.* (*की* *f.*) Infernal, demoniacal.

पैशुन्यं, -स्यं 1 Back-biting, slander, tale-bearing, calumny; Ms. 7. 48; 11. 55; Bg. 16. 2. 2 Roguery, depravity. 3 Wickedness, malignity.

पैठ *a.* (*ही* *f.*) Made of flour or meal.

पैष्ठिक *a.* (*की* *f.*) Made of flour or meal. -कं 1 A number of cakes. 2 A spirituous liquor distilled from meal.

पैठी A spirituous liquor distilled from meal; cf. गौडी.

पेगेह *a.* 1 Young, not adult or full-grown. 2 Having a deficient or redundant member. 3 Deformed. -हः A boy, one from his 5th to his 16th year; cf. अपगंढ.

पोतः The foundation of a house. -*COMP.* -गलः 1 a kind of reed (*नल*). 2 kind of grass (*कल*). 3 a kind of fish.

पोटकः A servant.

पोत 1 A masculine woman, a woman with a beard or such other maculine features. 2 A hermaphrodite. 3 A female servant.

पोठी A large alligator.

पोडलिका, पोडली A bundle, packet, parcel.

पोतः 1 The young of any animal, cub, colt, foal &c; *पिब सत्त्वं पोत* Bv 1. 60; *स्यपोतः*, *कशिपोतः* &c. *वशिपोतः* a young warrior; U. 5. 3. 2 An elephant ten years old. 3 A ship, raft, boat; पोतो दुस्तवागिराक्षितखे H. 2. 164, Ms. 7. 32. 4 A garment, cloth. 5 The young shoot of a plant. 6 The site of house. -*COMP.* -आच्छादनं a tent -आघानं a shoal of small fish. -धारिन् *m.* the master of a vessel. -भंगः a ship-wreck. -रक्षः the rudder of a boat or ship. -वणिज् *m.* a sea-faring merchant. -वाहः a rower, steersman

पोतकः 1 The young of an animal. 2 A young plant. 3 The site of a house.

पोतासः A kind of camphor.

पोतु *m.* One of the sixteen officiating priests at a sacrifice (assistant of the priest called ब्रह्मन्).

पोत्या A multitude of boats.

पोत्रं 1 The snout of a hog. 2 A boat, ship. 3 A ploughshare. 4 The thunderbolt. 5 A garment. 6 The office of the Potri. -**Comp.** -आयुधः a hog, boar.

पोचिद्र *m.* A hog, boar.

पोलः 1 A heap. 2 Bulk, magnitude.

पोलिका, पोली A kind of cake (of wheat).

पोलिद् The mast of a ship.

पोषः 1 Nourishing, supporting, maintaining. 2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance. 3 Prosperity, plenty, abundance.

पोषणं Nourishing, fostering, supporting, maintaining.

पोषयितुः The cuckoo.

पोषिष्ठ *a.* One who feeds, nourishes &c. -*m.* A feeder.

पोषिन्, पोष्ट *a.* One who feeds, nourishes &c. -*m.* A feeder, nourisher, protector.

पोष्य *a.* 1 To be fed, nourished or supported. 2 Well-fed, thriving. -**Comp.** -पुत्रः, -सुतः an adopted son. -**वर्गः** a class of relatives, who must be nourished and protected.

पौश्वलीय *a.* (सी. *f.*) Relating to barlots.

पौश्वल्यं Harlotry, female incontinence; Ms. 9. 15.

पौसवनं See पुसवन.

पौस्न *a.* (सी. *f.*) 1 Fit for a man; Bk 5. 91. 2 Manly, virile. -**स्त्वं** Manhood, virility.

पौगंड *a.* (डी) Boyish. -**इं** Boyhood (from the 5th to the 16th year).

पौंड्रः 1 N. of a country. 2 A king or inhabitant of that country. 3 kind of sugarcane. 4 A sectarian mark. 5 N. of the conch-shell of Bhīma; पौंड्रं द्रौमहाशंखं भीमकर्मा ब्रह्मोदरः Bg. 1. 15.

पौंड्रकः 1 A kind of sugar-cane. 2 A mixed caste (of sugar-boilers); cf. Ms. 10. 44.

पौंड्रिकः A kind of sugar-cane

पौतर्व A measure.

पौत्तिकं A kind of honey (pale-coloured).

पौत्र *a.* (त्री. *f.*) Relating to or derived from a son. -**व्रः** A grandson, son's son. -**त्री** A granddaughter.

पौत्रिकेयः The son of a daughter appointed to raise issue for her father.

पौनःपुनिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Frequently repeated, recurring again and again.

पौनःपुन्यं Frequent or constant repetition.

पौनःपुन्यं, पौनःपुन्यं 1 Repetition; अतिप्रयोगीति पौनःपुन्यं K. 237; R. 12. 40. 2 Superfluity, redundancy, uselessness; अतिप्रयोगां चंद्रिकायां किं दीपिकायां नृ-कलेन V. 3.

पौनर्भव *a.* 1 Relating to a widow who has married a second husband. 2 Repeated. -**वः** 1 The son of a widow remarried, one of the twelve sons recognised by the old Hindu law; Y. 2. 130; Ms. 3. 155. 2 The second husband of a woman; Ms. 9. 176.

पौर *a.* (सी. *f.*) Relating to a city or town. -**रः** A townsman, citizen; (opp ज्ञानपद); Ku. 6. 41; Ms 27; R. 2. 10, 74; 12. 3; 16. 9. -**Comp.**

-अंगना, -योषित् *f.*; स्त्री a woman living in a town. -**ज्ञानपद** *a.* belonging to town and country. (दा: pl.) citizens and rustics, townsmen and country people; कथं दुर्जनाः पौरज्ञानपदाः U. 1. -**वृद्धः** an eminent citizen, an alderman.

पौरकं 1 A garden near a house. 2 A garden near a town.

पौरंदर *a.* (सी. *f.*) Derived from or sacred to, Indra. -**रं** The lunar mansion called ज्येष्ठा.

पौरव *a.* (वी. *f.*) Descended from Puru. -**वः** 1 A descendant of Puru; S. 5, 2 N. of a country or people in the north of India. 2 An inhabitant or ruler of that country.

पौरवीय *a.* (सी. *f.*) Devoted to Paurava.

पौरव्य *a.* 1 Eastern; पौरव्यो वा सप्तयति मरुत्पायुर्नवाहनभिः Mā. 6. 25. पौरव्यद्रुममरुत् 9. 17; R. 4. 34. 2 Foremost. 3 Prior, first, preceding.

पौराण *a.* (जी. *f.*) 1 Belonging to the past, ancient, of the past, primeval. 2 Relating to the Purāṇas or derived from them.

पौराणिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Belonging to the past, ancient. 2 Belonging to the Purāṇas or derived from them. 3 Versed in the legends of the past. -**क** Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Purāṇas; a public reader of the Purāṇas. 2 A mythologist.

पौरुष *a.* (वी. *f.*) 1 Relating to a man or man in general, human. 2 Manly, virile. -**वः** A weight which can be carried by one man. -**वी** A woman.

-**व** 1 Human action, man's work, exertion, effort; विविग्धया पारुषं Bh. 2. 88; देवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 2. Heroism, prowess, valour, manliness, courage; पौरुषयुग्मः R. 15. 28; 8. 28. 3 Virility; Bg. 7. 8. 4 Semen

virile. 5 Penis. 6 The full-height of a man, the height to which he reaches with both arms elevated and the fingers extended. 7 Sun-dial

पौरुषेय *a.* (वी. *f.*) 1 Derived from man; made, established or propounded by man; as in अपौरुषेया वै वेदाः. 2 Manly, virile. 3 Spiritual. -**यः** 1 Man-slaughter (पुरुषघ्न). 2 A crowd of men. 3 A day labourer, hireling. 4 Human action, man's work.

पौरुष्य Manliness, courage, heroism.

पौरुगवः A superintendent of the royal household; especially, of the royal kitchen.

पौरौभाग्यं 1 Fault-finding, censoriousness; त्रिवोपभोगचिह्नेषु पौरौभाग्यमि-वाचर R. 12. 22. 2 Ill-will, envy, jealousy.

पौरौहल्यं The office of a family-priest.

पौर्णमास *a.* (सी. *f.*) Relating to the full moon. -**सः** A ceremony performed on the fullmoon day by one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रि).

पौर्णमासी, पौर्णमी A day of full moon.

पौर्णमास्यं A sacrifice performed on the full-moon day.

पौर्णिमा A day of full moon.

पौर्तिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to acts of pious charity; Ms. 3. 178; 4. 227

पूर्व *a.* (वी. *f.*) 1 Relating to the past. 2 Relating to the east, eastern.

पूर्वदे (वे) **दिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to a former existence, done in a former existence, done in a former life; Bg. 6. 43; Y. 1. 348.

पूर्वपदिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to the first member of a compound.

पूर्वोपर्यं 1 The relation of prior and posterior. 2 Due order, succession, continuity.

पूर्वाह्निक *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to the forenoon.

पूर्विक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Previous, former, prior. 2 Ancestral. 3 Old, ancient.

पौलस्त्यः 1 An epithet of Rāvaṇ; पौलस्त्यः कथमन्यदाहरणे दोषं न विज्ञातवान् Pt. 2. 4; R. 4. 80; 10. 5; 12. 72. 2 Of Kubera. 3 Of Bibhisāṇa. 4 The moon.

पौलिः *m. f.* -**पौली** *f.* A kind of cake. -**पौलोमी** Sāhī, daughter of Pulo-man and wife of Indra; आश्रित्या न ते युक्ता पौलोम्या सहशी मव S. 7. 28. -**Comp.** -संभवः an epithet of Jayanta.

पौष N. of a lunar month in which the moon is in the Pushya asterism (corresponding to December-January). -**वी** The day of full moon in the month of Pausa; R. 18. 32.

पौष्कर-रक (सी. *f.*) Relating to the blue lotus.

पौष्करिणी A lotus-pool or pond.
पौष्कलः A species of grain.
पौष्कल्यं 1 Maturity, complete development, full growth. 2 Abundance.

पौष्टिक a. (की.) 1 Promoting growth or welfare. 2 Nourishing, nutritive, nutritious, invigorating.
पौष्णं The lunar mansion called Revati.

पौष्य a. (रपी.) Relating to or coming from flowers, floral, flowery.
—पौषी 1 N. of the town पारलिपुत्र q. v.
2 A kind of spirituous liquor (made from flowers).

प्याह ind. A particle of calling (ho!, holla).

प्याय् 1 A. (प्यायते, प्याय or पीन) To swell, grow; see प्ये below.

प्यायन् Increase, growth.

प्यायित a. 1 Grown, increased. 2 Grown fat. 3 Refreshed, strengthened.

प्ये 1 A. (प्यायते पीन) 1 To grow, increase, swell; Bk. 6. 33. 2 To become full or exuberant. -Caus. (प्याययति-ते) 1 To increase, enlarge, make fat or comfortable; Ms. 9. 314. 2 To gratify, regale.

प्र ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs it means 'forward', 'forth', 'in front', 'onward', 'before', 'away', as in प्रगम् प्रस्था, प्रचर, प्रदा &c. 2 With adjectives it means 'very', 'excessively' 'very much' &c.; प्रकृष्ट, प्रमत्त &c., see further on. 3 With nouns whether derived from verbs or not, it is used in the following senses according to G. M.:—(a) beginning, commencement; (प्रमाणं प्रधातं, प्रह); (b) length; (प्रवालसृष्टिक); (c) power (प्रभु); (d) intensity, excess; (प्रवाद, प्रकथ, प्रच्छाया, प्रयुग); (e) source or origin; प्रभव, प्रवीच); (f) completion, perfectness, satisfaction (प्रमुक्तमर्ग); (g) destitution, separation, being without; (प्रोषिता, प्रणवृष्ट); (h) apart; (प्रभु); (i) excellence; (प्रचार्य); (j) purity (प्रसन्नं जल); (k) wish (प्रार्थना); (l) cessation (प्रशम); (m.) adoration, respect; (प्रजलिः who respectfully folds his hands together); (n) prominence (प्रणस, प्रवाल).

प्रकट a. 1 Evident, plain, clear, apparent, manifest. 2 Undisguised, public. 3 Visible. -इ ind. Clearly, manifestly, publicly, visibly &c. (प्रकटीकृत to manifest, unfold, display; प्रकटीभू to become manifest, appear.) Comp. -प्रीतिवर्धनः an epithet of Siva.

प्रकटनं The act of manifesting, disclosing, unfolding.

प्रकटित p. p. 1 Manifested, displayed, unfolded 2 Publicly exhibited 3 Apparent

प्रकम्पः Trembling, shaking, quivering, violent motion or tremour; बला चाहं नमसिजवशात्प्रकम्पया Subhāsh; सतिप्रकम्पं Si. 13. 42.

प्रकम्पन a. Causing to shake. -नः 1 Wind, violent wind or gust; प्रकम्पनानुचक्रेपिस्तुराः Si. 1. 61. 14. 43. 2 N. of a hell. -न Excessive or violent trembling, violent motion.

प्रकारः 1 A heap, multitude, quantity, collection; मुक्ताफलप्रकरमांजि इहागृहाणि Si. 5. 12; द्वाप्यप्रकरकलुषा इष्टिं S. 6. 8; R. 9. 56; Ku. 5. 68. 2 A nosegay, bunch of flowers. 3 Aid, assistance, friendship. 4 Usage, practice. 5 Respect. 6 Seduction, abduction. -र Aloewood.

प्रकरणं 1 Treating, explaining, discussing. 2 A subject, topic, department, a subject (of representation); कतमप्रकरणमाश्रित्य S. 1. 3 A section, chapter or any smaller division of a work. 4 An opportunity, occasion. 5 An affair, a matter. 6 An introduction, prologue. 7 A species of drama with invented or fictitious plot; as the बुद्धकटिक, मालतीमाधव, दुष्यन्धुषित &c. The S. D. thus defines it:—भवेत् प्रकरणे वृत्तं लौकिकं कविकल्पितं । कुंजगिरौजी नायकेस्तु विरोध्याव्याध्याय बणिक् । सायायधर्मकामार्थयरो धीरप्रज्ञातकः ॥ 511.

प्रकरणिका, प्रकरणौ A drama of the same character as the प्रकरण. The S. D. thus defines it:—नाटिकैव प्रकरणिका सार्थबाहादिनायिका । सामानवंशजा नेतुर्मेवेव च नायिका ॥ 554.

प्रकरिका An interlude or episode inserted in a drama to explain what is to follow.

प्रकरी 1 An interlude or episode inserted in a drama to explain what is to follow. 2 Theatrical dress. 3 An open piece of ground. 4 A place where four roads meet. 5 A kind of song.

प्रकर्षः 1 Excellence, eminence, superiority; बहुप्रकर्षोदजसदृक् रघुः R. 3. 34; वर्णप्रकर्षे सति Ku. 3. 28. 2 Intensity, high degree, excess; प्रकर्षणेन शोकसंतानेन U. 3. 3 Strength, power. 4 Absoluteness. 5 Length, protraction. (प्रकर्षणं and प्रकर्षति are used adverbially in the sense of 'exceedingly', 'pre-eminently', 'in a high degree'.)

प्रकर्षणं 1 The act of drawing away; attracting. 2 Ploughing. 3 Duration, length, extension. 4 Excellence, superiority. 5 Distraction.

प्रकला A minute portion.

प्रकल्पना Settlement, fixing, allotment; Ms. 8. 211.

प्रकल्पित p. p. 1 Made, done, formed 2 Settled allotted -ता A kind of riddle

प्रकांड-डं 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the branches; Si. 9. 45. 2 A branch, shoot. 3 (At the end of comp.) Anything excellent or prominent of its kind; ऊरुप्रकांड-हितेन तस्याः N. 7. 93; क्षुप्रकांडः Mv. 4. 35; 5. 48. 3 The upper part of the arm.

प्रकांडकः See प्रकांड above; Bk. 5. 6
प्रकांडरः A tree.

प्रकाम a. 1 Amorous. 2 Excessive, much, to the heart's content, at pleasure; प्रकामविस्तर R. 2. 11; प्रकामालोकनीयता Ku. 2. 24. -नः Desire, pleasure, satisfaction. -नं ind. 1 Very much, exceedingly; जातो ममायं विशदप्रकामं (अंतरात्मा) S. 4. 21; R. 6. 44, Mk. 5. 25. 2 Sufficiently, to the heart's content, according to the wish or desire. 3 Voluntarily, willingly. -Comp. -भुञ्ज् a. eating till satisfied or to the heart's content, R. 1. 66.

प्रकारः 1 Manner, mode, way, fashion; कः प्रकारः क्रियेत Māl. 5. 20 2 Sort, kind, variety, Species; oft. in comp.; बहुप्रकारा manifold; विप्रकार, नाना &c. 3 Similitude. 4 Speciality, special property or quality.

प्रकाश a. 1 Bright, shining, brilliant; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशाश्च लोकालोक इवाचल R. 1. 68; 5. 2. 2 Clear, visible, manifest; Si. 12. 56; Bg. 7. 25 3 Vivid, perspicuous; Ki. 14. 4 4 Famous, renowned, celebrated, noted; R. 3. 48. 5 Open, public 6 Cleared of trees, open; R. 4. 31 7 Blown, expanded. 8 (At the end of comp.) Looking like, like, resembling. -ज्ञः 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness. 2 (Fig.) Light, elucidation, explanation (mostly at the end of titles of works); काव्यप्रकाश, भावप्रकाश, तर्कप्रकाश &c. 3 Sunshine 4 Display, manifestation; Si. 9. 5 5 Fame, renown, celebrity, glory 6 Expansion, diffusion. 7 Open spot or air; प्रकाशं निर्मितोऽवलोकयामि S. 4. 8 A golden mirror. 9 A chapter or section (of a book). -ज्ञ ind. 1 Openly, publicly; प्रतिभृद्वर्षितो यत्तु प्रकाशो धनिनो धन Y. 2. 56; Ma. 8. 193; 9. 228. 2 Aloud, audibly (used as a stage-direction in dramas; opp. आत्मगत). -Comp. -आत्मज्ञ a. shining, brilliant -आत्मज्ञ a. bright, shining. (-म) an epithet of Siva. 2 the sun. -हतर a. invisible. -क्रयः an open purchase -नारी a public woman, prostitute, harlot; अलं चतुःशालमिमं प्रवेक्ष्य प्रकाशनारीधृत एव यस्मात् Mk. 3. 7.

प्रकाशक (शिका.) 1 Making apparent, discovering, disclosing, evincing betraying displaying 2 Expressing ad cation 3 Explain

shining, brilliant. 6
ted, renowned. -कः 1
discoverer. 3 A publi-
-ज्ञातृ *m.* a cock.

Illuminating, making
1 Making known or
aging to light, disclos-
aying, manifesting. 3
irradiating, making
1. of Vishnu.

p. 1 Made clear or
isplayed, manifested. 2

Published; प्रणीतो न तु प्रकाशितः U. 4.
3 Illuminated, irradiated, enlight-
ened, 4 Visible, evident, apparent.

प्रकाशित् *a.* Clear, bright, shin-
ing &c.

प्रकीर्णः Scattering about, strewing.

प्रकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered about,

scattered forth, thrown about, disper-

sed; प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हरिचरणयोरजिलिखे Ve.

1 1. 2 Spread, published, promul-

gated. 3 Waved, waving; Si. 12.

17 4 Disordered, loose, dishevelled.

5 Confused, incoherent; बहुविधं स्वेच्छया

कामं प्रकीर्णमभिधीयते Si. 2. 63. 6 Agita-

ted, excited. 7 Miscellaneous, mixed,

as the प्रकीर्णकांड of Bhattikāvya.

-र्ण 1 A miscellany, any miscellane-

ous collection. 2 A chapter contain-

ing miscellaneous rules.

प्रकीर्णक *a.* Scattered or strewn

about &c. -कः -कः A chowrie, fly-flap

(चारर); Si. 12. 17. -कः A horse.

-क 1 A miscellany, any collection

of miscellaneous things. 2 A mis-

cellaneous chapter.

प्रकीर्तनं 1 Proclaiming, announc-

ing. 2 Praising, extolling, lauding.

प्रकीर्तिः *f.* 1 Celebration, praise. 2

Fame, celebrity. 3 Declaration.

प्रकुचः A particular measure of

capacity.

प्रकुपित *p. p.* 1 Very angry, enrag-

ed, incensed. 2 Excited.

प्रकुले A handsome body.

प्रकुम्भाङ्गी An epithet of Durgā.

प्रकृत *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, com-

pleted. 2 Commenced, begun. 3

Appointed, charged. 4 Genuine,

real. 5 Forming the subject of discus-

sion, that which is under consid-

eration, the subject in hand (often

used in works on Alankāra for उप-

मेव); संभावनमर्थशिक्षा प्रकृतस्य समेव यत् K.

P. 10. 6 Important, interesting. -ते

The original subject, the matter or

subject in hand; यातु किमनेन प्रकृतमेव

अनुसरामः. -COMP. -अर्थ *a.* having the

original sense. (-र्थः) the original

sense.

प्रकृतिः *f.* 1 The natural condition

or state of anything, nature, natural

form (opp. विकृति which is a change

or effect); प्रकृत्या यदुक्तं S. 1. 9: उपपन्न-

मय्या शेषं हि वत् प्रकृतिर्जनस्य R

5. 54; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां विकृतिर्जीविनसुच्यते

कुपे R. 8. 87; अपेहि रे अन्धवाम् प्रकृतिमायनः

S. 2 'has resumed his wonted

nature'; प्रकृतिमायद् or प्रतिपद् or प्रकृतौस्था,

'to come to one's senses', 'regain

one's consciousness'. 2 Natural

disposition, temper, temperament,

nature, constitution; प्रकृतिवृत्तयः, प्रकृति-

सिद्ध see below. 3 Make, form, figure;

महासुमावप्रकृतिः Māl. 1. 4 Extraction,

descent; Mk 7. 5 Origin, source,

original or material cause, the

material of which anything is made;

प्रकृतिश्चोपादानकारणं च ब्रह्माद्युपपत्तयः S. B.

(see the full discussion on Br. Sūt.

I. 4. 23); यमाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति S. 1. 1.

6 (In Sān. phil.) Nature (as

distinguished from पुरुष) the original

source of the material world, consist-

ing of the three essential qualities

सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस् 7 (In gram.) The

radical or crude form of a word to

which case-terminations and other

affixes are applied. 8 A model,

pattern, standard, (especially in

ritualistic works). 9 A woman. 10

The personified will of the Supreme

Spirit in the creation (identified

with मया or illusion); Bg. 9. 10. 11

The male or female organ of gen-

eration. 12 A mother. -*pl.* 1 A

king's ministers, the body of minis-

ters or counsellors, ministry; R. 12.

12; Pt. 1. 48, 301. 2 The subjects

(of a king); प्रवर्ततां प्रकृतिहिताय पार्थिवः S

7. 35. 3 नृपतिः प्रकृतिरनेकितु R. 8. 18, 10. 3

The constituent elements of the state

(सत्तागानि); i. e. 1 the king; 2 the

minister; 3 the allies; 4 treasure; 5

army; 6 territory; 7 fortresses; &c;

8 the corporations of citizens (which

is sometimes added to the 7); स्वाय-

मात्यसङ्कोशराष्ट्रदुर्गवलादि च Ak. 4

The various sovereigns to be considered

in case of war; (for full explan-

ation see Kull, on Ms. 7. 155 and

157). 5: The eight primary elements

out of which everything else is

evolved according to the Sāṅkhyas;

see Sān. K. 3. 6 The five primary

elements of creation (पञ्चमहाभूतानि);

i. e. पृथ्वी, अग्नि, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश.

-COMP. -ईश्वरः a king or magistate.

-कृपण a naturally slow or unable to

discern; Me. 5. -तरुल *a.* fickle by

nature, naturally inconsistent;

Amaru. 27. -पुरुषः a minister, a

functionary (of the state); Me. 6.

-सङ्कलं the whole territory or king-

dom; R. 9. 2. -लघः absorption into

the Prakṛiti, dissolution of the

universe. -सिद्ध *a.* inborn, in-

nate, natural; Bh. 2. 52. -सुमन *a.*

naturally lovely or agreeable. -स्थ

a. 1 being in the natural state or

condit on natural genu no 2 nher

ent, innate, incidental to nature, R

8. 21. 3 healthy, in good health. 4

recovered. 5 come to oneself. 6

stripped of everything, bare.

प्रकुट *p. p.* 1 Drawn forth or out.

2 Protracted, long, lengthy. 3 Supe-

rior, distinguished, excellent, exar-

nent, exalted. 4 Chief, principal. 5

Distracted, disquieted.

प्रकृत *p. p.* Prepared, made ready,

arranged.

प्रकोथः Putrefaction, putridity.

प्रकोष्ठः 1 The fore-arm, the part

above the wrist; वामप्रकोष्ठं (रितहेननेत्रः Ku.

3. 41. कनकवलयभ्रंशारिक्तप्रकोष्ठः Me. 2; R

3. 59. S. 6. 6. 2 The room near the

gate of a place. Mn. 1. 3 A court in

a house, a quadrangle or square

(surrounded by buildings); इन् प्रथम

प्रकोष्ठं प्रविशन्त्यर्थः &c. Mk. 4.

प्रकोष्ठकः A room near the gate of a

place (—प्रकोष्ठकः); तत्पुर्व्विनक्षत्रक्षितिपालसंकुल

तदंगनद्वारवहिः प्रकोष्ठके Ku. 15. 6.

प्रकलः 1 An armour for the

defence of a horse or elephant. 2 A

dog. 3 A mule.

प्रक्रमः 1 A step, stride. 2 A pace

considered as a measure of distance.

3 Commencement, beginning. 4

Proceeding, course; Māl. 5. 24 5

The case in question. 6 Leisure,

opportunity. 7 Regularity, order,

method. 8 Degree, proportion, mea-

sure. -COMP. -अन्यः want of sym-

metry or regularity, the breaking of

arrangement, regarded as a fault of

composition. (It is the same as मग्न-

प्रक्रमता mentioned in K. P. 7, the

break of symmetry being either in

expression or construction; नाथे निशापि

नियतेनियोगादस्तं गते इत निशापि यात is an in-

stance of the former, where गता

निशापि would relieve the irregularity

of expression; and विश्रब्धं कियतां वराहत-

तिभिर्मुक्तास्मृतिः पल्लवे is an instance of the

latter, where the symmetry of the

verse requires the active instead of

the passive construction, and the

fault may be removed by reading the

line as विश्रब्धया रचयंतु सुकरवरा मुक्तास्मृति

पल्लवे; see K. P. 7 under मग्नप्रक्रमता for

further details.

प्रक्रांत *p. p.* 1 Commenced, begun.

2 Gone, proceeded. 3 In hand,

under discussion. 4 Brave.

प्रक्रिया 1 Way, manner, conduct 2

A rite, ceremony. 3 The bearing of

royal insignia. 4 High position,

precedance. 5 A chapter or section

(of a book); as उणादिप्रक्रिया. 6 (In

gram.) Etymological formation. 7

A privilege.

प्रकीडः Play, pastime, sport.

प्रक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Moist, humid, wet.

2 Satisfied (क्ष). 3 Moved with

pt y

प्रकाशः, प्रकाशः The sound of a lute.
प्रकाशः Ruin, destruction.

प्रकाशः See प्रकाशः.

प्रकाशः Trickling out, oozing, flowing.

प्रकाशः 1 Washing, washing off; R. 6. 48. 2 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. 3 Bathing. 4 Anything used for purifying. 5 Water for washing.

प्रकाशः p. p. 1 Washed, cleansed. 2 Purified. 3 Expiated.

प्रकाशः p. p. 1 Thrown at, cast, hurled. 2 Thrown into; Māl. 5. 22. 3 Projected. 4 Interpolated, spurious as in प्रकाशः श्लोकः.

प्रकाशः p. p. 1 Decayed, wasting. 2 Destroyed. 3 Atoned. 4 Vanished, disappeared.

प्रकाशः p. p. 1 Crushed. 2 Pierced through. 3 Incited.

प्रकाशः 1 Throwing forward, projecting. 2 A throw, cast. 3 Scattering upon. 4 Spurious insertion, interpolation. 5 The box of a carriage. 6 The sum deposited by each member of a commercial company.

प्रकाशः Throwing, casting, hurling. प्रकाशः Exciting, agitating.

प्रकाशः 1 An iron arrow. 2 Clamour, hubbub.

प्रकाशः a. Clamorous, shouting, noisy.

प्रकाशः a. 1 Very hot; as in प्रकाशः. 2 Very acrid or pungent, sharp. 3 Very hard or rough. -R: See प्रकाशः.

प्रकाशः a. 1 Clear, visible, distinct. 2 Looking like, resembling (at the end of comp.); अद्भुतं, श्लाघ्यं &c.

प्रकाशः 1 Perceptibility, visibility. 2 Renown, fame, celebrity; स्वसत्वरन-प्रकाशः संप्रत्यक्षं दुर्लभितं Rām. 3 Disclosure. 4 Resemblance, similitude (in comp) Y. 3. 10.

प्रकाशः p. p. 1 Famous, celebrated, renowned, noted. 2 Forestalled, claimed by right of pre-emption. 3 Happy, pleased. -Comp. -चतुर्क a. having a celebrated father.

प्रकाशः f. 1 Fame, renown, celebrity. 2 Praise, eulogium.

प्रकाशः The upper part of the arm from the elbow to the shoulder.

प्रकाशः The outer wall (of a city).

प्रकाशः p. p. 1 Gone forth or forward. 2 Separate, apart. -Comp. -जातु, -जातुक a. bandy-legged, bow-legged.

प्रकाशः The first advance in courtship, first manifestation of love.

प्रकाशः 1 Advance, progress. 2 The first advance in courtship; see प्रकाशः above.

प्रकाशः Roaring.

प्रकाशः 1 Bold confident 2 Daring brave, intrepid, spirited courageous

R. 2. 41. 3 Bold in speech, eloquent; R. 6. 20. 4 Ready-witted, prompt. 5 Resolute, energetic. 6 Mature (as age); Ku. 1. 51. 7 Matured, developed, full-grown, strong; प्रकाशः Ku. 5. 30. (प्रकाशः) Māl. 9. 29. U. 6. 35. 8 Skilful; K. 12. 9 Audacious, arrogant, officious, proud. 10 Shameless, impudent; R. 13. 9. 11 Illustrious, eminent. -हमा 1 A bold woman. 2 A shrew, scolding woman. 3 A bold or mature woman, one of the classes of heroines in poetic composition; she is versed in all kinds of caresses, lofty of demeanour, possessed of no great modesty, of mature age, and ruling her husband; see S. D. 101 and examples quoted *ad loc.*

प्रकाशः p. p. 1 Dipped into, soaked, steeped. 2 Much, excessive, intense. 3 Firm, strong. 4 Hard, difficult. -हं 1 Privation. 2 Penance, bodily mortification. -हं ind. 1 Very much, exceedingly. 2 Firmly.

प्रकाशः m. An excellent singer.

प्रकाशः a. Straight, honest, upright (lit. and fig.); बहिः सर्वाकारप्रगुणरमणीयं स्ववहस् Māl. 1. 14. 2 Being in the right state or condition, having excellent qualities; अमज्जालगुणं च करो-त्यसौ तदुपतोऽनुमतः सन्निर्वयेदौ R. 9. 49. 3 (a) Worthy, suitable, meritorious; Māl. 1. 16; (b) Efficient; 9. 45. 4 Skilful, clever. (प्रकाशः means 1 to make straight, put in order, arrange. 2 to make smooth. 3 to nourish, bring up).

प्रकाशः a. 1 Made even or straight. 2 Made smooth.

प्रकाशः p. p. 1 Held forth or out. 2 Received, accepted. 3 Not subject to the rules of euphony (संधि); see प्रकाशः below.

प्रकाशः A vowel which is not liable to the rules of Sandhi or euphony and which is allowed to be written and pronounced separately; ईदृइद्विक-चनं प्रकाशः P. I. 1. 11.

प्रकाशः ind. Early in the morning, at day-break; इत्ये रथाश्वमनिकादिनां प्रकाशः गुणावाय तैरणादृहिः Si. 12. 1; सार्धं स्नाया-त्ये तथा Ms. 6. 6; 4. 62. -Comp. -सन a. to be performed in the morning. -निश-काश a. who is asleep at day-break.

प्रकाशः Protection, preservation.

प्रकाशः Stringing together, weaving.

प्रकाशः 1 Holding or stretching forth, holding out. 2 Laying hold of, taking, grasping, seizing. 3 The commencement of an eclipse. 4 A rein, bridle; वृताः प्रकाशः अवतरत्वाद्भास्व S. 1; Si. 12. 31. 5 A cheek, restraint. 6 Binding confine ent 7 A prisoner captive 8 Faming breaking (as an

animal). 9 A ray of light. 10 The string of a balance. 11 A vowel not subject to the rules of Sandhi or euphony; see प्रकाशः.

प्रकाशः 1 Taking, seizing, grasping.

2 The commencement of an eclipse.

3 A rein, bridle. 4 A cheek, restraint.

प्रकाशः 1 Seizing, taking. 2 Bearing, carrying. 3 The string of a balance. 4 A rein, bridle.

प्रकाशः-व 1 A painted turret. 2 A wooden fence round a building. 3 A stable. 5 The top of a tree.

प्रकाशः A rule, doctrine, precept.

प्रकाशः The first elements or rudiments of a science. -Comp. -विद् m. a superficial reader, smatterer.

प्रकाशः (नः), प्रकाशः (नः) 1 A porch before the door of a house; पोर्चु. 2 A copper-pot. 3 An iron mace, crow-bar.

प्रकाशः a. Voracious, gluttonous. -स 1 A demon. 2 Voracity, gluttony.

प्रकाशः 1 Killing. 2 A combat, battle.

प्रकाशः A guest (v. l. for प्राहुण or प्राहुण p. v.).

प्रकाशः A guest; see प्राहुण.

प्रकाशः 1 Sound, noise. 2 Up roar.

प्रकाशः An army in motion.

प्रकाशः m. 1 The planet Jupiter. 2 An epithet of Brihaspati.

प्रकाशः a. 1 Vehement, excessively violent, impetuous. 2 Strong, powerful, fierce. 3 Very hot, stifling (as heat). 4 Furious, wrathful. 5 Bold, confident. 6 Terrible, terrific. 7 In tolerable, unbearable. -Comp. -आतप fierce heat. -योग a. large-nosed -सूर्य a. having a hot or burning sun, Rs. 1. 1, 10.

प्रकाशः (चर) सः 1 Collecting, gathering (as flowers). 2 A multitude, quantity, collection, number; Mv. 2. 15. 3 Growth, increase. 4 Slight union.

प्रकाशः Collecting, gathering.

प्रकाशः 1 A road, path, way. 2 A custom, usage.

प्रकाशः a. 1 Trembling, shaking, tremulous; Ku. 5. 35. Māl. 1. 38. 2 Current, customary.

प्रकाशः 1 Archery. 2 A peacock's tail. 3 A snake.

प्रकाशः m. A peacock. U. 2. 29.

प्रकाशः a. Rolling about, tossing -तं Nodding the head (while asleep in a sitting posture).

प्रकाशः 1 Gathering (flowers &c.) in turn. 2 A female who gathers.

प्रकाशः 1 Going forth, ranging walking about, wandering. Ku. 3. 42. 3 Appearance coming n manifestation U. 1. Mn. 1. 4 Currency

prevalence, use, being used or applied; विलोक्य तैत्त्युना प्रचारं Trik. 5 Conduct, behaviour. 6 Custom, usage. 7 A play-ground, place of exercise. 8 A pasture-ground, pasturage, Y. 2. 166. 9 A passage, path; Ms. 9. 219.

प्रचालः The neck of the Indian lute. प्रचालनं Stirring, shaking, a stir. प्रचित p. p. 1 Gathered, collected, plucked. 2 Amassed, accumulated. 3 Covered, filled.

प्रचुर a. 1 Much, ample, abundant, plentiful; नित्ययया प्रचुरनित्ययनामया च Bh. 2-47. Si. 12. 72. 2 Great, large, extensive; प्रचुरप्रचुरवत् Gt. 2. 3 (At the end of comp.) Abounding in, filled or replete with. रः A thief. -Comp. -पुरुष a. populous. (-वः) a thief.

प्रचेतस् m. 1 An epithet of Varuna; Ku. 2. 21. 2 N. of an ancient sage and law-giver, Ms. 1. 35.

प्रचेतु m. A charioteer, coachman. प्रचेल Yellow sandal-wood. प्रचेलकः A horse.

प्रचोदः 1 Driving onward, urging, inciting. 2 Instigating.

प्रचोदनं 1 Driving onward, urging, inciting. 2 Instigating, setting on. 3 Ordering, enjoining. 4 A rule, precept, commandment.

प्रचोदित p. p. 1 Urged, incited. 2 Instigated. 3 Directed, ordered, prescribed; Ms. 2. 191. 4 Sent, despatched. 5 Decreed, determined.

प्रच्छ 6. P. (पृच्छति, पृष्ट; caus. प्रच्छयति; pass; पृच्छयते; desid. विपृच्छयति) 1 To ask, question, interrogate, inquire of (with two acc.); पृच्छ समं रमणीमिन्द्रं R. 14. 27; Br. 6. 8; R. 3. 5. Bg. 2. 7; ब्राह्मणं कुशलं पृच्छत् Ms. 2. 127. 2 To seek, seek for. -With अनु to inquire or question about. -आ 1 to ask or question. 2 to bid adieu to, take leave of (Atm.); आपृच्छस्व प्रियसखममुं ह्येमांस्तेनैव शैलं Me. 12. R. 8. 49; 12. 103. -परि to ask, question, inquire about.

प्रच्छदः A cover, wrapper, coverlet, bed-clothes, bed-cover; R. 19. 22. -Comp. -पटः bed-clothes, coverlet.

प्रच्छन्नं, प्रच्छन्ना Inquiry, interrogation.

प्रच्छन्न p. p. 1 Covered, clothed, clad, wrapped, enveloped. 2 Private, secret; Bh. 2. 64. 3 Concealed, hidden. (see छद् with प्र). -छ 1 A private door. 2 A loop-hole, lattice, window. -छ ind. Secretly, covertly. -Comp. -तस्कर an unseen thief.

प्रच्छर्दनं 1 Vomiting. 2 Emitting, sending forth. 3 An emetic.

प्रच्छदिका Vomiting.

प्रच्छादनं 1 Covering, concealing. 2 An upper garment. -Comp. -पटः a wrapper cover, coverlet.

प्रच्छादित p. p. 1 Covered, enveloped, clothed &c. 2 Hidden, concealed.

प्रच्छायं Thick or dense shade, a shadowy place; प्रच्छायमुद्रमनिद्रा दिवसाः परिणामरमणीयाः S. 1. 3; M. 3.

प्रच्छिल a. Dry, waterless (निर्जल).

प्रक्षयः 1 Fall, ruin. 2 Improvement, advancement, growth. 3 Withdrawal.

प्रक्षयनं 1 Departing, retreating, withdrawal. 2 Loss, deprivation. 3 Oozing, dropping (क्षय).

प्रक्षुत p. p. 1 Fallen off or from. 2 Strayed, deviated. 3 Dislodged, displaced, degraded. 4 Routed, put to flight.

प्रक्षुतिः f. 1 Departing, withdrawal. 2 Loss, deprivation, falling down from; दिव्यं प्रक्षुतिशक्त्या क्षणमपि स्वर्गे न मोक्षमहे Sānti. 4. 20. 3 Fall, ruin.

प्रज्ञः A husband.

प्रजनः 1 Impregnating, begetting, generating, production; Ms. 3. 61; 9. 61. 2 The impregnation of cattle. 3 Bringing forth, bearing; Ms. 9. 96.

प्रजननं 1 Procreation, generation, conception in the womb. 2 Production, birth, delivery. 3 Semen. 4 The male or female organ of generation (penis or vulva). 5 Offspring.

प्रजानिका A mother.

प्रजलुकः The body.

प्रजल्पः Prattle, gossip, heedless, or frivolous words (used in greeting a lover); अस्त्वैर्मानद्वयजा योवधिरणसुदया । प्रियसखौशलोद्धारः प्रजल्पः स तु कथ्यते ॥

प्रजरूपनं 1 Talking, speaking. 2 Prattle, gossip.

प्रजविद् a. (नी f.) Rapid, swift, speedy. -m. An express, a courier.

प्रजा (Changed to प्रजस् at the end of a Bah. compound, when the first member is अ, इ or इस्; see. R. 8. 32, 18. 29.) 1 Procreation, generation, propagation, birth, production. 2 Offspring, progeny, issue, children, brood (of animals); प्रजाध्वं प्रजर्जितानि R. 2, 73; प्रजालैः युद्धेभिर्ना 1. 7; Ms. 3. 42; Y. 1. 269; so वक्ष्यते प्रजा, सर्वप्रजा &c. 3 Subjects, people, mankind; नन्दुः सप्रजाः प्रजाः R. 4. 3; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तेषु दिव्या S. 5. 5; (where प्रजा has sense 2 also); R. 1. 7; 2. 73; Ms. 1. 8. 4 Semen. -Comp. -अंतकः Yama, the god of death; R. 8. 45. -ईप्सु a. desirous of progeny. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः the lord of men, a king, sovereign; R. 3. 68; 5. 32; 18. 29. -उत्पादनं the raising up of progeny. -काम a. desirous of progeny. -तनुः a line of descendants, race. -दानं silver. -नाथः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 a king, sovereign, prince; R. 2. 45, 10 83 -य a king -विदेक

impregnation, seed (implanted in the womb); R. 14. 60. -वत्तिः 1 the god presiding over creation; Ms. 12. 121. 2 an epithet of Brahmā; अत्वाः सर्वविधो प्रजापतिरब्रह्मद्वे न कांतिप्रदः V. 1. 9 3 an epithet of the ten lords of created beings (first created by Brahmā; (see Ms. 1. 34). 4 an epithet of Visvakarman, the architect of gods. 5 the sun. 6 a king. 7 a son-in-law. 8 an epithet of Vishnu. 9 a father, progenitor. 10 the penis. -पालः, -पालकः a king, sovereign. -पालीः an epithet of Siva. -वृद्धिः f. increase of progeny. -सूत्र m. an epithet of Brahmā; Si. 1. 28. -हित a. beneficial to children or people. (-नं) water.

प्रजागरः 1 Lying awake at night, sleeplessness; प्रजागराविवलीकृतस्तस्याः स्वप्ने समानः S. 6. 21. 2 Vigilance, carefulness. 3 A guardian. 4 An epithet of Krishna.

प्रजात p. p. Born, produced &c. -ता A woman who has borne a child.

प्रजातिः f. 1 Procreation, production, propagation. 2 Delivery. 3 Procreative Power. 4 Travail, labour.

प्रजावत् a. 1 Having subjects or children. 2 Pregnant. -सौ A brother's wife; (ब्रतृजाया); R. 14. 45; 15. 13. 2 A matron, mother.

प्रजिनः Wind, air.

प्रजीवनं Livelihood, subsistence.

प्रजुष्ट a. Attached or devoted to, intent on.

प्रज्ञ a. Wise, intelligent, learned.

प्रज्ञप्तिः f. 1 Agreement, engagement. 2 Teaching, informing, communicating. 3 A doctrine.

प्रज्ञा 1 Intelligence, understanding, intellect, wisdom; अकारसदृशप्रज्ञः प्रज्ञा सदृशगमः R. 1. 15; शब्दे निहाति पुरुषस्य शरीरेणैव प्रज्ञा कुलं च विमर्शं च यशश्च इति ॥ Subhāsh. 2 Discernment, discrimination, judgment. 3 Device or design. 4 A wise or learned woman. -Comp. -चक्षुस् a. blind; (lit. having understanding as the only eyes). (-m.) an epithet of Dhritarāshtra. (-n) the mind's eye, mental eye, the mind; M. 1. -वृद्ध a. old in wisdom. -हीन a. void of wisdom, silly, foolish.

प्रज्ञात p. p. 1 Known, understood. 2 Distinguished, discerned. 3 Distinct, clear. 4 Famous, well-known, renowned.

प्रज्ञानं 1 Intelligence, knowledge, wisdom. 2 A mark, token, sign.

प्रज्ञावत् a. Wise, intelligent.

प्रज्ञाल, प्रज्ञिव (नी f.), प्रज्ञिल a. Wise, intelligent, prudent.

प्रज्जु a. Bow-legged, bandy-legged (अक्षो प्रज्जु)-

प्रज्वलने Blazing up, flaming, burning.

प्रज्वलित *p. p.* 1 Being in flames, burning, flaming, blazing. 2 Bright, shining.

प्रकीर्ण 1 Flying in every direction. 2 Flying forward; see under दीन. 3 Taking flight.

प्रग *a.* Old, ancient.

प्रगखः The point of a nail.

प्रगत *p. p.* 1 Bending, inclined, stooping. 2 Bowing to, saluting. 3 Humble. 4 Skilful, clever; see नम् with व.

प्रणतिः *f.* 1 A bow, salutation, obeisance; तद् सर्वविधयश्चर्तितः प्रणतिं विभ्रति के न सूतः Sl. 16. 5; R. 4. 88. 2 Submissiveness, humility, courtesy; स ददर्श वेतस्वनाचरितां प्रणतिं बलीयसि समुद्रिकरीं Ki. 6. 5; निजिनिष्ठ तस्मात् तस्मिन् सवृषु प्रणतिरेव कीर्तये R. 11. 89.

प्रणदन् Sounding, a sound.

प्रणयः 1 Espousing, seizing (as in marriage); Māl. 6. 14. 2 (*a*) Love, affection, fondness, attachment, liking, regard; साधारण्येयुभयोः प्रणयः स्वरस्य V. 2. 16; साधारण्येयं प्रणयः S. 3; S. 6. 7; 5 23; Me. 105; R. 6. 12; Bh. 2. 42. (*b*) A wish, desire, longing; Ku. 5. 85, Māl. 8. 7; S. 7. 16. 3 Friendly acquaintance or regard, friendship, intimacy; Māl. 1. 9. 4 Familiarity, confidence, trust; S. 6. 5 Favour, kindness, act of courtesy. अलङ्कृतोऽस्मि स्वयमग्राहप्रणयेन भवत Mk. 1; 1. 45. 6 An entreaty, request, solicitation; तद्भूत-नाथाद्युग नार्हसि त्वं सर्वविधो मे प्रणयं विहंतु R. 2 28; V. 4. 13. 7 Reverence, obeisance. 8 Final beatitude. -Comp.

-अपराधः an offence against friendship or love. -उन्मुख *a.* 1 disposed or about to declare one's love; M. 4. 13 2 impatient through love. -कलहः a lover's quarrel, a mock or feigned quarrel; नान्यन्यस्मात्प्रणयकलहाद्वि-प्रयोगोऽपत्तिः Me. (considered spurious by Malli.). -कुपित *a.* angry through love, feigning anger; Me. 105. -क्रोपः feigned anger of a mistress towards her lover, coquettish anger. -प्रकर्षः excessive love, intense attachment. -भंगः 1 breach of friendship. 2 faithlessness. -वञ्चनं expression of love. -विमुख *a.* 1 averse from love. 2 disinclined to friendship; Me. 27. -विदितिः, -विवातः non-compliance, refusal (of a request &c.).

प्रणयन् 1 Bringing, fetching. 2 Conducting, conveying. 3 Carrying out, executing, performing; Ku. 6. 9. 4 Writing, composing. 5 Decreeing, sentencing; awarding; as इदं प्रणयन्.

प्रणयवत् *a.* 1 Loving fond af-
fectionate B 10 57 2 Candid,

frank. 3 Earnestly desirous of, longing for.

प्रणयिन् *a.* 1 Loving, affectionate, kind, attached; Māl. 3. 9. 2 Beloved, dearly loved. 3 Desirous of, longing for, fondly solicitous of; S. 7. 17; Me. 3; R. 9. 55, 11. 3. 4 Familiar, intimate. -*m.* 1 A friend, companion, favourite; Ku. 5. 11. 2 A husband, lover. 3 A supplicant, humble petitioner, suitor; स्वार्थं सतां युक्ततां प्रणयिन्क्रियेव V. 4. 15; 1. 2. 4 A worshipper; devotee; Ku. 3. 66. -*नी* 1 A mistress, beloved, wife. 2 A female friend.

प्रणवः 1 The sacred syllable *om*; आसीन्महीक्षितानाद्यः प्रणवश्छंदसानिव R. 1. 11; Ms. 2. 74; Ku. 2. 12; Bg. 7. 8. 2 A kind of musical instrument (drum or tabor). 3 An epithet of Vishnu or the Supreme Being.

प्रणस *v.* Having a prominent nose, large-nosed.

प्रणाही Intervention, interposition, medium.

प्रणादः 1 A loud noise, shout, cry. 2 Roaring, a roar. 3 Neighing, braying. 4 A murmur or rapture; huzza. 5 A cry for help. 6 A particular disease of the ear (a buzzing sound in the ear).

प्रणानः 1 Bending, bowing, stooping. 2 A reverential salutation, obeisance, prostration, bow; as in साष्टांग प्रणाम; Ku. 6. 91.

प्रणायकः 1 A leader or commander (of an army). 2 A guide, head, chief.

प्रणाय *a.* 1 Dear, beloved. 2 Upright, honest, straightforward. 3 Disliked, disapproved; Bk. 6. 66. 4 Free from passion, indifferent to worldly attachments (निरक्त).

प्रणालः -*ली*, प्रणालिका 1 A channel, water-course, drain; कुर्वन् पूर्णां नयनयथानं चक्रवर्तिः प्रणालीः Ud. S. 2; Si. 3. 44. 2 Succession, uninterrupted series.

प्रणाशः 1 Cessation, loss, disappearance; Ki. 14. 9. 2 Death, destruction; R. 14. 1.

प्रणाशन *a.* Destroying, removing. -न Destruction, annihilation; R. 3. 60.

प्रणिस्मित *a.* Kissed.

प्रणिधानं 1 Applying, employing, application, use. 2 Great effort, energy. 3 Profound religious meditation, abstract contemplation; R. 1. 74; S. 19; V. 2. 4 Respectful behaviour towards (with loc.). 5 Renunciation of the fruit of actions (कर्मफलत्याग).

प्रणिधिः 1 Observing, spying out. 2 Sending out spies. 3 A spy, an attendant. Ku 3 6 R 17 48 Ms 7 153 8 182 4 An attendant,

follower. 5 Care, attention. 6 Soli citation, entreaty, request.

प्रणिनादः A deep sound.

प्रणिपतने, प्रणिपातः 1 Falling at one's feet, prostration, submission, R. 4. 64. 2 Obeisance, salutation, reverential bow; Ku. 3. 61, 4. 35, R. 3. 25. -Comp. -रसः a magical formula pronounced over weapons

प्रणिहित *p. p.* 1 Laid on, applied. 2 Deposited. 3 Outstretched, stretched forth; Me. 105. 4 Consigned, delivered, entrusted. 5 Having the attention fixed upon one object, with the mind concentrated, intent. 6 Determined, decided. 7 Cautious, wary. 8 Obtained, attained. 9 Spied out, (see धा with प्रणि).

प्रणीत *p. p.* 1 Put forward, advanced, presented. 2 Delivered, given, offered, presented. 3 Brought into, reduced to. 4 Executed, effected, performed. 5 Taught, prescribed. 6 Cast, sent, discharged. (see नी with प्र). -तः Fire consecrated by prayers. -तं Anything cooked or dressed, such as a condiment.

प्रणुत *p. p.* Praised, landed.

प्रणुत *p. p.* 1 Driven away, repelled. 2 Scared away.

प्रणुत *p. p.* 1 Driven or sent away. 2 Set in motion. 3 Scared away. 4 Shaking, trembling.

प्रणेतु *m.* 1 A leader. 2 A maker, creator. 3 The promulgator of a doctrine, expounder, teacher. 4 An author.

प्रणेत *a.* 1 To be guided or led, tractable, yielding, submissive, obedient. 2 To be executed or accomplished. 3 To be settled or fixed.

प्रणेत् 1 Driving. 2 Directing.

प्रत *p. p.* 1 Spread over, covered. 2 Stretched out, diffused.

प्रततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion, diffusion. 2 A creeper.

प्रतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Old, ancient.

प्रतनु *a.* (नु or नी *f.*) 1 Very thin or minute, delicate; Me. 29. 2 Very small, limited, narrow; प्रतनुतपस K 43; U. 1. 20; Me. 41. 3 Slender, emaciated. 4 Insignificant, trifling

प्रतपन् Warming, making warm.

प्रतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated. 2 Hot, ardent

3 Tormented, tortured, pained.

प्रतरः Crossing, crossing or going over.

प्रतर्कः, प्रतर्कणं 1 Conjecture, supposition, guess. 2 Discussion.

प्रतले One of the seven divisions of the lower world; see पाताल. -लः The open hand with the fingers extended.

प्रतान 1 A shoot tendril

नोद्वयधिते सकेरी B 2. 8 S 7 11 2 A

creeper, low spreading plant. 3 Branching out, ramification. 4 Tetanus or epilepsy.

प्रतानिन् *a.* 1 Spreading. 2 Having shoots or tendrils. —नी A spreading creeper.

प्रतापः 1 Heat, warmth; Pt. 1 107. 2 Radiance, glowing heat; Ku. 2. 24. 3 Splendour, brilliancy. 4 Dignity, majesty, glory; Mv. 2. 4. 5 Courage, valour, heroism; प्रतापस्तस्य भानोश्च युगपद् व्यावरो दिशः R. 4. 15 (where प्रताप means 'heat' also); 4. 30. 6 Spirit, vigour, energy. 7 Ardour, zeal.

प्रतापन *a.* 1 Warming. 2 Distressing. —न् 1 Burning, heating, warming. 2 Paining, tormenting, inflicting punishment. —नः N. of a hell.

प्रतापवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, dignified. 2 Valorous, powerful, mighty.—*m.* An epithet of Siva.

प्रतारः 1 Carrying or bearing over, crossing. 2 Deceit, fraud.

प्रतारकः A cheat, an impostor.

प्रतारण 1 Carrying over. 2 Deceiving, cheating, deception. —णः Fraud, deceit, knavery, trickery, roguery, deception, hypocrisy, यदीच्छसि पशिकर्तुं जगदीकेन कर्मणा । उपास्यतां कलौ कल्पलतदिवी प्रतारणा ॥ प्रतारणात्मकस्य विषया किं प्रतीजने Udb.

प्रतारित *a.* Deceived, defrauded.

प्रति *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs it means (*a*) towards, in the direction of; (*b*) back, in return, again; (*c*) in opposition to, against, counter; (*d*) upon, down upon; (see the several roots with this preposition). 2 As a prefix to nouns not directly derived from verbs it means (*a*) likeness, resemblance, equality; (*b*) rivalry; as in प्रतिचंद्रः a rival moon; प्रतिपुरुषः &c. 3 As a separable preposition (with acc.) it means (*a*) towards, in the direction of, to; तौ दंपती स्वा प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वशी वसिष्ठः R. 2 70, 1. 75; त्वनिलं विधेः Ku. 3. 31; वृक्षं प्रति विद्योतते विद्युत् Sk.; (*b*) against, counter, in opposition to, opposite; तदा यावादिपुं प्रति Ms. 7. 171; प्रदुदुस्ते प्रति राक्षसेन्द्रं Rām.; वयावजः प्रत्यस्मिन्मेव R. 7. 55, (*c*) in comparison with, on a par with, in proportion to, a match for; त्व सहजानि प्रति Rv. 2. 1. 8; (*d*) near, in the vicinity of, by, at, in, on; समासे-दुस्ततो गंगं शुंगवेरुरं प्रति Rām.; गंगं प्रति; (*e*) at the time, about, during; आदिह्यस्यो-द्वे प्रति Mb.; कारुणं वाथ चैव वा मासौ प्रति Ms. 7. 182; (*f*) on the side of, in favour of, to the lot of; यद्व नो प्रति स्यात् Sk.; हरे प्रति हलाहले (अपवत्) Vop.; (*g*) in each, in or at every, severally (used in a distributive sense); वर्षं प्रति प्रतिवर्षं वर्षं प्रति Y- 1- 110: वृक्षं वृक्षं प्रति सिंचति Sk (*h*) with regard or

reference to, in relation to, regarding, concerning, about, as to; न हि मे संशी- विरस्या दिव्यतां प्रति K. 132; चंद्रोपरानं प्रति तु केनापि विप्रलब्धाति Mu. 1; धर्मं प्रति S. 5; मैदौस्तुकोस्मि नगरात्मनं प्रति S. 1; Ku. 6. 27; 7. 83; Y. 1. 218; R. 6. 12; 10. 20; 12. 51; (*i*) according to, in conformity with; नो प्रति in my opinion; (*j*) before, in the presence of (*k*) for, on account of. 4 As a separable preposition (with abl.) it means either (*a*) a representative of, in place of, instead of; प्रद्युम्नः कृष्णात्यति Sk., संश्रमे यो नारायणतः प्रति Bk. 8. 89; or (*b*) in exchange or return for; तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषात् Sk.; भक्तः प्रत्ययुतं शंभोः Vop. 5 As the first member of Avyayi- bhāva compounds it usually means (*a*) in or at every; as प्रतिवर्षं every year; प्रतिक्षणं, प्रत्यहं &c.; (*b*) towards, in the direction of; प्रकाशं शलभा इवैव. 6 प्रति is sometimes used as the last member of Avyayi. comp. in the sense of 'a little'; स्वप्रति, शाकप्रति. (Note. In the compounds given below all words the second members of which are words not immediately connected with verbs, are included; other words will be found in their proper places). —Comp. —अक्षरं *ind.* in every syllable or letter; प्रत्यक्षप्रत्यक्षमय-प्रक्षेप Vās. —अग्नि *ind.* towards the fire. —अंगं 1 a secondary or minor limb (of the body), as the nose. 2 a division, chapter, section. 3 every limb. 4 a weapon. (—नं) *ind.* 1 on or at every limb of the body; as in प्रत्यंगमालिङ्गितः Gīt. 1. 2 for every subdivision. —अन्तर *a.* 1 being in immediate neighbourhood. 2 standing nearest (as an heir). 3 immediately following, closely connected with; जीवेत् क्षत्रियधर्मेण च ह्यस्य (बाह्यस्य) प्रत्यन्तरः Ms. 10. 82; 8. 185. —अनिलं *ind.* towards or against the wind. —अनीक *a.* 1 hostile, opposed, inimical. 2 resisting, opposing. (—कः) an enemy. (—कं) 1 hostility, enmity; hostile attitude or position; न शक्राः प्रत्यनीकेषु स्यातुं मम सारासराः Rām. 2 a hostile army; यस्य ह्युरा महेष्वासाः प्रत्यनीकगता रणे Mb.; वैजस्यिताः प्रत्यनीकेषु घोषाः Bg. 11. 32 (य may have here sense 1 also). 3 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which one tries to injure a person or thing connected with an enemy, who himself cannot be injured; प्रतिपक्षम-शक्तेन प्रतिकर्तुं निरस्त्रिणा । या तद्विषयस्य तत्त्वतश्चै प्रत्यनीकं तदुच्यते K. P. 10. —अनुनामं an opposite conclusion. —अंत *a.* con- tiguous, lying close to, adjacent, bordering (—तः) 1 a border, frontier; R. 4. 26. 2 a bordering country, especially, a country occupied by barbarians or Mlechchhas. —वेक्षः a bordering country पर्यंत an adjacent

hill; पादाः प्रत्यंतपर्यन्ताः Ak. —अपकारः reta- liation, injury in return; शास्वत् प्रत्यप- कारेण नापकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. —अवर्द्धं *ind.* every year. —अभियोगः a counter- charge or accusation. —अभिन्ने *ind.* towards an enemy. —अर्कः a mock sun. —अवयवं *ind.* 1 in every limb. 2 in every particular, in detail. —अवर *a.* 1 lower, less honoured 2 very low or degrading, very insignificant. —अश्मन् *m.* red chalk. —अहं *ind.* every day, daily; day by day; गिरिशमुपचचार प्रत्यहं Ku. 1. 60. —आकारः a scabbard, sheath. —आवातः 1 a counterstroke 2 reaction. —आचारः suitable conduct or behaviour. —आत्मं *ind.* singly, severally. —आदित्यः a mock sun. —आरंभः 1 recommencement, second beginning. 2 prohibition. —आशा 1 hope, expectation; Māl. 9. 8. 2 trust, confidence. —उत्तरं a reply, rejoinder. —उल्लूकः 1 a crow. 2 a bird resembling an owl. —ऊचं *ind.* in each Rik. —एक *a.* each, each one, every single one. (—कं) *ind.* 1 one by one, one at a time, severally; singly, in every one, to every one; oft. with the force of an adjective विवेक इदंकारण्य प्रत्येकं च सतां मनः R. 12. 9 'entered the mind of every good man'; 12. 3; 7. 34; Ku. 2. 31. —कञ्जुकः an adversary. —कंठं *ind.* 1 severally, one by one. 2 near the throat. —कज्ञ *a.* not obeying the whip. —कायः 1 an effigy, image, picture, likeness. 2 an adversary; Ki. 13. 28. 3 a target, butt, mark. —कितवः an opponent in a game. —कुंजरः a hostile elephant. —कूप *a.* a moat, ditch. —कूल *a.* unfavourable, adverse, contrary, hostile, opposite, प्रतिहृलतामुपगते हि विप्री विकलत्वमेति बहुसाव- नता Si. 9. 6; Ku. 3. 24. 2 harsh, discordant, unpleasant, disagreeable; अप्यनपुष्टा प्रतिहृलशब्दा Ku. 1. 45. 3 inauspicious. 4 contradictory. 5 reverse, inverted. 6 perverse, cross, peevish, stubborn. —आचरतं any offensive or hostile action or conduct, R. 8. 81. —उक्त-क्तिः *f.* a contradic- tion. —कारिन् *a.* opposing. —दर्शन *a.* having an inauspicious or ungraci- ous appearance. —प्रवर्तिन्-वर्तिन् *a.* act- ing adversely, taking an adverse course. —नाविन् *a.* opposing, con- tradicting. —वचनं disagreeable or unpleasant speech. —कूलं *ind.* 1 ad- versely, contrarily. 2 inversely, in inverted order. —क्षणं *ind.* at every moment or instant; Ku. 3. 56. —गजः a hostile elephant. —गात्रं *ind.* in every limb. —गिरिः 1 an opposite mountain. 2 an inferior mountain. —गृहं, —गेहं *ind.* in every house. —ग्रामं *ind.* in every village. —चंद्रः a mock moon. —चरणं *ind.* 1 in every (Ve- dic) school or branch 2 at every

footstep १ या 1 a reflected mage, reflection, shadow. 2 an image, picture. -जंघा the fore part of the leg. -जिह्वा, -जिहिका the soft palate. -तंत्र *ind.* according to each Tantra or opinion. -तंत्रसिद्धांतः a conclusion adopted by one of the disputants only; (यदिप्रतिवाद्येकतमाश्रयुमतः) -त्रयं *ind.* for three days at a time. -दिनं *ind.* in every direction, all round, everywhere; Me. 58. -देशं *ind.* in every country. -देहं *ind.* in every body. देवतं *ind.* for every deity. -द्वन्द्वः 1 an antagonist, opponent, adversary, rival. 2 an enemy. (-ई) opposition, hostility. -द्वन्द्वि *a.* 1 hostile, inimical. 2 adverse (प्रतिद्वन्द्व); Ki. 16. 29. 3 rivalling, vying with; S. 4. 4. (-म.) an opponent, adversary, rival; R. 7. 37; 15. 25. -द्वारं *ind.* at every gate. -धुरः a horse harnessed by the side of another. -नप्तृ *m.* a great-grand-son. -नव *a.* 1 new, young, fresh. 2 newly blown or budded; Me. 36. -नाडी a branch-vein. -नायकः the adversary of the hero of any poetic composition; as रावण in the Rāmāyana. -शिङ्गपाल in Māgha Kāvya &c. -पक्षः 1 the opposite side, party or faction, hostility. 2 an adversary, enemy, foe, rival; प्रतिपक्षकामिनी a rival wife; Bv. 2. 64, Vikr. 1. 70, 73; प्रतिपक्षमशक्तेन प्रतिकर्तुं K. P. 10; often used in comp. in the sense of 'equal' or 'similar'. 3 a defendant or respondent (in law). -पक्षित *a.* 1 containing a contradiction. 2 nullified by a contradictory premiss; (as a *hetu* in न्याय); cf. स्वतिपक्ष. -पक्षि *m.* an opponent adversary. -पथं *ind.* along the road, towards the way; प्रतिपथगतिरासद्विगदीर्घा-कृतः Ku. 3. 76. -पदं *ind.* 1 at every step. 2 at every place, everywhere. 3 in every word. -पादं *ind.* in each quarter. -पात्रं *ind.* with regard to each part, of each character; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1 'let care be taken of each character'. -पादपं *ind.* in every tree. -पाप *a.* returning sin for sin, requiting evil for evil. -पु (पू) रूपः 1 a like or similar man. 2 a substitute, deputy. 3 a companion. 4 the effigy of a man pushed by thieves into the interior of a house before entering it themselves (to ascertain if any body is awake.) 5 an effigy in general. -पूनीहं *ind.* every forenoon. -प्रभातं *ind.* every morning. -प्राकारः an outer wall or rampart. -प्रियं a kindness or service in return; R. 5. 56. -सङ्गः an equal in rank or station. -बल *a.* equal in strength, equally matched or powerful. (-ले) a hostile army.

यमणे Ve 3 5 -बाहु he forepart of the arm. -विं (विं) वः -वं 1 a reflection, reflected image; Ku. 6. 42; Si. 9. 18. 2 an image, a picture. -भट *a.* vying with, rivalling; वटप्रतिभटस्तपि N. 13. 5. (-टः) 1 a rival, an opponent. 2 a warrior on the opposite side; समलोकायाञ्चै त्वां विदधति विकल्पान् प्रतिमदाः K. P. 10. -भय *a.* 1 fearful, formidable, terrible, frightful. 2 dangerous; Pt. 2. 166. (-यं) a danger. -मंडलं an eccentric orbit. -मंदिरं *ind.* in every house. -मल्लः an antagonist, a rival; N. 1. 63; पातलप्रतिमल्लगल &c. Māl. 5. 22. -माया a counter spell or charm. -मासं *ind.* every month, monthly. -मित्रं an enemy, adversary. मुख *a.* 1 standing before the face, facing; प्रतिमुखागत Ms. 8. 291. 2 near, present. (-खं) a secondary plot or incident in a drama which tends either to hasten or retard the catastrophe; see S. D. 334 and 351-364. -मुद्रा a counter-seal. -सुहृत्तं *ind.* every moment. मुर्तिः *f.* an image, a likeness. -गृथपः the leader of a hostile herd of elephants. -रथः an adversary in war (lit. in fighting in a war-chariot); दौर्घ्यतिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेक्ष्य S. 4. 19. -राजः a hostile king. -रात्रं *ind.* every night. -रूप *a.* 1 corresponding, similar, having a counter-part in; चेष्टाप्रतिरूपिका मनोवृत्तिः S. 1. 2 suitable, proper. (-रूपं) a picture, an image, a likeness. -रूपकं a picture, an image. -लक्षणं a mark, sign, token. -लिपिः *f.* a transcript, a written copy. -लोम *a.* 1 'against the hair or grain', contrary to the natural order, inverted, reverse. 2 contrary to caste (said of the issue of a woman who is of a higher cast than her husband). 3 hostile. 4 low, vile, base. 5 left (वाम). (-नं) *ind.* 'against the hair or grain', inversely, invertedly. -ज *a.* born in the inverse order of the castes; i. e. born of a mother who is of a higher caste than the father. -लोमकं inverted order. -वत्सरं *ind.* every year. -वनं *ind.* in every forest. -वर्षं *ind.* every year. -वस्तु *n.* 1 an equivalent, a counter part. 2 anything given in return. 3 a parallel. उपमा a figure of speech thus defined by Māmaṭa; -प्रतिवस्तु-पमा तु सा । सानान्यस्य द्विरिदं यत्न बाध्यद्वये स्थितिः K. P. 10; e. g. तापेन प्राजते सूर्यः शूरश्रानेन सजते Chandra. 5. 48. -वातः a contrary wind. (-तं) *ind.* against the wind; शीतांशुकमिव केतोः प्रतिवाते नीच-मानस्य S. 1. 34. -वासरं *ind.* every day. -विदपं *ind.* 1 on every branch. 2 branch by branch. -वेदं *ind.* in or for every Veda. -विषं an antidote. -विम्बुक *a.* Muchakunda tree -वीरः an

opponent, antagonist. -वृष. a hostile bull. -वेले *ind.* at each time, on every occasion. -वेशः 1 a neighbouring house, neighbourhood. 2 a neighbour. -वेशिन् *a.* a neighbour. वेदमन् *n.* a neighbour's house. -वेद्यः a neighbour. -वेरं requital of hostilities, revenge. -शब्दः 1 echo, reverberation; वज्रवायव्यकंद्वराभिर्गर्षा प्रतिशब्दोऽपि श्रेमि-नसि नाम्ना V. 1. 16; Ku. 6. 64; R. 2. 28. 2 a roar. -शशिन् *m.* a mock-moon. -संवत्सरं *ind.* every year. -सम *a.* equal to, a match for. -सव्य *a.* in an inverted order. -सारं *ind.* every evening. -सूर्यः -सूर्यकः 1 a mock-sun. 2 a lizard, chameleon, U. 2. 16. -सेना a hostile army. -स्थानं *ind.* in every place, everywhere. -स्रोतस् *ind.* against the stream. -हस्तः -हस्तकः a deputy, an agent, substitute, proxy; आश्रितानां भूतो स्वामिसिवायां धर्मसेवने । पुनस्त्वोपादेन चेन्न संति प्रतिहस्तकाः ॥ H. 2. 33. प्रतिक *a.* Worth or brought for a Kārshāpāna, q. v.

प्रतिकरः Requital, compensation. प्रतिकर्तुं *a.* (र्त्री *f.*) Requiring, recompensing. -*m.* An opponent, adversary.

प्रतिकर्मन् *n.* 1 Requital, retaliation. 2 Redress, remedy, counteraction. 3 Personal decoration, dress, toilet, (अवलाः) प्रतिकर्म कर्तुमुपचक्रिरे समये हि सर्व-मुष्कारि कृतं Si. 9. 43; 5. 27; Ku. 7. 6. 4 Opposition, hostility.

प्रतिकर्षः 1 Aggregation, drawing together. 2 Anticipation (of a word) occurring later on.

प्रतिकरः 1 A leader. 2 An assistant. 3 A messenger (वार्ताहर).

प्रति (सी) कारः 1 Requital, reward, return. 2 Revenge, retaliation, retribution. 3 Counter-action, obviating, prevention, remedy, application of a remedy; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञावाज्जानं-प्रतीकारस्य S. 3; प्रतीकारोऽप्याधेः सुखमिति विप-र्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92. 4 Opposition. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* making reparation or amends. -विधानं application of a remedy, medical treatment; प्रतिकारवि-धानमायुषः सति शोषे हि फलाय कल्पते R. 8. 40.

प्रति (सी) काशः 1 A reflection. 2 Look, appearance, resemblance; oft at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'like,' 'resembling'; पुदपाकप्रतीकाशः U. 3. 1.

प्रतिकुंचित *a.* Bent, curved.

प्रतिकृत *p. p.* 1 Returned, repaid, requited, retaliated. 2 Counter-acted, remedied.

प्रतिकृतिः *f.* 1 Revenge, retaliation. 2 Return, requital. 3 A reflection, reflected image. 4 A likeness picture, statue an image R 8 92 14 87 18 53 5 A substitute

प्रतिक्रुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Twice ploughed. 2 Repulsed, despised, rejected. 3 Hidden, concealed. 4 Low, vile, abject.

प्रतिक्रोधः *प्रतिक्रोधः* Anger against any one.

प्रतिक्रमः Inverted order.

प्रतिक्रिया 1 Recompense, requital.

2 Retaliation, revenge, retribution.

3 Counteracting, remedying, removal; अहेतुः पक्षपातो यस्य नास्ति प्रतिक्रिया

U 5. 17; R. 15. 4. 4 Opposition. 5

Personal decoration, embellishment,

dress. 6 Protection. 7 Help, succour.

प्रतिक्रुष्ट *a.* Miserable, poor.

प्रतिक्षयः A guard, an attendant.

प्रतिक्षित *p. p.* 1 Turned away, re-

jected, dismissed. 2 Repelled, resist-

ed, repulsed, opposed. 3 Abused,

reviled, traduced. 4 Sent, despatch-

ed.

प्रतिक्षुत् Sneezing.

प्रतिक्षेपः 1 Not acknowledging,

rejection. 2 Opposing, controverting,

contradiction. 3 Contest.

प्रतिख्यातिः *f.* Renown, fame.

प्रतिगत *p. p.* Flying backward and

forward, wheeling about.

प्रतिगमनं Returning, going back,

return.

प्रतिगर्हित *p. p.* Blamed, reviled.

प्रतिगर्जना Roaring against, answer-

ing roar.

प्रतिग्रहीत *p. p.* 1 Taken, received,

accepted. 2 Admitted, assented to.

3 Married.

प्रतिग्रहः 1 Receiving, accepting.

2 Receiving or accepting a donation.

3 The right of receiving or accept-

ing a donation. 3 The right of re-

ceiving gifts (which is a peculiar

prerogative of Brāhmanas); Ms. 1.

88; 4. 86; Y. 1. 118. 4 A gift, pre-

sent, donation; राजः प्रतिग्रहोऽयं S. 1; Si.

14. 35. 5 A receiver (of a gift). 6

Kind or friendly reception. 7 Fa-

vour, grace. 8 Marrying. 9 Listen-

ing to. 10 The rear of an army. 11

A spitting-pot.

प्रतिग्रहणं 1 Receiving presents. 2

Reception. 3 Marrying.

प्रतिग्रहीन्, प्रतिग्रहीतृ *m.* A receiver.

प्रतिग्राहः 1 Accepting gifts. 2 A

spitting-pot, spittoon.

प्रतिघः 1 Opposition, resistance. 2

Fighting, combat, mutual beating.

3 Anger, wrath. 4 Fainting. 5 An

enemy.

प्रति (सी) घातः 1 Warding off,

repulse. 7 Opposition, resistance. 3

A counterblow, blow in return. 4

Rebound, reaction. 5 Prohibiting.

प्रतिघातनं 1 Repulsing, warding

off. 2 Killing, slaughter.

प्रतिघ्नं The body

प्रतिचिकीर्षा Desire of retaliation or

revenge, desire to be avenged.

प्रतिचिन्तनं Meditating upon.

प्रतिच्छदन् A cover, a piece of cloth

for a covering.

प्रतिच्छदः, प्रतिच्छदकः 1 A likeness,

picture, statue, an image. 2 A sub-

stitute; Si. 12. 29.

प्रतिच्छन्न *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered

over, enveloped. 2 Hidden, conceal-

ed. 3 Furnished or provided with.

4 Beset, hemmed in.

प्रतिच्छेदः Resistance, opposition.

प्रतिजल्पः An answer, reply.

प्रतिजल्पकः A respectful concu-

rence.

प्रतिजगरः Watchfulness, vigilance,

attention.

प्रतिजीवनं Resuscitation.

प्रतिज्ञा 1 Admission, acknow-

ledgment. 2 A vow, promise, engage-

ment, solemn declaration; देवाचीर्ण-

प्रतिज्ञः Mu. 4. 12; तीर्था जघेनैव वितातदुत्तरा

नदी प्रतिज्ञाभिः तां गरीवसीं Si. 12. 74. 3 A

statement, assertion, declaration,

affirmation. 4 (In Nyāya phil.) A

proposition, statement of the pro-

position to be proved, the first

member of the five-membered Indian

sylogism; see under न्यायः (पर्वते वहि-

मान् is the usual instance). 5 A

plaint, an indictment. -Comp. -पत्रं a

bond, written contract or document.

-भंगः breach of promise. -विरोधः

acting contrary to promise. -विवादित

a betrothed. संन्यासः 1 breaking a

promise. 2 (in logic) abandonment

of the original proposition; also प्रति-

ज्ञाहानि in this sense.

प्रतिज्ञात *p. p.* 1 Declared, stated,

asserted. 2 Promised, agreed.

3 Admitted, acknowledged. -तं A

promise.

प्रतिज्ञानं 1 Asserting, affirmation.

2 Agreement, promise. 3 Admission.

प्रतिज्ञातः An oarsman, a sailor.

प्रतिताली The key of a door.

प्रतिदर्शनं Seeing, perceiving.

प्रतिदानं 1 Restoration, giving back,

restitution (as of a deposit). 2

Barter, exchange.

प्रतिदारणं 1 Fighting, battle. 2

Splitting.

प्रतिदिवन् *m.* 1 A day 2 The sun.

प्रतिदृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Beheld. 2 Come

in sight, become visible.

प्रतिधातनं Assailing, attacking.

प्रतिध्वनिः, प्रतिध्वानः An echo, rever-

beration.

प्रतिध्वस्त *p. p.* Down-cast.

प्रतिन्दनं 1 Congratulating, wel-

coming. 2 Thanksgiving.

प्रतिनादः An echo, reverberation.

प्रति (सी) नाहः A flag, banner.

प्रतिनिधिः 1 A representative,

substitute: सेऽप्यव्यतिथिर्निर्दिष्टं कर्षणं R. 11.

13. 1. 81; 4. 54; 5. 63; 9. 39. 2 A

deputy, vicegerent. 3 Substitution.

4 A surety. 5 An image, likeness,

picture.

प्रतिनियमः A general rule.

प्रतिनिजित *p. p.* 1 Vanquished,

subdued. 2 Rescinded.

प्रतिनिर्देश *a.* That which, though

before expressed, is repeated in

order to state something more about

it; cf. the instance give in K. P. 7,

उदेति सविता ताव्रस्तात्र एवास्तमेति च, where

तात्र is repeated to show that the sun

that rises *red* sets also *red*.

प्रतिनिर्घातनं Retribution, retaliation.

प्रतिनिविष्ट *a.* Perverse, obstinate,

hardened. -Comp. -मूर्खः a perverse

fool, confirmed blockhead; न तु प्रतिनि-

विष्टमूर्खजनचित्तमात्रयेत् Bh. 2. 5.

प्रतिनिवर्तनं 1 Returning, return. 2

Turning away from.

प्रतिनोदः Repelling, repulse.

प्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Getting, acquirement,

gain; चन्द्रलोकाप्रतिपत्तिः स्वर्ग &c. 2 Per-

ception, observation, consciousness,

(right) knowledge; वार्थप्रतिपत्त्ये R. 1.

1; तयोरेदप्रतिपत्तिरस्ति मे Bh. 3. 99; क्षणना-

मयि निजरूपप्रतिपत्तिः परत एव संभवति Vās. 3

Assent, compliance, acceptance;

प्रतिपत्तिराद्विषयी Bk. 8. 95 averse from

compliance, unyielding. 4 Admis-

sion, acknowledgment. 5 Assertion,

statement. 6 Undertaking, beginn-

ing, commencement. 7 Action, proceed-

ing, course of action, procedure;

वयस्य का प्रतिपत्तिरत्र M. 4; Ku. 5. 42;

विषाददुष्टप्रतिपत्तिः सैन्यं R. 3. 40 'which did

not know what course of action to

follow through dismay.' 8 Perform-

ance, doing, proceeding with; प्रसूत-

प्रतिपत्त्ये R. 15. 75. 9 Resolution.

determination; व्यवहारः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठः R.

8. 65. 10 News, intelligence; कर्मसिद्धि-

वाद्य प्रतिपत्तिमानय Mu. 4; S. 6. 11

Honour, respect, mark of distinction,

respectful behaviour; सामान्यप्रतिपत्तिपूर्व-

निर्णयं दृष्टेः दृष्ट्या त्वया S. 4. 16; 7. 1; R. 14.

22; 15. 12. 12 A method, means. 13

Intellect, intelligence, 14 Use, ap-

plication. 15 Promotion, prefer-

ment, exaltation. 16 Fame, renown,

reputation. 17 Boldness, assurance,

confidence. 18 Conviction, proof.

-Comp. -दक्ष *a.* knowing how to act

-पट्टः a kind of kettledrum. -भेदः

difference of view. -विशारद *a.* know-

ing how to act, skilful, clever.

प्रतिपद् *f.* 1 Access, entrance, way.

2 Beginning, commencement. 3

Intelligence, intellect. 4 The first

day of a lunar fortnight. 5 A kettle-

drum. -Comp. -चन्द्रः the new moon

(the moon on the first day) particu-

larly revered and saluted by people;

प्रतिपच्चन्द्रनिर्भोगमासजः R. 8. 65. -तूर्य *a*

kind of kettle-drum.

प्रतिपदा-दी The first day of a lunar fortnight.

प्रतिपक्ष *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. 2 Done, performed, effected, accomplished. 3 Undertaken, commenced. 4 Premised, engaged. 5 Agreed to, admitted, acknowledged. 6 Known, understood. 7 Answered, replied. 8 Proved, demonstrated (see पक्ष with प्रति).

प्रतिपादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, imparting. 2 Demonstrating, supporting, proving, establishing. 3 Treating of, explaining, illustrating. 4 Promoting, furthering, advancing. 5 Effective, accomplishing.

प्रतिपादन् 1 Giving, granting, bestowing. 2 Demonstrating, proving, establishing. 3 Treating of, explaining, expounding, illustrating. 4 Effecting, accomplishing, fulfilment. 5 Causing, producing. 6 Repeated action, practice. 7 Commencement.

प्रतिपादित *p. p.* 1 Given, bestowed, granted, presented. 2 Established, proved, demonstrated. 3 Explained, expounded. 4 Declared, asserted. 5 Caused, produced.

प्रतिपालकः A protector, guardian. **प्रतिपालने** Guarding, protecting, defending, observing, practising.

प्रतिपीडने Oppressing, molesting. **प्रतिपूजने**, -पूजा 1 Doing: homage, showing respect. 2 Mutual salutation, exchange of courtesies.

प्रतिपूरणे 1 Filling, filling up. 2 Injecting (a fluid &c.).

प्रतिप्रणासः An obsequance in return. **प्रतिप्रदानं** 1 Returning, restoring. 2 Giving in marriage.

प्रतिप्रयाणे Return, retreat.

प्रतिप्रश्नः 1 A question asked in return. 2 An answer.

प्रतिप्रसवः 1 A counter-exception, an exception to an exception (wherein the general rule is shown to be applicable to cases falling under the exception); तुजकास्यां कर्तार इत्यस्य प्रतिप्रसवोऽयं (राजकादिभिश्च) Sk.

प्रतिप्रहारः A counter-blow, a blow in return.

प्रतिपुवने Leaping back.

प्रतिफलः, **प्रतिफलनं** 1 A reflection, reflected image, an image or shadow. 2 Remuneration, requital. 3 Retaliation, retribution.

प्रतिफुल्लक *a.* Blossoming, full-blown.

प्रतिबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened to. 2 Connected with. 3 Hindered, obstructed, impeded. 4 Set, inlaid, Si 9. 8. 5 Furnished with, possessing. 6 Entangled, involved. 7 Kept at a distance. 8 Disappointed. 9 (In phil.) Invariably and inseparably

connected and implied (as fire in smoke).

प्रतिबंधः 1 Binding or tying to. 2 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; स तपःप्रतिबंधमन्वुना R. 8. 80. Mv. 5. 4. 3 Opposition, resistance. 4 Investment, blockade, siege. 5 Connection. 6 (In phil.) Invariable and inseparable connection.

प्रतिबंधक *a.* (धिका *f.*) 1 Binding, fastening. 2 Impeding, obstructing, hindering. 3 Resisting, opposing. —कः A branch, shoot.

प्रतिबंधनं 1 Binding, tying. 2 Confinement, 3 Obstructing, impeding.

प्रतिबंधि -धी 1 An objection. 2 An argument which equally affects the other side; (प्रतिबंधी also in this sense).

प्रतिबाधक *a.* 1 Repelling, keeping off. 2 Preventing, obstructing.

प्रतिबाधनं Repelling: keeping off, rejecting.

प्रतिबिम्बनं 1 Reflection. 2 Comparison; द्वातः पुनरेतेषां सर्वेषां प्रतिबिम्बनं K. P. 10.

प्रतिबिम्बित *a.* Reflected, mirrored.

प्रतिबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. 2 Recognized, observed. 3 Celebrated, known.

प्रतिबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Awakening. 2 Hostile purpose or intention.

प्रतिबोधः 1 Waking, awaking, being awakened; तद्वोदितमहंति द्विषे प्रतिबोधेन विषादमात्रे R. 8. 54; अप्रतिबोधशायिनी 58 'sleeping not to wake again'; Ki. 6. 12; 12. 48. 2 Perception, knowledge. 3 Instruction. 4 Reason, reasoning, faculty; किमुत याः प्रतिबोधवत्यः S. 5. 22.

प्रतिबोधनं 1 Awakening. 2 Instructing, instruction.

प्रतिबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened, 2 Instructed, taught.

प्रतिभा 1 An appearance, look. 2 Light, splendour. 3 Intellect, understanding; Ki. 16. 2; Vikr. 1. 18, 23. 4 Genius, bright conception, vivid imagination; (प्रज्ञा नवनवोन्मेषशालिनी प्रतिभा मता). 5 An image, reflection. 6 Audacity, impudence. —Comp. —अभि-

त *a.* 1 endowed with genius, intelligent. 2 audacious, bold. —मुख *a.* bold, confident. —हानिः *f.* 1 darkness. 2 absence of intellect or genius.

प्रतिभात *p. p.* 1 Bright, luminous. 2 Known, understood.

प्रतिभानं 1 Light, splendour. 2 Intellect, or understanding, brightness of conception; H. 3. 19. 3 Readiness of wit, presence of mind; कालावबोधप्रतिभानवत्त्वं Māl. 8. 11; द्रव्यबोधेन कश्चन प्रतिशिष्टः प्रतिभानवाच्यः Si. 16. 1.

प्रतिभाषः Corresponding disposition.

प्रतिभाषा An answer, a reply.

प्रतिभासः 1 Occurring to, flashing across, the mind at once, (sudden) perception; वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासद्वय K. P. 10. 2 A look, appearance. 3 Illusion.

प्रतिभासनं Look, appearance, semblance.

प्रतिभिक्ष *p. p.* 1 Pierced through 2 Closely connected with. 3 Divided.

प्रतिभूः A bail, surety, guarantee; लौभाग्यलामप्रतिभूः पदानां Vikr. 1. 9; Y. 2. 10, 54; N. 14. 4.

प्रतिभेदनं 1 Piercing, penetrating. 2 Cutting, splitting, cleaving. 3 Putting out (as the eyes). 4 Dividing.

प्रतिभोगः Enjoyment.

प्रतिमा 1 An image, a likeness, statue, figure, an idol; R. 16. 39. 2 Resemblance, similitude; oft. in comp.; दुरोः कृशानुप्रतिमात् R. 2. 49. 3 A reflection, reflected image; सुखमिदं बुद्ध्यालम्ब्योपलभ्यते प्रतिमाच्छलेन सुदृशमविशत् Si. 9. 48, 73; R. 7. 64; 12. 100. 4 A measure, extent. 5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks.

—Comp. —गत *a.* present in an idol.

—चन्द्रः the reflected moon, reflection of the moon; R. 10. 65; so प्रतिनेन्दुः, प्रतिमाशङ्काः. —परिचारकः an attendant upon an idol.

प्रतिमानं 1 A model, pattern. 2 An image, idol. 3 Likeness, similitude, similarity. 4 A weight. 5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks; पृथुप्रतिमानमान &c. Si. 5. 36. 6 A reflection.

प्रतिमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Put on, worn, applied. 2 Tied, bound, fastened. 3 Armed, accoutred. 4 Liberated, released. 5 Restored, returned. 6 Flung, hurled (see मुक्त with प्रति).

प्रतिमोक्षः, **प्रतिमोक्षणं** Liberation, deliverance.

प्रतिमोचनं 1 Loosening. 2 Requital, retaliation, retribution; वैप्रतिमोचनाय R. 14. 41. 3 Liberation, release.

प्रतियत्नः 1 An effort, endeavour, exertion. 2 Preparation, elaboration, Si. 3. 54. 3 Making complete or perfect. 4 Imparting a new quality or virtue; सतो गुणांतराधानं प्रतियत्नः Kāsi on P. II. 3. 53. 5 Wish, desire. 6 Opposition, resistance. 7 Retaliation, retribution, revenge. 8 Making captive, taking prisoner. 9 Favour.

प्रतिपातनं Requital, retaliation; as in वैप्रतिपातन.

प्रतिपातना A picture, an image, statue; Si. 3. 34.

प्रतिपानं Return, retreat.

प्रतियोगः 1 Being or forming a counter-part of anything. 2 Opposition, resistance. 3 Contradiction. 4 Co-operation. 5 An antidote, a remedy.

प्रतियोगिन् *a.* 1 Opposing, counter-acting, impeding. 2 Related or

corresponding to, being or forming counter-part of (anything); often used in works on Nyāya. 3 Co-operating with. —*m.* 1 An adversary, opponent, enemy; दहल्यशेषं प्रतिपोगिनर्व विक्र. 1. 117. 2 A counter-part, match.

प्रतियोद्ध *m.* प्रतियोधः An adversary, opponent.

प्रतिरक्षण-रक्षा Safety, preservation, protection.

प्रतिरभः Passion, rage.

प्रतिरवः 1 Quarrel, contest. 2 Echo.

प्रतिरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Impeded, obstructed, hindered. 2 Interrupted. 3 Impaired. 4 Disabled. 5 Invested, blockaded.

प्रतिरोधः 1 Impediment, obstruction, hindrance. 2 Siege, blockade. 3 An opponent. 4 Concealing. 5 Theft, robbery. 6 Censure, despising.

प्रतिरोधकः, प्रतिरोधिन *m.* 1 An opponent. 2 A robber, thief; *M.* 5. 10. 3 An obstacle.

प्रतिरोधनं Opposing, obstructing.

प्रतिरुभः 1 Getting, obtaining, receiving. 2 Censure, abuse, reviling.

प्रतिरुभः Taking or obtaining back, taking, getting.

प्रतिवचनं, प्रतिवचस् *n.* प्रतिवाच *f.* प्रतिवाचकं An answer, reply; प्रतिवाचमदत्त केशवः शपमानाय न वेदिद्वये *Si.* 16. 25; पर-भूतविरुद्धं कलं यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतमभिरुद्धं *S.* 4. 9.

प्रतिवर्त्तनं Returning.

प्रतिवसथः A village.

प्रतिवहनं Leading back.

प्रतिवाहः 1 An answer, a rejoinder, reply. 2 Refusal, rejection.

प्रतिवादिन् *m.* 1 An opponent. 2 A defendant, respondent (in law).

प्रतिवारः, प्रतिवारणं Warding or keeping off, keeping back.

प्रतिवार्ता Account, information, news, tidings.

प्रतिवासिन् *n.* (नी *f.*) Dwelling near, neighbouring. —*m.* A neighbour.

प्रतिविघातः Striking back, defending.

प्रतिविघानं 1 Counteracting, counter-working, taking measures against. 2 Arrangement, array. 3 Prevention. 4 Substituted ceremony, subsidiary rite.

प्रतिविधिः 1 Retaliation. 2 A remedy, means of counter-acting.

प्रतिविशिष्ट *n.* Most excellent.

प्रतिवेशः 1 A neighbour. 2 The residence of a neighbour, neighbourhood —*Comp.* —वासिन् *n.* living in the neighbourhood. (—*m.*) a neighbour.

प्रतिवेशिन् *n.* (नी *f.*) A neighbour; इष्टि हे प्रतिवेशिनि क्षणमिहाप्यस्मद्दे वास्यति *S.* D.; *Mk.* 3. 14.

प्रतिवेश्यः A neighbour.

प्रतिवेष्टित *p. p.* Rolled back, reverted.

प्रतिव्यूह *p. p.* Down out in battle-array.

प्रतिव्यूहः 1 Arraying an army against an enemy. 2 A multitude, collection.

प्रतिशमः Cessation.

प्रतिशयनं The act of lying down without food before a deity to secure some desired object.

प्रतिशयित *n.* One who lies down without food before a deity to secure his desired object; अनया च किलामि प्रतिशयिताय स्वमे सनादिष्टे *D. K.* 121.

प्रतिश्रापः A curse for curse, a curse in return.

प्रतिश्रासनं 1 Giving orders, sending on an errand, ordering. 2 Ordering or despatching an inferior after calling him to attend. 3 Counter-manding. 4 A rival command or authority; अप्रतिश्रासनं जम्बू *R.* 8. 27 'completely under the sway of one ruler'.

प्रतिशिक्ष *p. p.* 1 Ordered, sent; *Si.* 16. 1. 2 Dismissed, rejected. 3 Famous, celebrated.

प्रतिश्याः, प्रतिश्यानं, प्रतिश्यायः A catarrh or cold.

प्रतिश्रयः 1 A shelter, asylum. 2 A house, dwelling, residence; *Y.* 1. 210; *Ma.* 10. 51. 3 An assembly. 4 A sacrificial hall. 5 Help, assistance. 6 A promise.

प्रतिश्रवः 1 Assent, agreement, promise. 2 An echo.

प्रतिश्रवणं 1 Listening to; *Ms.* 2. 195. 2 Promising, assenting, agreeing. 3 A promise.

प्रतिश्रुतिः, प्रतिश्रुतिः *f.* 1 A promise. 2 An echo, reverberation; *R.* 13. 40; 16. 31; *Si.* 17. 42.

प्रतिश्रुत *p. p.* Promised, agreed, assented.

प्रतिषिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Forbidden, prohibited, disallowed, refused. 2 Contradicted.

प्रतिषेधः 1 Keeping or warding off, driving away, expulsion; *Vikr.* 1. 8. 2 Prohibition; as in शास्त्रप्रतिषेधः. 3 Denial, refusal. 4 Negation, contradiction. 5 A negative particle. —*Comp.* —अक्षरं, —उक्तिः *f.* words of denial, refusal; *S.* 3. 25. —उपमा one of the several kinds of Upamā mentioned by Dandin. It is thus explained:—न जातु शक्तिरिदंसे सुखेन प्रति-गर्हितं । कलंकितो जडस्येति प्रतिषेधोपमेव सा ॥ *Kār.* 2. 34.

प्रतिषेधक, प्रतिषेध *n.* 1 Warding off, prohibiting, preventing. 2 Preventive. —*m.* A hinderer, prohibitor.

प्रतिषेधनं 1 Keeping or warding off, preventing. 2 Prohibition. 3 Denial, refusal.

प्रतिष्कः, प्रतिष्कसः A spy, messenger, an emissary.

प्रतिष्कसः 1 A spy, emissary. 2 A whip.

प्रतिष्कवः A whip, leather-thong.

प्रतिष्ठः Obstruction, impediment, resistance, opposition, obstacle; बाह्यप्रतिष्ठमविद्वज्जनस्युः *R.* 2. 32, 59.

प्रतिष्ठा 1 Resting, remaining, situation, position; अपौरुषेयप्रतिष्ठं *Mā.* 9; *S.* 7. 6. 2 A house, residence, home, habitation; *R.* 6. 21; 14. 5. 3 Fixity, stability, strength, permanence, firm basis; अप्रतिष्ठे रघुन्येदे का प्रतिष्ठा कुलस्य नः *U.* 5. 25; अत्र खलु मे वंशप्रतिष्ठा *S.* 7; वंशः प्रतिष्ठा नीतः *K.* 280; *Si.* 2. 34. 4 Basis, foundation, site; as in गृहप्रतिष्ठा. 5 A prop, stay, support; (hence) an object of glory, a distinguished ornament; स्वका मया नाम कुलप्रतिष्ठा *S.* 6. 24; द्वे प्रतिष्ठे कुलस्य नः 3. 21; *Ku.* 7. 27; *Mv.* 7. 21. 6 High position, pre-eminence, high authority; *Mu.* 2. 5. 7 Fame, glory, renown, celebrity; मा निवाद प्रतिष्ठा स्वमयः शायतीः समाः *Bām* (= *U.* 2. 5.). 8 Installation, inauguration; *Mu.* 1. 14. 9 Attainment of a desired object, accomplishment, fulfilment (of one's desire); औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसादयति प्रतिष्ठा *S.* 5. 6. 10 Tranquillity, rest, repose. 11 A receptacle. 12 The earth. 13 The consecration of an idol or image. 14 A limit, boundary.

प्रतिष्ठानं 1 Basis, foundation. 2 Site, situation, position. 3 A leg, foot. 4 N. of a town at the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunā and capital of the early kings of the lunar race; cf. *V.* 2. 3 N. of a town on the Godāvarī.

प्रतिष्ठित *p. p.* 1 Set up, erected. 2 Fixed, established. 3 Placed, situated. 4 Installed, inaugurated, consecrated. 5 Completed, effected. 6 Prized, valued. 7 Famous, celebrated; (see स्या with प्रति).

प्रतिस्विद्ध *f.* An accurate knowledge of the particulars of anything.

प्रतिस्वहारः 1 Taking back, withdrawing. 2 Diminution, compression. 3 Comprehension, inclusion. 4 Yielding, giving up.

प्रतिस्वह *p. p.* 1 Taken back, withdrawn; एव प्रतिस्वहतः *S.* 1. 2 Comprehended, included. 3 Compressed

प्रतिस्वसनः 1 Reabsorption. 2 Reflection (प्रतिच्छाया).

प्रतिस्वस्य Consciousness.

प्रतिस्वचरः 1 Moving backwards 2 Reabsorption. 3 Especially, reabsorption (of the world) back into Prakṛiti.

प्रतिशब्दः A message in return, an answer to a message.

प्रतिशब्दानं 1 Joining together, uniting. 2 The period of transition between two ages. 3 A means, remedy. 4 Self-command, restraint of feelings or passions. 5 Praise.

प्रतिशब्धिः 1 Reunion. 2 Entering into the womb. 3 The period of transition between two ages. 4 Stop, cessation (उपसन).

प्रतिशब्दानं Cure, remedy.

प्रतिशब्दानं 1 Coping with, being a match for. 2 Resisting, opposing, withstanding.

प्रतिशब्दः-रं A cord or ribbon worn round the wrist or neck as an amulet. -रः 1 A servant, follower.

2 A bracelet, marriage-string; कस्तुरी-रप्रतिशब्दं करेण धारिः (अनुवृत्त) Ki. 5. 33 (=नौवृत्त Malli.). 3 A garland, wreath. 4 Day-break. 5 The rear of an army. 6 A form of incantation. 7 Healing or dressing a wound.

प्रतिशर्मा 1 Secondary creation (as by the agents of one Supreme Being). 2 Dissolution.

प्रतिशर्मानिकः A bard, panegyrist.

प्रतिशर्माणं 1 Dressing the edges of a wound. 2 An instrument used for anointing a wound.

प्रतिश्रीरा A screen, a curtain, a wall of cloth.

प्रतिशुद्धः p. p. 1 Sent out, despatched. 2 Celebrated. 3 Repulsed, rejected. 4 Intoxicated (प्रमत्त according to वरुण).

प्रतिस्नानः p. p. Bathed.

प्रतिस्नेहः Love in return, requital or reciprocation of love.

प्रतिस्वेदनं Throbbing.

प्रतिस्वनः, प्रतिस्वरः An echo, reverberation; Si. 13. 31.

प्रतिहतः p. p. 1 Struck or beaten back; knocked back. 2 Driven away, repelled, repulsed. 3 Opposed, obstructed. 4 Sent, despatched. 5 Hated, disliked. 6 Disappointed, frustrated. -Comp. -नति a. hating, disliking.

प्रतिहतिः f. 1 Striking or knocking back, repelling. 2 Rebound, recoil. 3 Disappointment, frustration. 4 Anger.

प्रतिहननं Striking or knocking back, returning a blow.

प्रतिहर्तृ m. One who beats back or removes, repeller, remover.

प्रति (सी) हारः 1 Striking back. 2 A door, gate. 3 A porter, door-keeper. 4 A juggler. 5 Juggling, a juggling trick. -Comp. -धूमिः f. the threshold (of a house &c.); Ku. 3. 58. -रक्षी a female door-keeper; R. 6. 20.

प्रतिहारकः A juggler.

प्रतिहासः Returning a laugh.

प्रतिहिंसा Retaliation, revenge.

प्रतिहितः p. p. 1 Fitted to, put close to.

प्रतीक a. 1 Directed or turned towards. 2 Inverted, reverse. 3 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse.

-कः 1 A limb, member; Si. 18. 79. 2 A part, portion. -कं 1 An image. 2 Mouth, face. 3 The front (of anything). 4 The first word (of a verse, sentence &c.).

प्रतीक्षणं, प्रतीक्षा 1 Waiting for. 2 Expectation, hope. 3 Regard, consideration, attention.

प्रतीक्षितः p. p. 1 Waited for, expected. 2 Considered.

प्रतीक्ष्य pot. p. 1 To be waited for. 2 Worthy of consideration or regard. 3 Venerable, respectable; R. 5. 14; Si. 2. 108. 4 To be adhered to or maintained, to be fulfilled; Si. 2. 180.

प्रतीची The west.

प्रतीचीन a. 1 Western, westerly. 2 Future, subsequent, following.

प्रतीच्छकः A receiver.

प्रतीच्य a. Living in the west, western, westerly.

प्रतीतः p. p. 1 Set forth, started. 2 Gone by, past, gone. 3 Believed, trusted. 4 Proved, established. 5 Acknowledged, recognised. 6 Called, known as, named; सोयं वटः स्वाम इति प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. 7 Well-known, renowned, famous. 8 Firmly resolved. 9 Believing, trusting, confident. 10 Pleased, delighted; R. 3. 12; 5. 26; 14. 47; 16. 23. 11 Respectful. 12 Clever, learned, wise.

प्रतीतिः f. 1 Conviction, settled belief; S. 7. 31. 2 Belief. 3 Knowledge, ascertainment, clear or distinct perception or apprehension; अवि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव चारुताप्रतीतिः K. P. 10. 4 Fame, renown. 5 Respect. 6 Delight.

प्रतीतः a. Given back, restored.

प्रतीधकः N. of a country called बिदेह प. च.

प्रतीप a. 1 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse, opposite. तत्प्रतीपवनादि वैकुण्ठे R. 11. 62. 2 Reverse, inverted, out of order. 3 Backward, retrograde.

4 Disagreeable, displeasing. 5 Refractory, disobedient, obstinate, perverse; Pt. 1. 424. 6 Hindering.

-पः N. of a king, father of S'antanu and grandfather of Bhishma. -पं N. of a figure of speech in which the usual form of comparison is inverted, the उपमान being compared with the उपमेय; प्रतीपमुपमानस्यानुपमेयस्य कल्पनं । तद्वहोचनसम पदे त्वद्वचनसदृशो विधुः ॥ Chandr. 5. 9. (for fuller definitions and explanation see K. P. 10 under प्रतीप). -पं ind.

1 On the contrary. 2 In an inverted order. 3 Against, in opposition to, प्रतीतिः कृतापि रोषणतया मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः S. 4. 18. -Comp. -ग a. 1 going against 2 adverse, unfavourable; R. 11. 58.

-गमनं, -गतीः f. retrograde motion, Ku. 2. 25. -सरणं going or sailing against the stream; V. 2. 5. -दर्शनी a woman. -वचनं 1 contradiction. 2 a perverse or evasive manner of speaking. -विपाकिन् a. producing the opposite result (recoiling on the door); Māl. 5. 26.

प्रतीरे A shore, bank.

प्रतीवापः 1 Adding to, inserting (as an ingredient). 2 calcining or fluxing metals. 3 An epidemic, disease, a plague.

प्रतीवेशः, प्रतीहारः, प्रतीहासः &c. See प्रतीवेश &c.

प्रतीवेशिन् a. See प्रतीवेशिन्.

प्रतीहारी 1 A female door-keeper.

2 A door-keeper in general.

प्रतुदः 1 An epithet of a class of birds (such as hawks, parrots, crows &c.). 2 An instrument for pricking.

प्रतुष्टिः f. Gratification, satisfaction.

प्रतोदः 1 A goad. 2 A long whip.

3 A pricking instrument.

प्रतुर्ण a. Speedy, quick, fleet.

प्रतोली A street, main road, principal street through a town; प्रापत्प्रतोली-मनुलप्रतापः Si. 3. 64.

प्रत्त p. p. 1 Given, given away, presented, offered. 2 Given in marriage, married.

प्रत्त a. 1 Old, ancient. 2 Former. 3 Traditional, customary.

प्रत्यक् ind. 1 In an opposite direction, backwards. 2 Against. 3 Westward, to the west of (-with abl).

4 In the interior, inwardly. 5 Formerly, in former times.

प्रत्यक्ष a. 1 Perceptible (to the eye), visible; प्रत्यक्षमिदं प्रत्यक्षं वस्तुमिदमिदं S. 1. 1. 2 Present, in sight, before the eye. 3 Cognizable by any organ of sense. 4 Distinct, evident, clear. 5 Direct, immediate.

6 Explicit, express. 7 Corporeal.

-क्षं 1 Perception, ocular evidence, apprehension by the senses, considered as a प्रमाण or mode of proof, इन्द्रियार्थसन्निकर्षजन्यं ज्ञानं प्रत्यक्षं T. S. 2 Explicitness, distinctness. (The forms प्रत्यक्ष, प्रत्यक्षेण, प्रत्यक्षतः, प्रत्यक्षात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1 Before, in the presence of, in the sight of. 2 Openly, publicly. 3 Directly, immediately. 4 Personally. 5 At sight. 6 Explicitly). -Comp.

-ज्ञानं ocular evidence, knowledge obtained by direct perception. -दर्शनाः, -दर्शिन् m. an eye-witness. -दृष्ट a. personally seen. -यथा correct or certain knowledge, such as is obtained

by direct perception through the senses. -प्रमाणं ocular proof, evidence of the senses. -फल *a.* having evident or visible consequences. -वादिन् *m.* a Buddhist who admits no other evidence than ocular proof or perception. -विहित *a.* directly or explicitly enjoined.

प्रत्यक्षिन् *m.* An eye-witness.

प्रत्यय *a.* 1 Fresh, young, new, recent; प्रत्ययवताना मांसं Ve. 3; कुष्ठप्रत्ययं न प्रत्ययं V. 3. 10; Me. 4; R. 10. 54; Ratn. 1. 21. 2 Repeated. 3 Pure. -Comp. -वयस् *a.* young in age, in the prime of life, youthful.

प्रत्यय *a.* (प्रतीची *f.* or according to Vopadeva प्रत्यची also) 1 Turned or directed towards. 2 Being behind. 3 Following, subsequent. 4 Averted, turned away. 5 Western, westerly. -Comp. -अक्षं (प्रत्ययक्षं) an inner organ. -आत्मन् *m.* (प्रत्यगात्मन्) the individual soul. -आक्षापतिः (प्रत्यगाक्षापतिः) 'the lord of the western direction', an epithet of Varuna. -उत्तर *f.* (प्रत्ययुत्तर) the north-west. -दक्षिणतः (प्रत्ययदक्षिणतः) *ind.* towards the south-west. -दृक् *f.* (प्रत्ययदृक्) an inward glance, a glance directed inwards. -मुख *a.* (प्रत्ययमुख) 1 facing the west. 2 having the face averted. -क्षीत *a.* (प्रत्ययक्षीत) flowing towards the west; Malli. on Si. 4. 66. (-*f.*) an epithet of the river Narmadā.

प्रत्यक्षित *a.* Honoured, worshipped.

प्रत्यक्ष 1 Eating. 2 Food.

प्रत्यभिज्ञा Knowing, recognition; सप्रत्यभिज्ञानिन मानवलोचय Mal. 1. 25.

प्रत्यभिज्ञान 1 Recognition (in return); प्रत्यभिज्ञानरत्नं च रामागदस्यकुटी R. 12. 64.

प्रत्यभिज्ञात *p. p.* Recognised.

प्रत्यभिभूत *p. p.* Overcome, conquered.

प्रत्यभिमुक्त *p. p.* Accused in return.

प्रत्यभियोगः A counter-charge, an accusation in return; Y. 2. 10.

प्रत्यभिवाद्ः प्रत्यभिवादनं Returning a salutation; Ms. 2. 126.

प्रत्यभिस्त्वन् A counter-plaint or charge.

प्रत्ययः 1 Conviction, settled belief; मुहः परप्रत्ययैकद्विः M. 1. 2; संज्ञाप्रत्ययः Pt. 4. 2 Trust, reliance, faith, confidence; Ku. 6. 20; Si. 18. 62; Bh. 3. 60. 3 Conception, idea, notion, opinion. 4 Surety, certainty. 5 Knowledge, experience, cognition; स्थानप्रत्ययत् S. 7 'judging by the place'; ५० आकृतिप्रत्ययत् M. 1. Me. 8. 6 A cause, ground, means of action; Ku. 3. 18. 7 Celebrity, fame, renown. 8 A termination, an affix or suffix; Si. 14. 66. 9 An oath. 10 A dependant.

11 A usage, practice. 12 A hole. 13 Intellect, understanding (बुद्धि). -Comp. -कारक, -कारिन् *a.* producing assurance, convincing. (-णी) a seal, signet-ring.

प्रत्ययित *a.* 1 Relied upon, confided in. 2 Trusty, confidential.

प्रत्ययिन् *a.* 1 Relying upon, trusting, believing. 2 Trustworthy, confidential.

प्रत्यर्थ *a.* Useful, expedient. -ई 1 A reply, an answer. 2 Hostility, opposition.

प्रत्यर्थकः An opponent.

प्रत्यर्थिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Hostile, opposing, inimical to; नास्मि मन्त्रोदीचरनि-योगप्रत्यर्थी V. 2. -*m.* 1 An opponent, adversary, enemy. 2 A rival, equal, match; चन्द्रो मुखस्य प्रत्यर्थी. 3 (In law) A defendant; सधर्मस्यसखः सप्रत्यर्थिप्रत्यर्थिनां स्वयं R. 17. 39; Ms. 8. 79; Y. 2. 6.

-Comp. -सुत *a.* coming in the way, become an obstacle; Ku. 1. 59.

प्रत्यर्पणं Giving back, restoring; सीताप्रत्यर्पणविणः R. 15. 85.

प्रत्यर्पित *p. p.* Restored, given back.

प्रत्यवसर्गः-र्गः 1 Profound meditation or reflection. 2 Counsel, advice. 3 A counter-conclusion.

प्रत्यवरोधनं Obstruction, hindrance.

प्रत्यवसानं Eating, or drinking; P. I. 4. 52.

प्रत्यवसित *a.* Eaten, drunk.

प्रत्यवसर्गः-दनं (In law) A special plea; admitting a fact, but qualifying it in such a manner that it may not appear as a count of accusation.

प्रत्यवस्थानं 1 Removal. 2 Hostility, opposition. 3 Status quo.

प्रत्यवहारः 1 Withdrawal. 2 Universal destruction, dissolution (of the world); सर्वस्वविप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44.

प्रत्यवायः 1 Decrease, diminution. 2 An obstacle, impediment; U. 1. 9.

3 Contrary or opposite course, contrariety; Ms. 4. 245. 4 A sin, an offence, sinfulness, अनुत्पत्तिं तथा चान्ये प्रत्यवायस्य मन्वते Jābali.

प्रत्यवेक्षणं, प्रत्यवेक्षा Taking care of, regard for, looking after R. 17. 53.

प्रत्यस्तमयः 1 Setting (of the sun). 2 End, cessation.

प्रत्याक्षेपक *a.* (विका *f.*) Jeering, derisive, deriding, treating scornfully.

प्रत्याख्यात *p. p.* 1 Refused, denied. 2 Prohibited, forbidden. 4 Set aside, rejected. 4 Repulsed.

प्रत्याख्यातं 1 Repulse, rejection. 2 Denial, refusal, disavowal. 3 Disregard. 4 Reproach. 5 Refutation.

प्रत्यापतिः *f.* Coming back, return.

प्रत्यागमनः, प्रत्यागमनं Return, coming back.

प्रत्यादानं Receiving [back, resumption.

प्रत्यादिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Prescribed. 2 Informed. 3 Rejected, repulsed. 4 Removed, set aside. 5 Obscured. 6 Thrown into shade; R. 10. 68. 6 Warned, cautioned.

प्रत्यादेशः 1 An order, command. 2 Information, declaration. 3 Refusal, denial, rejection, repulse, repudiation; प्रत्यादेशात् खलु भवतो धीरतां कल्पयामि Me. 114. 95. S. 6. 9. 4 Obscuring, eclipsing, one that obscures, puts to shame or throws into shade; या प्रत्यादेशो रूपवर्तितायाः श्रियः V. 1; K. 5. 5 Caution, warning. 6 Particularly divine caution, supernatural warning.

प्रत्यानयनं Bringing back, recovery.

प्रत्यापत्तिः *f.* 1 Return. 2 Aversion from, or indifference to worldly objects (वैराग्य).

प्रत्याम्नायः The fifth member of a complete syllogism: *i. e.* विगमन (the repetition of the first proposition).

प्रत्यायः A toll, tax.

प्रत्यायक *a.* 1 Proving, explaining. 2 Convincing, producing assurance.

प्रत्यायनं 1 Leading home (a bride), marrying. 2 Setting (of the sun)

प्रत्यालीङ्गं A particular attitude in shooting (opp. आलीङ्ग *q. v.*).

प्रत्यावर्तनं Returning, coming back.

प्रत्यावस्त *p. p.* Consolated, revived, refreshed.

प्रत्याव्वातः Respiration, recovery (of breath).

प्रत्याव्वासनं Consolation.

प्रत्यासत्तिः *f.* 1 Close proximity or contiguity (in time or space). 2 Close contact. 3 An analogy.

प्रत्यासन्नः *p. p.* Proximate, near, contiguous.

प्रत्यास (सा) *r.* The rear of an army. 2 A form of array, one array behind another.

प्रत्याहरणं 1 Bringing or taking back, recovery. 2 Withholding. 3 Restraining the organs of sense.

प्रत्याहारः 1 Drawing back, marching back, retreat. 2 Keeping back, withholding. 3 Restraining the organs. 4 Dissolution of the world

5 (In gram) The comprehension of several letters or affixes into one syllable, effected by combining the first letter of a Sūtra with its final

indicatory letter, or in the case of several Sūtras, with the final letter of the last member; thus अण् is the

प्रत्याहार of the Sūtra अण्डण्; अण् (vowels) of the four Sūtras अण्डण्, ऋण्डण्, एण्डण्, ऐण्डण्; इण् of the consonants; अण् of all letters.

प्रत्युक्त *p. p.* Answered, said in return, replied.

प्रत्युक्तिः *f.* A reply, an answer.

प्रत्युचारः, उचारणं Repetition.

प्रत्युज्जीवनं Reviving, restoring to life, resuscitation (fig. also).

प्रत्युत्त *ind.* 1 On the contrary; कृतमपि महीपकारं न इव पीत्वा निरातंकः । प्रत्युत्त हंतुं यत्ने वाकीरसोदरः खलो जगति Bv. 1. 76. 2 Rather, even. 3 On the other hand.

प्रत्युत्क्रमः, क्रमणं, क्रांतिः *f.* 1 An undertaking. 2 Preparations for war. 3 Marching out to attack an enemy. 4 A secondary act or effort tending to a main object. 5 The first step in any business.

प्रत्युत्थानं 1 Rising against. 2 Making preparations for war. 3 Rising from one's seat (as a mark of respect) to welcome a visitor; Ms. 2. 210.

प्रत्युत्थित *p. p.* Risen to meet or encounter (a friend, foe &c.)

प्रत्युत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Reproduced, regenerated. 2 Prompt, ready, quick. 3 (In math.) Multiplied. -*सं* Multiplication. -*Comp.* -*मति* *a.* 1 possessed of presence of mind, ready-witted. 2 bold, confident. 3 Subtle, sharp.

प्रत्युदाहरणं A counter illustration, an example to the contrary.

प्रत्युद्गत *p. p.* 1 Risen from one's seat as a mark of respect to greet or welcome a guest; प्रत्युद्गतो मां भरतः सौम्यः R. 13. 64; 12. 62. 2 Gone forth against.

प्रत्युद्गतिः *f.*, प्रत्युद्गमः, प्रत्युद्गमनं Going out or rising from one's seat to meet or greet a guest.

प्रत्युद्गमनीयं A clean pair of garments; गृहीतप्रत्युद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11. (*v.* 1. for प्रत्युद्गमनीय-); see उद्गमनीय.

प्रत्युद्धारणं 1 Recovering, re-obtaining. 2 Raising up again.

प्रत्युद्यमः 1 Counterbalance, counterpoise. 2 An effort or measure against, counteraction; Bh. 8. 88. *v.* 1.

प्रत्युद्यात *a.* See प्रत्युद्गत.

प्रत्युत्थमनं Rising or springing up again, rebounding.

प्रत्युत्पकारः Returning a service or kindness, requital of an obligation, service in return.

प्रत्युत्पक्रिया Return of a service.

प्रत्युत्पदेशः Advice in return; Ku. 1. 34.

प्रत्युत्पन्न *a.* See प्रत्युत्पन्न.

प्रत्युत्पमानं 1 A Counterpart of a resemblance. 2 A pattern, model. 3 A counter comparison; V. 2. 3.

प्रत्युत्पलब्ध *p. p.* Got back, recovered. प्रत्युत्पवेशः -*वेष्टनं* Besetting any one in order to bring him to compliance.

प्रत्युत्पस्थान Vicinity, neighbourhood.

प्रत्युत्त *p. p.* 1 Inlaid, set with, studded. 2 Sown. 3 Fixed, implanted firmly fixed or lodged; Māl. 5. 10, U 3. 35, 46

प्रत्युत्पन्नः, प्रत्युत्पन्न *n.* Morning, day-break, dawn.

प्रत्युत्पन्नः -*वे* Day-break, morning, dawn; प्रत्युत्पन्नं स्फुटितकमलामोदमिनीकणायः Me. 31. -*वः* 1 The sun. 2 N. of one of the eight Vasus.

प्रत्युत्पन्न *n.* Day-break, morning, dawn.

प्रत्युद्घः Impediment, obstacle, hindrance; विरुमयः सर्वथा हेयः प्रत्युद्घः सर्वकर्मणो H. 2. 15.

प्रथ 1 1 A. (प्रथते प्रथित) 1 To increase (wealth &c.). 2 To spread abroad (as fame, rumour &c.); तथा यज्ञोत्थ प्रथते Ms. 11. 15. 3 To become well-known, become famous or celebrated; अतस्तदाख्यया तीर्थं पावनं सुवि पश्ये R. 15. 101; अतोत्थस्ति लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18; Si. 9. 16; 15. 23; Ku. 5. 7; Me. 24; R. 5. 65; 9. 76. 4 To appear, arise, come to light; अमो नु तासां मदनो नु पश्ये Ki. 8. 53. -II. 10. U. (प्रथयति-ते, प्रथित) 1 To spread, proclaim; सज्जनार एव साधूनां प्रथयति गुणोत्कर्षं Dri. S. 12; Bk. 17. 107. 2 To show, manifest, display, evince, indicate; परमं वचुः प्रथयतीव जवं Ki. 6. 35; 5. 3; Si. 10. 25; Ratn. 4. 13; S. 3. 16. 3 To increase, enlarge, enhance, augment, stretch; Bh. 2. 45. 4 To disclose.

प्रथनं 1 Spreading, extension. 2 Scattering. 3 Throwing, projecting. 4 Showing, evincing, displaying. 5 A place where anything is spread.

प्रथन *a.* (Nom. pl. -*m.* प्रथने or प्रथमः) 1 First, foremost; R. 3. 44; H. 2. 36; Ki. 2. 44. 2 First, chief, principal, most excellent or eminent, matchless, incomparable; Si. 15. 42; Ms. 3. 147. 3 Earliest, most ancient, primeval, primary. 4 Prior, previous, former, earlier; प्रथममुक्तवा-
पेक्षया Me. 17; R. 10. 67. 5 (In gram. The first person (=third person according to European phraseology).

-*नः* 1 The first (=third) person. 2 The first consonant of a class. -*मा* The nominative case. -*मं ind.* 1 First, firstly, at first; Ku. 7. 24; R. 3. 4. 2 Already, previously, formerly; R. 3. 68. 3 At once, immediately. 4 Before; यागये चोदयानास तं हजेः प्रथमं शरत् R. 4. 24; उल्लिख्यथनं चास्य चरमं चैव संविशेत् Ms. 2. 194. 5 Newly, recently. प्रथनं-अनंतरं or ततः or पश्चात् first, afterwards. -*Comp.* -*अर्थः* -*धै* the first half. -*आश्रमः* the first of the four stages in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; i. e. Brahmacharya.

-*इतर* *a.* 'other than first,' the second.

-*उदित* *a.* first uttered; उवाच धाम्या प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25. -*कल्पः* the best course to adopt, a primary rule.

-*कल्पित* *a.* 1 first thought out. 2 first rank or importance -*ज* *a.*

first-born. -*दर्शनं* first sight. -*दिवस* the first day; Me. 2. -*पुरुषः* the first person (=the third person according to the English system of treating Sanskrit grammar). -*यौवनं* early youth or age. youthful state. -*वयसः* *n.* early age, -youth. -*विरहः* separation for the first time. -*वैयाकरण* 1 the most distinguished grammarian. 2 a beginner in grammar. -*साहसः* the first or lowest of the three degrees of punishment or fine. -*सुकृत* former kindness or service.

प्रथा Fame, celebrity; Si. 15. 27.

प्रथित *p. p.* 1 Increased, extended. 2 Published, proclaimed, spread, declared; प्रथितयज्ञासां भासकविनीमिहकविनि आदीनां M. 1. 3 shown, displayed, manifested, evinced. 4 Famous, celebrated, renowned (see प्रथ also)

प्रथिमन् *m.* Breadth, greatness, extension, magnitude; प्रथिमानं दधानेन जघनेन वदेन सा Bk. 4. 17; (गुणाः) प्रथम सूक्ष्माः प्रथिमानमातुः R. 18. 48.

प्रथिविः *f.* The earth.

प्रथिष्ठ *a.* Largest, widest, broad est; (superl. of प्रथु *q. v.*).

प्रथीयस्व *a.* (*सि. f.*) Larger, wider, broader; (compar. of प्रथु *q. v.*).

प्रथु *a.* Wide, wide-spread.

प्रथुकः Rice parched and flattened (cf. प्रथुक).

प्रदक्षिण *a.* Being placed or standing on the right, moving to the right.

2 Respectful, reverential. 3 Auspicious, of good omen. -*णः* -*गा*, -*ण* Circumambulation from left to right, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated, a reverential salutation made by walking in this manner; Ku. 7. 79; Y. 1. 232. -*णं ind.* 1 From left to right. 2 Towards the right side, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated. 3 In a southern direction, towards the south, Ms. 4. 87. (प्रदक्षिणीकृ means 'to go round from left to right' as a mark of respect; प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व सद्योदुतासीन् S. 4, प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व हुतं हुताशनं R. 2. 71). -*Comp.* -*अन्विष्ट* *a.* flaming towards the right, having the flames turned towards the right; प्रदक्षिणाधिर्विराजितवादे R. 3. 14. (-*f.*) flames turned towards the right; R. 4. 25. -*क्रिया* going round from left to right, keeping the right side towards one as a mark of respect; R. 1. 76. -*पट्टिका* a yard, court-yard.

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arrow. 5 A kind of disease of women.

प्रदर्पः Pride, arrogance.

प्रदर्शः 1 Look, appearance. 2 Direction, order.

प्रदर्शक *a.* Showing, manifesting &c. प्रदर्शने 1 Look, appearance; as in show, exhibition. 2 Manifesting, displaying, showing, exhibition. 3 Teaching, explaining. 4 An example.

प्रदर्शित *p. p.* 1, Shown forth, exhibited, manifested, evinced, displayed. 2 Made known. 3 Taught. 4 Explained, declared.

प्रदलः An arrow.

प्रदवः Burning, inflaming.

प्रदातृ *m.* 1 A giver, donor. 2 A liberal man. 3 One who gives a daughter in marriage. 4 An epithet of Indra.

प्रदानं 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, offering; वरः, अग्निः, काष्ठः &c. 2 Giving away in marriage; कन्याः. 3 Imparting, teaching, instructing; विद्याः. 4 A gift, donation, present. 5 A good. —Comp. —धूरः a very munificent man, donor.

प्रदानकं An offering, a gift, donation, present.

प्रदायं A present, gift.

प्रदोः, प्रदोयः A present, gift.

प्रदोष्य *p. p.* Besmeared, bedaubed, anointed. —रसं Meat fried in a particular way.

प्रदिश *f.* 1 Pointing out. 2 An order, direction, command. 3 An intermediate point of the compass; such as नैऋती, आग्नेयी, दक्षिणी and वायवी.

प्रदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Shown, pointed out. 2 Directed, ordered. 3 Fixed upon, ordained, appointed; R. 2. 39.

प्रदीपः 1 A lamp, light (*fig.* also); अलौकिकः इतः प्रदीपः Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 24; 16. 4; कुलदीपो वृषदिर्दिलीपः R. 6. 74. 'light or ornament of the family'; 7. 29. 2 That which enlightens or elucidates, elucidation; especially at the end of titles of works; as in महाभाष्यप्रदीपः, काव्यप्रदीपः &c.

प्रदीपन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Kindling. 2 Stimulating, exciting. —नं The act of kindling, lighting, stimulating &c. —नः A kind of mineral poison.

प्रदीप्त *p. p.* 1 Kindled, lighted, inflamed, illuminated. 2 Blazing, burning, shining. 3 Raised, expanded; प्रदीप्तशिरसाशीक्षिपं Dk. 4 Stimulated, excited (hunger &c.)

प्रदुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Spoiled, corrupted. 2 Wicked, bad, sinful. 3 Licentious, wanton.

प्रदुषित *p. p.* 1 Corrupted, vitiated, spoiled, depraved. 2 Polluted, defiled, contaminated.

प्रदेय *pot p.* To be given, imparted, communicated &c.; R. 5. 18, 31.

प्रदेशः 1 Pointing out, indicating. 2 A place, region, spot, country, territory, district; शत्रुः प्रदेशस्तत्र वेदधूमयः Ku. 5. 45; R. 5. 60; so कर्तृ, तद्वत्, इदम् &c. 3 A span measured from the tip of the thumb to that of the fore-finger. 4 Decision, determination. 5 A wall. 6 An example (in grammar).

प्रदेशनं 1 Pointing out. 2 Advice, instruct. 3 A gift, present, an offering especially to gods, superiors &c.

प्रदेश (ङि) नी The fore-finger, the index finger.

प्रदेशः 1 Applying a plaster, unction. 2 A plaster, thick ointment.

प्रदोष *a.* Bad, corrupt. —पः 1 A fault, defect, sin, offence. 2 Disorder condition, such as mutiny, rebellion. 3 Evening, nightfall, the first part of the night; तन्मयमावास्तेऽयम् प्रदोषमनुयायिनः Si. 2. 78 (where प्रदोष primarily means 'corrupt' or 'bad'); ब्रजवंदीजनमनस्तोषप्रदोषः Git. 5; Ku. 5. 44; R. 1. 93; Rs. 1. 12. —Comp. —कालः evening-time, night-fall. —तिमिरं evening darkness, the dusk of early night; कामं प्रदोषतिमिरं न इदमेवं Mk. 1. 35.

प्रदोहः Milking.

प्रद्युम्नः An epithet of Cupid, the god of love. [He was a son of Krishna and Rukmini. When only six years old, he was stolen away by the demon Sambara, for he was foretold that Pradyumna would be his destroyer. Sambara cast the child into the roaring sea, and a large fish swallowed it. This fish was caught by a fisherman and taken to the demon; and when it was cut up, a beautiful child came out from the belly, and Mayavati, the mistress of Sambar's household, at the desire of Narada carefully reared him from childhood. As he grew up, she was fascinated by the beauty of his person, but Pradyumna reproved her for entertaining towards himself feelings so unbecoming a mother as he considered her. But when he was told that he was not her son, but of Vishnu and was cast into the sea by Sambara, he became enraged, and, challenging him to fight, succeeded in killing him by the force of illusions. He and Mayavati afterwards repaired to the house of Krishna, where Narada told him and Rukmini that the boy was their own and that Mayavati was his wife].

प्रद्योतः 1 Irradiating, lighting, illuminating. 2 Splendour, light, lustre. 3 A ray of light. 4 N. of a king of Ujjayini, whose daughter Vatsa married; प्रद्योतस्य विषदुहितं वत्सपुत्रोऽयं जह्मे Me. (considered as an interpolation by Malli.); Ratn. 1. 10.

प्रद्योतनं 1 Blazing, shining. 2 Light. —नः The sun.

प्रद्वयः Running.

प्रद्वयः 1 Running away, flight, retreat, escape. 2 Going quickly or fast.

प्रद्वार, प्रद्वारे A place before a door or gate.

प्रद्वेषः, प्रद्वेषणं Dislike, hatred, aversion.

प्रवर्गं 1 A battle, fight, war, contest; प्रहितः प्रवर्गः सायवानहमाकारसिद्धिं महीवृत्ता Si. 16. 52; केनं हनवचनपिष्टुनं कीरवं तद्वर्गः Me. 48; R. 11. 77; Mr. 6. 33. 2 Spoil taken in battle. 3 Destruction. 4 Tearing, rending.

प्रवर्गनं 1 Blowing in or into. 2 A sternutatory.

प्रवर्गः Assaulting, attacking, outrage.

प्रवर्गणं-णा 1 An assault, attack. 2 An outrage, ill-treatment, insult.

प्रवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Assaulted, attacked. 2 Hurt, injured. 3 Haughty, arrogant.

प्रधान *a.* 1 Chief, principal, pre-eminent, main, best, most excellent; as in प्रधानाचार्य, प्रधानपुरुष &c.; Ms. 7. 203. 2 Principally inherent, prevalent, predominant. —नं 1 The chief thing or object, most important thing; head, chief; न पटिषया मलिनत्वात् प्रधानं Si. 7. 61; G. L. 18; प्रवीणप्रधानं हि नाद्वयज्ञानं M. 1; शनप्रधानेऽपि तपोधनेषु S. 2. 7; R. 6. 79. 2 The first evolver, originator, or source of the material world, the primary germ out of which all material appearances are evolved, according to the Sāṅkhya philosophy; न पुनरपि प्रधानवादी अज्ञानं प्रधानत्वात्सिद्धमित्याह S. B; see प्रकृति also. 3 The supreme Spirit. 4 Intellect. 5 The principal member of a compound. —नः —नं 1 The principal attendant or companion of a king (his minister or confidant). 2 A noble, courtier. 3 An elephant-driver. —Comp. —अं 1 the principal branch or part of anything. 2 the chief member of the body. 3 the principal or most eminent person in a state. —अनायः the prime minister, premier. —आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —धातुः the chief element of the body; *i. e.* semen virile. —पुरुषः 1 the principal or most eminent person (in a state &c.). 2 an epithet of Siva. —मन्त्रिन् *m.* the prime minister. —वासन् *n.* a principal garment. —वृष्टिः *f.* a heavy shower of rain.

प्रधावनः Air, wind. —नं Rubbing; rubbing or washing off.

प्रधिः 1 The periphery of a wheel; Si. 15. 79; 17. 27. 2 A well.

प्रधी *a.* Pre-eminently intelligent. —*f.* Great intelligence.

प्रक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Fumigated, perfumed. 2 Heated, burned, 3 Inflamed. 4 Afflicted. -ता 1 A woman in trouble. 2 The quarter to which the sun is proceeding.

प्रभु *p. p.* 1 Treated with contempt. 2 Proud, arrogant, haughty. प्रभान् 1 Deep thought or reflection. 2 Reflection or thought in general.

प्रध्वंसः Utter destruction, annihilation. -COMP. अभावः 'non-existence caused by destruction,' one of the four kinds of अभाव or non-existence, in which the non-existence of a thing is caused by destruction, as of an effect subsequently to its production.

प्रध्वस्त *p. p.* Annihilated, completely destroyed.

प्रपञ्च *m.* The son of a grand-son, a great-grandson.

प्रपञ्च *p. p.* 1 Disappeared, vanished, not to be seen. 2 Lost. 3 Perished, dead. 4 Ruined, destroyed, annihilated.

प्रनायक *a.* 1 One whose leader is away. 2 Destitute of a leader or guide.

प्रनालः -ली *f.* see प्रनाल and प्रनाली.

प्रनिवातनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रनृत *a.* Dancing. -न्ते A dance.

प्रपक्षः The extremity of a wing.

प्रपञ्चः 1 Display, manifestation;

रागप्रपञ्चः *p. p.* K. 141, 2 Development, expansion, extension; Si. 20. 44. 3 Amplification, expatiation, explanation, elucidation. 4 Prolixity, diffuseness, copiousness; अलं प्रपञ्चः. 5 Manifolddness, diversity. 6 Heap, abundance, quantity. 7 An appearance, phenomenon. 8 Illusion, fraud. 9 The visible world or universe, which is illusory and the scene of manifold action. -COMP. -बुद्धि *a.* cunning, deceitful. -वचन *a.* a prolix discourse, diffuse talk.

प्रपञ्चयति Den. P. 1. To show forth, display; प्रपञ्चयन्तं Gīt. 10. 2 To expand, amplify.

प्रपञ्चित *p. p.* 1 Displayed. 2 Expanded, amplified, 3 Dilated upon, fully explained, expatiated upon. 4 Erring, mistaken. 5 Deceived, tricked.

प्रपतन् 1 Flying forth or away. 2 Throwing oneself into, falling down. 3 Alighting. 4 Death, destruction. 5 A precipice, a steep crag.

प्रपट्टः The fore-part of the foot.

प्रपट्टीन *a.* Relating or extending to the forepart of the foot.

प्रपन्न *p. p.* 1 Arriving at, reaching or going to. 2 Resorting to, betaking oneself to Ku 8 5 5 59

3 Taking refuge with, seeking protection with, suppliant or submissive to; शिष्यस्तेषु शाधि ना त्वं प्रपन्नं Bg. 2. 7. 4 Adhering to. 5 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of; S. 1. 1. 6 Promised. 7 Got, obtained. 8 Poor, distressed.

प्रपन्नाहः See प्रपुनार.

प्रपण *a.* Devoid of leaves (as a tree; प्रपतितानि पर्णानि यस्य). -र्ण *a.* A fallen leaf.

प्रपलायनं Flight, retreat.

प्रपा 1 A place where water is distributed to travellers; व्याख्यास्थानान्यमलसः लिङ्गा यस्य कृपाः प्रपाश्च Vikr. 18. 78. 2 A well, cistern; Ms. 8. 319. 3 A place for watering cattle. 4 A supply of water. -COMP. -पालिका *a.* a woman who distributes water to travellers; Vikr. 1. 89; 13. 10. -वन *a.* a cool grove.

प्रपाठकः 1 A lesson, lecture. 2 A chapter or division of a work.

प्रपाणिः 1 The forepart of the hand. 2 The palm of the extended hand.

प्रपातः 1 Going forth or away, departure. 2 Falling down or into, a fall; मनोरथानाम तत्प्रपातः S. 6. 9, Ku. 6. 57. 3 A sudden attack. 4 A cascade, waterfall, the place over which water falls down; R. 2. 26. 5 A bank, shore. 6 A precipice, steep rock. 7 Falling out or loss, as in केशप्रपातः. 8 Emission, discharge, efflux, as in कीर्तिप्रपातः. 9 Throwing oneself down from a rock. 10 A particular mode of flight.

प्रपातनं Causing to fall, throwing down (on the ground).

प्रपादिकः A peacock.

प्रपानं Drinking.

प्रपानक *a.* A kind of drink.

प्रपितामहः 1 A paternal great grandfather. 2 An epithet of Krishna; Bg. 11. 39. 3 Of Brahmā.

-ह्री *a.* a paternal great-grandmother.

प्रपितुष्य *a.* A paternal grand-uncle.

प्रपीडन 1 Pressing, squeezing. 2 An astringent.

प्रपीत (न) *a.* Swollen up, distended.

प्रपुना (जा) इ-डः N. of a tree (चक्रमर्द).

प्रपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up, completing. 2 Inserting, injecting. 3 Satisfying, satiating. 4 Attaching to.

प्रपूरित *p. p.* Filled up.

प्रपृष्ठ *a.* Having a prominent back.

प्रपौत्रः A great-grandson; Y. 1. 78. -त्री *a.* a great-granddaughter.

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* Blooming, blossomed, full-blown; लोप्रभं सानुवतः प्रफुल्लं R. 2. 29 (v. l. for प्रकुल.)

प्रफुल्लितः *f.* Blooming, expansion. blossoming

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* 1 Full-blown, blossoming; न हि प्रकुलं सहकारित्वं वृक्षतर कांक्षति प्रफुल्लदा R. 6. 69; 2. 29; Ku. 3. 45; 7. 11. 2 Expanded or dilated like a full-blown flower (as eyes). 3 Smiling. 4 Gay, cheerful, pleased. -COMP. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* with eyes expanded with joy. -वदन *a.* having a beaming or cheerful countenance, looking cheerful.

प्रबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened. 2 stopped, obstructed, checked. प्रबद्धः An author.

प्रबंधः 1 A bond, tie. 2 Uninterruptedness, continuance, continuity, uninterrupted series or succession, विच्छेदमाप युवि यस्तु कथाप्रबंधः K. 239; क्रिया-प्रबंधाद्यनन्तराणां R. 6. 23; 3. 58; Māl. 6. 3. 3 A continued or connected narrative or discourse; अनुवृत्तितार्थसंज्ञा प्रबंधो वृत्तुदाहरः Si. 2. 73. 4 Any literary work or composition; especially, a poetical composition; प्रथितयशसं भातक-विशोभिलकविमिश्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1, प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमन्त्रप्रबंध &c. Vās. 5 Arrangement, plan, scheme; as in कपटप्रबंध. -COMP. -कल्पना *a.* a feigned story, a work of imagination founded on a substratum of fact; प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोकसत्या प्रज्ञाः कथां विदुः.

प्रबंधनं Bond, tie.

प्रबन्धः An epithet of Indra.

प्रब (ब) ई *a.* Most excellent, best

प्रबल *a.* 1 Very strong or powerful, mighty, valorous (as a man), R. 3. 60; Rs. 3. 23. 2 Violent, strong, intense, excessive, very great; प्रबल्यु रोचतवा वृद्धा M. 4. 2; प्रबलां वेदनां R. 50. 3 Important. 4 Abounding with 5 Dangerous, destructive.

प्रब (ब) ह्लिका See प्रह्लिका.

प्रबाधनं 1 Oppressing, tormenting. 2 Refusing, denying. 3 Keeping off

प्रबा (बा) लः-लं 1 A sprout, shoot, new leaf; अति...प्रवालमासामनुबन्धि वीर्या Ku. 5. 34; 1. 44; 3. 8; R. 6. 12; 13. 49. 2 Coral. 3 The neck of the Indian lute. -लः 1 A pupil. 2 An animal. -COMP. -अस्मंतकः 1 the red Asmantaka tree. 2 the coral tree -पद्म *a.* a red lotus. -फलं red sandal wood. -भस्मन् *n.* calx of coral.

प्रबाहुः The forearm.

प्रबाहुर् *ind.* 1 On high. 2 At the same time.

प्रबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 A awakened, roused. 2 Wise, learned, clever. 3 Knowing, conversant with. 4 Full-blown, expanded. 5 Beginning to work or take effect (as a charm).

प्रबोधः 1 Awaking (fig. also), awakening; regaining one's consciousness, consciousness; अप्रबोधाप सुखाप R. 12. 50: मोक्षप्रबोधः प्रबोधः 14. 56. 2 lowering expand ng (of flowers)

3 Wakefulness sleeplessness S 6
4 Vigance watchfulness 5 Know-
ledge understanding wisdom re-
moval of delusion real knowledge
as in ब्रह्मचन्द्रोदय. 6 Consolation. 7
Reviving the fragrance of a
perfume.

प्रबोधन *a.* (नी *f.*) Awakening,
rousing. -नं 1 Waking. 2 Awaken-
ing, rousing. 3 Regaining one's
consciousness. 4 Knowledge, wis-
dom. 5 Instructing, advising. 6
Reviving the scent of a perfume.

प्रबोध (धि)नी The eleventh day
of the bright half of Kārtika on
which Vishnu awakes from his four
months' sleep.

प्रबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused.
2 Instructed, informed.

प्रबोजनं Breaking to pieces. -नः
Wind, especially, stormy wind,
hurricane, N. 1. 61; Pt. 1. 122.

प्रबुधः The Nimb tree.

प्रभवः 1 Source, origin; अवतारप्रभ-
वस्य वस्य Ku. 1. 3; अकिंचनः सन् प्रभवः स
सपदा 5. 77; R. 9. 75. 2 Birth, pro-
duction. 3 The source of a river;
तस्या एवं प्रभवमचलं प्राप्य नीरं तुषारैः Me. 52.
4 The operative cause, origin of
being (as father, mother &c.); तमस्याः
प्रभवमवगच्छ S. 1. 5 The author; creator;
Ku. 2. 5. 6 Birth-place. 7 Power,
strength, valour, majestic dignity
(-प्रभाव *q. v.*) 8 An epithet of
Vishnu. 9 (At the end of comp.)
Aising or originating from, deriv-
ed from; सर्वप्रभो वंशः R. 1. 2, Ku.
3. 15.

प्रभविन् *m.* A ruler, great lord.

प्रभविष्णु *a.* Strong, mighty, power-
ful. -ण्युः 1 A lord, master; यत्प्रभवि-
ष्णवे रोचते S. 2. 2 An epithet of
Vishnu.

प्रभा 1 Light, splendour, lustre,
effulgence, radiance; प्रभास्मि शशिद्वयोः
Bg. 7. 8; प्रभा पतंगस्य R. 2. 15, 31; -6.
18, Re. 1. 19; Me. 47. 2 A ray of
light. 3 The shadow of the sun on a
sundial. 4 An epithet of Durgā. 5
N. of the city of Kubera. 6 N. of
an Apsaras. -COMP. -करः 1 the sun;
R. 10. 74. 2 the moon. 3 fire. 4 the
ocean. 5 an epithet of Siva. 6 N.
of a learned writer, the founder of
a school of Mīmāṃsā philosophy
called after him. -कीटः a fire-fly.
-तरल *a.* tremulously radiant; न प्रभा-
तरलं व्योमिहवेति वक्ष्यताम् S. 1. 26. -मंडलं
a circle or halo of light; Ku. 1. 24;
6. 4; R. 3. 60; 14. 14. -लेपिच *a.*
covered with lustre, emitting lustre;
V. 4. 34.

प्रभाजः 1 Division. 2 The fraction
of a fraction (in math.).

प्रभात *p. p.* Begun to become clear

o l g t ननु प्रभातं न S 4 त D y
break dawn

प्रभान L g l t l u s t e s p l e n d o u r
r a d a n c e

प्रभावः 1 Lustre, splendour, bril-
liance. 2 Dignity, glory, majesty,
grandeur, majestic lustre; प्रभावानिव
लक्ष्यते S. 1. 3 Strength, valour, po-
wer, efficacy; Pt. 1. 7. 4 Regal po-
wer (one of the three Saktis *q. v.*)
5 A superhuman power or faculty,
miraculous power; R. 2. 41, 62; 3.
40; V. 1, 2, 5. 6 Magnanimity.
-COMP. -ज *a.* proceeding from
majesty or regal power.

प्रभाषणं Explanation, interpre-
tation.

प्रभासः Splendour, beauty, lustre.
-सः-सं N. of a well-known place of
pilgrimage near Dvārakā.

प्रभासनं Illuminating, irradiating,
brightening.

प्रभास्वर *a.* Brilliant, bright,
shining.

प्रभिक्ष *p. p.* 1 Severed, split, cleft,
divided. 2 Broken to pieces. 3 Cut
off, detached. 4 Budding, expanded,
opened. 5 Changed, altered. 6
Deformed, disfigured. 7 Relaxed,
loosened. 8 Intoxicated, in rut; Ku.
5. 80; (see भिद् with प्र). -जः An
elephant in rut. -COMP. -अञ्जनं a
kind of collyrium or eye-salve
mixed with oil.

प्रभु *a.* (सु -भ्वी *f.*) 1 Mighty,
strong, powerful. 2 Able, compet-
ent, having power to (with inf. or in
comp.); कृषिप्रभान्मानवि नांतकोऽपि प्रभुः
प्रहर्तुं किमुताह्यहिंसाः R. 2. 62; समाधिमेवमवो
भवति Ku. 3. 40. 3 A match for;
प्रभुर्महो महाव Mbh. -भुः 1 A lord,
master; प्रभुर्दुर्बुद्धुवनवदस्य यः Si. 1. 49.
2 A governor, ruler, supreme
authority. 3 An owner, proprietor.
4 Quick-silver. 5 N. of Vishnu. 6
Of Siva. 7 Of Brahmā. 8 Of Indra.
-COMP. -भक्त *a.* attached or devoted
to one's lord, loyal. (-क्तः) a good
horse. -भक्तिः *f.* devotion to one's
lord, loyalty, faithfulness.

प्रभुता-त्वं 1 Lordship, supremacy,
mastery, ascendancy, authority; S.
5. 25; V. 4. 12. 2 Ownership.

प्रभुत *p. p.* 1 Sprung from, pro-
duced. 2 Much, abundant. 3 Nu-
merous, many. 4 Mature, perfect.
5 High, lofty. 6 Long. 7 Presided
over. -COMP. -यवत्तेधन *a.* abounding
in fresh grass and fuel. -वयस् *a.*
advanced in age, old, aged.

प्रभुतिः *f.* 1 Source, origin. 2
Power, strength. 3 Sufficiency.

प्रभुतिः *f.* Beginning, commence-
ment; generally used in this sense
as the last member of Bah. com-

pound इन्द्रप्रभुतयो व &c. &d From
ever since beginning with (with
ab) नापव हन्तात पा वन प्रय U I 45
R 2 28 अथ प्रभुति henceforward
ततः प्रभात, अतः प्रभात &c.

प्रभेदः 1 Splitting, cleaving,
opening. 2 Division, separation. 3
The flowing of rut or ichor from
the temples of an elephant; R. 3. 37.
4 Difference, distinction. 5 A kind
or sort.

प्रभेदः Fall, falling off.

प्रभेदधुः A disease of the nose.

प्रभेक्षित *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast
down. 2 Deprived of.

प्रभेक्षित *a.* Falling off or down.

प्रभेट *p. p.* Fallen off, fallen or
dropped down. -हं A garland of
flowers suspended from the lock on
the crown of the head.

प्रभेटकं See प्रभेट above.

प्रभज *p. p.* Drowned, immersed,
dipped.

प्रभत *p. p.* Thought out.

प्रभत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk,
S. 4. 1. 2 Mad, insane. 3 Careless,
negligent, inattentive, heedless,
regardless (generally with loc.) 4
Swerving from, failing to do (with
abl.); स्वाधिकारात् प्रभत्तः Me. 1. 5 Blun-
dering. 6 Wanton, lascivious.
-COMP. -भीत *a.* sung carelessly
-चित्त *a.* negligent, heedless, care-
less.

प्रभयः 1 A horse. 2 N. of a class
of Beings (said to be goblins)
attending on Siva; Ku. 7. 95. -COMP.
-अधियः -नाथः, -पतिः an epithet of
Siva.

प्रभयनं 1 Hurting, injuring, tor-
menting. 2 Killing, slaughter. 3
Churning, stirring about.

प्रभयित *p. p.* 1 Tormented, dis-
tressed. 2 Trampled down. 3 Slain,
killed; Māl. 3. 18. 4 Properly
churned. -तं Butter-milk without
water.

प्रभद *a.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated (fig.
also). 2 Impassioned. 3 Careless
4 Wanton, dissolute. -दुः 1 Joy,
pleasure, delight; Si. 3. 54; 13 2 5
The Dhattūra plant. -COMP. -काननं,
-वनं a pleasure-garden attached to
the royal harem.

प्रभदक *a.* Licentious, sensual.

प्रभद्वं Amorous desire.

प्रभद्व 1 A young handsome wo-
man; R. 9. 31; S. 5. 17. 2 A wife
or woman in general; Ku. 4. 12; R.
8. 72. 3 The sign Virgo of the
zodiac. -COMP. -काननं-वनं a pleasure
garden attached to the royal harem
(for the use of the wives of a king).
-जनः a young woman. 2 womankind.

प्रभद्वर *a.* Careless, inattentive,
heedless.

प्रमनसू *a.* Delighted, happy, cheerful, in good spirits.

प्रमत्सू *a.* 1 Enraged, irritated, incensed against (with loc.); R. 7. 34. 2 Distressed, sorrowful, sorely grieved.

प्रमयः 1 Death. 2 Ruin, downfall, fall. 3 Killing, slaughter.

प्रमदने Crushing, destroying, trampling down.—नः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रमा 1 Consciousness, perception. 2 (In logic) Correct notion or apprehension, true and certain knowledge, accurate conception (यथा रज्जि इदं ज्ञतमिति ज्ञानं T. S.).

प्रमाणं 1 A measure in general (of length, breadth &c.); R. 18. 38. 2 Size, extent, magnitude. 3 Scale, standard; प्रथिष्यां स्यामिमन्त्रानां प्रमाणे परमे स्थितः Mu. 2. 21. 4 Limit, quantity. 5 Testimony, evidence, proof. 6 Authority, warrant; one who judges or decides, one whose word is an authority; दुष्वा देवः प्रमाणं Pt. 1 'having heard this your Majesty will decide (what to do)'; आर्यमित्राः प्रमाणं M. 1; Mu. 1. 1; S. 1. 22; व्याकरणे पाणिनिः प्रमाणं 7. A true or certain knowledge, accurate conception or notion. 8 A mode of proof, a means of getting correct knowledge (the Naiyāyikas recognize only four kinds; प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द, the Vedāntins and Mīmāṃsakas add two more अनुपलब्धि and अर्थापत्ति; while the Sāṅkhyas admit प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान and शब्द only; cf. अनुभव also. 9 Principal, capital. 10 Unity. 11. Scripture, sacred authority. 12 Cause, reason.

(प्रमाणीकृत means 1 to hold or regard as an authority. 2 to obey, conform to. 3 to prove, establish. 4 to mete out or apportion). —Comp. —अधिक *a.* more than ordinary, inordinate, excessive; S. 1. 30. —अंतरं another mode of proof. —अभावः absence of authority. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the modes of proof, (as a logician). (—ज्ञः) an epithet of Siva. —दृष्ट *a.* sanctioned by authority. —पत्रं a written warrant. —पुरषः an arbitrator, a judge, an umpire. —वचनं, वाक्यं an authoritative statement. —शास्त्रं 1 scripture. 2 the science of logic. —सूत्रं a measuring cord.

प्रमाणयति Den. P. To regard as an authority; H. 1. 10.

प्रमाणिक *a.* 1 Forming or being a measure. 2 Forming an authority.

प्रमातामहः A maternal greatgrandfather. —ही A maternal great-grandmother.

प्रमाथः 1 Excessive painning, tormenting torturing 2 Agitating

churning. 3 Killing, slaughter, destruction; वैशिकानां प्रमाथेन सत्यमोजाविनं त्वया U. 5. 31; 4. 4 Violence, outrage. 5 Rape, forcible abduction.

प्रमाथिन् *a.* 1 Tormenting, harassing, torturing, afflicting, harrowing; क रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क च ते विश्वसनीयमायुधं M. 3. 2; Māl. 2. 1; Ki. 3. 14. 2 Killing, destroying. 3 Agitating, setting in motion; Bg. 2. 60; 6. 34. 4 Tearing or pulling down, striking down; R. 11. 58. 5 Cutting down; Ki. 17. 31.

प्रमादः 1 Carelessness, negligence, inattention, inadvertence, oversight; नातुं प्रमादस्खलितं न वाक्यं S. 6. 26; Ch. P. 1. 2 Intoxication. 3 Insanity, madness. 4 A mistake, blunder, mistaken judgment. 5 An accident, mishap, calamity, danger. अहो प्रमादः Māl. 3; U. 3.

प्रमापणं Killing, slaughter.

प्रमार्जनं Wiping off, rubbing or washing off.

प्रमित *p. p.* 1 Measured off, limited, few, little; प्रमितविषयां हाकिं विदन् Mv. 1. 51; Si. 16. 80. 3 Known, understood. 4 Proved, demonstrated.

प्रमितिः *f.* 1 Measurement, a measure. 2 True or certain knowledge, accurate notion or conception. 3 Knowledge obtained by any one of the Pramāṇas or sources of knowledge.

प्रमीढ *a.* 1 Thick, dense, compact. 2 Passed as urine.

प्रमीत *p. p.* Dead, deceased. —तः An animal immolated or killed at a sacrifice.

प्रमितिः *f.* Death, destruction, decease.

प्रमीला 1 Sleepiness, lassitude, enervation of spirits. 2 N. of a woman, sovereign of a kingdom of women. She fought with Arjuna when his horse entered her territory, but she was conquered and became his wife.

प्रमीलित *p. p.* With closed eyes.

प्रमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened. 2 Liberated, set free. 3 Resigned, renounced. 4 Cast, hurled. —Comp. —कठं *ind.* bitterly.

प्रमुख *a.* 1 Facing, turning the face towards. 2 Chief, principal, foremost, first. 3 (At the end of comp.) (a) Headed by, having as chief or at the head; वासुकिप्रमुखाः Ku. 2. 38. (b) Accompanied with; प्रितिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Ms. 4. —खः 1 A respectable man. 2 A heap, multitude. —खं 1 The mouth 2 The beginning of a chapter or section. (प्रमुखत्वं and प्रमुखे are used adverbially in the sense of 'in front of', 'before', 'opposite to', Bg 1 25 S 7 72)

प्रमुग्ध *a.* 1 Fainting, unconscious Very lovely.

प्रमुद् *f.* Extreme joy.

प्रमुदित *p. p.* Delighted, glad, pleased, happy. —Comp —हृदय *a.* delighted at heart.

प्रमुषित *p. p.* Stolen, taken away, Si. 17. 71. —तः A kind of riddle.

प्रमूढ *p. p.* 1 Perplexed, bewildered, infatuated. 2 Stupid, foolish.

प्रमृत *p. p.* Dead, deceased. —तं 1 Death Cultivation.

प्रमृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rubbed off, washed or wiped off, cleared off; R. 6. 41, 44. 2 Polished, bright, clear.

प्रमेय *a.* 1 Measurable, finite. 2 To be proved, demonstrable. —यं 1 An object of certain knowledge, a demonstrated conclusion, theorem. 2 The thing to be proved, the topic to be proved or discussed.

प्रमेहः A general name for a urinary disease (such as gleet, diabetes &c)

प्रमोक्षः 1 Dropping, letting fall. 2 Discharging, liberating.

प्रमोचनं 1 Liberating, setting free. 2 Emitting, shedding.

प्रमोदः Joy, delight, rejoicing, pleasure; प्रमोदनुल्लेः सह वारयोजितां R. 3. 19; Ms. 3. 61.

प्रमोदने 1 Gladdening, delighting, making glad. 2 Gladness. —नः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रमोदित *p. p.* Pleased, delighted, joyful, happy. —तः An epithet of Kubera.

प्रमोहः 1 Stupefaction, insensibility, stupor; निरवति करणानां ग्राहकत्वं प्रमोहः Māl 1. 41 2 Infatuation, bewilderment.

प्रमोहित *p. p.* Infatuated, bewildered.

प्रयत्न *p. p.* 1 Restrained, self-subdued, holy, pious, devout, purified by austerities or religious observances; keeping the organs of sense under restraint; R. 1. 95; 8. 11; 13 70; Ku. 1. 58; 8. 16. 2 Zealous, intent. 3 Submissive.

प्रयत्नः 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 2. 56; Mu. 5. 20. 2 Persevering or continued effort; perseverance. 3 Labour, difficulty; प्रयत्नः श्रेष्ठतयाः संवृत्तः S. 1 'hardly visible', 'seen with difficulty'. 4 Great care, caution; कृतप्रयत्नोऽपि युद्धे विनश्यति Pt. 1. 20 5. 5 (In gram.) Effort in uttering, effort of the mouth in the production of articulate sounds.

प्रयस्त *p. p.* Seasoned, dressed with condiments.

प्रयागः 1 A sacrifice. 2 N. of Indra 3 A horse. 4 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage at the confluence of the Gangā and Yamunā near the mode n Alahabad Ms 2 21 (as d

to be *n.* also in this sense). -COMP. -अयः an epithet of Indra.

प्रयाचन Begging, requesting, imploring.

प्रयाजः A principal sacrificial ceremony.

प्रयण 1 Setting out, starting, departure. 2 A march, journey; मार्गं तावच्छृणु कथयतस्त्वययाणात्तुल्यं Me. 13. 3 Progress, advance. 4 The march (of an enemy), an attack, invasion, expedition; कानं पुरः शुकृभिर्व प्रयाण Ku. 3. 43, R. 6. 33. 5 Beginning, commencement. 6 Death, departure (from the world); Bg. 7. 30. 7 The back of a horse. 8 The hinder part of any animal. -COMP. -भगः a break in a journey, a halt; Pt. 1.

प्रयाणकः A journey, march; K. 118; 305.

प्रयात *p. p.* 1 Advanced, gone forth, departed. 2 Deceased, dead. -तः 1 An invasion. 2 A precipice, steep rock.

प्रयापित *p. p.* 1 Made to advance or go forward. 2 Made to go away.

प्रयानः 1 Dearth, scarcity, dearthness of corn &c. 2 Checking, restraining. 3 Length.

प्रयासः 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 12. 53; 14. 51. 2 Labour, difficulty.

प्रयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Yoked, harnessed. 2 Used, employed (as a word). 3 Applied. 4 Appointed, nominated. 5 Acted, represented. 6 Arising or resulting from, produced by, consequent on. 7 Endowed with. 8 Lost in meditation, abstracted. 9 Lent or put to interest (as money) 10 Prompted, instigated; (see युज् with य).

प्रयुक्तिः *f.* 1 Use, employment, application. 2 Incitement, instigation. 3 Motive, main object or end, occasion. 4 Consequence, result.

प्रयुतं A million.

प्रयुत्तुः 1 A warrior. 2 A ram. 3 Wind, air. 4 An ascetic. 5 N. of Indra.

प्रयुद्धं War, battle.

प्रयोक्तृ *a.* 1 One who uses or employs (as a means, word &c.). 2 One who preforms or directs, an executor. 3 One who prompts or instigates, an instigator. 4 An author, an agent; U. 3. 48. 5 One who acts or represents (a drama). 6 One who lends money at interest, a money-lender. 7 One who shoots (an arrow).

प्रयोगः 1 Use, application, employment; as in शब्दप्रयोग; अयं शब्दो मुरिप्रयोगः -अल्पप्रयोगः 'this word is generally or rarely used'. 2 A usual form, general usage. 3 Hurling, throwing, dis-

charging (opp. चहार); प्रयोगसंहारवि-भक्तनेत्र R. 5: 57. 4 Exhibition, performance, representation (dramatic), acting; देव प्रयोगप्रदानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1; नाटिका न प्रयोगतो दृष्टा Ratn. 1 'not seen acted on the stage.' 5 Practice, experimental portion (of a subject); (opp. शब्द 'theory'); तद्वत्प्रदानं न च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विवृष्टत् M. 1. 6 Course of procedure, ceremonial form. 7 An act, action. 8 Recitation, delivery. 9 Beginning, commencement. 10 A plan, contrivance, device, scheme. 11 A means, instrument. 12 Consequence, result. 13 Application of magic, magical rites. 14 Lending money on usury. 15 A horse. -COMP.

-अतिशयः on of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना or prologue, in which a part or performance is superseded by another in such a manner that a character is suddenly brought on the stage; *i. e.* where the Sūtradhāra goes out hinting the entrance of a character and thus performs a part superseding that which he has apparently intended for his own, viz. dancing; the S. D. thus defines it:—यदि प्रयोग एकस्मिन् प्रयोगोच्चः प्रयुज्यते । तत्र पात्र-प्रवेशश्चेत् प्रयोगातिशयस्तदा ॥ 291. -निपुण *a.* skilled in practice; M. 3.

प्रयोजक *a.* Occasioning, causing, effecting, leading to, inciting, stimulating &c. -कः 1 An employer, one who uses or employs. 2 An author. 3 A founder, an institutor. 4 A money-lender. 5 A law-giver, legislator.

प्रयोजनं 1 Use, employment, application. 2 Use, need, necessity (with instr. of that which is needed and gen. of the user); सर्वेपि राज्ञो प्रयोजनं Pt. 1; बाले किमेतन् पृष्टेन प्रयोजनं K. 144; 3 End, aim, object, purpose; प्रयोजनमनुद्दिश्य न भदोऽपि प्रवर्तते; पुनःप्रयोजना द्वाः पुनः विद्वत्प्रयोजनः । हितप्रयोजनं मित्रं धनं सर्वप्रयोजनं ॥ Subhāsh; छणक्तापि परप्रयोजना R. 8. 31. 4 A means of attaining; Ms. 7. 100. 5 A cause, motive, occasion. 6 Profit, interest.

प्रयोज्य *pot. p.* 1 To be used or employed. 2 To be practised. 3 To be produced or caused. 4 To be appointed. 5 To be thrown or discharged (as a missile). 6 To be set to work. -ज्यः A servant, an employe. -ज्यः Capital, principal.

प्रयुद्धित *p. p.* Crying bitterly, weeping.

प्रयुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, developed. 2 Born, sprung, produced; वसयामर्गात् कृतिः प्रयुद्धः S. 7. 19. 3 Increased. 4 Gone deep, as in प्रयुद्धमूल. 5 Grown long; as in प्रयुद्धकेश, प्रयुद्धश्मश्रु.

प्रयुद्धिः *f.* Growth, increase.

प्ररोचनं 1 Exciting, stimulating. 2 Illustration, explanation. 3 Exhibition (of a person) for being seen and liked (by the people); अलो कसानां प्रयुद्धनस्तुजः प्ररोचनार्थं प्रकटीकृतश्च Māl. 1. 10 (where Jagaddhara interprets प्ररोचनार्थं by प्रवृत्तिपाठवार्थं 'in order to be thoroughly acquainted with the world'). 4 Favourable description of that which is to follow in a play. 5 Representation of the end as all but accomplished; see S. D. 383, (प्ररोचना also in the last two senses).

प्ररोहः 1 Sprouting, shooting or growing up, germination; as in यवाङ्कुरप्ररोहः. 2 A sprout, shoot (fig. also); प्रसृजप्ररोह इव सौवर्तल विभेद R. 8. 93, प्रसृज प्ररोहजटिलानि मन्त्रिवृद्भ्याम् 13. 71; Ku 3. 60, 7. 17. 3 A scion, offspring, हार राधेयकुलप्ररोह Ve. 4; Mv. 6. 25. 4 A shoot of light; कुर्वति समन्तदिशामण्डलं प्रनाप्ररोहास्तमर्थं रजोति R. 6. 33. 5 A new leaf or branch, twig, spray.

प्ररोहणं 1 Growing, shooting forth, germination. 2 Budding, sprouting. 3 A twig, sprout, shoot, spray.

प्रलपनं 1 Talking, speaking, talk, words, conversation. 2 Prating, Prattle, raving, incoherent or nonsensical talk; इदं कस्यापि प्रलपितं. 3 Lamentation, wailing; U. 3. 29.

प्रलपित *p. p.* Talked, prated, &c. -तं Talk; see प्रलपन above.

प्रलब्ध *p. p.* Deceived, cheated.

प्रलंब *a.* 1 Pendulous, hanging down; as in प्रलंबकेश. 2 Prominent, as in प्रलंबनासिक. 3 Slow, dilatory. -च 1 Hanging on or from, depending. 2 Any thing hanging down. 3 A branch. 4 A garland worn round the neck. 5 A kind of necklace. 6 The female breast. 7 Tin or lead. 8 N. of a demon killed by Balarāma. -COMP. -अंडः a man with hanging testicles. -द्वारः, -मथनः, -हृत् *m.* an epithet of Balarāma.

प्रलंबनं Hanging down, depending. प्रलंबित *a.* Pendulous, hanging down, suspended.

प्रलभः 1 Obtaining, gaining, attaining. 2 Deceiving, imposing upon, cheating, overreaching.

प्रलयः 1 Destruction, annihilation, dissolution; स्थानानि किं दिनवतः प्रलयं गतानि Bh. 3. 70, 69; प्रलयं नीत्वा Sl. 11. 66 'causing to disappear'. 2 The destruction of the whole universe (at the end of a *kalpa*), universal destruction; Ku. 2. 68; Bg. 7. 6. 3 Any extensive destruction or devastation. 4 Death, dying, destruction, प्राक्स्थाः प्रलयाय नासद्वद्दो विकृतभेदे वयं Mu. 5. 21; 1. 14; Bg. 14. 14. 5 Swoon, fainting, loss of consciousness, syncope; Ku. 4. 2. 6 (In Rhet.)

Loss of consciousness, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; प्रलपः कुरुदुःखद्वैगदनिदिपमूर्द्धनं Prātāparudra. 7 The mystic syllable om. -COMP. -कालः the time of universal destruction. -जलधरः a cloud at the dissolution of the world. -दहनः the fire at the dissolution of the world. -प्रयोधिः the ocean at the dissolution of the world.

प्रललाट *a.* Having a prominent forehead.

प्रलवः A fragment, chip, bit.

प्रलवित्रं An instrument for cutting off.

प्रलापः 1 Talk, conversation, discourse. 2 Prating, prattling, an incoherent or nonsensical talk; Ms. 12. 6. 3 Lamentation, wailing; उच्यते प्रलापी जनितकृपी मगबाह् वाहदेवः K. 175; Ve. 5. 30. -COMP. -हन् *m.* a sort of collyrium.

प्रलापिन् *a.* 1 Talking, speaking; हा असंख्यप्रलापिन् Ve. 3. 2 Prating, prattling.

प्रलीन *p. p.* 1 Melted, dissolved. 2 Annihilated, destroyed. 3 Insensible, unconscious.

प्रलून *p. p.* Cut off.

प्रलेपः An unguent, an ointment, a salve.

प्रलेपकः 1 An anointer, a plasterer.

प्रलेपः A kind of slow fever.

प्रलेहः A kind of broth.

प्रलोठनं 1 Rolling (on the ground). 2 Heaving, tossing.

प्रलोभः 1 Cupidity, greediness, covetousness. 2 Allurement, seduction.

प्रलोचनं 1 Attracting. 2 An allurement, seduction, temptation. 3 A lure, bait.

प्रलोचनी Sand.

प्रलोल *a.* Greatly agitated or tremulous.

प्रलोक *m.* 1 One who declares or relates, a speaker, declarer. 2 A teacher, expounder; Ms. 7. 20. 3 An orator, eloquent man.

प्रलोकः, प्रलोकः, प्रलोकमः A monkey; see प्रलोक, प्रलोक, प्रलोकम.

प्रलपनं 1 Speaking, declaration, announcement; Pt. 1-190. 2 Teaching, expounding. 3 Exposition, explanation, interpretation; Mv. 4. 25. 4 Eloquence. 5 A sacred treatise or writing; Ms. 3. 184. -COMP. -पट्ट *a.* skilled in talking, eloquent.

प्रलपः Wheat.

प्रलप *a.* 1 Sloping down, inclined, shelving, flowing downwards. 2 Steep, abrupt, precipitous. 3 Crooked, bent. 4 Inclined, disposed to, tending to (off. at the end of compound) प्रलपः Ki 3 19 5

Devoted to attached to, addicted to, intent on, prone to, full of; दृष्टिः प्राणायामप्रवणमतिभिः के शिष्येभ्यः Bb. 3. 29; Si. 8. 35; Mu. 5. 21; Ki. 2. 44. 6 Favourably inclined or disposed towards; Ku. 4. 42. 7 Eager, ready; Ki. 2. 8. 8 Endowed with, possessed of. 9 Humbled, modestly humble, submissive. 10 Decayed, wasted, waning. -प्रः A place where four roads meet. -प्रं 1 A descent, a steep descent, precipice. 2 The side of a hill, slope, declivity.

प्रवस्यत् *a.* (ती or स्ती *f.*) About to go on a journey. -COMP. -प्रतिक्रिया the wife of one who intends to go on a journey (one of the 8 Nāyikās in erotic poetry).

प्रवर्ण 1 The upper part of a piece of woven cloth. 2 A goad; Si. 13. 19.

प्रवर्ण *a.* Advanced in age, aged, old; केच्येति प्रवयसस्त्वं दिदृक्षुः U. 4; R. 8. 18.

प्रवर *a.* 1 Chief, principal, most excellent or distinguished, best, exalted; संकेतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3; Ms. 10. 27; Ghaṭ. 16. 2 Eldest. -प्रः 1 A call, summons. 2 A particular invocation addressed to Agni by a Brahmana at the consecration of his fire. 3 A line of ancestors. 4 A race, family, lineage. 5 An ancestor. 6 A Muni or noble ancestor who contributes to the credit of a particular gotra or family. 7 Offspring, descendants. 8 A cover, covering. -प्रः Aloe-wood. -COMP. -वाहनौ (du.) an epithet of the two Asvins.

प्रवर्गः 1 The sacrificial fire. 2 An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रवर्त्यः A ceremony preliminary to the Soma sacrifice.

प्रवर्तः Commencing, undertaking, engaging in

प्रवर्तक *a.* (त्रिका *f.*) 1 Setting on foot, founding. 2 Advancing, promoting, furthering. 3 Producing, causing. 4 Prompting, urging, inducing, instigating (in a bad sense). -प्रः 1 An originator, founder, author. 2 A prompter, instigator. 3 An arbiter, umpire.

प्रवर्तनं 1 Going on, moving forward. 2 Beginning, commencement. 3 Setting on foot, founding, establishing, instituting. 4 Prompting, urging, stimulating. 5 Engaging in, applying oneself to. 6 Happening, coming to pass. 7 Activity, action. 8 Behaviour, conduct, procedure. -प्रः Inciting or prompting to action.

प्रवर्तित्व *a.* One who sets in motion, urges, establishes, founds &c.

प्रवर्तित *p. p.* 1 Caused to turn, made to go or off onwards revolv

ing. R 9 66 2 Founded 3 Prompted, incited, instigated. 4 Kindled. 5 Caused, made. 6 Purified, rendered pure; Ms. 11. 196.

प्रवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Proceeding, moving onward. 2 Being active. 3 Causing, effecting. 4 Using.

प्रवर्धनं Increasing, augmenting.

प्रवर्षः Heavy rain, heavy down-pour.

प्रवर्षणं 1 Raining. 2 The first rain. प्रवसन् Going or journeying abroad, going on a journey.

प्रवहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. 2 Wind. 3 N. of on of the seven courses of wind (said to cause the motion of the planets).

प्रवहणं 1 A covered carriage or litter (for women). 2 A carriage, conveyance, vehicle in general. 3 A ship.

प्रवह्निः -ह्नी See प्रह्लिका.

प्रवाक् *a.* Eloquent, oratorical; (कुर्वते) ज्ञानव्यपुल्लोमार्थान् प्रवाकः कृतिनां गिरः Si. 2 25. 2 Talkative, garrulous; Mu. 3. 16.

प्रवाचनं Proclamation, promulgation, declaration.

प्रवाणं The trimming or edging of a piece of woven cloth.

प्रवाणिः -णी *f.* A weaver's shuttle.

प्रवात *p. p.* Exposed to stormy wind. -प्रं 1 A current of air, fresh or free air; प्रवातश्चयनस्था देवी M. 4. 2 Strong or stormy wind; ननु प्रवतिषि निष्क्रेता गिरयः S. 6. 3 An airy place, Ku. 1. 46.

प्रवादः 1 Uttering a word or sound. 2 Expressing, mentioning, declaring. 3 Discourse, conversation. 4 Talk, report, rumour, popular saying or belief; अनुसंगप्रवादस्तु वस्तवोः सार्वलौकिक Māl. 1. 13; व्याघ्रो मातुषं खादतीति लोकप्रवादो दुर्निवारः H. 1. Ratn. 4. 15. 5 A fable, myth. 6 Litigious language. 7 Words of challenge, mutual defiance; इत्थं प्रवादो दुषि संग्रहं प्रचक्रुः रामनिशा-विहारी Bk. 2. 36.

प्रवारः, प्रवारकः A cover, covering.

प्रवारणं 1 Satisfying (a desire). 2 Priority of choice. 3 Prohibition, opposition. 4 A free-will offering (काम्यदानं).

प्रवाल See प्रवाल.

प्रवासः 1 Going or journeying abroad, being absent from one's home, foreign residence; R. 16. 4 -COMP. -गतः, स्थित *a.* journeying abroad, being absent from home.

प्रवासनं 1 Living abroad, temporary sojourn. 2 Exile, banishment. 3 Killing, slaughter.

प्रवासिन् *m.* A traveller, wayfarer, sojourner.

प्रवाहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. 2 A stream, course, current

प्रवाहकः द्वारा । अथवा प्रवाहकः दिशतु नः G. L. 2; R. 5. 46; 13. 10, 48; Ku. 1. 54; Me. 46. 3 Flow, running water. 4 Continuous flow, unbroken succession, continuity. 5 Course of events (rolling onward like a stream). 6 Activity, active occupation. 7 A pond, lake. 8 An excellent horse. (प्रवाहः कृतं means (lit.) making water in a stream; (fig.) doing a useless action.)
 प्रवाहकः A goblin, an imp.
 प्रवाहनं 1 Driving forth. 2 Evacuation by stool.
 प्रवाहिका Diarrhoea.
 प्रवाही Sand.
 प्रविकीर्णः p. p. 1 Scattered or strewn about. 2 Dispersed, diffused.
 प्रविख्यातः p. p. 1 Named, called. 2 Famous, renowned, celebrated.
 प्रविख्यातिः f. Fame, renown, celebrity.
 प्रविचयः Examination, investigation.
 प्रविचारः Discernment, discrimination.
 प्रविचेतनं Understanding.
 प्रवित्तः p. p. 1 spread out, expanded. 2 Dishevelled, disordered (hair).
 प्रविदारः Bursting asunder, opening.
 प्रविदारणं 1 Tearing, rending, breaking, bursting asunder. 2 Budding. 3 Conflict, war, battle. 4 Crowd, confusion, tumult.
 प्रविद्धः p. p. Cast away, thrown off.
 प्रविहृतः p. p. Dispersed, put to flight, scattered.
 प्रविभक्तः p. p. 1 Severed, separated. 2 Apportioned, partitioned, divided, distributed; ज्योतिषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तः हिः S. 7. 6.
 प्रविभागः 1 Division, distribution, classification; R. 16. 2. 2 A part, portion.
 प्रविशः a. 1 Separated by a great interval, isolated, separate. 2 Very few or rare, very scanty; प्रविशत इव सुगन्धधुकथाः R. 9. 34.
 प्रविलयः 1 Melting away. 2 Complete dissolution or absorption.
 प्रविलुप्तः p. p. Cut off, fallen or rubbed off, removed.
 प्रविरः Yellow sandal.
 प्रविवादः Dispute, quarrel, wrangling.
 प्रविबिक्तः a. 1 Very solitary. 2 Separated, detached.
 प्रविश्लेषः Separation.
 प्रविषणः p. p. Dejected, spiritless.
 प्रविष्टः p. p. 1 Gone or entered into; पञ्चाक्षरं प्रविष्टः शपथमन्त्रादयसा हृदयं S. 1. 7. 2 Engaged in, occupied with. 3 Begun.
 प्रविष्टकं Entrance on the stage.

प्रविस्त (स्तार) रः Extent, circumference, compass.
 प्रवीणः a. Clover, skilled or versed in, conversant with; आमोदानथ हरिवंशः राणि नेतुं नैवान्को जगति समीपान्तरावः Bv. I. 15; Ku. 7. 48.
 प्रवीरः a. 1 Foremost, best, most excellent or distinguished; R. 14. 29; 16. 1; Bg. 11. 48. 2 Strong, powerful, heroic. —रः 1 A brave person, hero, warrior. 2 A chief, distinguished personage.
 प्रवृत्तः p. p. Selected, picked, chosen.
 प्रवृत्तः p. p. 1 Begun, commenced, proceeded with. 2 Set in; अचिरप्रवृत्तं श्रीमत्समन्वयविकृत्य S. 1. 3 Engaged in, occupied with. 4 Going to, bound for. 5 Fixed, settled, determined. 6 Unimpeded, undisputed. 7 Round.
 —तः A round ornament.
 प्रवृत्तकं Entrance on the stage.
 प्रवृत्तिः f. 1 Continued advance, progress, advance. 2 Rise, origin, source, flow (of words &c.); प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्था चतुर्थी Ku. 2. 17. 3 Appearance, manifestation; कुसुमप्रवृत्तिरभवे S. 4. 17; R. 11. 43; 14. 39; 15. 4. 4 Advent, setting in, commencement; आकाशिकीं वीक्ष्य प्रवृत्तिं Ku. 3. 34. 5 Application or addiction to, tendency, inclination, predilection, propensity; R. 1. 22. 6 Conduct; behaviour; R. 14. 73. 7 Employment, occupation, activity; Ku. 6. 26. 8 Use, employment, currency (as of a word). 9 Continued effort, perseverance. 10 Signification, sense, acceptation (of a word). 11 Continuance, permanence, prevalence. 12 Active worldly life, taking an active part in worldly affairs (opp. निवृत्तिः). 13 News, tidings, intelligence; जीवितेन स्वकुशलमर्थं हारविष्यन् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4; V. 4. 20. 14 Applicability or validity of a rule. 15 Fate, destiny, luck. 16 Cognition, direct perception or apprehension. 17 Rutting juice, or ichor exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut. 18 N. of the city of उज्जयिनी q. v. —Comp. —ज्ञः a spy, secret emissary or agent- निमित्तं a reason for the use of any term in a particular signification. —मार्गः active or worldly life, attachment to the business and pleasures of the world.
 प्रवृद्धः p. p. 1 Full-grown. 2 Increased, augmented, expanded, enlarged. 3 Full, deep. 4 Haughty, arrogant. 5 Violent. 6 Large.
 प्रवृद्धिः f. 1 Increase, growth; R. 13. 71; 17. 71. 2 Rise, prosperity, preferment, promotion, elevation.
 प्रवेकः a. Best, chief, choicest, most excellent.
 प्रवेगः Great speed, velocity.

प्रवेदः Barley.
 प्रवेणिः-णी f. 1 A braid of hair (in general); R. 15. 30. 2 The hair twisted and unadorned (worn by wives in the absence of their husbands). 3 The housings of an elephant. 4 A piece of coloured woollen cloth. 5 The current or stream (of a river).
 प्रवेतुः m. A charioteer.
 प्रवेतुनं Making known, announcing, proclaiming.
 प्रवेपः, प्रवेपकः, प्रवेपथुः, प्रवेपनं Trembling, quivering, shaking, tremour.
 प्रवेरितः a. Cast hither and thither, thrown about.
 प्रवेतः A kind of kidney-bean.
 प्रवेशः 1 Entrance, penetration; उपप्रवेशाभिमुखी वृत्तः R. 7. 1; Ku. 3. 40. 2 Ingress, access, approach. 3 Entrance on the stage; तेन पात्रप्रवेशेत् S. D. 6. 4 The entrance or door (of a house &c.). 5 Income, revenue. 6 Close application (to a pursuit), intentness of purpose.
 प्रवेशकः 'The introducer,' an interlude acted by inferior characters (such as servants, buffoon &c.) for the purpose of acquainting the audience with events not represented on the stage, but a knowledge of which is essential for the proper understanding of what follows; (like the Vishkambhaka it connects the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot, by briefly referring to what has occurred in the intervals of the acts, of what is likely to happen at the end; it never occurs at the beginning of the first act or at the end of the last). S. D. thus defines it:—प्रवेशकं तु दासोक्त्या तद्विषयप्रयोजितः । अनेकद्वाराविवेचयः शेषं विष्कम्भके स्यात् ॥ 308; see विष्कम्भक.
 प्रवेशनं 1 Entrance, penetration, going into. 2 Introducing, leading to, conducting. 3 An entrance or main door of a house, gate. 4 Sexual intercourse.
 प्रवेशितः p. p. Introduced, showed in, led or conducted to, brought in.
 प्रवेष्टः 1 An arm. 2 The wrist or forearm. 3 The fleshy part of an elephant's back (where the rider sits). 4 An elephant's guma, 5 An elephant's housings.
 प्रव्यक्तः p. p. Apparent, clear, manifest, evident.
 प्रव्यक्तिः f. Manifestation, appearance.
 प्रव्याहारः Prolongation of discourse.
 प्रव्रजनं 1 Going abroad, sojourning. 2 Going into exile. 3 Turning a recluse.

प्रवर्जित *p. p.* 1 Gone abroad or into exile. 2 Turned a recluse.—तः 1 A religious mendicant or ascetic in general. 2 Especially, a Brāhmaṇa who has entered on the fourth (भिद्यु) order. 3 The pupil of a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant.—तं Turning a recluse, the life of a religious mendicant.

प्रव्रज्या 1 Going abroad, migration. 2 Roaming, wandering about as a religious mendicant. 3 The order of a religious mendicant, a mendicant's life, the fourth (or भिद्यु) order in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; प्रव्रज्या कल्पवृक्षा इवाधिताः Ku. 6. 6 (where Malli. says प्रव्रज्या means the वानप्रस्थ or third order).—Comp.—अवसितः a religious mendicant who renounces his order.

प्रव्रश्चनः A knife for cutting wood. प्रवाच् *m.*, प्रवाजकः A religious mendicant, recluse.

प्रवाजनं Banishing, exile, sending into exile.

प्रशंसनं Praising, extolling.

प्रशंसा 1 Praise, eulogy, panegyric, applause; प्रशंसावचने a complimentary or laudatory remark. 2 Description, reference to; as in अमस्तुतप्रशंसा q. v. 3 Glory, fame, reputation.—Comp.—उपमा one of the several kinds of उपमा mentioned by Daṇḍin; ब्रह्मणोऽनुद्वयः पक्षेभ्यः शंखशिरोधृतः । ती तुल्यी खन्धुर्धनेति सा प्रशंसोपमेीच्यते ॥ Kāv. 2. 31.—सुखर *a.* loudly praising.

प्रशंसित *p. p.* Praised, extolled, applauded.

प्रशस्त्वन् *m.* The ocean.

प्रशस्वरी A river.

प्रशमः 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure; प्रशमस्थितपूर्वपार्श्वे R. 8. 15; Ki. 2. 32. 2 Peace, rest. 3 Extinction, abatement; Ku. 2. 20. 4 Cessation, end, destruction; Si. 20. 73. 5 Pacification, appeasement; Si. 16. 51.

प्रशमन *a.* (नी *f.*) Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying, removing &c.—1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying. 2 Allaying, assuaging, soothing, mitigating आरुणातिप्रशमनकलाः सपको हृत्मानां Me. 53. 3 Curing, healing, as in व्याधिप्रशमनं 4 Quenching, extinguishing, suppressing, quelling. 5 Cessation, abatement. 6 Bestowing fitly or on fit objects; Ms. 7. 56. (सर्वत्र प्रतिपादन् Kull.; but others give it the next sense). 7 Securing, guarding, keeping safe; लभ्यप्रशमनस्यस्थानेन ससुपास्थिता R. 4. 14. 8 Killing, slaughter.

प्रशमित *p. p.* 1 Pacified, soothed, composed, appeased, allayed. 2 Extinguished, quenched. 3 Atoned for, expiated U 1 40

प्रशस्त *p. p.* 1 Praised, lauded, commended, eulogised. 2 Praiseworthy, commendable. 3 Best, excellent. 4 Blessed, happy, auspicious.—Comp.—अद्रिः N. of a mountain.

प्रशस्तिः *f.* 1 Praise, eulogy, laudation. 2 Description; U. 7. 3 A panegyric or small poem written in praise of any one (e. g. a patron.). 4 Excellence, eminence. 5 Benediction. 6 Guidance, instruction, rule for guidance; as in लेखप्रशस्तिः 'a form of writing'.

प्रशस्य *a.* (Compar. श्रेयस् or ज्वायस्, superl. श्रेष्ठ or ज्येष्ठ) Praiseworthy, commendable, excellent.

प्रशाख *a.* 1 Having many or spreading branches. 2 Being in the fifth stage of formation (said of the embryo when the hands and feet are formed).—खा A small branch or twig.

प्रशाखिका A small branch.

प्रशान्त *p. p.* Calmed, tranquillized, composed. 2 Calm, serene, quiet, sedate, still; अहो प्रशान्तरमणीयतोयानस्य. 3 Tamed, subdued, quelled. 4 Ended, ceased, over; तत्तर्जनेकपद एव मम प्रशान्ते Māl. 9. 36; प्रशान्तमन्त्र U. 6 'ceased to work or withdrawn.' 5 Dead, deceased (see शास् with ण).—Comp.—आत्मन् *a.* composed in mind, peaceful, calm.—ऊर्ज *a.* weakened, enervated, prostrated, exhausted.—काम *a.* content.—चेष्ट *a.* resting, ceased to work.—बाध *a.* having all obstacles or calamities removed; Ki. 1. 18.

प्रशान्तिः *f.* 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, quiet, repose. 2 Rest, cessation, abatement. 3 Allaying, quenching, extinction.

प्रशानः 1 Tranquillity, calm, composure. 2 Quenching, extinction, allaying. 3 Cessation.

प्रशासनं 1 Governing, ruling. 2 Enjoining, exacting. 3 Government.

प्रशास्तु *m.* A king, ruler, governor.

प्रशिक्षिल *a.* Very loose.

प्रशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil, the disciple of a disciple; शिष्यप्रशिष्यैरुपनीयमानमेदि तन्मंडनमिश्रयाम Sankaradigvijaya.

प्रशुद्धिः *f.* Clearness, purity.

प्रशोषः Becoming dry, drying up, aridity.

प्रश्रोतनं Sprinkling, oozing; U. 3. 11.

प्रश्नः 1 A question, query, an inquiry, interrogation (अविज्ञातप्रवचनं प्रश्न इवभिधीयते); अनानयप्रश्नपूर्वकं S. 5. 'with an inquiry about (your) well-being or health.' 2 A judicial inquiry or investigation. 3 A point at issue, a subject of controversy, controverted or disputed point: इति प्रश्न उपस्थित 4 A problem for solution or

calculation; अहं ते प्रश्नं दास्यामि Mk 5 5 Inquiry into the future. 6 A short section of a work.—Comp. उपनिषद् *n.* N. of an Upanishad consisting of six questions and six answers.—वृत्तिः ती *f.* a riddle, an enigma.

प्रश्रयः Laxity, looseness, relaxation

प्रश्रया, प्रश्रयणे 1 Respect, courtesy, civility, politeness, respectful or courteous behaviour, humility; समागते. प्रश्रयनमनुवर्तिभिः Si. 12. 33; R. 10. 70, 83, U. 6. 23; सप्रश्रयं respectfully, modestly 2 Love, affection, regard; Pt. 2 2

प्रश्रित *p. p.* Civil, polite, courteous, humble, well-behaved.

प्रश्रुत *a.* 1 Very loose or flaccid. 2 Spiritless, unnerved.

प्रश्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Twisted, entwined. 2 Reasonable, well argued or reasoned (मुक्तिद्वय).

प्रश्लेषः Close contact, pressing hard against.

प्रश्वास Breath, respiration.

प्रष्ट *a.* 1 Standing or being in front, R. 15. 10. 2 Chief, principal, foremost, best; a leader; पुलस्त्यप्रष्ट. Mv. 1. 30; 6. 30; Si. 19. 30.—Comp. बाह् *m.* a young bull being trained for the plough.

प्रसृ 1. 4. A. (प्रस-सृते) 1 To bring forth young. 2 To spread, diffuse, expand, extend.

प्रसक्त *p. p.* 1 Attached to, connected with. 2 Excessively attached or fond; Pt. 1. 193. 3 Adhering or sticking to. 4 Fixed or intent upon, devoted or addicted to, engaged in, applied to; Si. 9. 63; so सृत्, निद्रा &c. 5 Contiguous, near. 6 Constant, incessant, uninterrupted; Ki. 4. 18, R. 13. 40; Māl. 4. 6; M. 3. 1. 7 Got, obtained, gained.—क्त *ind.* Incessantly, continuously; Ki. 16. 55.

प्रसक्तिः *f.* 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness; adherence 2 Connection, union, association. 3 Applicability, bearing, application, as in अविप्रसक्ति which is =अतिव्याप्ति q. v. 4 Energy, perseverance; संतापे दिशद् शिवः शिवां प्रसक्तिं Ki. 5. 50. 5 Conclusion, deduction. 6 A topic or subject of discourse. 7 Occurrence of a possibility.

प्रसङ्गः 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness; स्वरूपयोग्ये वृत्तप्रसङ्गे Ku. 1. 19, तस्यात्यायतकीमलस्य सतत वृत्तप्रसङ्गेन किं Mk. 2. 11; Si. 11. 22. 2 Union, intercourse, association, connection; निवर्ततामस्माद्वाणिकाप्रसङ्गात् Mk. 4. 3 Illicit intercourse. 4 Occupation, intentness, being engaged or occupied with; प्रविक्रियायां विरतप्रसङ्गेः Ku. 3. 47. 5 A subject or topic (of discourse or controversy) 6 An occasion 'nudent दि' मेन K 191 यात्राप्रसङ्गेन

Māl. 1. 7 Conjunction, time, opportunity; Ms. 9. 5. 8 A contingency, event, case, occurrence of a possibility; नेधरो जगतः कारणस्यपश्यते कुतः वैषम्यदेवप्रसङ्गात् S. B.; एवं चानवस्थापः *ibid*; Ku. 7. 16. 8 Connected reasoning or argument. 9 A conclusion, inference. 10 Connected language. 11 Inseparable application or connection (= व्याप्ति q. v.). 12 Mention of parents. (प्रसङ्गेन, प्रसङ्गात्; प्रसङ्गात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1 in relation to. 2 in consequence of, on account of, because of, by way of. 3 occasionally. 4 in course of; (as in कथाप्रसङ्गेन in course of conversation). -Comp. -निवारणं prevention or obviation of similar contingencies in future. -वशात् *ind.* according to the time, by the force of circumstances. -विनिवृत्तिः *f.* non-recurrence of a contingency.

प्रसङ्ग्या 1 Total number or sum. 2 Reflection.

प्रसङ्ग्यान् 1 Enumeration. 2 Reflection, meditation; deep meditation; abstract contemplation; श्रुता-स्मरणीतिरपि क्षणेऽस्मिन् हरः प्रसङ्गान्नवरो वसुव Ku. 3. 40. 3 Fame, reputation, renown. -न्तः Payment, liquidation.

प्रसङ्गन् 1 Act of connecting, combining, uniting. 2 Applying, bringing to bear upon, bringing into use. प्रसङ्गिः *f.* 1 Favour, graciousness, complacency. 2 Clearness, purity, transparency.

प्रसङ्गान् Combination, union.

प्रसङ्ग p. p. 1 Pure, clear, bright, limpid, pellucid, transparent; Ku. 1. 23; 7. 74; S. 5. 20. 2 Pleased, delighted, propitiated, soothed; नमो बालकयति सिधुपतिं प्रसङ्गं Mu. 3. 9; रंमिग्याः प्रसङ्गि सरितश्चेतसीव प्रसङ्गे Me. 40 (where the first sense is also intended); Ku. 5. 35; R. 2. 68. 3 Kind, kindly disposed, gracious, propitious; अवेहि मां कामदुषां R. 2. 63. 4 Plain, open, clear, easily intelligible (as meaning). 5 True, correct; प्रसङ्गां प्रसङ्गते तर्कः V. 2; प्रसङ्गायस्ते तर्कः Māl. 1. -का 1 Propitiation, pleasing. 2 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* gracious-minded, propitious. -ईरा spirituous liquor. -कल्प *a.* 1 almost calm. 2 almost true. -हृष्य, -वदन *a.* gracious-looking, with a pleased countenance, smiling. -सलिल *a.* having clear water.

प्रसङ्गः Force, violence, impetuosity; प्रमोहज्वारिः R. 2. 30. -न् *ind.* 1 Violently, forcibly, perforce; इन्द्रियाणि प्रमाथीनि हरन्ति प्रसङ्गं सनः Bg. 2. 60; Ms. 8. 332. 2 Very much, exceedingly; तवास्मि नीतरागेण हरिणा प्रसङ्गं हतः S. 1. 5. Rs. 6. 25. 3 Importunately; Bg.

11. 41. -Comp. -दमनं subduing by force; S. 7. 23. -हरणं forcible abduction.

प्रसमीक्षणं, प्रसमीक्षा Consideration, deliberation, judgment.

प्रसयनं 1 Binding; fastening. 2 A net.

प्रसरः 1 Going forward, advancing S. 1. 29. 2 Free or unimpeded motion, free scope, access or course; R. 8. 23; 16. 20; Mu. 3. 5; H. 1. 186. 3 Spreading, diffusion, extension, expansion, dilation; Si. 9. 71. 4 Extent, dimension, great quantity; Si. 3. 35. 5 Prevalence, influence; Si. 3. 10. 6 A stream, flow, torrent, flood; एवात स्वेवाधुपतर इव हर्षाश्रितिकरः Git. 11. 7 A group, multitude. 8 War, battle. 9 An iron arrow. 10 Speed. 11 Affectionate solicitation.

प्रसरणं 1 Going forth, running or streaming forth. 2 Escaping, running away. 3 Spreading forth or abroad. 4 Surrounding an enemy. 5 Amiability.

प्रसरणिः-न्ति *f.* Surrounding an enemy.

प्रसरणं 1 Going or moving forward, advancing. 2 Pervading, spreading in all directions.

प्रस (स) लः The cold season (हेमन्त).

प्रसवः 1 Begetting, generation, procreation, birth, production. 2 Child-birth, delivery, confinement; as in आसन्नप्रसवा. 3 Offspring, progeny, young ones, children; केवलं धीरप्रसवा दूताः U. 1; Ku. 7. 87. 4 Source, origin, birth-place (fig. also); Ki. 2. 43. 5 Flower, blossom; प्रसवविभूतिं हृत्वा विरक्तः Si. 7. 42; नीता लोप्रसव-रजसा पाङ्कजामानने श्रीः Me. 65; कुन्दप्रसवनिधिं जीविनं 113; B. 9. 28; Ku. 1. 55; 4. 14; S. 5. 9; Māl. 9. 27, 31; U. 2. 20. 6 A fruit, product. -Comp.

-उन्मुख *a.* about to be delivered or confined; पतिः प्रतीतः प्रसवेन्मुखीं त्रिषां दर्शय R. 3. 12. -युह *a.* lying-in-chamber. -धर्म्मिन् *a.* productive, prolific. -बंधनं the foot-stalk of a leaf or flower, peduncle. -वेदना -स्यथा pangs of child-birth, throes. -स्थली a mother. -स्थानं 1 a place for delivery. 2 a nest.

प्रसवकः The Piyālatree.

प्रसवन् 1 Bringing forth. 2 Bearing children, fecundity.

प्रसवन्तिः *f.* A woman in labour.

प्रसवितुं *m.* A father, procreator.

प्रसवित्री A mother.

प्रसव्य *a.* Contrary, inverted, reverse.

प्रसह *a.* Withstanding, enduring, bearing up. -दः 1 A beast or bird of

prey. 2 Resistance, endurance, opposition.

प्रसहनः A beast or bird of prey. -नं 1 Withstanding, resisting. 2 Enduring, bearing up. 3 Defeating, overcoming. 4 Embracing, an embrace.

प्रसह्य *Ind.* 1 Forcibly, violently, by force; प्रसह्य मणिसुहृन्मकरवस्वद्वन्द्वोक्रुशद् Bh. 2. 4; Si. 1. 27. 2 Exceedingly, much.

प्रसालिका A kind of rice (with small grains)

प्रसादः 1 Favour, kindness, condescension, propitiousness; कुरु इति प्रसादं 'be pleased to show yourself'; इत्याप्रसादादस्यसकं परिचर्यापरो मय R. 1. 91; 2. 22. 2 Good temper, graciousness of disposition. 3 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, serenity, sedateness, absence of excitement; Bg. 2. 64. 4 Clearness, limpidness, brightness, transparency, purity (as of water, mind &c.); न्यायविपत्तकलुषा यद्वर्णीय प्रसादं V. 1. 8; S. 7. 32; प्रासुद्धि-प्रसादाः Si. 11. 6; R. 17. 1; Ki. 9. 25. 5 Perapiently, clearness of style, one of the three Guṇas according to Mammaja, who thus defines it; लुप्येधनास्मिन् स्वच्छजलवत्प्रसादेव यः । ज्ञानोद्य-म्यप्रसादोऽनो सर्वत्र विहितस्थितिः K. P. 8; वायुधर्मेकपदत्वस्त्वमर्थवैमल्ये प्रसादः or श्रुतमात्रा

वाक्यार्थी करतलवद्वारिभ विवेचयती वचना प्रसादस्य R. 6.; see Kāv. 1. 45; S. D. 611 also 6 Food offered to idols &c., or the remnants of such food. 7 A free gift, gratuity. 8 Any propitiatory offering. 9 Well-being, welfare. -Comp. -उन्मुख *a.* disposed to favour.

-पराङ्मुख *a.* 1 withdrawing favour from any one. 2 Not caring for anybody's favour. -प्रात्रे *a.* an object of favour. -स्थ *a.* 1 kind, propitious. 2 serene, pleased, happy. प्रसादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Purifying, clearing, making pellucid. 2 Soothing, calming. 3 Gladdening, cheering. 4 Courting favour, propitiating.

प्रसादन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Purifying, clearing, rendering pure or clear; फले कतकहृत्प्रसव यद्वद्वप्रसादं Ms. 6. 67. 2 Soothing, calming. 3 Cheering, gladdening. -नः A royal tent. -नं 1 Clearing from impurities, purifying.

2 Soothing, calming, tranquillizing, composing. 3 Pleasing, gratifying. 4 Propitiating, courting favour. -न 1 Service, worship. 2 Purifying. प्रसादित *p. p.* 1 Purified, cleared. 2 Appeased, propitiated. 3 Worshipped. 4 Calmed, soothed.

प्रसाधक *a.* (धिका *f.*) 1 Accomplishing, perfecting. 2 Purifying, cleansing. 3 Decorating, ornamenting. -कः A valet-de-chambre, an

attendant who dresses his master. R 17. 22.

प्रसाधनं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, bringing about. 2 Setting in order, arranging. 3 Decorating, ornamenting, embellishing; toilet, dress; Ku. 4. 18. 4 A decoration, ornament, means of decoration or ornament; Ku. 7. 13. 30. -नः, -नी A comb. -Comp. -विधिः decoration, embellishment. -विशेषः the highest decoration; प्रसाधनविधिः प्रसाधनविशेषः V 2. 3.

प्रसाधिका A lady's maid, a female attendant who looks to the toilet of her mistress; प्रसाधिकालवितमप्रसाधिकाक्षिप्य R 7. 7.

प्रसाधित *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, completed, perfected. 2 Ornamented, decorated.

प्रसारः 1 Spreading, extending. 2 Spread, diffusion, extension, expansion. 3 Stretching out. 4 Spreading over the country to forage.

प्रसारणं 1 Spreading abroad, extending, increase, diffusing, expanding. 2 Stretching out; as in बाहुप्रसारणं. 3 Surrounding an enemy. 4 Spreading over the country for fuel and grass. 5 The change of a semivowel (य, र and लृ) into a vowel; see संप्रसारणं.

प्रसारिणी Surrounding an enemy.

प्रसारित *p. p.* 1 Expanded, spread, diffused, extended. 2 Stretched out (as hands.). 3 Exhibited, laid out, exposed (for sale).

प्रसाहः Overpowering, defeating.

प्रसित *p. p.* 1 Bound, fastened. 2 Devoted to, engaged in, occupied with. 3 Intent on, longing for, craving after (with instr. or loc.); लक्ष्म्या लक्ष्म्या वा प्रसितः Sk.; R. 8. 23. -तं Pus, matter.

प्रसिति *f.* 1 A net. 2 A ligament. 3 A tie, fetter.

प्रसिद्धः *p. p.* 1 Renowned, famous, celebrated. 2 Decorated, ornamented, adorned, R. 18. 41; Ku. 5. 9; 7. 16.

प्रसिद्धिः *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity, publicity, renown. 2 Success, accomplishment, fulfilment; Ki. 3. 39; Ms 4. 3. 3 Ornament, decoration.

प्रसीदिका A small garden.

प्रसुत *p. p.* 1 Asleep, sleepy. 2 Fast asleep.

प्रसुति *f.* 1 Sleepiness. 2 Paralysis.

प्रसू *a.* 1 Bringing forth, bearing, giving birth to; क्षत्रिप्रसाधिविशेषा Y 1. 73. -*f.* 1 A Mother; मातरपितरौ प्रसूजन-दितारौ Ak. 'parents'. 2 A mare. 3 A spreading creeper. 4 The plantain, प्रसूका A mare.

प्रसूत *p. p.* 1 Begotten, engendered.

2 Brought forth, born, produced.

-*त* 1 A flower 2 Any product ve

source. -ता A woman recently delivered.

प्रसूतिः *f.* 1 Procreation, begetting, generation. 2 Bringing forth, bearing, delivering, giving birth to; R. 14. 66. 3 Calving. 4 Laying eggs; N. 1. 155. 5 Birth, production, generation; R. 10. 53. 6 Appearance, coming forth, growth (of flowers &c.); R. 5. 15; Ku. 1. 42. 7 A product, production. 8 Offspring, progeny, issue; R. 1. 25, 77; 2. 4; 5. 7; Ku. 2. 7, S. 6. 24. 8 A producer, generator, procreator; R. 2. 63. 9. A mother. -Comp. -*जं* pain resulting as a necessary consequence of birth. -वायुः air produced in the womb during the pangs of travail.

प्रसूतिका A woman recently delivered.

प्रसून *p. p.* Produced, born. -*नं* 1 A flower; लतायां पूर्ववृक्षायां प्रसूनस्याग्रमः कुतः U. 5. 20; R. 2. 10. 2 A bud, blossom. 3 A fruit. -Comp. -*द्वयुः*, -*वाणः*, -*वाणः* an epithet of the god of love. -*वर्षः* a shower of flowers.

प्रसूनकं 1 A flower. 2 A bud, blossom.

प्रसृत *p. p.* 1 Gone forward. 2 Stretched out, extended. 3 Spread, diffused. 4 Long, lengthened. 5 Engaged in, attached to. 6 Swift, quick. 7 Modest, humble. -*तः* The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. -*तः*, -*तं* A measure equal to two *Palas*. -*तः* The leg. -Comp. -*जः* a particular class of sons, an adulterine (कुड्गोलकरूपः).

प्रसूतिः *f.* 1 Advance, progress. 2 Flowing. 3 The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. 4 A handful (considered as a measure equal to two *Palas*); परिक्षीणः कश्चित्प्रसू-यति यक्ष्णां प्रसूत्ये Bh. 2. 45, Y. 2. 112.

प्रसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Laid aside, dismissed. 2 Hurt, injured. -*ष्ट* A finger stretched forth or extended; (अष्टस्यः प्रसृष्टा यास्तु ताः प्रसृष्टा उदीरिताः).

प्रसृष्टार *a.* Spreading about; Bv. 1. 1.

प्रसृष्टर *a.* Flowing forth, dropping, distilling.

प्रसेकः 1 Flowing forth, oozing, dropping. 2 Sprinkling, wetting. 3 Emission, discharge; Ks. 3. 6. 4 Vomiting.

प्रसेदिका A small garden.

प्रसेकः, **प्रसेकः** 1 A sack, bag for grain. 2 A leathern bottle. 3 A small instrument of wood placed under the neck of the lute to make the sound deeper.

प्रसेकद्वं 1 Springing across or leaping over. 2 Evacuation by stool.

प्रसेकः -*न* An epithet of S va

प्रसेक *p. p.* 1 Sprung forth, 2 Fallen, dropped. 3 Defeated. -*न* 1 An outcast. 2 A sinner, transgressor. **प्रसेकुदः** An altar of a circular shape. **प्रसेकलनं** 1 Staggering. 2 Stumbling, falling.

प्रस्तरः 1 A couch of leaves and flowers. 2 A couch or bed in general. 3 A flat surface or top, level, plain. 4 A stone, rock. 5 A precious stone, gem.

प्रस्तरणं -*पा* 1 A bed, couch. 2 A seat.

प्रस्तारः 1 Strewing, spreading out, covering with. 2 A bed of leaves and flowers. 3 A bed or couch in general. 4 A flat surface, level, plain. 5 A thicket, wood. 6 (In prosody) A tabular representation of the long and short vowels of a metre with all possible varieties.

प्रस्तावः 1 Beginning, commencement. 2 An introduction. 3 Mention, allusion, reference; नाममात्रप्रस्तावः S 7. 4 An occasion, opportunity, time, season; fit or proper time; त्वराप्रस्तावो न खलु परिहासस्य समयः Mā. 9. 44; शिष्याय दृष्टोऽयं प्रत्युः प्रस्तावमदिशद् दृष्ट्वा Si. 2. 68. 5 The occasion of a discourse, subject, topic. 6 The prologue of a drama, see प्रस्तावना below. -Comp. -*यज्ञः* a conversation in which each interlocutor takes a part.

प्रस्तावना 1 Causing to be praised or mentioned, praising, praise. 2 Beginning, commencement; आरम्भवाच्यप्रस्तावनादिभिः Mv. 1. 54. 3 An introduction, preface, exordium (in general). **प्रस्तावना** इयं कपटनाटकस्य Mā. 2. 4 An introductory dialogue (the prologue) at the beginning of a drama between the manager and one of the actors which, after giving an account of the author and his qualifications &c., introduces the audience to the incidents of the drama; for definition, see आह्वयः.

प्रस्तावित *a.* 1 Begun, commenced.

2 Mentioned, referred to; Mā. 3. 3

प्रस्तरः A bed of leaves and flowers

प्रस्तीत-न *p. p.* 1 Making a noise, sounded. 2 Crowded together, swarming.

प्रस्तुत *p. p.* 1 Praised, eulogized.

2 Begun, commenced. 3 Accomplished, done, effected. 4 Happened. 5

Approached. 6 Proposed, declared, under discussion, taken in hand (see स्तु with प्र). -*तं* 1 The matter in hand, the subject under discussion or consideration; अथुना प्रस्तुतमनुसियता 2 (In Rhet.) Forming the subject of discussion, the उपनेय; see प्रकृतः; अस्तु-प्रसोचं स या चैव प्रस्तुताश्रया K P 10 -Comp. **अश्रु** a figure of speech n wh ba

reference is made to a passing circumstance to bring out something latent in the hearer's mind; see Chandr. 5. 64 and Kuval. under प्रस्तुतः.

प्रस्थ *a.* 1 Going to, visiting, abiding in; as in वातप्रस्थ. 2 Going on a journey. 3 Spreading, expanding. 4 Firm, stable. -**स्थः**, -**स्थ** 1 A level expanse, level plain; as in औषधिप्रस्थ, इन्द्रप्रस्थ &c. 2 Table land on the top of a mountain; प्रस्थं हिमाद्रेश्चूनामिदं किंचित् कुण्डलिनमधुवास Ku. 1. 54; Ms. 58. 3 The top or peak of a mountain; Si. 4. 11 (where it has sense 4 also). 4 A particular measure of capacity equal to thirty-two *palas*. 5 Anything measuring a *Prastha* -**Comp.** -**पुष्पः** a variety of holy basil.

प्रस्थपच *a.* Cooking a *Prastha*.
प्रस्थान 1 Going or setting forth, departure, proceeding; प्रस्थानविक्रमगते-खलवनाथ S. 5. 3; R. 4. 88; Ms. 41; Amaru. 31. 2 Coming to; Ku. 6. 61. 3 A march, the march of an army or assailant. 4 A method, system. 5 Death, dying. 6 An inferior kind of drama; see S. D. 276, 544.

प्रस्थापन 1 Sending away, dismissing, dispatching. 2 Appointment to an embassy. 3 Proving, demonstrating. 4 Using, employing. 5 Carrying off cattle.

प्रस्थापित *p. p.* 1 Sent away, dispatched. 2 Established, proved.

प्रस्थित *p. p.* Set out, gone forth, departed, gone on a journey; (see स्वा with प्र).

प्रस्थितिः *f.* 1 Going forth, departure. 2 A march, journey.

प्रस्थः A vessel for bathing.

प्रस्तवः 1 Flowing, pouring forth, exudation; U. 6. 22. 2 A stream or flow (as of milk); R. 1. 84.

प्रस्तुत *p. p.* Dropping, oozing, pouring forth. -**Comp.** -**स्तनी** one whose breasts distil milk (through excess of maternal love); U. 3.

प्रस्तुषा The wife of a grandson.

प्रस्पन्दन Palpitating, vibrating, trembling.

प्रस्तुट *a.* 1 Blown, opened, expanded (as a flower). 2 Divulged, published, spread abroad (as a report). 3 Plain, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रस्तुरित *p. p.* Quivering, trembling, vibrating, tremulous.

प्रस्फोटन 1 Expanding, blooming, opening. 2 Making clear or manifest, disclosing, revealing. 3 Splitting. 4 Causing to bloom or blow. 5 Threshing corn. 6 A winnowing basket. 7 Striking, beating.

प्रसंसिन् *a.* (नी. *f.*) Miscarrying.

प्रसव 1 Tricking forth pushing

flowing or oozing out. 2 A flow, stream. 3 Milk flowing from the breast or udder; प्रस्तवेन (*v.* 1. for प्रस्तवेन) अभिवर्त्तनी वत्सालोकप्रवर्तिना R. 1. 84. 4 Urine. -**वाः** (*pl.*) Falling or gushing tears.

प्रस्तवण 1 Flowing or gushing forth, trickling, oozing, dripping. 2 Flow or discharge of milk from the breast or udder; (वृक्षकान्) वटस्तनप्रस्तवणैर्वर्धयत् Ku. 5. 14. 3 A fall of water, cascade, cataract. 4 A spring, fountain; समाचिता प्रस्तवणैः समन्ततः Rs. 2. 16; Ms. 8. 248; Y. 1. 159. 5 A spout. 6 A pool formed by the mountain streams. 7 Sweat, perspiration. 8 Voiding urine. -**नः** N. of a mountain; जनस्थानमथो गिरिः प्रस्तवणो नाम U. 1.

प्रस्तवः 1 Flowing, oozing, 2 Urine. **प्रस्तुत** *p. p.* Oozed, trickled, dropped, issued.

प्रस्व (स्वा) *n.* A loud noise.

प्रस्वापः 1 Sleep. 2 A dream. 3 A missile which induces sleep.

प्रस्वापन 1 Causing or inducing sleep. 2 A missile which induces sleep in the person attacked; R. 7. 61.

प्रस्विक *p. p.* Sweated, perspired.

प्रस्वेदः Excessive perspiration.

प्रस्वेदित *p. p.* 1 Covered with sweat, perspired, sweating. 2 Causing perspiration, hot.

प्रहणन Killing, slaughtering.

प्रहत *p. p.* 1 Wounded, killed, slain. 2 Beaten, struck (as a drum); स स्वयं प्रहतपुष्करः कृती R. 19. 14; Ms. 64. 3 Repulsed, overcome, defeated. 4 Spread, expanded. 5 Contiguous. 6 Beaten, frequented (as a track). 7 Accomplished, learned.

प्रहरः The eighth part of a whole day, a watch (a period roughly reckoned at 3 hours); प्रहरे प्रहरेऽसहो-च्चारिताणि नामानवेत्यादिपदानि न प्रमाणं T. 8.

प्रहरकः A watch.

प्रहरण 1 Striking, beating. 2 Casting, throwing. 3 Assailing, attacking. 4 Hurting. 5 Removing, expelling. 6 A weapon, missile; वा (उर्वशी) हनुमते प्रहरणं सहेन्द्रस्य V. 1; R. 13. 78; Bg. 1. 9; Mal. 8. 9. 7 War, battle, fight. 8 A covered litter or car.

प्रहरणीय A missile, weapon.

प्रहरिन् *m.* 1 A watchman. 2 A bellman.

प्रहर्तृ *a.* or *s.* 1 One who strikes or beats, an assailant. 2 Fighting, a combatant, fighter. 3 Shooting, a shooter, archer.

प्रहर्षः 1 Extreme joy, exultation, rapture; हर्षः प्रहर्षः प्रहर्षव नाम्नि R. 3. 17. 2 Erection of the male organ.

प्रहर्षण Enrapturing, making extremely glad. -**णः** The planet Mer-

प्रहरे (*दि*) *जी* 1 Turmeric. 2 N. of a metre; see App. 1.

प्रहर्षुलः The planet Mercury.

प्रहसन 1 Loud or violent laughter, laughing, mirth. 2 Ridicule, mockery, irony, joke; धिक् प्रहसनं U. 4. 3 Satire, satirical writing. 4 A farce, a kind of low comedy; S. D. thus defines it.—माणवस्तथैव्यंगतास्वांगकौर्वाणमिति । भवेत् प्रहसनं वृत्तं निर्यातां कविकल्पितं ॥ 533 *et. seq.* *e. g.* कंदर्पकोलि.

प्रहसंती 1 A kind of Jasmine (युधिका or वासंती *q. v.*) 2 A large fire-pan.

प्रहसित *p. p.* 1 Laughing. -**त** Laughter, mirth.

प्रहस्तः 1 The open hand with the fingers extended. 2 N. of a general of Ravana.

प्रहाण Abandoning, omitting, quitting; Ms. 5. 58.

प्रहाणिः *f.* 1 Abandoning. 2 Deficiency, want.

प्रहारः 1 Striking, beating, hitting, Y. 3. 248. 2 Wounding, killing. 3 A stroke, blow, hit, knock, thump; R. 7. 44; सुप्रहार, तदप्रहार &c. 4 A cut or thrust, as in सहप्रहार. 5 A kick; as in पादप्रहार; लक्षप्रहार. 6 Shooting -**Comp.** -**आत** *a.* wounded by a blow (-**त**) acute pain caused by a wound.

प्रहारण A desirable gift.

प्रहासः 1 Violent or loud laughter. 2 Ridicule, derision. 3 Irony, satire. 4 A dancer, an actor. 5 N. of Siva. 6 Appearance, display; Ve. 2. 28. 7 N. of a place of pilgrimage; cf. प्रभास.

प्रहासिन् *m.* A jester, buffoon.

प्रहिः A well.

प्रहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, put forth. 2 Extended, stretched out. 3 Sent, despatched, directed; विचारमार्गं प्रहितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42. 4 Discharged, shot (as an arrow). 5 Appointed. 6 Appropriate, suitable.—**त** A sauce, condiment.

प्रहीण *p. p.* Left, quitted, abandoned.—**ण** Destruction, removal, loss.

प्रहुतः-तं An offering of food to all created beings (युतयज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder; cf. Ms. 3. 74.

प्रहत *p. p.* Beaten, struck, hit, wounded.—**त** A blow, stroke, hit

प्रहृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Delighted, pleased, glad, overjoyed. 2 Thrilling, bristling (as hair). -**Comp.** -**आत्मन्-चित्त**, -**मनस्** *a.* delighted in soul, rejoiced at heart.

प्रहृष्टकः A crow.

प्रहेलकः 1 A kind of cake or sweetmeat. 2 A riddle; see प्रहेलिका below

प्रहेला Free or unrestrained be

behaviour, loose conduct, playful dalliance.

प्रहलि: *f.*, प्रहलिका A riddle, an enigma, a conundrum. It is thus defined in the विद्ययुक्तसंग्रहः—एकीकृत्य कमप्यर्थं स्वस्वार्थस्य गोपनात् । यत्र बाह्यतरावर्थी कथ्यते सा प्रहलिका । It is आर्थी or शब्दी; तत्पद्यालिंगितः कंठे निवेद्यथलमाधितः । शुश्रूषां सन्निधानेऽपि कः कृजति युहुर्मुहुः (where the answer is इषद्वयजलपूजकम्) is an instance of the former kind; सदारिमव्यापि न वेरिचुक्ता सितांतरकाव्यासितेव नित्यं । यथोक्तवादिन्यपि नैव दूती का नाम कतिचित् निवेदयामु ॥ (where the answer is सरिका), of the latter. Dardib, however, mentions 16 different kinds of प्रहलिका; see Kāv. 3. 96-124.

प्रह्लक *p. p.* Delighted, joyful, pleased.

प्रह्ला (ह्ला) दः 1 Great joy, pleasure, delight, happiness. 2 Sound, noise 3 N. of a son of the Demon Hiranya-Kasipu [According to the Padma-Purana, he was a Brahmana in his previous existence, and when born as son of Hiranya-Kasipu, he still retained his ardent devotion to Vishnu. His father, of course, did not like that his own son should be such a devout worshipper of his mortal enemies, the gods, and with the object of getting rid of him, he subjected him to a variety of cruelties; but Prahlāda, by the favour of Vishnu, was quite unscathed, and began to preach with even greater earnestness than before the doctrine that Vishnu filled all space and was omni-present, omniscient, omni-potent. Hiranya-Kasipu in a fit of exasperation asked him "If Vishnu is omni-present how do I not see him in the pillar of this hall". Whereupon Prahlāda struck the pillar with his fist. (according to another account, Hiranya-Kasipu himself angrily kicked the pillar to convince his son of the absurdity of his faith), when Vishnu came out half-man and half-lion, and tore Hiranya-Kasipu to pieces. Prahlāda succeeded his father, and reigned wisely and righteously.]

प्रह्ला (ह्ला) दन *a.* Gladdening, delighting; R. 13. 4. —**न** Causing joy or delight, gladdening, delighting, यथा प्रह्लादवाक्यं; R. 4. 12.

प्रह्ला *a.* 1 Sloping, slanting, inclined; Si. 12. 56. 2 Stooping, bent down; bowing humbly down; एव प्रह्लोहि भगवन् एषा विज्ञापना च न; Mv. 1. 47, 6. 37. 3 Submissive, humble, modestly submitting; प्रह्लेष्मनिर्वचरुषो हि सत R. 16. 80. 4 Devoted or attached to, engaged in, engrossed by.—**Comp.** —**अञ्जलि** *a.* bowing with the palms of the hand joined and put to the forehead as a mark of respect.

प्रह्लवति Den P To make humb'le, ■ lūdu U 6 11

प्रहलिका see प्रहलिका.

प्रह्वायः A call, summons, invitation.

प्रांशु *a.* 1 High, tall, lofty, of lofty or great stature (as a man); शालप्रांशुर्नहाशुजः R. 1. 13; 15. 19. 2 Long, extended; S. 2. 15.—**शुः** A tall man, a man of great stature; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले मोहादुद्राहुरिव दामनः R. 1. 3.

प्राक् *ind.* 1 Before (usually with abl.), सकलानि निमित्तानि प्राक्प्रभातास्तो मम Bk. 8. 10 6; प्राक् दृष्टेः केवलत्वेन Ku. 2. 4; R. 14. 78; S. 5. 21. 2 At first, already; प्रमत्तयः प्रागपि कौशलेन्द्रे R. 7. 34. 3 Before, previous, in a previous portion (as of a book); इति प्रागेव निर्दिष्टः; Ms. 1. 71. 4 In the east, to the east of; ग्रामाग्रहः पर्वतः 5 In front. 6 As far as, up to; प्राक् कडारात्.

प्राकट्य Manifestation, publicity, notoriety.

प्राकरणीक *a.* (की *f.*) Pertaining to the subject of discussion, relevant to the matter in hand (often used in the sense of उपमेय in works on Rhetoric); अत्राकरणीकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणीकस्याभिप्रेत्यस्तुतप्रांशु K. P. 10.

प्राकारिक *a.* (की *f.*) Entitled to preference or superiority.

प्राकषिकः 1 A catamite. 2 A man supported by another's wife.

प्राकाश्यं 1 Freedom of will; प्राकाश्यं ते विप्रित्तु Ku. 2. 11. 2 Wilfulness. 3 Irresistible will, considered as one of the eight attributes or Siddhis of Siva or the Supreme Being; see सिद्धि.

प्राकृत *a.* (ता-ती *f.*) 1 Original, natural, unaltered, unmodified, स्वातामनिष्ठौ निष्ठे च सहजप्राकृतावपि Si. 2. 36. (see Malli. thereon). 2 Usual, common, ordinary. 3 Uncultivated, vulgar, unrefined, illiterate; प्राकृत इव परिश्रुयमानमात्मनं न रुणसि K. 146; Bg. 18. 24 3 Insignificant, unimportant, trifling; Ma. 1. 4 Derived from Prakriti; q. v. प्राकृतो रुदाः reabsorption into Prakriti. 5 Provincial, vernacular (as a dialect); see below.

—**तः** A low man, an ordinary or vulgar man.—**तं** A vernacular or provincial dialect derived from and akin to Sanskrit; प्रकृतिः संस्कृतं तत्र भवं तत्र आगतं च प्राकृतं Hemachandra. (Many of these dialects are spoken by the female characters and inferior personages of Sanskrit plays): तद्भवस्तस्यो देशीयत्वेनैकः प्राकृतकतः Kāv. 1. 33; also 34, 35; त्वमप्यस्माद्विशजनयोग्ये प्राकृतमार्गे प्रकृतोचसि Vb. 1. —**Comp.** —**अरिः** a natural enemy, i. e. the ruler of an adjacent country: see Malli. on Si. 2. 36. —**उदासीनः** a natural neutral; i. e. a ruler whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally —**वर** a common or ordinary fever

—**प्रलयः** complete dissolution of the universe.—**मित्रं** a natural ally; i. e. a ruler whose dominions lie immediately beyond those of the natural enemy (i. e. whose country is separated from the country with which he is allied by that of another).

प्राकृतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Natural, derived from nature; Mv. 7. 39 2 Illusory.

प्राक्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Former, previous, antecedent; प्रेयदिने प्राक्तनजन्मदियाः Ku. 1. 30. 2 Old, ancient, early. 3 Relating to a former life; or acts in a former life; संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1 20 Ku. 6. 10.

प्राख्यं 1 Sharpness. 2 Pungency 3 Wickedness.

प्रागल्भ्यं 1 Boldness, confidence, निःसाधनत्वं प्रागल्भ्यं S. D. 2 Pride, arrogance. 3 Proficiency, skill. 4 Development, greatness, maturity बुद्धिप्रागल्भ्यः; तमः प्रागल्भ्य &c. 5 Manifestation, appearance; अवातः प्रागल्भ्यं परिणत रुचः कैलतनये K. P. 10. 'which has appeared'. 6 Eloquence; प्रागल्भ्यहीनस्य वरस्य विद्या शब्दं यथा काउरुषस्य हस्ते (where 'द' may mean 'boldness' also); Mā. 3. 11. 7 Pomp, rank, 8 Impudence

प्रागारः A house, building.

प्रागं The highest point.—**Comp.** —**सर** *a.* first, foremost. —**हर** *a.* chief, principal; R. 16. 23.

प्राग्राटः Thin coagulated milk.

प्राग्य *a.* Chief, foremost, best, most excellent.

प्राघातः War, battle.

प्रावारः Trickling out, dropping, oozing.

प्राघुयः, प्राघुयकः, प्राघुयिकः, प्राघुयकः, प्राघुयिकः A guest, visitor; विरापराधमृते नासलोऽपि रोषः क्षणप्राघुयिको बभूव Bv. 2. 66. श्रवणप्राघुयिकी कृता जैतः (कथा) N. 2. 56

प्रां A small kind of drum (पणव)

प्रांगणं (नं) 1 A court, court-yard 2 A floor (as of the house.). 3 A kind of drum.

प्राच, प्राच *a.* (ची *f.*) 1 Turned towards the front, in front, foremost. 2 Eastern, easterly. 3 Prior, previous, former.—*m.* (pl.) 1 The people of the east. 2 Eastern grammarians.—**Comp.** *a.* —**अग्र** *a.* (प्राग्र) having the point turned towards the east —**अग्रवतः** (प्राग्रभावः) antecedent, non-existence, non-existence of a thing previous to its production, as of an effect previous to its production. —**अग्रहित** (प्राग्रमिहित) *a.* mentioned before. —**अग्रस्था** (प्राग्रवस्था) the former state; न तर्हि प्राग्रवस्थायाः परिहीयसे Mā. 4. 'you are none the worse for 'it' आयत (त) *a.* extending towards the east उक्ति

फ (प्रायुक्ति) *p* *e* *v* *o* *t* *t* *e* *r* *a* *n* *e*
-उत्तर (प्रायुत्तर) *a.* north-eastern.
-उदीची (प्रायुदीची) *f.* the north-east.
-कर्मन् (प्रायुक्कर्मन्) *n.* an action done in a former life. **-कालः** (प्रायुक्कालः) *a.* a former age. **-कालीन** (प्रायुक्कालीन) *a.* belonging to the former times, old, ancient. **-कुल** (प्रायुक्कुल) *a.* having the points turned towards the east (said of Kusa grass); Ms. 2. 75. **-कृतं** (प्रायुक्कृतं) an act done in a former life. **-चरणा** (प्रायुक्चरणा) the female organ of generation. **-चिरं** (प्रायुक्चिरं) *ind.* in due or good time, before too late. **-जन्मन्** (प्रायुक्जन्मन्) *n.* **-जातिः** (प्रायुक्जातिः) *f.* a former birth. **-ज्योतिषः** (प्रायुक्ज्योतिषः) 1 N. of a country, also called Kāmarūpa, 2 the people of this country (pl.) (**-ञ**) N. of a city.) **-ज्येष्ठः** an epithet of Vishnu. **-दक्षिण** *a.* (प्रायुक्दक्षिण) south-eastern. **-देशः** (प्रायुक्देशः) the eastern country. **-द्वार** **-द्वारिक** *a.* (प्रायुक्द्वार &c.) having doors facing the east. **-न्यायः** (प्रायुक्न्यायः) the plea of a former trial, *resjudicata*; आचरिणावसोपि पुनर्लक्षयते यति । सोमिथयो जितः पूर्वं प्रायुक्त्यायस्तु स उच्यते ॥ **-प्रहारः** (प्रायुक्प्रहारः) the first blow. **फलः** (प्रायुक्फलः) the bread-fruit tree, **-फ** (फा) लयुनी (प्रायुक्फलयुनी) the eleventh lunar mansion, (पूर्वा). **भवः** 1 the planet Jupiter, 2 N. of Brihaspati. **-फालगुनः** **-फालगुनेयः** (प्रायुक्फालगुनः &c.) the planet Jupiter, भक्तं (प्रायुक्भक्तं) taking medicine before meals. **-भागः** (प्रायुक्भागः) 1 the front, 2 the forepart. **भारः** (प्रायुक्भारः) 1 the top or summit of a mountain; Mā. 9. 15. 2 the front part, fore part or end (of any thing); कन्दुकिरवचंडडातुकुविभुतारभार-प्रभित्तिः Mā. 5. 19. 3 a large quantity, heap, multitude, flood; Bh. 3. 129, Mā. 5. 29. **-भावः** (प्रायुक्भावः) 1 previous existence, 2 excellence, superiority. **-मुख** (प्रायुक्मुख) *a.* turned towards or facing the east; Ku. 7. 13; Ms. 2. 51; 8. 87. 2 inclined towards, wishing, desirous of. **-वैज्ञः** (प्रायुक्वैज्ञः) 1 a kind of sacrificial room having its columns turned towards the east; R. 16. 61. (प्राचीन-स्थूली यज्ञशालाविशेषः Mulli; but some interpret the word to mean 'a room in which the friends and family of the sacrificer assemble'). 2 a former dynasty or generation. **वृत्तं** **-प्रायुक्व्यायः** *q* *v.* **-वृत्तांतः** (प्रायुक्वृत्तांतः) a former event. **शिरस्-स** **-शिरस्क** (प्रायुक्शिरस्क &c.) *a.* having the head turned towards the east. **-संध्या** (प्रायुक्संध्या) the morning twilight. **-सवनं** (प्रायुक्सवनं) a morning libation or sacrifice. **-त्रोतस्** (प्रायुक्त्रोतस्) *a.* flowing eastward.

प्रायुक्क 1 Vehemence, pass on 2 Fierceness, horrible look; Mā. 3. 17.
प्रायुक्का 1 A mosquito. 2 A female falcon.
प्रायुक्की The east; तनवमचिरात् प्रायुक्कीवर्क प्रयुक् च पवनं S. 4. 18. **-Comp.** **-पति** an epithet of Indra. **-मूल** the eastern horizon; प्रायुक्मूले तनुमिव कलामात्रशेषं हिमंशोः Me. 89.
प्रायुक्कीन *a.* 1 Turned towards the front or east, eastern, easterly. 2 Previous, former, previously mentioned. 3 Old, ancient. **नः** **-नं** A fence, wall. **-Comp.** **-अग्र** *a.* **-गमय** *q* *v.* **-आवीतं** the sacred thread (यज्ञोपवीत) worn over the right shoulder and passed under the left arm, as at a Śrāddha). **-आवीतित्** **उपवीत** *a.* wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder and under the left arm; Ms. 2. 63. **कल्पः** a former *Kalpa* *q* *v.* **गथा** an ancient story. **-तिलकः** the moon. **-पनसः** the Bilva tree. **-वर्हिस्** *m.* an epithet of Indra. **-सतं** an ancient opinion.
प्रायुक्कीरं An enclosure, fence, wall.
प्रायुक्की 1 Abundance, copiousness, plenty. 2 Multitude.
प्रायुक्कीतसः A patronymic of Manu.
2 Of Daksha, **3** Of Vālmiki.
प्रायुक्की *a.* 1 Being or situated in front. 2 Being or living in the east, eastern, easterly. 3 Prior, preceding, previous. 4 Ancient, old. **-च्यः** (pl.) 1 'The eastern country', the country south or east of the river Sarasvatī. 2 The people of this country. **-Comp.** **भाषा** the eastern dialect, language spoken in the east of India.
प्रायुक्कीय *a.* Eastern, easterly.
प्रायुक्की *a.* (Nom. sing. प्रायुक्की) Asking, inquiring, questioning; as in शब्दप्रायुक्की. **-Comp.** **-विवाकः** (प्रायुक्कीविवाकः) a judge, the presiding officer in a court of law; Ms. 8. 79, 181; 9. 234.
प्रायुक्की A charioteer, driver, coachman; Ms. 8. 293.
प्रायुक्कीनः **-नं** A whip, goad; स्वक्त्रप्रायुक्कीन-दिमंरुक्तिततुः प्रायुक्कीनैर्नभिः Ve. 5. 10.
प्रायुक्कीपत्य *a.* Relating or sacred to Prajāpati. **-त्यः** 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the father gives his daughter to the bridegroom without receiving any present from him in order that the two may live happily and faithfully together; सहोभौ चरतां धर्ममिति वाचादुभाष्य च । कन्याप्रायुक्कीनमन्यर्थं प्राजापत्यो-विधिः स्मृतः ॥ Ms. 3. 30; or इत्युक्त्वाचरतां धर्मं तद वा दीदतेतिर्थे । स कायः (i. e. प्राजापत्यः) प्रायुक्कीपत्यः पदं पद्वयंवाप्तशामना Y. 1. 60. 2 N. of the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunā (यमुना). **-त्यं** 1 A kind of sacrifice performed before appointing a daughter to raise

issue to or father failing male heirs. 2 Procreative energy or power. **-त्वा** Giving away the whole of one's property before entering upon the life of an ascetic.
प्रायुक्की A hawk.
प्रायुक्की *m.* A charioteer, driver, coachman: Si. 18. 7.
प्रायुक्की The constellation Rohinī.
प्रायुक्की *a.* (ज्ञा or ज्ञी *f.*) 1 Intellectual. 2 Wise, learned, clever, किमुच्यते प्रायुक्कीः सल्लु कुमारः U. 4. **-ज्ञः** 1 A wise or learned man; त्वयः प्रायुक्की न विन्यति Ve. 2. 14; Bg. 17. 14. 2 A kind of parrot. **-ज्ञा** 1 Intelligence, understanding. 2 A clever or intelligent woman. **-ज्ञी** 1 A clever or learned woman. 2 The wife of a learned man. 3 N. of a wife of the sun (सूर्यपालि).
प्रायुक्की *a.* 1 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, many; तव भवतु विद्वेजा प्रायुक्कीः प्रजायु S. 7. 34; R. 13. 62; Si. 14. 25. 2 Great, large, important प्रायुक्कीविष्मः Ku. 2. 18; अवि प्रायुक्की राज्यं दृढमिव परित्यज्य सहस्रं (L. L. 5).
प्रायुक्की *a.* Straightforward, candid, honest, sincere.
प्रायुक्की *a.* Folding the hands in supplication, as a mark of respect or humility.
प्रायुक्कीलि **प्रायुक्कीलिन्** See प्रायुक्कीलि.
प्रायुक्की 1 Breath, respiration. 2 The breath of life, vitality, life, vital air, principle of life (usually pl. in this sense, the Prāṇas being five, प्राण, अपान, समान, व्यान and उदान); प्रायुक्की-कोशमलीमर्षेण R. 2. 53; 12. 54. 3 The first of the five life-winds or vital airs (which has its seat in the lungs); Bg. 4. 20. 4 Wind, air inhaled. 5 Energy, vigour, strength, power; as in प्राणप्रायुक्की *q* *v.* 6 The spirit or soul (opp. इन्द्रि). 7 The Supreme Spirit. 8 An organ of sense; Ms. 4. 140. 9 Any person or thing as dear and necessary as life, a beloved person or object; कोशः कोशवतः प्राणाः प्राणाः प्राणा न दृष्टेः H. 2. 92, अर्थपेक्षेतिर्मर्षेण बहिर्ब्रह्म प्राणाः Dk. 10 The life or essence of poetry, poetical talent or genius, inspiration. 11 Aspiration; as in महाप्राण or जलप्राण *q* *v.* 12 Digestion. 13 A breath as a measure of time. 14 Gum myrrh. **-Comp.** **-अतिपातः** killing a living being, taking away life. **-अत्ययः** loss of life. **-अधिक** *a.* 1 dearer than life. 2 superior in strength or vigour. **-अधिनाथः** a husband. **-अधिपः** the soul. **-अंतः** death. **-अंतिका** *a.* 1 fatal, mortal. 2 lasting to the end of life, ending with life. 3 capital (as a sentence). (**-क्तं**) murder. **-अपहरिन्** *a.* fatal, destructive to life. **-अयनं** an organ of sense **-आपात** destruct

ion of life, killing a living being; Bh. 3. 63. -आचार्यः a physician to a king. -आद् *a.* fatal, mortal, causing death. -आघातः injury to life. -आधानः restraining or suspending the breath during the mental recitation of the names or attributes of a deity. -ईशः, ईश्वरः a lover, husband; Amaru. 67; Bv. 2. 57. -ईशा, -ईश्वरी a wife, beloved, mistress. -उत्क्रमणः, -उत्सर्गः departure of the soul, death. -उपहारः food. -कुच्छं peril of life, a danger to life. -घातक *a.* destructive to life. -घ्न *a.* fatal, life-destroying. -हेतुः murder. -त्यागः 1 suicide. 2 death. -द्वं 1 water. 2 blood. -दक्षिणा gift of life. -दण्डः capital punishment. -दयितः a husband. -दानं the gift of life, saving one's life. -दोहः an attempt upon any body's life. -धारः a living being. -धारण 1 maintenance or support of life. 2 vitality. -नाथः 1 a lover, husband, 2 an epithet of Yama. -निग्रहः restraint of breath, checking the breath. -पतिः 1 a lover, husband. 2 the soul. -परिक्रयः staking one's life. -परिग्रहः possession of life, life, existence. -प्रद *a.* restoring or saving life. -प्रमाणं departure of life, death. -प्रियः 'as dear as life', a lover, husband. -पक्ष *a.* feeding on air only. -मासवत् *m.* the ocean. -धृत् *m.* a living being; अतर्गतं प्राणधृतिं हि वेद R. 2. 43. -मोक्षणं 1 departure of life, death. 2 suicide. -पञ्चा support of life; maintenance, livelihood; पिङ्ग-पातमात्रप्राणपञ्चकं मयवतीं Māl. 1. -पोनिः *f.* the source of life. -पुत्रं 1 the mouth. 2 a nostril. -रोधः 1 suppressing the breath. 2 danger to life. -विनाशः, -विध्वंसः loss of life, death. -वियोगः separation of the soul from the body, death. -वयः cost or sacrifice of life. -संयमः suspension of breath. -संज्ञः, -संकटं, संदेहः risk or danger to life, peril of life, a very great peril. -सम्बन्ध *n.* the body. -सार *a.* 'having life as the essence', full of strength and vigour, muscular; गिरिचर इव नानः प्राणसारं (गर्भं) विभक्तिं S. 2. 4. -हर *a.* 1 causing death, taking away life, fatal; पुरो मम प्राणहरो मयिदृशः Git. 7. 2 capital. -हारक *a.* fatal. (-कं) a kind of deadly poison.

प्राणकः 1 A living being, an animal or sentient being. 2 Myrrh.

प्राणधः 1 Air, wind. 2 A sacred bathing place. 3 The lord of created beings.

प्राणतः The throat. -नं 1 Respiration, breathing. 2 Life, living.

प्राणतः Air, wind.

प्राणती 1 Hunger. 2 Sobbing. 3 Hic-cough (दिका).

प्राणाय *a.* (की *f.*) Proper, fit, suited.

प्राणित *a.* Kept alive; animated.

प्राणित्व *a.* Breathing, living, alive. -*m.* 1 A living or sentient being, a living creature; यदा प्राणिनः प्राणवन्तः S. 1. 1; Me. 5. 2 A man. -Comp. -अंशं a limb of an animal. -जातं a whole class of animals. -युतं gambling with fighting animals. (cock-fighting, ram-fighting &c.). -पीडा cruelty to animals. -हिनः injury to life, doing harm to living creatures. -हिता a shoe, boot.

प्राणीत्वं Debt.

प्रातर *ind.* 1 At day-break, at dawn, early in the morning. 2 Early on the morrow, the next or to-morrow morning. -Comp. -अह्नः the early part of the day, forenoon. -आशः morning meal, breakfast; अन्यथा प्रातश्चायं कुर्वीम स्वानहं वयं Bk. 8. 98. -आशित्व *m.* one who has breakfasted or taken his morning meal. -कर्त्तव्य *n.* -कार्यं, -कृत्यं (प्रातःकर्त्तव्यं &c.) a morning ceremony. -कालः (प्रातःकालः) morning time. -मेघः a bard whose duty it is to wake the king or any great personage in the morning with appropriate songs. -त्रिवर्गं (प्रातश्चिन्ता) the river Ganges. -दिनं forenoon. -प्रहरः the first watch of the day. -भोक्तु *m.* a crow. -भोजनं morning meal, breakfast. -संध्या (प्रातःसंध्या) 1 the morning twilight. 2 the morning devotions or Sandhyā adoration of a Brāhmaṇa. -समयः (प्रातःसमयः) morning-time, day-break. -सवा, -सवनं (प्रातःसवः &c.) the morning libation of *Soma*. -स्नानं (प्रातःस्नानं) morning ablution. -होमः (प्रातःहोमः) morning sacrifice.

प्रातस्त्वन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

प्रातस्तरा *ind.* Very early in the morning; प्रातस्तरा पतत्रिभ्यः प्रदुष्टः प्रणमन्त्वि Bk. 4. 14.

प्रातस्त्व *a.* Matutinal.

प्रातिः *f.* 1 The span of the thumb and the forefinger. 2 Filing.

प्रातिका The China rose (जवा).

प्रातिकूलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Opposed, opposing, contrary.

प्रातिकूल्यं Adverseness, opposition, hostility, unfavourableness, unfriendliness.

प्रातिजनीन (नी *f.*) Suitable against an adversary.

प्रातिज्ञः The subject under discussion.

प्रातिद्वैषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Occurring daily.

प्रातिपक्ष *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Contrary, adverse. 2 Hostile, inimical.

प्रातिपक्ष्यं Enmity, hostility.

प्रातिपद् *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Forming the commencement. 2 Produced in, or

belonging to, the day called प्रातिपद् q. v. प्रातिपदिकः Fire. -कं The crude form of a substantive, a noun in its uninflected state (before receiving the case terminations); अर्थवदधत्तुरत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. 1. 2. 45.

प्रातिपौडविक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to manliness or valour.

प्रातिभ *a.* (भी *f.*) Relating to divination or genius. -अं Genius or vivid imagination.

प्रातिभाष्यं Becoming bail or security, suretiship, becoming answerable for the appearance of a debtor, for his being trustworthy, and for paying his debt.

प्रातिभासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Existing only in appearance, not real. 2 Looking like.

प्रातिहोमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Against the gain, adverse, hostile, disagreeable.

प्रातिहोम्यं 1 Inversion, inverted or reverse order; Ms. 10. 13. 2 Hostility, opposition, hostile feeling.

प्रातिवेशिकः, प्रातिवेशिकः, प्रातिवेश्यक A neighbour.

प्रातिवेश्यः 1 A neighbour (in general). 2 A next-door neighbour, (निरतरगृहवासी Kull.).

प्रातिशास्त्रं A grammatical treatise laying down rules for the phonetic changes which words in any Sākhā of the Vedas undergo, and teaching the mode of pronouncing the accents &c. (There exist 4 Prātisākhya, one for the Sākala branch of Rīgveda, one for each of the two branches of the Yajurveda, and one for the Atharvaveda).

प्रातिस्विक *a.* (की *f.*) Peculiar, not common to others, one's own.

प्रातिह्वं Vengeance, revenge.

प्रातिहारः, प्रातिहारकः, प्रातिहारिकः A juggler, conjurer.

प्रातीतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Mental, existing in the mind or imagination.

प्रातीपः A patronymic of Santanu.

प्रातीपिक *a.* (की *f.*) Reverse, contrary, retrograde.

प्रात्यतिकः A prince of the Pratyantas; q. v.

प्रात्ययिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Confidential, trusty. 2 Standing bail for the trustworthiness of a debtor (as a प्रतिद्व or surety).

प्रात्ययिक *a.* (की *f.*) Occurring every day, daily.

प्राथमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Primary, first, initial. 2 Former, previous. 3 Happening for the first time.

प्राथम्यं Being first, precedence, priority.

प्राक्षिप्यं Going round a person or object from left to right keeping the right-side towards the object circumambulated.

प्रादुम् *a* V s bly ev dently
nan festly n sght (used chiefly
with धृ and अस्) प्र व्याक ह्व जत
प्र परेण 8 12 see unde क ह् and
अह also). -Comp. -करण (प्रादुम्करणं)
manifestation, making visible. -भावः
(प्रादुम्भावः) 1 coming into existence,
arising; वपुःप्रादुम्भात् K. P. 10. 2
becoming visible or manifest, mani-
festation, appearance. 3 Becoming
audible. 4 the appearance of a deity
on earth.

प्रादुम्भ्य Manifestation.

प्रादुम्भ्यः 1 The span of the thumb
and forefinger. 2 A spot, place,
region.

प्रादुम्भ्यः A gift, donation.

प्रादुम्भिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Having
precedents, precedented. 2 Limited,
local. 3 Significant. -कः The owner
of a district.

प्रादुम्भिकी The forefinger.

प्रादुम्भ्य *a.* (की *f.*), प्रादुम्भिक *a.*
(की *f.*), Relating to the evening.

प्रादुम्भिकः A destructive weapon,
any war-implement.

प्राधानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Most emi-
nent or excellent, pre-eminent,
supreme, most distinguished. 2
Relating to or derived from Pra-
dhāna, *q. v.*

प्राधान्यः 1 Pre-eminence, superiority,
predominance, prominence. 2 As-
cendancy, supremacy. 3 A chief or
principal cause. (प्राधान्येन, प्राधान्यात्,
प्राधान्यतः 'chiefly', 'especially', Prin-
cipally'; Bg. 10. 19).

प्राधीव *a.* Well-read, highly edu-
cated (as a Brāhmaṇa).

प्राध्व *a.* Distant, remote, long. 2
Bent, inclined. 3 Fastened, bound
(बद्ध). 4 Favourable. -वः A carriage.
-वः ind. 1 Favourably, agreeably or
conformably, suitably; सवाजने मे धुज-
सुखंवाहुः सखेतरं प्राध्ववितः प्रयुक्ते R. 13. 43.
2 Crookedly.

प्रातः 1 Edge, margin, border,
skirt, verge; प्रातर्लक्षणं द्वाः S. 4. 7. 2
Corner (as of the lips, eyes &c.);
Māl. 4. 2; ओष्ठं, नयनं. 3 Boundary,
extremity. 4 Extreme verge, end;
सौवर्णप्रातः Pt. 4. 5 A point, tip. -Comp.
-न *a.* living close by. -दुर्गं a suburb
outside the walls of a town, a town
near a fort. -विरस *a.* tasteless in the
end. -सूत्र्य *a.* see प्रातःसूत्र्य. -स्थ *a.* one
who inhabits the borders.

प्रातरं 1 A long, lonesome or so-
litary path, desolate road. 2 A road
without shade, dreary tract of land.
3 A forest, wilderness. 4 The hollow
of a tree. -Comp. -सूत्र्यः a long dreary
road (without trees, shade &c.).

प्रापक *a.* (विकार *f.*) 1 Leading to,
conveying. 2 Procuring, providing
with. 3 Establishing, making valid.

प्रापण 1 Reach *n.* extending to
2 Ob taining acquist on a tenant
3 B nging to con e n lea ng
to 4 P oc...ng.

प्रापणिकः A merchant, trader; आ-
व्यादिव प्रापणिकादजनं Si. 4. 11.

प्राप्त *p. p.* 1 Got, obtained, won,
acquired. 2 Reached, attained to. 3
Met with, found. 4 Incurred, suf-
fered, endured. 5 Arrived, come,
present. 6 Completed. 7 proper,
right. 8 Following from a rule (see
अप् with प्र). -Comp. -अवस्र *a.* one
who has got permission to go,
allowed to depart. -अर्थ *a.* success-ful.
(-र्थः) an object gained. -अवसर *a.*
finding occasion or opportunity
-उद्य *a.* one who has attained rise
or exaltation. -कारि *a.* doing what
is right. -काल *a.* 1 opportune, sea-
sonable, suitable; see अत्राकाल. 2
marriageable. 3 fated, destined.
(-लः) a fit time, suitable or favour-
able moment. -पंचत्व *a.* resolved
into the five elements, i. e. dead; cf.
पंचत्व. -प्रसव *a.* delivered of child.
-बुद्धि *a.* instructed, enlightened.
-भारः a beast of burden. -मनोरथ *a.*
one who has obtained his desired
object. -यौवन *a.* being in the bloom
of youth, arrived at the age of
puberty, youthful. -रूप *a.* 1 hand-
some, beautiful. 2 wise, learned. 3
fit, proper, worthy. -व्यवहार *a.* come
of age, being able and legally
authorised to manage his own affairs
(opp. 'minor'). -श्री *a.* one who
owes his rise (to another); Ku. 2. 55.

प्राप्तिः *f.* 1 Obtaining, acquisition,
gain, attainment, profit; 'द्वय', वशः,
हृत् &c. 2 Reaching or attaining to.
3 Arrival, coming to. 4 Finding;
meeting with 5 Range, reach. 6 A
guess, conjecture. 7 Lot, share,
portion. 8 Fortune, luck. 9 Rise,
production. 10 The power of obtain-
ing, anything (one of the eight
Siddhis *q. v.*). 11 Union, collection
(संहति). 12 The successful termina-
tion of a plot (हृत्पान). -Comp. आशा
the hope of obtaining anything
(regarded as part of the develop-
ment of the plot of a play); उवाच-
पाशकस्या प्राप्त्याशा प्राप्तिर्भवः S. D. 6.

प्राप्यत्वं 1 Ascendancy, superiority,
predominance. 2 Power, force, might.
प्राप्य (वा) लिकः A dealer in coral.
प्राप्योद्य (धि) कः 1 Dawn, daybreak.
2 A minstrel whose duty it is to
wake the king in the morning by
singing appropriate songs.

प्राप्यजनं The lunar mansion Svāti.

प्राप्यजतिः 1 An epithet of Hanu-
mat. 2 Of Bhima.

प्राप्यत्वं Superiority, supremacy,
predominance.

प्राप्यत्वं S premacy authority
powe Ms 8 419

प्राभाकरः A follower of Prabhā-
kar', a follower of that school of
Mīmāṃsā philosophy which is
known as प्राभाकर.

प्राभातिक (की *f.*) Relating to the
morning, matutinal.

प्राप्यत्वं, प्राप्यत्वं 1 A present, gift. 2
An offering to a deity or to a king
(Nāzerānā). 2 A bribe.

प्राप्यत्वं *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Established
by proof, founded or resting on
authority. 2 Founded on the autho-
rity of scriptures (शास्त्रसिद्ध). 3
Authentic, credible. 4 Relating to
a प्रमाण *q. v.* -कः 1 One who
accepts proof. 2 One who is
conversant with the Pramāṇas of
the Naiyāyikas, a logician. 3 The
head of a trade.

प्राप्यत्वं 1 Being a proof or resting
on authority. 2 Credibility, authen-
ticity. 3 Proof, evidence, authority.

प्राप्यत्वं *a.* Due to carelessness or
error, wrong, faulty, incorrect; इति
प्राप्यत्वं प्रयोगः or पाठः &c.

प्राप्यत्वं 1 Error, fault, blunder,
mistake. 2 Madness, frenzy. 3
Intoxication.

प्राप्यः 1 Going away, departure,
departure from life. 2 Seeking death
by fasting, fasting, sitting down
and abstaining from food with some
object in view (generally with
words like आस उपविष्ट &c.); see प्राप्यो-
पवेशन below. 3 The largest portion,
majority, plurality, majority of
cases. 4 Excess, abundance, plenty.
5 A condition of life. N. B. At the
end of comp. प्राप्य may be translated
by (a) for the most part, generally,
mostly, almost, nearly; पतनप्राप्यी
about to fall; हृत्प्राप्यः almost dead, a
little less than dead, nearly dead;
or (b) abounding or rich in, full
of, excessive, abundant; कटप्राप्यं
शरीरं U. 1; शास्त्रीप्राप्यो देशः Pt. 3;
कमलप्राप्यया वनगिरिप्राप्यः U. 3. 24 'full of
the fragrance' &c. or (c) like,
resembling; वर्षाप्रप्राप्यं दिने, अश्वत्थप्राप्यं वृक्षे
&c. -Comp. -उपप्राप्यत्वं, -उपप्राप्यः, -उप-
प्राप्यत्वं, -उपप्राप्यत्वं sitting down and
abstaining from food and thus
preparing oneself for death, fasting
oneself to death; सवा प्राप्योपवेशनं कृतं विद्धि
Pt. 4; प्राप्योपवेशनमतिदुर्प्राप्यत्वं R. 8. 94;
प्राप्योपवेशनदृष्टं व्रतप्राप्यत्वं Ve. 3. 19. -उप-
प्राप्यत्वं *a.* abstaining from food and thus
awaiting the approach of death.
-उपप्राप्यत्वं *a.* fasting oneself to death.
-दृष्टानं an ordinary phenomenon.

प्राप्यत्वं 1 Entrance, beginning, com-
mencement. 2 The path of life. 3
Voluntary death; Ms. 9. 323. 4
Taking refuge.

प्राचणीय *a.* Introductory, initial, initiatory. —यं The first day of a Soma sacrifice.

प्राचक्ष *ind.* Generally, mostly, for the most part, in all probability; आशावचः कुक्षमसदृशं प्राचक्षो ह्यगनात् सचः प्राति प्रणवि हृदयं विप्रयोगे रुणद्धि Me. 10.

प्राचश्चित्, प्राचश्चित्तिः *f.* 1 Atonement, expiation, indemnification, a religious act to atone for sin; मातुः वापस्य भरतः प्राचश्चित्मिवाकरोत् R. 12. 19. (प्राचो नाम तपः प्रोक्तं चित्तं निश्चय उच्यते । तपोनिश्चयसंयोगात् प्राचश्चित्मितीयेति । Hemādri) 2 Satisfaction, amends (in general).

प्राचश्चित्तिन् *a.* One who makes an atonement.

प्राचस् *ind.* 1 Mostly, generally, as a general rule, for the most part; प्राच प्राच्यमाधत्ते स्वगुणेदुत्तमादरः Ku. 6. 20; प्राचो भूलास्यजंति प्रचलितविभवै स्वामिन् सेवमानाः Mu. 4. 21; or प्राचो गच्छति यत्र मार रहितस्तत्रैव यत्प्राचः Bh. 2. 93. 2. 2 In all probability, most likely, probably, perhaps; तत्र प्राज्ञ प्रसादाद्धि प्राचः प्राच्यानि जीवितं Mb.

प्राचायिक, प्राचायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Necessary or suitable for a journey.

प्राचिक *a.* (की *f.*) Usual, common.

प्राचुद्धिपितृ *m.* A horse.

प्राचणे *ind.* 1 Mostly, as a general rule; प्राचयेति रमणविरहेष्वगमानां विनोदाः Me. 87, प्राचणे सत्यपि दिवायकरो विधी हि श्रेयसि लघुमस्तुत्रानि विनातारयैः Ki. 5. 49; Ku. 3. 28, Rs. 6. 23.

प्राचोक्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Applied. 2 Applicable.

प्राचम्भ *p. p.* Begun, commenced.

—च 1 What is begun, an undertaking. 2 Fate, destiny.

प्राचद्भिः *f.* 1 Beginning, commencement. 2 A post to which an elephant is fastened; or a rope for fastening him.

प्राचम्भः 1 Beginning, commencement; प्राचम्भे विद्यामा तत्पणयति निजं नीलमानं वनेषु Mā. 5. 6; R. 10. 9; 18. 49. 2 An undertaking, deed, enterprise; आगमैः सहृदयैः शरभसदृशोदयः R. 1. 15; फलाभुनेयाः शरभाः संस्काराः प्राक्त्वा इव 20.

प्राचम्भणं Commencing, beginning.

प्राचद्भः A shoot, sprout, new leaf; see प्रोद्भ.

प्राण A chief debt.

प्राथक *a.* (थिका *f.*) Asking, begging, requesting, soliciting, entreating, desiring, wishing &c. —कः A suitor, petitioner.

प्राथनं-ना 1 A request, entreaty, prayer, solicitation; ये वदन्ति यनपतिपुरः प्राथनानुःखमाजः Bh. 3. 47. 2 A wish, desire; लब्धावकाशा मे प्राथना or न दुःखपेदे सखु प्राथना S. 1, उत्सर्पिणी सखु महती प्राथना S. 7; 7. 2. 3 A suit, petition, supplication, a love-suit- कदापि कदापि कदापि कदापि कदापि S. 2 —Comp

—ननः refusal of a request. —सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of a desire; प्राथनासिद्धिर्गोचिनः R. 1. 42.

प्राथनीय *pot. p.* 1 To be prayed for or solicited. 2 To be wished or desired. —यं The third or Dvāpara age.

प्राथित *p. p.* 1 Begged, requested, asked for, solicited. 2 Wished, desired. 3 Attacked, opposed by an enemy; R. 9. 56. 4 Killed, hurt; (see अर्थ with *p.*).

प्राथिन् *a.* 1 Begging, requesting. 2 Wishing, desiring; मद्ः कविप्रार्थार्थी गनिव्याम्पुहास्तता R. 1. 3.

प्रालेय *a.* 1 Pendent, hanging down प्रालेयद्विपुलितामरत्नसः Ve. 2. 23. —कः 1 A kind of pearl-ornament. 2 A female breast. —यं A garland worn round the neck and reaching to the breast; प्रालेयद्विपुल यथावकाशे निनाय साचिकृतचारुवचः R. 6. 14; मुक्ताप्रालेयेषु K. 52.

प्रालेयकं See प्रालेयं.

प्रालेयिका A king of golden necklace.

प्रालेयं Snow, frost, hoar frost, dew, ईशाचलप्रालेयपूवनेच्छया Git. 1; प्रालेयशीतमच-लेथरशीथरोऽपि (अभिहिते) Si. 4. 64; Me. 39. —Comp. —अद्भिः, —शैलः 'the snowy mountain', the Himalaya; Me. 57. —अंशुः, कः, —रश्मिः 1 the moon. 2 comphor. —लेहः a hail-stone.

प्रावटः Barley.

प्रावर्ण A spade, hoe, shovel.

प्रावरः 1 A fence, an enclosure. 2 An upper garment (according to Hemachandra). 3 N. of a country. प्रावरणं A garment, covering; especially, an upper garment, cloak, mantle.

प्रावरणीयं An upper garment.

प्रावारः 1 An upper garment, a cloak, mantle. 2 N. of a district. Comp. —कीदः a kind of white ant or moth.

प्रावारकः An upper garment, mantle; यदीच्छति लेखदशविशाले प्रावारकं भूव-शैती Mk. 8. 22; जातीकुमुदमासितः प्रावारकोऽनुपेक्षितः Mk. 1.

प्रावारिकः A maker of upper garments.

प्रावास *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to a journey, to be done or given in a journey.

प्रावासिक (की *f.*) Suitable or fit for a journey.

प्रावीण्यं Cleverness, skilfulness, proficiency, dexterity; आविष्कृतं कथा-प्रावीण्यं वस्तेन U. 4; R. 15. 68.

प्रावृत् *p. p.* Enclosed, surrounded, covered, screened. —ता, तं A veil, mantle, wrapper (*f.* also).

प्रावृत्तिः *f.* 1 An enclosure, a hedge fence 2 Sp ritual darkness

प्रावृत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Secondary —क A messenger.

प्रावृष् *f.* The rainy season, monsoon, rains, (the months आषाढ and भाद्रपद), कलापिनां प्रावृषि पश्य नृप R. 6. 61; 19. 37 प्रावृष् प्रावृष्टितिः वर्षाति शतपीः क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; Me. 115. —Comp. —अवस्य (प्रावृष्टत्यः) end of the rainy season —कालः (प्रावृष्टकालः) the rainy season प्रावृषः —पा The rainy season, monsoons.

प्रावृषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Produced in the rainy season. —कः A peacock

प्रावृषिज *a.* Produced in the rainy season.

प्रावृषेण्य *a.* 1 Produced in, relating to the rainy season; सा किं कृत्वा जव-जितुमिह प्रावृषेण्येन...वारिदेन Bv. 1. 30; 4. 6, R. 1. 36. 2 To be paid in the rainy season (as a debt &c.) —पयः 1 The Kadamba tree. 2 The Kutaja tree —र्यः Numerousness, abundance, plenty.

प्रावृष्यः 1 A kind of Kadamba tree. 2 The Kutaja tree. —र्यः Lapis lazuli

प्रावेण्यं A fine woollen covering.

प्रावेशन *a.* (ना *f.*) To be given or done on entering. —नं A worship.

प्रावेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or connected with entrance (into a house or upon the stage).

प्राव्रज्यं, प्राव्राज्यं The life of a religious mendicant or recluse.

प्राज्ञः 1 Eating, tasting, living or feeding on; Ms. 11. 143; धूमं &c. 2 Food.

प्राज्ञन् 1 Eating, feeding upon, tasting. 2 Causing to eat, or taste, Ms. 2. 29. 3 Food.

प्राज्ञनीयं Food.

प्राज्ञस्त्व्यं Excellence, praiseworthiness, pre-eminence.

प्राश्नित *p. p.* Eaten, tasted, consumed. —नं An offering of rice and water to the Manes of deceased ancestors, daily obsequies to the Manes; प्राश्नितं विवृत्यर्ण Ms. 3. 74.

प्राश्निकः 1 An examiner. 2 An umpire, an arbitrator, a judge; अहो प्रयोगार्थतः प्राश्निकः M. 2; तद्गवश्च प्राश्निक-पदमव्यासितम् M. 1.

प्रासः 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. 2 A dart, a barbed missile; Ms. 6. 32; Ki. 16. 4.

प्रासकः 1 A dart, barbed missile. 2 A die.

प्रासंयः A yoke for cattle.

प्रासंगिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Derived from close connection. 2 Connected with, innate. 3 Incidental, casual, occasional; प्रासंगिकीनां विषयः कथानां U. 2. 6. 4 Relevant. 5 Seasonable, opportune. 6 Episodical.

प्रासंग्यः A draught-ox.

प्रासात् 1 A palace mansion, any large palatial building, सिद्धः कुटीर

प्रासिक Sk Me 64 2 A royal mans on
3 A temple shrine COMP अग्न
the co rtya d of a palace or
temple -आरोहण enter ng o go ng
up into a palace. -कुक्षुदः a tame
pigeon. तल the surface or flat roof
of a palace. -पुष्ठः a balcony on the
top of a palace. -प्रतिष्ठा the consecrat-
ion of a temple. -शायिक a. sleeping
in a palace. -शृंग the spire or pin-
nacle of a palace or temple, a turret.

प्रासिकः A lancer, spearman.

प्रासिक a (की f.) Relating to
delivery or child birth.

प्रास्त p. p. 1 Thrown, darted, hur-
led, cast, discharged. 2 Expelled,
turned out.

प्रास्ताविक a. (की f.) 1 Serving
as an introduction, introductory,
prefatory; as in प्रास्ताविकविलास (the
first or introductory part of Bhāmi-
nivāsa); प्रास्ताविक वचन prefatory
remarks. 2 Seasonable, opportune,
timely. 3 Pertinent, relevant (to
the matter in hand); अयास्ताविकी म-
हर्षेण कथं Mā. 2.

प्रास्तव्य Being under discussion.

प्रास्थानिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to
or proper at the time of departure;
R. 2. 70. 2 Favourable to a depar-
ture.

प्रास्थिक a. (की f.) 1 Weighing a
Prastha q. v. 2 Bought for a Pras-
tha. 3 Containing a Prastha. 4
Sown with a Prastha.

प्राचरण a. (जी f.) Derived from a
spring.

प्राहः Instruction in the art of
dancing.

प्राह्नः The forenoon.

प्राह्णतन a. (नी f.) Relating to, or
happening in, the forenoon.

प्राह्णतरां मां ind. Very early in the
morning.

प्रिय a. (compar. प्रेयस्, superl. प्रेष्ठ)
1 Dear, beloved, liked, welcome,
favourite; बहुप्रिय Ku. 1. 26; R. 3. 29.
2 Pleasing, agreeable; ताम्रचतुस्ते प्रियम-
चमिथ्या R. 14. 6. 3 Fond of, devoted
or attached to; प्रियमेडना S. 4. 9; शिवा-
रामा वैदेही U. 2. -यः 1 A lover, hus-
band; श्रीगणाय प्रणयवचनं विप्रमो हि प्रियेष्ठ
Me. 28. 2 A kind of deer. -वा 1 A
beloved (wife), wife, mistress;
प्रिये चाश्नूले प्रिये रम्यशीले प्रिये Git. 10. 2
A woman in general. 3 Small carda-
moms. 4 News, information. 5
Spirituos liquor. 6 A kind of Jas-
mine. -च 1 Love. 2 Kindness, ser-
vice, favour; प्रियमाचरिते लते त्वया मे V. 1.
17; मखियार्थं विगतोः Me. 22; प्रिये मे प्रियं मे
'a good service done to me'; Bg. 1.
23; Pt. 1. 365, 193. 3 Pleasing
or gladsome news; R. 12. 91; प्रियनि-
वेद्यितारं S. 4. 4 Pleasure. -च ind.

In a pleas ng or agreeable manner
-COMP अतिथि a hosp table अपाय
absence or loss of a beloved object
-अप्रिय a pleasant and unpleasant
agreeable and disagreeable (feel-
ings &c.) (-च) service and disser-
vice, favour and injury. -अंशुः the
mango tree. -अर्ह a. 1 deserving
love or kindness; U. 3. 2 amiable.
(-हः) N. of Vishnu. -अमु. a. fond
of life. -आख्य a. announcing good
news. -आख्यानं agreeable news.
-आत्मन् a. amiable, pleasant, agree-
able. -उक्तिः f., -उदितं a kind or
friendly speech, flattering remarks.
-उपपत्तिः f. a happy or pleasant oc-
currence. -उपभोगः enjoyment of a
lover or mistress; R. 12. 22. -एषिन्
a. 1 desirous of pleasing or doing
service. 2 friendly, affectionate. -कर
a. giving or causing pleasure. -कर्मन्
a. acting in a kind or friendly man-
ner. -कलत्रः a husband who is fond
of his wife, who loves her dearly.
-काम a. friendly disposed, desirous
of rendering service. -कारः, -कारिन्
a. acting kindly, doing good to.
-कृत् m. one who does good, a friend,
benefactor. -जनः a beloved or dear
person. -जानिः a husband who dearly
loves his wife. -तोषणः a kind of
coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.
-दर्श a. pleasant to look at. -दर्शनं
a. pleasing to look at, of pleasing ap-
pearance, good-looking, lovely,
handsome; अहो विप्रदर्शनः कुमारः U. 5; R.
1. 47; S. 3. 11. (-नः) 1 a parrot. 2
a kind of data tree. 3 N. of a prince
of the Gandharvas; R. 5. 53. -दर्शिन्
a. an epithet of king Asoka. -देवन
a. fond of gambling. -धन्वः an epithet
of Siva. -पुष्पः a kind of bird. -प्रसादनं
propitiation of a husband -प्रय a.
exceedingly kind or courteous; U.
2. 2. (-यः) eloquence in language.
-प्रयस् a. a very agreeable speech, as
of a lover to his mistress. -प्रप्सु a.
wishing to secure one's desired
object. -भावः feeling of love; U. 6.
31. -भाषणं kind or agreeable words.
-भाषिन् a. speaking sweet words.
-मंडन a. fond of ornaments; S. 4. 9.
-मधु a. fond of liquor. (-धुः) an
epithet of Balarāma. -रण a. warlike,
heroic. -वचन a. speaking kind or
agreeable words. (-नः) kind, coax-
ing or endearing words; V. 2. 12.
-वयस्यः a dear friend. -वर्षी the plant
called विष्व. -वस्तु n. a beloved object.
-वाचू a. speaking kindly; affable in
address. (-च) kind or agreeable
words. -वादिका a kind of musical
instrument. -वादिन् a. speaking kind
or pleasing words, a flatterer; हलमाः
पुरुषा राजन् सततं प्रियवादिनः Rām. -अवस्व m.
an epithet of Krishna. -संवातः the

society of a beloved person -सख a
dear friend (-खा f.) a female
friend a lady's confidante सय a
l a l o e o f t t h 2 pleasant though
true. संदेशः 1 a friendly message,
the message of a lover. 2 the tree
called चपक. -समागमः union with a
beloved object or person -सहचरी a
beloved wife. -सहृद् m. a dear or
bosom friend. -स्वप्न a. fond of sleep;
R. 12. 81.

प्रियंवद a. Sweet-speaking, speak-
ing kindly, affable in address, agree-
able; Ku. 5. 28; R. 3. 64. -दः A
kind of bird. 2 N. of a Gandharva

प्रियकः 1 A kind of deer; Si. 4. 32.
2 The tree called नीप. 3 The cree-
per प्रियं. 4 A bee. 5 A kind of bird.
6 Saffron. -क A flower of the
asana tree; Si. 8. 28.

प्रियकर, प्रियकरण, प्रियकार a. 1 Show-
ing kindness to, acting kindly or
affectionately; प्रियकरो मे प्रिय इत्यन्वद् R.
14. 48. 2 Agreeable. 3 Amiable.

प्रियंयुः 1 N. of a creeper (said to
put forth blossoms at the touch of
women); प्रियंयुश्चाम्रगन्धर्विरपि Mā. 3. 9.
(The following verse puts together
all the conventions of poets about
trees putting forth flowers under
particular circumstances; पद्मापातादश्री-
कस्मिन्नकुसुमकौ वक्षिणालर्गनाभ्यां स्त्रीयां स्वशीतं
प्रियंयुर्विकसति वक्रलः सद्युग्मद्वयसेकात् । मंदारो नर्म-
वाक्यात् पद्मद्वयसनाञ्चपको वक्ष्यवातात् वृत्तो गीताक-
नेरुर्विकसति च पुरो नर्मवात् कर्णिकारः ॥.) 2
Long pepper. -यु n Saffron.

प्रियतम a. Most beloved, dearest.
-मः A lover, husband; शिवाजितः प्रियतम
इव प्रार्थनाचाडुकारः Me. 31, 70. -मा A
wife, mistress, beloved.

प्रियतर a. Dearer, more beloved &c.

प्रियता, -त्वं 1 Being dear, dearness.
2 Love, affection.

प्रियंभविष्य, प्रियंभाडूक a. Become an
object of affection, dearly loved.

प्रियालः The tree called Piyāl; see
प्रियाल. -ला A vine.

प्री 1 9 U. (प्रीणति, प्रीणति, प्रीत) 1
To please, delight, satisfy, gladden;
प्रीणति यः हृच्छतिः पितरं स दुःखः Bh. 2. 68.
सस्तुः प्रियं प्रियशायक Bk. 3. 38; 5. 104
7. 64. 2 To be pleased, take delight
in कञ्चित् मनसो प्रीणति वनवासे Mb. 3 To
act kindly towards, show kindness
towards. 4 To be cheerful or gay.
-Caus. (प्रीणयति) To please, satisfy
&c. -II. 4. A. (प्रीयते, strictly a pas-
sive voice of the root प्री). 1 To be
satisfied or pleased, be gratified,
प्रकामप्रियवचनं प्रियः Si. 1. 17; R. 15.
30; 19. 30; Y. 1. 245. 2 To feel
affection for, love. 3 To assent,
be satisfied.

प्रीण a. 1 Pleased, satisfied, grati-
fied. 2 Old, ancient. 3 Previous.

श्रीमन् 1 Pleasing, satisfying. 2 That which pleases or satisfies.

श्रीत *p. p.* 1 Pleased, delighted, rejoiced, gladdened; प्रीतास्मि ते पुत्र वरं वृष्णीय B. 2. 63; 1. 81, 12. 94. 2 Glad, happy, joyful; Me. 4. 3 Content. 4 Dear, beloved. 5 Kind, affectionate. -COMP. -आत्मन्, -चित्, -मनस् *a.* delighted at heart.

श्रीति *f.* 1 Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, delight, gladness, joy, gratification; सुभनालोकनश्रीतिः Ku. 2. 45, 6. 21; R. 2. 21; Me 62. 2 Favour, kindness. 3 Love, affection, regard; Me 4, 16; R. 1. 57; 12. 54. 4 Liking or fondness for, delight in, addiction to; श्रुतं, दृग्वा. 5 Friendliness, amity. 6 N. of a wife of Cupid and rival of Rati. (चपली संजाता रत्याः प्रीतिरिति श्रुतं). -COMP. -कर *a.* producing love, kind, agreeable. -कर्मन् *n.* an act of friendship or love, a kind action. -दः a jester or buffoon in a play. -दत्त *a.* given through affection. (-त्तं) property given to a female by her relatives, particularly by her father-in-law or mother-in-law at the time of marriage. -दानं, -दायः a gift of love, a friendly present; तद्वचरोज्यं प्रीतिदायस्य Mā. 4; R. 15 68. -धनं money given through love or friendship. -पत्रं an object of love, any beloved person or object. -पूर्वं, पूर्वकं *ind.* kindly, affectionately. -मनस् *a.* delighted in mind, pleased, happy. -युज् *a.* dear, affectionate, beloved; Ki. 1. 10. -वचस् *n.*, -वचनं a friendly or kind speech. -वर्धन *a.* increasing love or joy. (-नः) an epithet of Viṣṇu. -वादः a friendly discussion. -विवाहः a love-marriage, love-match (based purely on love). -आहुः a sort or Srāddha or obsequial ceremony performed in honour of the Manes of both parents.

मु 1 A. (प्रवेति) 1 To go, move. 2 To jump, spring.

मुद् 1. 1 P. (शोषति, शृ) 1 To burn, consume. 2 To reduce to ashes. -II. 9 P. (वृष्णाति) 1 To become wet or moist. 2 To pour out, sprinkle. 3 To fill.

मुष्ट *p. p.* Burnt, consumed, reduced to ashes.

मुत्तः 1 The rainy season. 2 The sun. 3 A drop of water (Sk.).

प्रेक्षकः A spectator, looker on, beholder, sight-seer.

प्रेक्षणं 1 Viewing, seeing. 2 A view, look, appearance. 3 The eye; चक्षित-हृषीप्रेक्षण Me. 82. 4 Any public show or spectacle, sight, show. -COMP. -कृष्ट the eye ba"

प्रेक्षकः A show spectacle

प्रेक्षिका A woman fond of seeing shows.

प्रेक्षणीय *pot. p.* 1 To be seen, viewed, or gazed at. 2 Fit to be seen, lovely to the sight, beautiful to look at; Me. 2; R. 14. 9. 3 To be considered or regarded.

प्रेक्षणीयकं A show, sight, spectacle; Si. 10. 83.

प्रेक्षा 1 Viewing, seeing, beholding. 2 A look, view, sight, appearance. 3 Being a looker-on. 4 Any public spectacle or show, sight. 5 Particularly a theatrical show, dramatic performance, play. 6 Intellect, understanding. 7 Reflection, consideration, deliberation. 8 The branch of a tree -COMP. -अ (आ) गारः रं, युहं, -स्थानं 1 a theatre, a play-house. 2 a council-chamber. -समाजः an audience, crowd of spectators, assembly.

प्रेक्षावत् *a.* Considerate, wise, learned (as a man).

प्रेक्षित *p. p.* Seen, viewed, beheld, gazed or looked at. -ने A look, glance.

प्रेक्षः, खं A swing.

प्रेक्षण *a.* Wandering, moving, going towards, entering; Bk. 9. 106.

-जं 1 Swinging. 2 A swing. 3 A minor drama in one act, having no Sātradhāra, hero &c.; S. D. thus defines it; -गर्भादिमर्षरहितं प्रेक्षणं हीननायकं । अद्यथास्मैकाकमविष्कम्भप्रवेशकम् । निमुह्यन्तीत्युक्तं सर्ववृत्तिस्मादिति ॥ 547. *e. g.* बालिवच.

प्रेक्षा 1 A swing. 2 Dancing. 3 Roaming about, wandering, travelling. 4 A kind of building or house. 5 A particular pace of a horse.

प्रेक्षित *p. p.* Swung, shaken, oscillated.

प्रेक्षोद्ध 10 U. (प्रेक्षोद्धयति-ते) To swing, shake, oscillate.

प्रेक्षोलनं 1 Swinging, shaking, oscillating. 2 A swing.

प्रेत *p. p.* Departed from this world, dead, deceased; स्वजनाय किलालिसंततं दहति प्रेतमिति प्रचक्षते R. 8. 86. -तः 1 The departed spirit, the spirit before obsequial rites are performed. 2 A ghost, evil-spirit; Bg. 17. 4; Ms. 12. 71. -COMP. -अधिरः an epithet of Yama. -अन्नं food offered to the Manes. -अस्थि *n.* the bone of a dead man, धारिन् an epithet of Siva. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः an epithet of Yama. -उद्देशः an offering to the Manes. -कर्मन् *n.*, -कृत्यं, -कृत्या obsequial or funeral rites. युहं a cemetery. -चारिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -दाहः the burning of the dead, cremation. -धूमः the smoke issuing from a funeral pile. -पक्षः 'the fortnight of the Manes', N. of the da k half of Bhādrapada when offerings are made to the

Manes are usually performed; of विपुषः -पटहः a drum beaten at a funeral. -पतिः an epithet of Yama. -पुरं the city of Yama. -भावः death. -सुमिः *f.* a cemetery. -मेघः a funeral sacrifice. -राक्षसी the holy basil (तुलसी). -राजः an epithet of Yama. -लोकः the world of the dead. -वन a cemetery. -शरीरं the body of the departed spirit. -शुद्धि *f.*, -शौच purification after the death of a relative. -आहुः an obsequial offering made to a departed relative during the year of his death. -हारः 1 one who carries out a dead body. 2 a near relative.

प्रेतिकः A ghost, spirit.

प्रेत्य *ind.* Having departed (from this world) after death in the next world; न च तत्वेत्येव नो इह Bg. 17. 28; Ms. 2. 9. 26. COMP. -जातिः *f.* position in the world to come. -भावः the condition of soul after death.

प्रेत्यन् *m.* 1 Wind. 2 An epithet of Indra.

प्रेप्सा 1 Desire of obtaining. 2 Desire (in general).

प्रेप्सु *a.* 1 Desirous of obtaining, wishing, seeking, longing for 2 Aiming at.

प्रेमन् *m., n.* 1 Love, affection, प्रेममहामनिकोपलतां तनोति Git. 11; Me. 44. 2 Favour, kindness, kind or tender regard. 3 Sport, pastime 4 Joy, delight, gladness. -COMP. -अश्रु *n.* a tear of joy or affection. -कद्रि *f.* increase of affection, ardent love. -पर *a.* affectionate, loving. -पातनं 1 tears (of joy). 2 the eye (that sheds them). -पत्रं 'an object of love,' any beloved person or thing. -बंधः, -बंधनं a bond or tie of affection.

प्रेमिन् *a.* (गी *f.*) Loving, affectionate.

प्रेम्य *a.* (सी *f.*) Dearer, more beloved or agreeable &c. (compar. of प्रिय *q. v.*). -*m.* A lover, husband. -*m., n.* Flattery. -सी A wife, mistress.

प्रेयोपस्यः A heron (fond of offspring).

प्रेरकः *a.* (रिका *f.*) 1 Impelling, urging, stimulating. 2 Sending, directing.

प्रेरणं, -णा 1 Driving or urging on, impelling, inciting, instigation 2 Impulse, passion. 3 Throwing, casting; मयति विकल्पेणा चूर्णमुद्रिः Me. 68. 4 Sending, despatching. 5 Order, direction. 6 (In gram.) The sense of the causal form.

प्रेरित *p. p.* 1 Impelled, urged, instigated, 2 Excited, stimulated, prompted. 3 Sent, despatched 4 louched -त An envoy, messenger

प्रेष 1 U. (प्रेषति-ने) To go, move.
 प्रेषः 1 Urging on. 2 Affliction, pain, sorrow.
 प्रेषणं, णा 1 Sending, despatching.
 2 Sending on a mission, directing, charging, commissioning.
 प्रेषित *p. p.* Despatched (on an errand). 2 Ordered, directed.
 3 Turned, fixed upon, directed towards, east (as eyes). 4 Banished.
 प्रेष्ठ *p. p.* Dearest, most beloved &c (superl. of प्रिय q. v.). —ष्टः A lover, husband. —ष्टा A wife, mistress.
 प्रेष्य *a.* To be ordered, sent, despatched &c. —ष्यः A servant, menial, slave. —ष्या A female servant, hand-maid. —ष्यं 1 Sending on a mission. 2 Servitude. —COMP. —जनः servants taken collectively. —भावः capacity of a servant, servitude, bondage; M. 5. 12. —वधुः 1 the wife of a servant. 2 a female servant, hand-maid. —वर्गः body of servants, suite, train.
 प्रेहि (Second person sing. of the imperative of इ with प्र q. v.). —COMP. —कवा a rite in which no mats are allowed. —कर्वता a rite in which no impurity is allowed. —द्वितीया a rite at which no second person is allowed to be present. —शानिजा a rite at which no merchants are allowed to be present. (See P. II. 1. 72).
 प्रैय Being kind, kindness, love.
 प्रैयः 1 Sending, directing. 2 An order, command, invitation. 3 Affliction, distress. 4 Madness, frenzy. 5 Crushing, pressing, squeezing (सर्द्धन).
 प्रैय्यः A servant, menial, slave. —ष्या A female servant. —ष्यं Servitude, slavery. —COMP. —भावः the capacity of a servant, being used as a servant, servitude; Ku. 6. 58.
 प्रोक्त *p. p.* 1 Spoken, told, uttered. 2 Laid down, prescribed.
 प्रोक्षणं 1 Sprinkling, sprinkling with water; Ms. 5. 118; Y. 1. 184. 2 Consecration by sprinkling. 3 Immolation (of animals) at a sacrifice. —णी Water used for sprinkling or consecrating, holy water (used in pl., and sometimes used to denote 'the vessel containing holy water,' in which sense the word generally used is प्रोक्षणीपात्र).
 प्रोक्षणीयं Water for consecrating.
 प्रोक्षित *p. p.* 1 Purified or consecrated by sprinkling. 2 Immolated at a sacrifice.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *a.* Exceedingly frightful or terrible.
 प्रोक्ष्य *ind.* 1 Very loudly, aloud. 2 In a very high degree.
 प्रोक्ष्यत् *p. p.* High, lofty, elevated.
 प्रोक्षसन् Killing, slaughter.

प्रोक्ष्यन् Abandoning, quitting, leaving.
 प्रोक्ष्यन्त *p. p.* Abandoned, quitted, forsaken, avoided.
 प्रोक्षन् 1 Wiping away, wiping out, effacing; N. 5. 36. 2 Picking up the remnants.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *a.* Flown up or away.
 प्रोक्ष्ण, प्रोक्षि See प्रोक्ष, प्रोक्षि.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *p. p.* 1 Sewn, stitched; Ku. 7. 49. 2 Extended lengthwise or perpendicularly (opp. ओत). 3 Tied, bound, fastened; Mr. 6. 33. 4 Pierced, transixed; R. 9. 75. 5 Passed or come through; तरुच्छिद्रोत्तान् i. e. (चंद्रकिरणान्) विरामिति करी संकलयाति K. P. 10. 6 Set, inlaid; Mv. 1. 35. —तं A garment, woven cloth. —COMP. —उत्सादनं 1 an umbrella. 2 a cloth-house, tent.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *a.* Lifting up or stretching out the neck.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *a.* A loud noise or uproar.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *p. p.* Dug out.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *a.* Very high or lofty.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *a.* Full-blown, expanded.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *a.* Getting rid of, clearing away, removing, expelling.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *p. p.* 1 Removed, got rid of, expelled. 2 Urged forward, incited. 3 Relinquished.
 प्रोक्ष्णः 1 Zeal, ardour. 2 An incentive, a stimulus.
 प्रोक्ष्णकः An inciter, instigator.
 प्रोक्ष्णकः Inciting, stimulating, instigating, prompting.
 प्रोक्ष्ण 1 U. (प्रेषति-ने) 1 To be equal to, be a match for, withstand (with dat.); प्रोक्ष्यस्मि न कश्चन Bk. 14. 84; 15. 40. 2 To be able, adequate or competent. 3 To be full or complete.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *a.* 1 Famous, well-known. 2 Placed, fixed. 3 Travelling, going out on a journey, wayfaring; वृक्षान्-शुक्लं च विप्रं प्रोक्ष्यन्तुर्नृपे Tv. —यः प्रोक्ष्ण 1 The nose or nostrils of a horse; N. 1. 60; Si. 11. 11. 12. 73. 2 The snout of a hog. —यः 1 The hip, buttock. 2 An excavation. 3 A garment, old clothes. 4 Embryo.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *m.* A horse.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *p. p.* 1 Resounding, resonant. 2 Making a loud noise.
 प्रोक्ष्णोषणं, —णा 1 Proclaiming, proclamation. 2 Sounding aloud.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *p. p.* Set on fire, burning, blazing; Bh. 3. 88.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *p. p.* 1 Germinated, shot up. 2 Burst forth.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *p. p.* Sprung up, arisen.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *p. p.* 1 Lifted up. 2 Active, industrious.
 प्रोक्ष्णः Marriage.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *p. p.* 1 Very high or lofty. 2 Projecting.

प्रोक्ष्णित *a.* 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. 2 Robust
 प्रोक्ष्णित *a.* Scratching; marking.
 प्रोक्ष्णित *p. p.* Gose abroad on a journey, living abroad, away from home, absent, living in a foreign country. —COMP. —भर्तुका a woman whose husband is gone abroad; one of the eight Nāyikās in erotic poetry. She is thus defined in S. D. —नाताकाश्च वशायास्यां दूरदेशं गतः पतिः । सा मनो भवदुःखार्ता भवेत् प्रोक्षितभर्तुका ॥ 119.
 प्रोक्ष्ण (प्रोक्ष्ण) 1 A bull, an ox. 2 A bench, stool. 3 A kind of fish (ही also). —COMP. —गदः the month माघपद. (—दः) the 25th and 26th lunar mansions; पूर्वमाघपद and उत्तरमाघपद.
 प्रोक्ष्ण (प्रोक्ष्ण) *a.* A reasoner, disputant
 —हः 1 Reasoning, logic. 2 An elephant's foot. 3 A knot, joint.
 प्रोक्ष्ण (प्रोक्ष्ण) *a.* 1 Full-grown; fully developed, matured, ripened, perfected; full (as moon); प्रोक्ष्णः कद्वे Me. 25; प्रोक्ष्णालिचिपांडु &c. Māl. 8. 1, 9. 28. 2 Adult, old, grown up; वर्तते हि ममप्रोक्ष्णवृद्धो निशीथस्य वीरवशीः Māl. 8, Si. 11. 39. 3 Thick, dense, pitchy; प्रोक्ष्ण तमः दुरु कृतज्ञत्वेन भद्रं Māl. 7. 3; Si. 4. 62. 4 Grand, mighty, strong. 5 Violent, impetuous. 6 Confident, bold, audacious. 7 Proud. —हः A bold and grown-up woman, no longer bashful or timid in the presence of her lord, one of the four principal female characters in poetic compositions; आषोडशाद्भवेद्वालि विज्ञाता तस्मिन् मता 'पंचपंचाशता वीडा भवेद्भुद्धा ततः परम् ॥' —COMP. —अंगना a bold woman; see above
 —उक्तिः *f.* a bold or pompous assertion
 —प्रताप *a.* of great or mighty valour.
 —यौवन *a.* advanced in youth.
 प्रोक्ष्ण (प्रोक्ष्ण) *f.* 1 Full growth or development, maturity, perfection. 2 Growth, increase. 3 Greatness, grandeur, elevation, dignity; Vikr. 1. 15. 4 Boldness, audacity. 5 Pride, arrogance, self-confidence. 6 Zeal, exertion, enterprise. —COMP. —वादः 1 a grandiloquent or pompous speech. 2 a bold assertion.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *a.* Clever, learned, skilful.
 प्रोक्ष्णः 1 The Indian fig-tree; प्रोक्ष्णरोह इव सोपतलं विभेद R. 8. 93; 13. 71. 3 One of the seven Dvīpas or continents of the world 3 A side or back door, a private entrance. —COMP. —जाता, —सहृदवाचका an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. —तीर्थं, —प्रसवणं, —राज् *m.* the place where the Sarasvatī rises.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *a.* 1 Swimming, floating. 2 Jumping, leaping. —वः 1 Swimming, floating. 2 Flood, swelling of a river. 3 A jump, leap. 4 A raft, float, canoe, small boat; नाश्वेन हनैः प्रक्षाल्यै सलिलपूरवत् Pt. 2. 38; सर्वं ज्ञानप्र-वेद्यं वृजिनं संतरिष्यति Bg. 4. 36; Ms. 4.

194; 11. 19; Ve. 3. 25. 5 A frog. 6 A monkey. 7 A declivity, slope. 8 An enemy. 9 A sheep. 10 A man of a low tribe; *chāṇḍāla*. 11 A net or snare for catching fish. 12 The fig tree. 13 The *Kāraṇḍava* bird, a kind of duck. 14 Five or more stanzas syntactically connected (=कुलक q. v.) 15 The prolated utterance of a vowel. -Comp. -गः 1 a monkey; R. 12. 78, 2 a frog. 3 an aquatic bird, the diver. 4 the tree *शिरिष*. 5 N. of the sun's charioteer. (-गः) the sign of the zodiac called *Virgo*. -गतिः a frog.

प्लवकः 1 A frog. 2 A jumper, tumbler, rope-dancer. 3 The holy fig-tree. 4 A *Chāṇḍāla*, outcast. 5 A monkey.

प्लवंगः 1 An ape, a monkey. 2 A deer. 3 The fig-tree.

प्लवंगमः 1 A monkey; Si. 12. 55. 2 A frog.

प्लवन् 1 Swimming. 2 Bathing, plunging into; Mā. 1. 19. 3 Jumping, leaping. 5 A great flood, deluge, 5 A declivity.

प्लवाका A float, raft.

प्लविका a. Taking over in a boat, a ferry-man.

प्लवङ्गः The fruit of *प्लवङ्ग*.

प्लवङ्गः 1 Flowing over. 2 Jumping, leaping. 3 Filling to over-flowing. 4 Straining a liquid (to remove impurities &c.); Y. 1. 190; (see Mit. thereon).

प्लवङ्गन् 1 Bathing, ablution. 2 Over-flowing, flooding, inundating. 3 A flood, deluge.

प्लवित् p. p. 1 Made to swim, float, or over-flow. 2 Deluged, inun-

dated, overflowed. 3 Moistened, wetted, sprinkled; Si. 12. 25; Ki. 11. 36. 4 Covered with.

प्लव् 1 A. (प्लवते). To go, move.

प्ल्वी 9 P. (प्ल्वीति) To go, move.

प्लीहन् m. The spleen, or its enlargement (प्लीहा also). -Comp. -उद्वरः enlargement of the spleen. -उद्वरित् a. suffering from enlargement of the spleen.

प्लीहा The spleen.

प्लु 1 A. (प्लवते, प्लु) 1 To float, swim;

किं चामित् मज्जते प्लवति प्रावाणः प्लवति इति My. 1; क्लेशोत्तरं रागवशात् प्लवते R. 16. 60; प्लवते धर्मलक्षणे लोकेऽसि यथा प्लवः Subhāsh. 2 To cross in a boat. 3 To swing to and fro, vibrate. 4 To leap, jump, spring; Bk. 5. 48; 14. 13, 15. 16. 5 To fly, soar, hover about. 6 To skip. 7 To be prolated or lengthened (as a vowel). -Caus. (प्लवयति) 1 To cause to swim or float. 2 To remove, wash away. 3 To bathe. 4 To inundate, deluge, flood, submerge. 5 To cause to fluctuate. -With अभि 1 to over-flow. 2 to overwhelm, overcome (fig.). -अव to jump, jump or leap out. -उद् 1 to float, swim. 2 to spring, leap or jump upon; Ms. 8. 2363, to jump or bound away; Si. 12. 22. -उप 1 to float, swim. 2 to assault, assail, attack. 3 to oppress, trouble, harass, torment; निशाचरोपप्लुतमर्कणां (तपस्विनां) R. 14. 64; 10. 5; Ms. 4. 188. -परि 1 to swim, float. 2 to bathe, plunge into. 3 to jump, spring. 4 to deluge, inundate, flood. 5 to cover with. 6 to overwhelm (fig.). -वि 1 to float about, swing to and fro, fluctuate. 2 to drift (in the sea), to be scatter-

red; H. 3. 2. 3 to be confused (as mind). 4 to be ruined or destroyed. 5 to fail. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to float or swim. 2 to teach (to unworthy persons) Ms. 11. 199. 3 to confuse or confound, bewilder. -सं 1 to fluctuate, float about. 2 to flow together, meet (as waters), Bg. 2. 46.

प्लुत p. p. 1 Swimming, floating. 2 Inundated, submerged, overflowed. 3 Leaped, jumped. 4 Lengthened, protracted for prolated (as a vowel) 5 Covered with. (See प्लु). -त्तं 1 Jump, leap, spring. 2 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. -Comp. -गतिः a hare. (-f.) 1 going by leaps. 2 a gallop, bounding motion.

प्लुति f. 1 A flood, overflowing, inundation. 2 A leap, jump, spring, as in *सङ्कप्लुति*. 3 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. 4 Prolation or protraction of a vowel.

प्लु I. 1. 4. 9. P. प्लोपति, प्लुपति, प्लुणाति, प्लु) To burn, scorch, singe, sear R. 1. 22; Bk. 20. 34. -II. 9 P. (प्लुणाति) 1 To sprinkle, wet. 2 To anoint. 3 To fill.

प्लुत p. p. Scorched, burnt, singed.

प्लु 1 A. (प्लुवते) To serve, attend or wait upon.

प्लोषः Burning, combustion (also प्रोष).

प्लोषण a. (प्लोष f.) Burning, scorching, reducing to ashes; तस्मिन्नेव प्लोषे सत्त्वं न भवति लोचने च Mā. 1. v. 1. -णः Burning, scorching (प्लोषण also). प्ला 2 P. (प्लाति, प्लात) To eat, devour.

प्लात p. p. 1 Eating. 2 Hungry. प्लात 1 Eaten. 2 Food.

फ.

फक् 1 P. (फकति, फकित) 1 To move slowly, go softly, glide, creep. 2 To act wrongly, behave ill. 3 To swell.

फक्कि 1 A position, an argument to be proved, a thesis or assertion to be maintained; कविनादितमाप्यफक्कि विवसा कुंडलनामवापित N. 2. 95. 2 A prejudice, preconceived opinion.

फद् ind. An onomatopoeic word used mystically in uttering spells or incantations; अन्त्राय फद्.

फटः 1 The expanded hood of a snake (फटा also in this sense); निर्वि-
पेणापि सर्वेण कर्तव्या नहती फटा (फटा v. l.).
विषं भवतु ना मुद्रा फटादीनां मन्त्रः Pt. 1. 204. 2 A tooth. 3 A rogue, cheat (कितव).

फटिया A cricket, locust or grasshopper.

फण I P. (फणति, फणित) 1 To move, move about; रुद्रमुपमिरे फेणुर्वहुषा हरिराज्ञाः Bk. 14. 78. 2 To produce easily or without exertion; (this sense according to some belongs to the Caus. of फण).

फणःणा The expanded hood of a cobra or any serpent; विप्रकृतः फणः फणं (फणां) कुक्ते S. 6. 30; मणिभिः फणस्थैः R. 13. 12; Ku. 6. 68; वहति सुदन्त्रेण विषः फणाफलकस्थितां Bh. 2. 35. -Comp. -करः a serpent. -धरः 1 a serpent. 2 N. of Śiva. -धृत् m. a serpent. -मणिः a jewel said to be found in the hood of a serpent. -मण्डलं the rounded body of a serpent; करालफणमण्डलं R. 12. 98; तत्फणमण्डलोद्भिन्नमणिमयित्तविवहं 10. 7.

फणित् m. 1 A hooded serpent, serpent or snake in general: उद्वरित्

यद्दरलं फणितः पुण्यासि पत्तिलोद्वरिः Bv. 1. 12, 58; फणी मधुरस्य तले निवीदति R. 1. 13; R. 16. 17; Ku. 3. 21. 2 An epithet of Rāhu. 3 An epithet of Patanjali, the author of the *Mahābhāṣya* on Pāṇini's Sūtras; फणिना दितमाप्यफक्कि N. 2. 95. -Comp. -ईन्द्रः, -ईश्वरः 1 an epithet of the serpent demon *Sesha*. 2 Of Ananta, the lord of serpents. 3 of Patanjali. -खलः a quail. -तलपगः an epithet of Viṣṇu (who uses *Sesha* as his couch). -पतिः 1 an epithet of *Sesha* or of *Vāsuki*. 2 of Patanjali. -विषः wind. -केनः opium. -भाष्यं *Mahābhāṣya* (the commentary of Patanjali on Pāṇini's Sūtras). -भुज् m. 1 a peacock. 2 an epithet of *Garuda*.

फत्कारित् m A bird

कर A shield; cf. कलक.
करुचक A betel-box.
करकरीकः The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. -कं 1 A young shoot or branch. 2 Softness. -का A shoe.
कल 1. 1 P. (कलति, कलित) 1 To bear fruit, yield or produce fruit; नानाकलैः कलति कल्पलतेव विद्या Bh. 2. 40; परीपकाराय द्रुमाः कलति Subhāsh.; विशतुल्या-पारः कलतु च मनोज्ञश्च भवतु Māl. 1. 16; often used transitively in this sense; मेदिनिय कलति पश्य विविधश्रेयांसि मनीषितवः Mu. 2. 16 'accomplish or bring about'; Si. 2. 89. 2 To be fruitful, to be successful, to be fulfilled or accomplished, to succeed; कैकेयि कामाः कलितार-सन्ति R. 13. 59; 15. 78; वदन् न केतुः क्षणदाचरणं (मनोरथाः) Bk. 14. 113; 12. 66; नैवाकृतिः कलति नैव कुलं न शीलं Bh. 2. 96, 116. 3 To result, produce results or consequences; कलितनस्माकं कण्टकप्रवेने H. 1; कलितं नस्तर्हि भगवतीपादप्रसा-देन Māl. 6; Ki. 18. 25; खलः करोति दुष्टं नूनं कलति सायुध H. 3. 21 'wicked men commit bad acts, and good men suffer their consequences'. 4 To become ripe, ripen. -111 P. (कलति, कुल or कुल in the first sense, and कलित in other senses). 1 To burst open, split or cleave asunder, burst, cleave; तस्य पूर्वानमससि पकालासि वरे हि सः Mb. 2 To amine lack, be reflected; Ki. 5. 38. 3 To go.
कल 1 Fruit (fig. also); as of a tree; उदेति पूर्वं दुष्प्रमं ततः कल S. 7. 30, R. 4. 33; 1. 49. 2 Crop, produce; कृषिकलं Me. 16. 3 A result, fruit, conse-quence, effect; अस्त्युक्तैः पापप्रयतिहिं च कलमश्रुते H. 1. 88; कलैः ज्ञास्यति Pt. 1; न नव प्रसुराकलोद्यात् स्थिरकर्मा विरामा कर्मणः R. 8. 22; 1. 33. 4 (Hence) Reward, recompense, meed, retribution (good or bad); कलमस्योपहासस्य सयः प्राप्स्यसि पश्य ना R. 12. 37. 5 A deed, an act (opp. words); द्रुवते हि कलेन साधयो न तु कटेन निजापयोगितां N. 2. 48 'good men prove their usefulness by deeds, not by words'. 6 Aim, object, purpose; परमिदज्ञानकला हि दुष्टाः Pt. 1. 43; किमपेक्ष्य कलं Ki. 2. 21 'with what object in view'; Me. 54. 7 Use, good, profit, advantage; जगता वा विकलेन किं कलं Bv. 2. 61. 8 Profit or interest on capital. 9 Progeny, offspring; R. 14. 39. 10 A kernel (of a fruit). 11 A tablet or board (शरीकलं). 12 A blade (of a sword). 13 The point or head of an arrow, dart &c.; bard; Mu. 7. 10. 14 A shield. 15 A testicle. 16 A gift. 17 The result of a calculation (in Math.). 18 Product or quotient. 19 Menstrual discharge. 20 Nutmeg. 21 A ploughshare. -COMP. -अद्वयः =कलाशन q. v. -अनुबंधः succession or

sequence of fruits or results. -अनुनेय a. to be inferred from the results or consequences; कलाहुमेयाः शरणाः संस्काराः शकना इव R. 1. 20. -अंतः a bamboo. -अन्नेविन् a. seeking for reward or recompense (of actions). -अपेक्षा expectation of the fruits or conse-quences (of acts); regard to results. -अज्ञानः a parrot. -अम्लं tamarind. -अस्थि n. a cocoa-nut. -आकांक्षा ex-pectation of (good) results; see कलापेक्षा. -आगमः 1 production of fruits, load of fruits; मयंति नत्रास्तरवः कलागमेः S. 5. 12. 2 the fruit season, autumn. -आट्या a sort of grapes (having no stones). -उत्पत्तिः f. 1 production of fruit. 2 profit, gain. (-त्तिः) the mango tree (sometimes written कलौत्पत्ति in this sense). -उदयः appearance of fruit, production of results or consequences, attainment of success or desired object; आकलो-दकर्मणां R. 1. 5. -उद्देशः regard to results; see कलापेक्षा. -कामना desire of fruits or consequences. -कालः fruit-season. -केशरः the coconut tree. -ग्रहः deriving benefit or advantage. -ग्रहि, ग्राहिन् a. (also कलेग्रहि and कलेग्राहिन्) fruitful, yielding or bearing fruit in season; श्लाघ्यतां कुलहृदयति वैवृकं स्यान्नन्तर-तः कलेग्रहिः Kīr K. 3. 60; Māl. 9. 39. -द a. 1 productive, fruitful, bearing fruit; Ms. 11. 142. 2 bringing in gain or profit. (-दः) a tree. -निवृत्तिः f. cessation of consequences. निरपत्तिः f. production of fruit. -पाकः (कलेपाकः also) 1 the ripening of fruit. 2 the fullness of consequences. -पादपः a fruit-tree. -पूरः, -पूरकः the common citron tree. -प्रदानं 1 the giving of fruits 2 a ceremony at weddings. -बंधिन् a. forming or developing fruit. -भूमिः f. a place where one receives the reward or recompense of his deeds (i. e. heaven or hell). -भृत् a. bearing fruit, fruitful. -भोगः 1 enjoyment of consequences. 2 usufruct. -चोगः 1 the attainment of fruit or the desired object, Mu. 7. 10. 2 wages, remuneration. -राजन् m. a water-melon. -वर्तुलं a water-melon. -वृक्षः a fruit-tree. -वृक्षकः the bread-fruit tree. -शाडवः the pomegranate tree. -श्रेष्ठः the mango tree. संपद f. 1 abundance of fruit. 2 success. -साधनं a means of effecting any desired object, realization of an object. -स्नेहः a walnut tree. -हारी an epithet of Kālī or Durgā.
कलक 1 A board, plank, slab, tablet; कालः काल्या सुवनकलकं क्रीडति प्रायि-हारीः Bh. 3. 39; दृत्, चित्र, &c. 2 Any flat surface; सुन्दरानकपोलकलकं K. 218; धृतसुवर्णकलकैर्विभवः Si. 9. 47, 27; cf. तट. 3 A shield. 4 A leaf or page for

writing upon. 5 The buttocks, hips. 6 The palm of the hand. -COMP. -वाणि a. armed with a shield (as a warrior). -यंत्रं an astronomical instrument invented by Bhāskara-chārya.
कलतच् ind. As a consequence, consequently, virtually.
कलनं 1 Bearing fruit, fructifying. 2 Producing results or consequences.
कलवत् a. 1 Fruitful, fruit-bear- ing. 2 Producing or yielding result, successful, profitable. -ती The plant called त्रिवेणु.
कलिता A woman in her courses.
कलिन् a. Fruitful, bearing *or yielding fruit (fig. also); पुष्पिण कलिनश्च वृक्षास्तुभयतः स्तुताः Ms. 1. 47; Mk. 4. 10. -m. A tree.
कलिन a. Fruitful, bearing fruit. -नः The bread-fruit tree.
कलिनी, -कली The Priyangu creeper; (said by poets to be the 'wife' of the mango tree; cf. R. 8. 61).
कल्य a. 1 Pithless, sapless, un-essential; unsubstantial; सरं ततो ब्राह्म-नस्य कल्य Pt. 1. 2 Worthless, useless, unimportant; Si. 3. 76. 3 Small, minute. 4 Vain, unmeaning. 5 Weak, feeble, flimsy. -ह्यः f. 1 The spring season. 2 The opposite-leaved fig-tree. 3 N. of a river at Gayā. -COMP. -उत्सवः the vernal festival, commonly called holi.
कल्युनः 1 The month of काल्युन 2 N. of Indra. -नी N. of a constella- tion; Ku. 7. 6.
कल्य A flower.
कालिः, कालितं Molasses.
काट a. Made by an easy process, readily or easily prepared (as a decoction). -द-दं An infusion, decoction; काटमनावासासाध्यः कषायविशेषः Sk.; काटं चित्राक्षपाणयः Bk. 9. 17 (see the commentary).
कालः-लं 1 A ploughshare; Ms. 6. 16. 2 Separation of the hair on each side of the head (सीमंतमाला); N. 1. 16. -लः 1 An epithet of Balarāma, 2 of Siva. 3 The citron tree. -लं 1 A garment of cotton. 2 A plough- ed field.
काल्युनः 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to February-March). 2 An epithet of Arjuna; Mb. thus explains the epithet:—उत्तराश्या कल्युनी स्या नक्षत्रास्यामहं दिवा । जातो हिमवतः पृष्ठे तेन मां काल्युनं विदुः ॥ 3 N. of a tree, also called अर्जुन. -COMP. -अर्जुनः 1 the month Chaitra. 2 the vernal season (वसंतकाल). 3 an epithet of नकुल and सहदेव.
काल्युनी The full-moon day of the month काल्युन. -COMP. -भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter.

फिरंगः The country of the Franks (i. e. of Europeans.)

फिरंगिन् *m.* A Frank, (i. e. a European.)

फुकः A bird.

फु (फू) *ind.* An onomatopoeic word generally used in composition with कृ and imitative of the sound made by blowing into liquids &c.; sometimes it expresses disregard or contempt; फु (फू) कृ to blow into (a liquid); बालः प्रायस्त्रयो दध्यधि फुकृत्य मक्षयति H. 4. 103. -Comp. -कारः -कृतः, -कृतिः *f.* 1 blowing into. 2 hissing, whizzing. 3 the hiss of a serpent. 4

sobbing. 5 screaming, loud shriek, yell.

फुफ्फुसः -सं The lungs.

फुल्ल 1 *P.* (फुल्लि, फुल्लित) To bloom, expand, blow, open (as a flower)

फुल्ल *p. p.* (of फल्ल) 1 Expanded, opened, blown; पुष्पं च फुल्लं नवमहिकायाः प्रगतिं काति प्रमदाजनानां Rs. 6. 6. फुल्लारविदे-वदन् Ch. P. 1. 2 Flowering, blossomed; R. 9. 63. 3 Expanded, dilated, wide opened (as eyes); Pt. 1. 136. -Comp. -लोचन *a.* having eyes dilated (with joy). (-नः) a kind of deer.

फेडकारः A shriek, howl.

फेणः -नः 1 Foam, froth; गौरविक्रम-कुटिरचनां या विहृष्येव फेनः Ms. 50; R. 13 11; Ms. 2. 61. 2 Foam of the mouth 3 Saliva. -Comp. -पिण्डः 1 a mere bubble, 2 an empty idea, non-entity. -वाहिन् *m.* a filtering cloth.

फेण (न) क See फेन.

फेनिल *a.* Foamy, frothy; फेनिल मंदराणि R. 13. 2.

फेरः, फेरडः A jackal.

फेरवः 1 A jackal; कंदर्करवचंडावृत्ति &c. Mā. 5 10. 2 A rogue, rascal, cheat. 3 A demon, goblin.

फेरुः A jackal.

फेल, फेला, फेलिकार, फेली Remnants of food, leavings of a meal, orts

व.

वह 1 *A.* (वहते, वहित) To increase, grow.

वहिसन् *m.* Abundance, multitude.

वहिश्र *a.* Most abundant, very great, excessive; (superl. of बहुल *q. v.*).

वहैरिचस् *a.* More numerous or abundant, much more, exceeding; (Comp. of बहुल *q. v.*).

वक्रः 1 The Indian crane. 2 A cheat, rogue, hypocrite (the crane being a very cunning bird that knows well how to draw others into its clutches). 3 N. of a demon killed by Bhīma. 4 N. of another demon killed by Kṛishṇa. 5 N. of Kubera -Comp.

-चरः -वृत्तिः, -व्रतचरः, -व्रतिकः, -व्रतिन् *m.* acting like a crane, a false devotee, religious hypocrite; अथोवहिनैकृति-क स्वार्थसाधनतत्परः । शोभे निश्चयाविनीतश्च वक्रव्रतचरो द्विजः Ms. 4. 196. -जित् *m.* -निपुटनः epithet of 1 Bhīma. 2 of Kṛishṇa. -व्रत 'crane-like conduct', hypocrisy.

वकुलः A kind of tree (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth blossoms when sprinkled by young women with mouthfuls of wine); काशुख्यो (i. e. केसरः or वकुलः) वदनमदिशो वीहदच्छमनाज्यः Ms. 78; वकुलः सीधुगन्धसंकात् (विकसति); (for similar conventions about other trees see the quotation under शिख्य). -ल The fragrant flower of this tree; Bv. 1. 54.

वकेरुका A small crane.

वकोटः A crane.

वहुः A boy, lad, chap, often used as a depreciatory term or to show contempt; चाजस्यवहुः &c.; see बहु.

वडि (लि) शो A fish-hook; Bh. 3. 21.

वत् *ind.* A particle expressing 1 sorrow, regret (alas!); वयं वत् विदूतः क्रमयता पशोः कन्यका Mā. 3. 18; अहो वत् -अनन्यं शब्दं व्यगच्छता वत् Bg 1. 45 2 Pity

व वत् हरिकण्ठं जीविषं

वातिलोल S. 1. 10. 3 Addressing, calling; वत् वितरत तोयं तोयवाहा नितान्तं G. M., R. 9. 47. 4 Joy or satisfaction; अहो वताति स्पृहणीयदीर्घः Ku. 3. 20. 5 Wonder or surprise; अहो वत् महच्चिन् K. 154. 6 Censure. For the meanings of वत् with अहो see under अहो.

वदरः The jujube tree. -र The fruit of jujube; कर्णवदरसदृशमखिलं सुवनतलं यत्प्रसादतः कवयः । पश्यति दृष्टमन्तवः सा जयति सरस्वती देवी Vās. 1; Bv. 2. 8. -Comp. -पाचनं N. of a sacred bathing-place.

वदरिका 1 The jujube tree or its fruit; अन्ये वदरिकाकरा बहिरिव मनोहराः Il. 1. 94. 2 N. of one of the many sources of the Ganges and of the neighbouring hermitage of the sages Nara and Narāyaṇa. -Comp. -आश्रमः the hermitage at Badarika.

वदारी 1 The jujube tree; see वदरायण. 2 -वादरिका (2) above. -Comp. तपोवनं the penance grove at Badari; Ki. 12. 38. -फलं a fruit of the jujube tree. -वनं (-णं) a wood or thicket of jujube trees. -शैलः a rocky eminence at Badari.

वद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened. 2 Chained, fettered. 3 Captured, caught. 4 Confined, imprisoned. 5 Put or girt on. 6 Restrained, suppressed, withheld. 7 Formed, built. 8 Cherished, entertained. 9 Combined, united. 10 Firmly rooted, firm. (see बद्ध). -Comp. -अंगुलित्र, अंगुलित्राण *a.* having a finger-guard fastened. -अंजलि *a.* folding the hands together in supplication, with the hands joined in humble entreaty or raised to the forehead as a mark of respect. -अनुराग *a.* having the affection fixed upon, feeling or manifesting love for. -अनुशय *a.* feeling repentant. -आसंक *a.* one whose susp'c'ons have been roused, grown suspicious

a. enjoying or observing a festival or holiday. -उद्यम *a.* making united efforts. -कक्ष, -कक्षव *a.* see बद्धपरिकर. -कोप, -मन्त्रु, -रोष *a.* 1 feeling anger, entertaining a feeling of anger. 2 suppressing or governing one's wrath. -चित्त-मनस् *a.* having the mind intently fixed on, rivetting the mind on. -जिह्व *a.* tongue-tied. -बुद्धि, नेत्र-लोचन, *a.* having the eyes intently fixed on, looking with a steadfast gaze at. -धार *a.* continuously or incessantly flowing. -नेपथ्य *a.* attired in a theatrical dress. -परिकर *a.* having the girdle girded on, one who has girded up his loins; i. e. ready, prepared. -प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1 one who has made a vow or promise. 2 firmly resolved. -भाव *a.* having the affection or heart fixed upon; enamoured of (with loc.); दहं स्वयि बद्धभावावेक्षी V. 2. -सुष्टि *a.* 1 having a closed fist 2 closedfisted, covetous. -मूल *a.* deep-rooted, striking root firmly; बद्धमूलस्य मूलं हि महद्वरतोः श्रियः Si. 2. 38. -मौन *a.* holding the tongue, keeping silence, silent; अहमृत स्वन्नगरविद्विद्विभ्लेषुः सादिव बद्धमौनं R. 13. 23. -राग *a.* having the desire fixed on, enamoured, impassioned; Pt. 1. 123. -वसति *a.* fixing an abode. -वाच *a.* tongue-tied, maintaining silence. -वेपथु *a.* seized with tremour. -वैर *a.* one who has conceived bitter hatred or contracted confirmed hostility. -शिख *a.* 1 one whose hair is tied up (into a knot on the crown of the head). 2 one who is still in childhood, young. -स्नेह *a.* forming an attachment, conceiving affection for.

वध् 1 *A.* (वधिसते; strictly desiderative base of वध् used in a primitive sense) To abhor, loathe, detest, shrink from be disgusted with (with abl.) येमो U 1.

बधिर *a.* Deaf; ज्वनिभिर्जनय बधिरकृतश्रुते: Si. 13. 3; Ms. 7. 149.

बधिरयति Den. P. To deafen (fig. also); बधिरितोऽपदिगंतरालं K.; Mv. 6.80.

बधिरित *a.* Made deaf, deafened.

बधिरिमन् *m.* Deafness.

बन्दिन् See बन्दि.

बन्दि-*की* *f.* 1 Bondage, confinement.

2 A prisoner, captive; Ku. 2. 91.

बध् 9 P. (बन्नाति, बद्धः *pass.* बध्यते) 1

To bind, tie, fasten; बद्धे न संभावित एव

तावत् करेण रुद्धेऽपि च केशपाशः Ku. 7. 57;

R. 7. 9; Ku. 7. 25; Bk. 9. 75. 2 To

catch, capture, imprison, ensnare,

make captive; कर्मिणे स बद्धयते Bg. 4.

14, बलिर्बन्धे Bk. 2. 39; 14. 56. 3 To

chain, fetter. 4 To check, stop,

suppress; as in बद्धोप, बद्धकौश &c. 5

To put on, wear; न हि चूडामणिः पादि

प्रमचामीति बध्यते Pt. 1. 72; बन्धुरं गुलित्राणि

Bk. 14. 7. 6 To attract, arrest (as

eyes &c.); बन्धं चक्षुषि यवप्ररोहः Ku. 7.

17, or बन्नाति मे चक्षुः (चित्रकूटः) R. 13.

47. 7 To fix or set upon, direct

towards (as the eyes or mind), cast

upon (with loc.); दृष्टिं लक्ष्ये च बन्न् Mu.

1. 2; R. 3. 4; 6. 36; Bk. 20. 22. 8 To

bind or fasten together (as hair);

Mu. 7. 17. 9 To build, construct,

form, arrange; बद्धोर्णिनाकवनितापरिमुक्तमुक्तं

Ku. 8. 57; युगकुलं रोमं यमः स्युः S. 2. 6;

तस्याजलिं बंधुमती बन्ध R. 16. 5; 4. 38;

11. 35, 78; Ku. 2. 47; 5. 30; Bk. 7.

77. 10 To put together, compose,

construct (a poem, verse &c.); तुष्टेर्बद्धे

तद्वत् रज्जुस्वामिनः सन्निरिं Vikr. 18. 107;

श्लोक एव स्यात् बद्धः Rām. 11 To form,

produce, bear (as fruit &c.); R. 12.

69, S. 6. 4. 12 To have, possess,

entertain, cherish; U. 2. 8. (The

senses of बन्ध are variously modified

according to the noun with which

it is connected; *e. g.*; मुकुटिं बन्ध to

knit or bend the eyebrows, to

frown; मुष्टिं बन्ध to clench the fist;

अंजलिं बन्ध to fold the hands together in

supplication; चित्तं, चित्तं, मनः, हृदयं बन्ध

to set the heart on; प्रीतिं, मातृ, रानं बन्ध

to fall in love with, be enamoured

of, सेतुं बन्ध to construct or build a

bridge; वैरं बन्ध to conceive hatred,

contract enmity; सख्यं, सौहार्दं बन्ध to

form friendship; गोलं बन्ध to form

a globe; मंडलं बन्ध to form a circle, sit

or stand in a circle; मौनं बन्ध to main-

tain silence; परिकरं-कक्षां बन्ध to gird up

one's loins, prepare oneself for

anything; see the compounds under

बद्ध also). —*Caus.* To cause to bind,

form, construct, build &c.; R. 12.

70. —*With* अनु 1 to bind or fasten

to, Si. 8. 69. 2 to adhere or stick to,

cling to; तान्मेवाक्षराणि मानमुबन्धति U. 3.

3 to attend or follow closely, follow

at the heels of; मधुकरकुलैरनुबन्धमानं K.

139; को नु सत्त्वयमनुबन्धमानस्तपस्विनीम्यामबाल-

सत्त्वा बालः S. 7. 4 to press, urge,

importune. —*अ* 1 to bind, fasten,

tie; Ms. 11. 205. 2 to form, make,

arrange; आबद्धमंडला ताप, सपरिबद्ध K. 49;

आबद्धमालाः Me. 9; Bk. 3. 30; Ki. 5.

33; आबद्धरेखामितो नवमंजरीमिः Git. 11. 3

3 to fix on or upon, direct towards;

R. 1. 40. —*उ* 1 to tie up, hang up,

कटमुद्धृणाति Mu. 6; R. 16. 67, —*नि* 1 to

bind, tie, fasten, chain, fetter; आसन्नं

न कर्माणि निबन्धते धनंजय Bg. 4. 41; 9. 9;

14. 7; 18. 17; Ms. 6. 74; Ku. 5. 10.

2 to fix upon, rivet; त्वमि निबद्धतेः V.

4. 29. 3 to form, build, construct,

arrange; हेमनिबद्धं चक्रं, पाषाणचयबद्धः कृपः

&c. 4 to write, compose; मया निबद्धे-

यमतिद्वयी कथा K. 5. निबद्ध to press, urge,

importune. —*परि* 1 to tie, bind. 2 to

put on. 3 to encircle, fasten round.

4 to arrest, stop. 5 to hinder,

interrupt. —*प्रति* 1 to tie, fasten, bind

(to); पीतप्रतिबद्धवस्त्रां (बन्धु) R. 2. 1. 2 to

fix upon, direct towards; Ku. 7. 91.

3 to inlay, set, incase; यदि मणिमनुजि

प्रतिबध्यते Pt. 1. 75; बहलादुरागकुलविददलप्रति-

बद्धमध्यमिव दिवलयं Si. 9. 8. 4 to

obstruct, hinder, keep off or back,

exclude, shut out; प्रतिबन्धाति हि श्रेयः

दृश्यपूजाव्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79 5 to stop,

interrupt; मेघमंतरा प्रतिबन्धीति S. 6. स 1 to

bind or tie together, unite, connect,

attach. 2 to construct, form; see

संबद्ध.

बंधः 1 A tie, bond (in general)

(आज्ञाबंध). 2 A hair-band, fillet; V.

4. 10; S. 1. 30. 3 A chain, fetter. 4

Fettering, confining, imprisoning;

Ms. 8; 310. 5 Catching, capturing,

catching hold of; गजबन्ध R. 16. 2. 6

Forming, constructing, arranging;

सर्गबंधे महाकाव्यं S. D. 6. 7 Feeling,

conceiving, cherishing; हे राजानस्यजत

शुकविश्रमबंधे विरोधे Vikr. 18. 107; R. 6.

81. 8 Connection, union, intercourse.

9 Joining or folding together, combin-

ing; R. 14. 13; अंजलिबंध &c. 10 A

bandage, ligature. 11 Agreement,

harmony. 12 Manifestation, display,

exhibition; R. 18. 52. 13 Bondage,

confinement to this world (opp. मुक्ति

which is 'complete emancipation

from the trammels of the world'); बन्धे

मोक्षं च या वेत्ति बुद्धिः सा पार्थ सात्त्विकी Bg.

18. 30; बन्धोन्मुखस्य खलु मयमुखांशुर्वेति

कर्मपाशात् Bv. 4. 21; R. 13. 58; 18. 7.

14 Result, consequence. 15 A

position, posture in general; आसनबंध,

वीरः R. 2. 6; Ku. 3. 45, 59. 16 A

particular position in sexual inter-

course, or a particular mode of sexual

enjoyment (these are said in Rati-

manjari to be 16, but other writers

increase the number to 84). 17 A

border, frame-work. 18 Arrange-

ment of a stanza in a particular

shape; *e. g.* खड्गबंध, पद्मबंध, मुरजबंध (Vide

K. P. 9. *ad loc.*). 19 A sinew,

tendon 20 The body. 21 A deposit,

pledge. —*Comp.* —*करणं* fettering,

imprisoning. —*सैन्यं* a complete army

containing the four necessary ele-

ments, *i. e.* elephants, horses, char-

lots and footmen. —*पादबन्धं* forced or

unnatural construction of words.

—*स्तंभः* a post to which an animal

(*e. g.* an elephant) is tied.

बंधकः 1 One who binds or catches,

a binder. 2 A catcher. 3 A band,

tie, rope, leather. 4 A dike, bank,

dam. 5 A pledge, deposit. 6 A

posture of the body. 7 Barter, ex-

change. 8 A violator, ravisher. 9 A

promise. 10 A city. 11 A part or

portion (at the end of num. com-

pounds) कृष्णं सदशबंधकं Y. 2. 76. —*कं*

Binding, confinement. —*की* 1 An

unchaste woman; न मे त्वया कौमारबंधक्या

प्रयोजनं Māl. 7; Ve. 2. 2 A harlot,

courtesan; बलात् धृतोसि मयेति बंधकीपाठ्यं

K. 237. 3 A female elephant.

बंधनं 1 The act of binding, fasten-

ing, tying; Ku. 4. 8. 2 Binding on

or round, throwing round, clasping,

निग्रशान्ताभुजबंधनानि Ku. 3. 39; पदय भुजब-

धनं Git. 10; R. 19. 17. 3 A bond, tie

(fig. also); R. 12. 76; आज्ञाबंधनं &c.

4 Fettering, chaining, confining. 5 A

chain, fetter, tether, halter &c. 6

Capturing, catching. 7 Bondage,

confinement, imprisonment, capti-

vity; as in बंधनागर. 8 A place of con-

finement, prison, jail; त्वं कारयामि

कमलोद्बंधनस्य S. 6. 20; Ms. 9. 288. 9

Forming, building, construction;

सेतुबंधनं Ku. 4. 6. 10 Connecting,

uniting, joining. 11 Hurting, injury-

ing. 12 A stalk, stem, peduncle (of

a flower); S. 3. 7; 6. 18; Ku. 4. 14

13 A sinew, muscle. 14 A bandage.

—*Comp.* —*अ* (आ) गारा-दे, आलय. a

prison, jail. —*ग्रंथिः* 1 the knot of a

bandage. 2 a noose. 3 a rope for

tying cattle. —*पालकः*, —*रक्षि* *m.* a

jailor. —*वैशम* *m.* a prison. —*स्थः* a

captive, prisoner. स्तंभः a tying post

a post to which an animal (*e. g.* an

elephant) is tied. —*स्थानं* a stable,

stall (for horses &c.).

बंधित *a.* 1 Bound, fastened. 2 Con-

fined, imprisoned.

बंधिवः 1 The god of love. 2 A

leathern fan (बन्धनजन). 3 A spot,

mole.

बंधुः 1 A relation, kinsman, relative

in general; यत्र भूमा अपि भूमा अपि बंधवो मे

U. 3. 8; मातृबंधुनिवासनं R. 12. 12; S. 6.

22; Bg. 6. 9. 2 Any one connected

or associated with another, a brother,

प्रवासबंधुः a brother-traveller; पसंबंधुः a

spir tual b other S 4 9 3 (In law) A cognate kinsman, one's own kindred or kinsmen generally; (three kinds are enumerated; आत्म° personal, पितृ° paternal, and मातृ° maternal; see these three words). 4 A friend (in general); as in बहुकृत्य below; oft. at the end of comp; मकरंदगंधवो Māl. 1. 36 'a friend of, (i. e.) charged with fragrance' &c; 9. 13. 5 A husband; वेदेहिबोधदं विद्वे R. 14. 33. 6 A father. 7 A mother. 8 A brother. 9 The tree called बहुजीव q. v. 10 One who belongs to it is connected with any tribe or profession only nominally; i. e. one who belongs to it, but does not do the duties pertaining thereto (often used by way of contempt); स्वयमेव असुबुधोद्विजो गुणयोगः M. 4; cf. सुबुधु. —COMP. —कृत्यं 1 The duty of a kinsman; त्वमि तु परिमतां बहुकृत्यं प्रजानां S. 5. 8. 2 the business of a friendly act or service; कश्चिस्त्रीय व्यवसितमिदं बहुकृत्यं त्वया मे Me. 114. —जनः 1 a relative, kinsman. 2 kindred, kinsmen taken collectively. —जीवः, जीवकः N. of a tree; बहुजीवधुराधरपद्मसुखसितस्मितशोभे Git. 2; R. 11. 25. —वृत्ते a kind of Stridhana or woman's property, the property given to a girl by her relatives at the time of marriage; Y. 2. 144. —प्रीतिः f. 1 love of a relative; बहुप्रीत्या Me. 49. 2 love for a friend. —भावः 1 friendship. 2 relationship. —वर्यः kinsmen, kindred. —हीन a, destitute of relatives or friends.

बहुकः 1 The tree called बहुजीव. 2 A bastard. —का-की An unchaste woman (see बंधकी).

बहुता 1 Relatives, kinsmen, kindred (taken collectively); Ki. 1 10. 2 Relationship, affinity.

बहुधा An unchaste woman.

बुधुर a. 1 Undulating, wavy, uneven; Si. 7. 34; Ku. 1. 42. 2 Bent, inclined, bowed; बहुलाति R. 13. 47; (=मन्ताति). 3 Crooked, curved. 4 Pleasing, handsome, beautiful, lovely; S. 6. 13; (where it may mean 'undulating' also). 5 Deaf. 6 Injurious, mischievous. —रः 1 A goose. 2 A crane. 3 A drug. 4 An oil-cake. 5 The vulva. —राः (m. pl.) Parched corn or meal thereof. —रा An unchaste woman. —रं A diadem.

बुधुल a. 1 Bent, curved, inclined. 2 Pleasing, delightful, attractive. beautiful—लः 1 A bastard; परबुहललिताः पराबुधुलः परबुहलजनिताः परांगतासु । परपथनिरता युगेववाच्या गजकलम इव बुधुला ललासः Mk. 4. 28 (which is an answer given by the *bandhulas* themselves to the Viddishaka's question भोः के इयं बुधुला नाम्). 2 An attendant in a harlot's chamber. 3 The tree called बहुक q. v.

बहुक N of a tree तबकरानकणे स्पष्ट बहुकस्तबकरचितमेते शेररं विप्रतीय Si. 11. 46; Rs. 3. 5. —क A flower of this tree; बहुकयुतिर्वायवोऽयमवरः Git. 10; Rs. 3. 25.

बुधुर a. 1 Undulating, uneven. 2 Bent, inclined, bowed. 3 Pleasing, delightful, lovely; cf. बुधुर—रं A hole.

बुधुलिः The बहुजीव tree.

बन्ध्या a. 1 To be bound or fettered, to be confined or imprisoned; Y. 2. 243. 2 To be joined or bound together. 3 To be formed, built or constructed. 4 Detained, under arrest. 5 Barren, unproductive, fruitless, useless (said of persons or things); बन्ध्यामास्ते R. 16. 75; अन्ध्या-माश्र बन्धुराव ते 3. 29; Ki. 1. 33. 6 Not having the menses or menstrual discharge. 7 (At the end of comp.) Deprived or destitute of. —COMP. —कल a. useless, vain, idle.

बन्ध्या 1 A barren woman; न हि बन्ध्या विजानाति युर्वी प्रवसेद्वनां Subāsh. 2 A barren cow. 3 A kind of perfume (बाल). —COMP. —तनयः, पुत्रः, —सुतः, or —दुहितृ, —सुत &c. the son or daughter of a barren woman; i. e. a wild impossibility, anything that does not and cannot exist; एवं बन्ध्यासुतो याति सपुष्पकृतशेरः see सपुष्प.

बन्धे A bond, tie.

बन्धवी a. An epithet of Durgā.

बन्धु a. 1 Deep-brown, tawny, reddish brown; ज्वालाबन्धुशिरोरुहः R. 15. 16; 19. 25; बन्धव बालारुणवत् वक्कलं Ku. 5. 8. 2 Baldheaded through disease. —भूः 1 Fire. 2 An ichneumon.

3 The tawny colour. 4 A man with tawny hair. 5 N. of a Yādava; Si. 2. 40. 6 An epithet of Siva. 7 Of Vishnu. —COMP. —धातुः 1 gold. 2 red chalk (गेरि), a kind of ochre. —बाह्वः N. of a son of Arjuna by Chitrāngada. [The sacrificial horse let loose by king Yudhishthira and guarded by Arjuna entered, in the course of its wanderings, the country of Manipura, which was then ruled by Babhruvahana, unequalled in prowess. The horse was taken to the king; but when he read the writing on the plate on its head, he knew that it belonged to the Pandavas, and that his father Arjuna had arrived in the kingdom; and, hastening to him, respectfully offered his kingdom and his treasures along with the horse. Arjuna, in an evil hour, struck the head of Babhruvahana and upbraided him for his cowardice, saying that if he had possessed true valour and had been his true son, he should not have been afraid of his father and submitted to him so meekly. At these words the brave youth was exceedingly irritated and discharged

a escan shaped arrow at Arjuna who severed his head from his body. He was, however, restored to life by Ulupi who happened to be then with Chitrāngada; and having acknowledged Babhruvahana as his true son, he resumed his journey.]

वत् 1 P. (वलति) To go, move.

बम्बरः A bee.

बभराली A fly.

बर्दः A kind of grain.

बर्द 1 P. (वलति) To go, move.

बर्दतः A kind of grain (राजमाष).

बर्दवी 1 A kind of grain (राजमाष).

2 A harlot, prostitute.

बर्दणा A blue fly.

बर्बरः 1 One not an Aryan, a barbarian, low fellow. 2 A fool, blockhead; शृणु रे बर्बर H. 2.

बर्दुरः N. of a tree (Mar. बामळ), उपसर्गम भवतं बर्दुर वद कस्य लोभेन Bv. 1. 24.

बर्ह 1 A. (बर्हति) 1 To speak. 2 To give. 3 To cover. 4 To hurt, kill, destroy. 5 To spread. —WITH नि to kill, destroy; Si. 1. 29.

बर्हः—र्ह 1 A peacock's tail; द्रवो-क्काहतशेषवर्हः R. 16. 14; (केशपाशे) सति कुसुमसनाये के हरेष्वे बर्हः V. 4. 10 v. 1 2 The tail of a bird. 3 A tail-feather (especially of a peacock); Me. 44. Ku. 1. 15; Si. 8. 11. 4 A leaf. अपाङ्गुरं केतकवर्हमन्यः R. 6. 17. 5 A train, retinue. COMP. —भारः 1 a peacock's tail. 2 a tuft of peacock's feathers on the handle of a club &c.

बर्हणं A leaf.

बर्हिः Fire. —n. The Kusa grass.

बर्हिणः A peacock; आवासवृक्षोमुख-बर्हिणानि (वनानि) R. 2. 17; 16. 14; 19. 37. —COMP. —बाजः an arrow feathered with a peacock's plumes. —बाहनः an epithet of Kārtikeya.

बर्हिन् m. A peacock; R. 16. 64, V. 3. 2. 4. 10. Rs. 2. 6. —COMP. —कुसुमं, —पुष्पं a kind of perfume. —भवजा an epithet of Durgā. —यानः, —बाहन an epithet of Kārtikeya.

बर्हिस m. n. 1 Kusa grass; Ku. 1. 60. 2 A bed or layer of Kusa grass.

—m. 1 Fire. 2 Light, splendour. —n. 1 Water. 2 Sacrifice. —COMP.

—केशः, —उमातिस् m. an epithet of fire. मुखः (बर्हिर्मुखः) 1 an epithet of fire.

2 a god (whose mouth is fire).

—सुष्मन् m. an epithet of fire. —सह (बर्हिषद्) a. seated on a layer of Kusa grass. (—m.) the Manes (pl).

बल 1. 1 P. (बलति) 1 To breathe or live. 2 To hoard grain. —II 1. U. (बलति-ते) 1 To give. 2 To hurt, injure, kill. 3 To speak. 4 To see, mark. —Caus. (बालयति-ते) To nourish, support.

बलं 1 Strength, power, might, vigour 2 Force, violence, as in वसत् q. v. 3 An army, host, forces.

troops; मेघेदमीममद्रोणं धृतराष्ट्रं कथं Ve. 3. 24, 43; Bg. 1. 10; R. 16. 37. 4 Bulkiness, stoutness (of the body), 5 Body, figure, shape. 6 Semen virile. 7 Blood. 8 Gum, myrrh. 9 A shoot, sprout. (बलेन means 'on the strength of', 'by means or virtue of'; बाहुबलेन जितः, वीर्यबलेन &c.; बलात् 'per-force', 'forcibly', 'violently', 'against one's will'; बलाविदा समाशता Pt. 1; हृदयमदये तस्मिन्नेवं पुनर्वलते बलात् Git. 7). -लः crow. 2 N. of the elder brother of Krishna; see बलराम below. 3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -COMP. -अग्रं excessive strength force or (-ग्रः) the head of an army. -अंगकः the spring (Hemachandra). अञ्जिता the lute of Balarāma. -अरः a kind of bean. -अधिक a. surpassing in strength, of superior strength or force. -अध्यक्षः 1 a general or commander of an army; Ms. 7. 182. 2 a war-minister. -अनुजः an epithet of Krishna. -अन्वित a. endowed with strength, mighty, powerful. -अवलं 1 comparative strength and want of strength, relative strength and weakness; R. 17. 59. 2 relative significance and insignificance, comparative importance and unimportance; समय एव करोति बलान्न St. 6. 44. -अग्रः an army in the form of a cloud. -अरातिः an epithet of Indra. -अवलेपः pride of strength. -उग्रः -असुः 1 consumption. 2 the phlegmatic humour (कफ). 3 a swelling in the throat (which stops the passage of food). -आस्तिका a kind of sunflower (हस्तिशुद्धी). -आहः water. -उपपन्नः, -उपेत a. endowed with strength, strong, powerful. -ओवः a multitude of troops, numerous army, St. 5. 2. -ओमः disturbance in the army, mutiny, revolt. -वज्रः 1 dominion, sovereignty. 2 an army, host. -जं 1 city-gate, gate. 2 a field. 3 grain, a heap of grain; St. 14. 7. 4 war, battle. 5 marrow, pith. (-जा) 1 the earth. 2 a handsome woman. 3 a kind of Jasmine (Arabian). -दः an ox, bullock. -द्वयः pride of strength. -देवः 1 air, wind. 2 N. of the elder brother of Krishna; see बलराम below. द्वि m., -निबृद्धः epithets of Indra; बलनिबृद्धमर्थयति च तं R. 9. 3. -पतिः 1 a general, commander. 2 an epithet of Indra. -प्रद a. giving strength, invigorating. -प्रसूः N. of Rohini, mother of Balarāma. -भद्रः 1 a strong or powerful man. 2 a kind of ox. 3 N. of Balarāma; q. v. below. 4 the tree called लोत्र. -भिद् m. an epithet of Indra; S. 2. -भृत् a. strong, powerful. -रामः the strong Rāma N. of the elder brother of Krishna. [He was the seventh son of

Vasudeva and Devaki; but transferred to the womb of Rohini to save him from falling a prey to the cruelty of Kamsa. He and his brother Krishna were brought up by Nanda in Gokula. When quite young, he killed the powerful demons Dhenuka and Pralamba, and performed, like his brother, many feats of surprising strength. On one occasion Balarāma under the influence of wine, of which he was very fond, called upon the Yamuna river to come to him that he might bathe; and on his command being unheeded, he plunged his ploughshare into the river and dragged the waters after him, until the river assumed a human form and asked his forgiveness. On another occasion he dragged towards himself the whole city of Hastinapura along with its walls. As Krishna was a friend and admirer of the Pandavas, so Balarāma was of the Kauravas, as was seen in his desire of giving his sister Subhadra to Duryodhana rather than to Arjuna; yet he declined to take any part in the great Bharatī war either with the Pandavas or the Kauravas. He is represented as dressed in blue clothes, and armed with a ploughshare which was his most effective weapon. His wife was Revati. He is sometimes regarded as an incarnation of the serpent Sesha and sometimes as the eighth incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Git. 1.] -विन्यासः array or arrangement of troops. -व्यसनं the defeat of an army. -सूदनः an epithet of Indra. -स्यः a warrior, soldier. -स्थितिः f. 1 a camp, an encampment. 2 a royal camp. -हन् m. an epithet of Indra. -हीन a. destitute of strength, weak, feeble.

बलक्ष a. White; द्विदन्तबलक्षमलक्षनं स्फुरितभोग्यमृच्छवि केतके St. 6. 34. -COMP. -सुः (for गो 'a ray') the moon; गयान-त्यजुनाञ्जन्मसदृशकीः बलसुः Kāv. 1. 46 (given as an instance of the प्रसाद quality of the Gāndīyas).

बललः An epithet of Indra.

बलवत् a. 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; विविहरी बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. 2 Stout, robust. 3 Dense, thick (as darkness, &c.). 4 Getting the upper hand, predominant, prevailing; बलवानिद्विष्यामी विद्रोसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215. 5 More important, of greater weight; R. 14. 40. -ind. 1 Strongly, powerfully, पुनर्विशिष्टाद्बलवद्विगुण Ku. 3. 69. 2 Very much, excessively, in a high degree; बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं वेतः S. 1. 2; शीताति बलवदुपेक्षेव निरः St. 8. 62; S. 5. 31.

बला N. of a powerful lore or incantation (taught by Visvāmītra to Rāma and Lakshmana); तौ बलातिबलयोः प्रभावतः R. 11. 9.

बलाकः-का A crane; सेविन्दते नयन-मुग्धं से भवेत् बलाकाः Ms. 9; Mk. 5. 18 19. -का A mistress.

बलाकिका A small kind of crane.

बलाकिन् a. Abounding in cranes; कालिकेवतिविद्रा बलाकिनी R. 11. 15; Ku. 7. 39.

बलास्कारः 1 Using violence, employing force. 2 Outrage, violence, force, oppression, exaction; R. 10 47; बलाकृषिण निर्वर्त्य &c. 3 Injustice. 4 (In law) Detention of the person of a debtor by the creditor and the employment of forcible means to recover the debt.

बलाहक a. Forced, overcome.

बलाहकः 1 A cloud; बलाहकच्छे-द्विमकरागामकालचञ्चयापि धातुमन्त Ku. 1. 4. 2 A kind of crane. 3 A mountain. 4 N. of one of the seven clouds appearing at the destruction of the world.

बलिः 1 An oblation, a gift or offering (usually religious); नीवारबलिं विलोकयतः S. 4. 20; U. 1. 49. 2 The offering of a portion of the daily meal (of rice, grain, ghee &c.) to all creatures, (also called यज्ञं), one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder; (see Ms. 3. 67, 91); it is usually performed by throwing up into the air, near the house-door, portions of the daily meal before partaking of it; यथा बलिः संपदि नदगृहदेहलीनां हवैश्च सारसपदैश्च क्लृप्तपूर्वः Mk. 1. 9. 3 Worship, adoration; Ku. 1. 60; Ms. 55; S. 4. 4 Fragments of food left at a meal. 5 A victim offered to a deity. 6 A tax, tribute, impost; प्रजानामेव बल्यस्य स तान्यो बलिमयहीन् R. 1. 18; Ms. 7. 80; 8. 307. 7 The handle of a chowrie. 8 N. of a celebrated demon. [He was a son of Virochana, the son of Prahlaḍa. He was a very powerful demon and oppressed the gods very much. They, therefore, prayed to Vishnu for succour, who descended on earth as a son of Kasyapa and Aditi in the form of a dwarf. He assumed the dress of a mendicant, and having gone to Bali prayed him to give him as much earth as he could cover in three steps. Bali, who was noted for his liberality, unhesitatingly acceded to this apparently simple request. But the dwarf soon assumed a mighty form, and began to measure the three steps. The first step covered the earth, the second the heavens; and not knowing where to place the third, he planted it on the head of Bali and sent him and all his legions to the Patala and allowed him to be its ruler. Thus the universe was once more restored to the rule of Indra]; उलयसि विक्रमेण बलिमद्भुतवान्न

Gīt. 1; R. 7. 35; Me. 57. —लि: *f.* A fold, wrinkle &c. (usually written बलि *q. v.*). —COMP. —कर्मन् *n.* 1 offering oblations to all creatures. 2 payment of tribute. —दाने 1 presentation of an offering to a deity. 2 offering oblations to all creatures. —वसिन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —नन्दनः, पुत्रः, —सुतः epithets of Bāpa, the son of Bali. —पुष्टः-भोजनः a crow, —पियः the Lodhra tree. —द्वयनः an epithet of Vishnu. —सुम् *m.* 1 a crow. 2 a sparrow. 3 a crane —संदिर्-वेहनम्-ससन् *n.* the lower regions, the abode of Bali. —व्याकुल *a.* engaged in worship or in offering oblations to all creatures; Me. 85. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. हरणं an offering of oblations to all creatures.

बालिन् *a.* Strong, powerful, mighty; R. 16, 37; Ms. 7. 1 4. —*m.* 1. A buffalo. 2 A hog. 3 A camel. 4 A bull. 5 A soldier. 6 A kind of Jasmine. 7 The phlegmatic humour. 8 An epithet of Balarāma.

बालिन, बालिभ See बालिन-भ.

बालिदमः An epithet of Vishnu.

बालिमन् *a.* 1 Having materials of worship or oblation ready; R. 14. 15. 2 Receiving taxes.

बालिमन् *m.* Strength, might, power.

बालिवर्द्ध See बलीवर्द्ध.

बालिष्ठ *a.* Most powerful, strongest, very powerful (superl. of बलवत् or बलिन् *q. v.*). —हः A camel.

बालिष्णु *a.* Dishonoured, degraded, despised (अवमानित).

बलीकः The edge of a thatched roof.

बलीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Stronger, more powerful. 2 More effective 3 More important (compar. of बलवत् or बलिन् *q. v.*).

बली (सी) वर्द्धः A bull, an ox; गारुड-पुत्रात् बलीवर्द्धः.

बल्य *a.* 1 Strong, powerful. 2 Giving strength. —त्यः A Buddhist mendicant. —त्यं Semen virile.

बल्लवः 1 A cowherd; कुजेष्वाकांतवीरानि-धयपरिचया बल्लवः संवेत्तु Ve. 6. 2; Si. 11. 8. 2 A cook. 3 The name assumed by Bhīma when serving as a cook at the court of Virāṭa. —वी A cowherdess; Ki. 4. 17. —COMP. युवतिः-ती *f.* a young cowherdess (गोपि); हरि-विरहकुलबल्लवयुवतिसखविचने पदनयि Gīt. 4.

बल्लवः-जा A kind of coarse grass Ms. 2. 43.

बलिहकाः, बलीहकाः (*pl.*) *N.* of a country and its inhabitants.

बल्लव्य *a.* Full-grown (as a calf,)

बल्लव्य (वि) पी (नी) *f.* 1 A cow whose calf is full-grown; N. 16. 92. 2 A prolific cow (one bearing many calves,).

बल्लतः A goat. —COMP. —कर्णः the Sāla

बहुल *a.* 1 Very much, copious, abundant, plentiful, manifold, great, strong; U. 1. 38; 3 23; Si. 9. 8; Bv. 4. 27. 2 Thick, dense. 3 Shaggy (as a tail); Māl. 3. 4 Hard, firm, compact. —लः A kind of sugarcane. —ला Large cardamoms. —COMP. —गंधः a kind of sandal.

बहिर् *ind.* 1 Out of, outside, (with abl.); निवसन्नासन्ने उग्रहृदि: R. 8. 15; 11. 29. 2 On the outside, out of doors; (opp. अंतः); बहिर्गच्छ. 3 Externally, outwardly; अंतर्बहिः गत एव विवर्तमानं Māl. 1. 40, 14; H. 1. 94 (बहिष्कृ means 1 to place outside of, exclude from, drive out of; Ms. 8. 380; Y. 1. 93. 2 to excommunicate. बहिर्गच्छ or बाह् &c. to go out of, leave). —COMP. —अंग *a.* outer, external. (—नं) 1 an external part. 2 outer limb. —उपाधिः (बहिरुपाधिः) an external condition or circumstance; Māl. 1. 24. —वर *a.* outer, external, outward; बहिरवराः प्राणः Dk. —द्वारं an outer door, portal.

बहु (हु or ही *f.*; compar. भुक्; superl. बृष्टि) 1 Much, plentiful, abundant, great; तस्मिन्बहु पतदपि S. 4; 'even this was much for him' (was too much to be expected of him); बहु प्रद्वयनम् Mu. 3; अत्यस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47. 3 Many, numerous; as in बहुसर, बहुप्रकार. 3 Frequentated, repeated. 4 Large, great. 5 Abounding or rich in (as first member of comp.); बहुकंदको देशः &c. —*ind.* 1 Much, abundantly, very much, exceedingly greatly, in a high degree. 2 Somewhat, nearly, almost; as in बहुदूत. (किं बहुना 'why say much', 'in short'; बहु मन् to think or esteem highly, rate high, prize, value; तदसेवावितमानानं बहु मन्यमाने वयं Ku. 6. 20; यवतिरिव रुग्निष्ठा मर्तुर्विदुमता मव S. 4. 6.; 7. 1; R. 12. 89; Bg. 2. 35; Bk. 3. 53; 5. 84, 8. 12). —COMP. —अक्षर *a.* having many syllables, polysyllabic (as a word). —अक्ष *a.* having many vowels, polysyllabic. —अप्, अप *a.* watery. —अपस्य *a.* having a numerous progeny. (—त्यः) 1 a hog. 2 a mouse, rat. (—त्या) a cow that has often calved. —अर्थ *a.* 1 having many senses. 2 having many objects. 3 important. —आशिन् *a.* voracious, gluttonous. —उद्दकः a kind of mendicant who lives in a strange town and maintains himself with alms got by begging from door to door; cf. कुटीचक. —उपाय *a.* effective. —ऊर्च *a.* having many verses. (—फ.) a term applied to the Rīgveda. —एवम् *a.* very sinful. —कर *a.* doing much, busy, industrious. (—रः) 1 a sweeper. 2 a camel (—री) a broom

—कालं *ind.* for a long time. —कालीन *a.* of a long standing, old, ancient. —कूर्चः a kind of cocoa-nut tree. —गंधवा musk. —गंधा 1 the Yāthikā creeper. 2 a bud of the Champaka tree. —गुण *a.* 1 having many good qualities or virtues. 2 manifold, multifarious. 3 having many threads. —जल्प *a.* garrulous, talkative, loquacious. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing much, well-informed, possessed of great knowledge. —दुग्गं anything much like grass; (hence) what is unimportant or contemptible; निदर्शनमसारणं लघुर्बहुदुग्गं नरः Si. 2. 50. —त्वक्, त्वच् *m.* a kind of birch tree. —दक्षिण *a.* 1 attended with many gifts or donations. 2 liberal, munificent. —दायिन् *a.* liberal, munificent, liberal donor. —दुग्ध *a.* yielding much milk. (—र्यः) wheat. (—र्यः) a cow yielding much milk. —दृष्टन् *a.* greatly experienced, a great observer. —दोष *a.* 1 having many faults or defects, very wicked or sinful. 2 full of crimes or dangers; बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 58. —धन *a.* very rich, wealthy. —धरं the thunderbolt of Indra. —धेनुकं a great number of milch-cows. —नारः a conch-shell. —पत्रः an onion. (—त्रं) talc. (—त्री) the holy basil. —पद्, —पाद्, —पादः *m.* the fig-tree. —पुष्पः 1 the coral tree. 2 the Nimba tree. —प्रकार *a.* of many kinds, various, manifold. —प्रज *a.* having many children, prolific. (—जः) 1 a hog. 2 the *munja* grass. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1 comprising many statements or assertions, complicated. 2 (in law) involving many counts, as a plaint. —प्रद *a.* exceedingly liberal, a munificent donor. —प्रसूः the mother of many children. —प्रेमसी *a.* having many loved ones. —फल *a.* rich in fruits. (—लः) the Kadamba tree. —बलः a lion. —भाग्य *a.* very lucky or fortunate. —भाविन् *a.* garrulous, talkative. मंजरी the holy basil. —मत *a.* highly esteemed or prized, valued, respected. मतिः *f.* great value or estimation; Ki. 7. 15. —मल lead. —मानः great respect or regard, high esteem; पुरुषबहुमानो विगलितः Bb. 3. 9; वर्तमानकवेः कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिशिष्टो बहुमानः M. 1; V. 1. 1. 2; Ku. 5. 31. (—नं) a gift given by a superior to an inferior. —मान्य *a.* respectable, esteemable. मय *a.* artful, deceitful, treacherous; Pt. 1. 321. —मार्गना *N.* of the river Ganges; Ratn. 1. 3. —मार्गी a place where several roads meet. —सूत्र *a.* suffering from diabetes. —सूयन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —सूत्य *a.* costly, high-priced. —सुन *a.* abounding a deer. —रस्य *a.* rich in

jewels. -रूप *a.* 1 many-formed, multiform, manifold. 2 variegated, spotted, chequered. (-रः) 1 a lizard, chameleon. 2 hair. 3 the sun. 4 N. of Siva. 5 of Vishnu. 6 of Brahmā. 7 of the god of love. -रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Brahmā. -रोमन् *a.* hairy, shaggy. (-मः) a sheep. -लवणं a soil impregnated with salt. -वचनं the plural number (in gram.) -वर्ण *a.* many-coloured. -वार्षिक *a.* lasting for many years. -विग्रह *a.* presenting many difficulties, attended with many dangers. -विध *a.* of many kinds, manifold, diverse. -वी (वी) जं the custard apple. -व्रीहि *a.* possessing much rice; तद्वत् कर्मधारय येनाहं स्या बह्व्रीहिः Udb. (where it is also the name of the compound). (-हिः-) one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit. In it, two or more nouns in apposition to each other are compounded, the attributive member (whether a noun or an adjective) being placed first, and made to qualify another substantive, and neither of the two members separately, but the sense of the whole compound, qualifies that substantive. This compound is adjectival in character, but there are several instances of Bahuvrihi compounds which have come to be regarded and used as nouns (their application being restricted by usage to particular individuals); *e. g.* चक्रपाणि, शशिरोद्धर, पीतांबर, चतुर्मुख, त्रिवेण, कुमुदहार &c. -शत्रुः a sparrow. -शल्पः a species of Khadira. -शृंगः an epithet of Vishnu. -श्रुत *a.* 1 well-informed, very learned; H. 1. 1; Pt. 2. 1; Pt. 2. 1; R. 15. 36. 2 well-versed in the Vedas; Ms. 8. 350. -संतति *a.* having a numerous progeny. (-तिः) a kind of bamboo. -सार *a.* possessed of great pith or essence, substantial. (-रः) the Khadira tree. -सूः 1 a mother of many children. 2 a sow. -सूतिः *f.* 1 a mother of many children. 2 a cow that often calves. -स्वन *a.* vociferous. (-नः) an owl. -स्वामिक *a.* owned by many. बहुक *a.* Dear bought. -कः 1 The sun. 2 The sun-plant (अर्क). 3 A crab. 4 A kind of gallinule.

बहुर *a.* More numerous, greater, larger.

बहुतम *a.* Most abundant, greatest.

बहुतः *ind.* From many sides.

बहुता, -त्वं Abundance, plenty, numerousness.

बहुविध *a.* Much; long, many; काले गते बहुविधे S. 5. 3; तस्य भुवि बहुविधास्तितयः Ki. 12. 2.

बहुधा *ind.* 1 In many ways, variously diversely, multifariously.

बहुधाभ्यामैर्निष्ठाः R. 10. 26; Bg. 13. 4. 2 In different forms or ways, 3 Frequently, repeatedly. 4 In various places or directions.

बहुल *a.* (*compar.* बहोयत्; *superl.* बहोः) 1 Thick, dense, compact. 2 Broad, wide, capacious, ample, large. 3 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, numerous; अविनयबहुलतया K. 143. 4. Numerous, manifold, many; Mā. 9. 18. 5 Full of, rich or abounding in; जन्मनि क्लेशबहुले किं दुःखनतःपरं H. 1. 184; Bg. 2. 43. 6 Accompanied or attended by. 7 Born under the Pleiades, 8 Black. -लः 1 The dark half of a month (कृष्ण-पक्ष); शत्रुसहबहुलक्षणाद्विः R. 11. 15; क्लेश भानोर्बहुलावसाने संशुद्धयमागिष्वशशाखरेखा Ku. 7. 8. 4. 13. 2 An epithet of fire. -लः 1 A cow. 2 Cardamoms. 3 The indigo plant. 4 The Pleiades (pl.). -लं 1 The sky. 2 White-pepper. [बहुलीकृ means 1 to make public, disclose, divulge. 2 to make dense or compact; Si. 13. 44. 3 to increase, extend, aggrandize; द्रुतेषु किं च कर्णं बहुली करोति Bv. 1. 122. 4 to thresh(?). बहुलीकृ means 1 to spread, increase, multiply; छिद्रेभ्यश्च बहुलीभवति Pt. 2. 175. 2 to get abroad, to become public or notorious, be generally known, become wild-spread; बहुलीकृतमेतत् किं न कथ्यते S. 6; वीरेषु सीहे बहुलीभवन्तः...सीहे न तस्यैर्वर्मवर्णमज्ञे R. 14. 38]. -Comp. -आलप *a.* talkative, loquacious, garrulous. -गंधा cardamoms.

बहुलिका *f.* (pl.) The Pleiades.

बहुशस् *ind.* 1 Much, abundantly, plentifully; Me. 106. 2 Frequently, repeatedly, often times; चलापांगं दृष्टिं स्मृशसि बहुशो वेपथुमती S. 1. 23. Ku. 4. 35. 3 Generally, commonly.

बाकुलं The fruit of the Bakula tree.

बाह् 1 A. (बाहते) 1 To bathe. 2 To emerge.

बाहवः See बाहवः.

बाहवेय See बाहवेयः.

बाहव्य See बाहव्यः.

बाह् *a.* (*compar.* सार्धयत्; *superl.* सार्धयि) 1 Firm, strong. 2 Loud. -ह *ind.* 1 Assuredly, certainly, surely, really; oh yes (in answer to questions); चाणक्यः—चंद्रमदास एष न निश्चयः। चंद्रमः बाह् एष मे स्थितो निश्चयः Mu. 1; बाहमेव दिवसेषु पार्थिवः कर्म साधयति पुत्रजन्मने R. 19. 52. 2 Very well, be it so, good. 3 Exceedingly, very much; Si. 9. 77.

बाणः 1 An arrow, shaft, reed; धनुष्मयैव समवत् बाणं Ku. 3. 16. 2 An aim or mark for arrows. 3 The feathered end of an arrow. 4 The udder of a cow. 5 A kind of plant (निलोत्पल); *f.* also); विकचबाणदलावलदोऽपि हन्ति कश्चिद्विश्वविभ्रमाः Si. 6. 46. 6

N. of a demon, son of Bali; cf. उषा 7 N. of a celebrated poet who lived at the court of king Harshavardhana and flourished in the first half of the seventh century; (see App. II.) He is the author of कादम्बरी, हर्षचरित and of some other works (Govardhana in his Aryāsaptasati v. 37. speaks in these terms of Bāṇa:—जाता शिखंडिनी ग्रामस्था शिखंडी तथावगच्छामि। प्रागल्भ्यमधिकमाहं बाणी बाणी बहुवर्ति ॥; So हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22). 1 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -Comp. -असनं a bow. आवलिः ली *f.* 1. a series of arrows. 2 a series of five verses forming one sentence. -आश्रयः a quiver. -मोचरः the range of an arrow. -जालं a number of arrows-जित् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -शृणुः, शिः a quiver. -पंचः the range of an arrow. -पाणि *a.* armed with arrows. -पातः 1 an arrow-shot (as a measure of distance). 2 the range of an arrow. -मुक्तिः, मोक्षणं discharging or shooting an arrow. -योजनं a quiver. -शुद्धिः *f.* a shower of arrows. -वारः a breast-plate, an armour, cuirass; cf. वारबाणः. -सुता an epithet of Ushā, daughter of Bāṇa; see उषा. हन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu.

बाणिनी See बाणिनी.

बादर *a.* (रि *f.*) 1 Belonging to or coming from the jujube tree. 2 Made of cotton. -रः The cotton shrub. -रि 1 The jujube. 2 Silk. 3 Water. 4 A garment of cotton. 5 A conch-shell winding from left to right. -रः The cotton shrub.

बादरायणः N. of a sage said to be the author of the Sāṅkhya Sūtras of the Vedānta philosophy (generally identified with Vyāsa). -Comp. -सूत्रं the Vedānta aphorisms. -संबन्धः (a modern formation) an imaginary or far-fetched relation.

बादरायणिः N. of Suka, son of Vyāsa.

बादरिक *a.* (की *f.*) One who gathers jujube fruits.

बाध् 1 A (बाधते, बाधित) 1 To harass, oppress, torment, press hard, annoy, trouble, disturb, vex, pain (persons or things); ऊनं न सखेयविको बजापे R. 2. 14 न तथा बाधते स्कंदो यथा बाधाति बाधने Subhāsh; Me. 53 Ms. 9. 229; 10. 122, Bk. 14. 45. 2 To resist, oppose, thwart, check, obstruct, arrest, interfere with; Ki. 1. 11; U. 5. 12. 3 To attack, assault, assail. 4 To wrong, violate. 5 To hurt, injure. 6 To drive away, repel, remove. 7 To suspend, set aside, annul, annihilate, abolish (as a rule &c.), R. 17. 57. -With अभि 1 to hurt, injure. 2 to vex, harass, torment. -आ to

vex, torment, injure. -परि to trouble, afflict; S. 7. 25. -प्र 1 to trouble, torment, harass, tease, hurt सनुच्छित्तनेव तन्नु प्रबाधने (प्रमंजनः) H. 1; Bk. 12. 2 to drive away; remove, get over, कथमु देवं शक्येत वीरुषेण प्रबाधितुं Mb. -सं to trouble, torment.

बाधः-धा 1 Pain, suffering, affliction, torment; रजन्या सह जुभते मदबाधा V. 3. 2 Disturbance, molestation, annoyance; इति भ्रमरबाधा निरूपयति S. 1. 3 Harm, injury, damage, hurt; चरणस्य बाधा M. 4, Y. 2. 156. 4 Danger, peril. 5 Resistance, opposition, 6 An objection. 7 Contradiction, refutation. 1 Suspension, annulment. 9 A flaw in a syllogism, one of the five forms of हेत्याभास or fallacious middle term; see बाधित below. -COMP. -अपवादः denial of an exception.

बाधक a. (विका f.) 1 Troubling, tormenting, oppressing. 2 Vexing, annoying. 3 Annulling. 4 Hindering.

बाधनं 1 Harassing, oppression, annoyance, disturbance, pain; S. 1. 2 Annulment 3 Removal, suspension. 4 Refutation, contradiction. -ना Pain, trouble, anxiety, disturbance.

बाधित p. p. 1 Harassed, oppressed, annoyed. 2 Pained, troubled, afflicted. 3 Opposed, obstructed. 4 Checked, arrested. 5 Set aside, suspended. 6 Refuted. 7 (In logic) Contradicted, contradictory; inconsistent (and hence futile).

बाधिर्यं Deafness.

बाधकैनेयः A bastard.

बाधकः 1 A relation, kinsman (in general); यस्यान्तस्तस्य बाधकाः H. 1; Ms. 5 74, 101; 4. 179. 2 A maternal relation. 3 A friend; प्रनेयः एते बाधको नास्ति लोके Subhāsh. 4 A brother.-COMP. -जनः relatives, kinsmen (taken collectively); दारिद्र्याखुरूपस्य बाधवजनी वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते Mk. 1. 36; Pt. 4. 78.

बाधक्यं Consanguinity, relationship.

बाधकी An epithet of Durgā.

बाधकीरः 1 The kernel of the mango fruit. 2 Tin. 3 A young shoot. 4 The son of a harlot.

बाह्य a. (ह्रीं) Made of the feathers of a peacock's tail.

बाह्यद्रव्यः, बाह्यद्रव्यिः A patronymic of king Jārasandha, q. v.

बाह्यैत a. (ती f.) Related to, descended from or sacred to, Brihaspati.

बाह्यैतस्य a. Relating to Brihaspati -त्वः 1 A pupil of Brihaspati. 2 A follower of Brihaspati who taught the rankest form of materialism, a materialist. -त्वः The constellation Riksha

बाह्यिण a. (पी f.) Derived from or relating to a peacock.

बाल a. 1 Young, infantine, not full-grown or developed (of persons or things); बालेन स्थविरिण वा Ms. 8. 70. बालाशोकसुषोदरागसुभगं मेदीमुखं तिष्ठति V. 2. 7; so बालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75; R. 2. 45; 13. 24. 2 Newly risen, young (as the sun or its rays); R. 12. 100. 3 New, waxing (as the moon); ययौ वृद्धिं हरिद्वशीधितेः सुप्रवेशादिब बालचंद्रमाः R. 3. 22, Ku. 3. 29 4 Puerile, 5 Ignorant, unwise. -लः 1 A child, an infant; बालाक्षिणि सुभाषिते प्राज्ञं Ms. 2. 239. 2 A boy, youth, young person. 3 A minor (under 16 years of age); बाल आषोडशाद्वर्षीत् Nārada. 4 A colt, foal. 5 A fool, simpleton. 6 A tail. 7 Hair. 8 An elephant five years old. 9 A kind of perfume. -COMP. -अग्र the point of a hair. -अध्यापकः a tutor of youths or children -अभ्यासः study during childhood, early application (to study). -अरुण a. red like early dawn. (-णः) early dawn. -अर्कः the newly risen sun; R. 12. 100. -अवबोधः instruction of the young. -अवस्थ a. juvenile, young, V. 5. 18 -अवस्था childhood. -आतपः morning sunshine. -हंडुः the new or waxing moon; Ku. 3. 29.

-हुष्टः the jujube tree! -उपचारः (medical) treatment of children. -उपवीतं a piece of cloth used to cover the privities. -कदली a young plantain tree. -कुंदः-वं a kind of young Jasmine. (-वं) a young jasmine blossom; अलके बालकुंदानुविद्धं Me. 65. -कुमिः a louse. -कृष्णः Krishna as a boy. -क्रीडनं a child's play or toy. -क्रीडनकं a child's toy. (-कः) 1 a ball. 2 an epithet of Śiva. -क्रीडा a child's play, childish or juvenile sport. -खिद्यः a class of divine personages of the size of a thumb and produced from the creator's body and said to precede the sun's chariot (their number is said to be sixty thousand); cf. R. 15. 10. -गभिणी a cow with calf for the first time. -गोपालः 'the youthful cowherd,' an epithet of Krishna, as the boy-cowherd. -ग्रहः any demon (or planetary influence) teasing or injuring children. -चंद्रः, चंद्रमस m. the young or waxing moon; Māl. 2. 10. -चरितं 1 juvenile sports. 2 early life or actions; U. 6. -चर्यः N: of Kārtikeya. (-र्ष) the behaviour of a child. -ज a. produced from hair. -जतनः the Khadira tree. -जंत्रं mid-wifery -जुणं young grass. -दूकः the Khadira. -धिः a hairy tail; Si. 12. 73- Ki 12 47 -पाश्या 1 an ornament worn in the hair when parted

2 a string of pearls binding or intertwining the braid of hair. -पुष्टिका -पुष्टी a kind of Jasmine. -बोध 1 instructing the young. 2 any work adapted to the capacities of the young or inexperienced. -भद्रक a kind of poison. -भारः a large bushy tail; बाधितोत्काक्षपितचमरी बालभारी दवाहिः Me. 53. -भावः childhood, infancy. -भैषज्यं a kind of collyrium. -भोज्यः pease. -भृगुः a fawn. -यज्ञोपवीतकं the sacred thread worn across the breast. -राजं lapis lazuli. -रोगः a child's disease. -रता a young creeper; R. 2. 10. -लीला child's play, juvenile pastime. -वत्सः 1 a young calf. 2 a pigeon. -वायजं lapis lazuli. -वासस n. a woollen garment. -वाहः a wild goat. -विधवा a child-widow. -वेधक्यं child-widowhood -व्यजनं a chowrie or fly-flapper (usually made of the tail of the yak or Bos Grunniens and used as one of the royal insignia); R. 9. 66; 14. 11; 16. 33. 57; Ku. 1. 13. -सखिः a friend from childhood. -संध्या early twilight. -सुहृद् m. a friend of one's youth. -सूर्यः, -सूर्यकः lapis lazuli. -हत्या infanticide. -हस्तः a hairy tail.

बालक a. (लिका f.) 1. Childlike, young, not yet fullgrown. 2 Ignorant. -कः 1 A child, boy. 2 A minor (in law). 3 A finger-ring 4 A fool or blockhead. 5 A bracelet. 6 The tail of a horse or elephant. -कं A finger-ring. -COMP. -हत्या infanticide.

बाला 1 A girl, a female child. 2 A young woman under sixteen years of age. 3 A young woman (in general); जाने तपसी वीर्यं सा बाला परवतीति मे विदितं S. 3. 1: इयं बाला मां प्रत्यनवरत-मिदीवरदलप्रभाचोरे वक्षु क्षिपति Bh. 3. 67; Me. 83. 4 A variety of Jasmine 5 The cocoa-nut. 6 The plant वृत्कुनारी 7 Small cardamoms. 8 Turmeric -COMP. -हत्या female infanticide

बालिः N. of a celebrated monkey-king; see बालि. -COMP. -हन्, हंतु m. an epithet of Rāma.

बालिका 1 A girl. 2 The knot of an ear-ring. 3 Small cardamoms. 4 Sand. 5 The rustling of leaves.

बालिच m. N. of a monkey; see बालि.

बालिनी The constellation Asvini. बालिनम् m. Childhood, boyhood, youth.

बालिष a. 1 Childish, puerile, silly. 2 Young. 3 Foolish, ignorant; Ms. 3 176. 4 Careless. -ज्ञः 1 A fool, blockhead 2 A child boy -क A pillow

बालीष्य 1 Youth, boyhood. 2 Childishness, silliness, folly.
बाली A kind of ear-ring.
बालीशः Retention of urine.
बालुः, बालुकं A kind of perfume.
बालुका see बालुका.
बालुकी-बालुकी, बालुगी A kind of cucumber.
बालुकः A kind of poison.
बालेय a. (ची f.) 1 Fit for an offering. 2 Tender, soft. 3 Descended from Bali. —यः An ass.
बाल्यं 1 Boyhood, childhood; बाल्यवरासि दशमं मदनोद्यवास R 5. 63; Au. 1. 29. 2 The period or state of waxing (as of the moon); Ku. 7. 35. 3 Immaturity of understanding, folly, puerility.
बालुका, बालिका, बालीकाः (m. pl.) N. of a people. —कः 1 A king of the Bālikas. 2 A horse of the Balkh breed. —कं 1 Saffron. 2 Asa Fetida.
बालिहः N. of a country (Balkh). —Comp. —ज a. bred in the Balkh country, of the Balkh breed.
बाष्पः-दप 1 A tear, tears; कटः स्तमितबाष्पवृत्तिकदुःखः S. 4. 5. 2 Vapour, steam, mist 3 Iron. —Comp. —अंशु n. tears. —आकुल a. dimmed or interrupted by tears. —उद्भवः the starting of tears. —कंठ a. having tears in the throat, choked with tears. —दुर्दिन a flood of tears; —पूरः a gush or flood of tears; बाष्पं तिरयति दृशोरुद्रं बाष्पपूरः Māl. 1. 35. —बोक्षः —मोचनं shedding tears. —विन्दुः m. a tear-drop —संदिग्ध a. indistinct through suppressed tears.
बाष्पायते Den. A. To shed tears, weep; तस्मिन्नि बाष्पायितं मग्नवत्या Māl. 6, V. 5. 9.
बास्त a. (स्त्री f.) Coming or derived from a goat; Ms. 2. 41.
बाहः 1 The arm. 2 A horse.
बाहा The arm; मां प्रत्यालिङ्गते गतामिः शाखाबाहामिः S. 3. —Comp. —बाहवि ind. hand to hand, arm against arm; cf. बाहूबाहवि.
बाहीकाः (pl.) The people of the Punjab. —कः 1 An inhabitant of the Punjab. 2 An ox.
बाहुः 1 The arm; शांतनिदनाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य S. 1. 16; so महाबाहुः &c. 2 The fore-arm. 3 The forefoot of an animal. 4 A door-post. 5 The base of a right-angled triangle (in geom.). —द्व (du.) The lunar mansion Ardra. —Comp. —उरक्षेपं ind. having raised or tossed up the arms; बाहुक्षेपं क्रवितुं च प्रवृत्ता S. 5. 30. —कुण्ड, —कुञ्ज a. crippled in the arms. —कुंघः a wing (of a bird) —चापः the distance measured by the extended arms —क 1 a man of the Kshatriya

caste; cf. बाहु राज्ञः कुतः Rv. 10. 90; 12; also Ms. 1. 31. 2 a parrot. —ज्या a sine (in math.). —त्रः, —त्रं, —त्राणं vantbraas (armour for the arms). —द्वङ्गः 1 a stafflike arm. 2 punishment with the arm or fist. —पाशः 1 a particular attitude in fighting. 2 the arm thrown round, as in the act of embracing. —प्रहरणं boxing, wrestling. —बलं strength of arm, muscular strength. —सूषणं, —सूषा an ornament worn on the arm, an armlet. —भेदिन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. —मूलं 1 the armpit. 2 the shoulder-blade. —युद्धं a hand-to-hand or close fight, personal or pugilistic encounter, boxing. —योधः, —योधिन् m. a pugilist, boxer. —लता an armlike creeper. —अंतरं the breast, bosom. —वीर्यं strength of arm. —व्यायाम athletic exercise. —शालिन् m. 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Bhima. —शिखरं the upper part of the arm, the shoulder. —संभवः a man of the Kshatriya caste. —सहस्रभुत् m. an epithet of king Kārtavīrya (also called सहजार्जुन).
बाहुकः 1 A monkey. 2 A name assumed by Nala after his transformation into a dwarf by Karkotaka.
बाहुगुण्यं Possession of many virtues or excellences.
बाहुदंतकं A treatise on moral duties said to be composed or abridged by Indra.
बाहुदंतेयः An epithet of Indra.
बाहुदा N. of a river.
बाहुभाष्यं Garrulity, loquaciousness, talkativeness.
बाहुल्यं Manifoldness, variety.
बाहुलः 1 Fire. 2 The month Kārtika. —लं 1 Manifoldness. 2 An armour for the arms, vantbrass. —श्रीवः a peacock.
बाहुलकं Manifoldness. 2 The diverse or interminable applicability of a rule, of meanings or of forms; a term frequently used in grammar; बाहुलकाच्छब्दः.
बाहुल्यः An epithet of Kārtikeya.
बाहुल्यं 1 Abundance, plenty, copiousness. 2 Manifoldness, multiplicity, variety. 3 The usual course or common order of things.
बाहुबाहवि ind. Arm to arm, hand-to-hand, in close encounter.
बाह्य a. 1 Outer, outward, external, exterior, being or situated without; विहः किमिवाधुतापयेद्द्व बाह्यविषयेर्विपश्चितं R. 8. 89; बाह्योचान Me. 7; Ku. 6. 46; बाह्यनामन् 'the outer name' i. e. the address or superscription written on the back of a letter Mu 1 2 Foreign, strange, Pt. 1 3 Excluded from,

out of the pale of; जातास्तदुर्वोक्ष्यमानवाद्या. Ku. 1. 36. 4 Expelled from society, outcast. —ह्यः 1 A stranger, foreigner. 2 One who is excommunicated, an outcast. —ह्यं, —बाह्येन, बाह्ये ind. Outside, on the outside, externally
बाहुच्यं Traditional teaching of the Rigveda.
विह 1 P. (वेदति) 1 To swear 2 curse. 3 To shout, exclaim.
विहकः-कं, विहका A boil.
विहं A kind of salt.
विहालः 1 A cat. 2 The eyeball. —Comp. —पद्, —पदकं a measure of weight equal to sixteen Māshas.
विहालकः 1 A cat. 2 Application of ointment to the exterior part of the eye. —कं Yellow ointment.
विहाजिन् m. An epithet of Indra, S. 7. 34.
विह, विह I P. (विदति) 1 To split. 2 To divide.
विहलं See विहल.
विहः 1 A drop, small particle, जलविहृनिपातेन क्रमशः प्रयति घटः 'small drops make a pool'; विस्तीर्यति यशो लोके तैलविहृनिवांसि Ms. 7. 33; संक्षिप्यते यशो लोके हतविहृनिवांसि 7. 84; अधुना (कुतूहलस्य) विहृरपि नाशयेति S. 2. 2. A dot, point. 3 A spot or mark of coloured paint on the body of an elephant; Ku. 1. 7. 4 A zero or cypher; न रोमकूपीवमि-बाजजगद्धता कृताश्च द्विष्यन्त्यविहः N. 1. 21. —Comp. —विहकः the spotted antelope. जालं, जालकं 1 a number of drops. 2 marks of coloured paint on the trunk and face of an elephant. —तंत्रः 1 a die. 2 a chess-board. —देवः an epithet of Siva. —पत्रः a kind of birch tree. —फलं a pearl. —रेखकः 1 an anusvāra. 2 a kind of bird. —रेखा a line of dots. —वासरः the day of conception.
विबोक्षः 1 Affectation of indifference towards a beloved object through pride; मनाक्षयिकयालापे विबोक्षोऽस्य नादक्रिया Pratâparudra; or विबोक्षकस्त्वति-नयेण वस्तुनिर्दिश्यनादः S. D. 139. 2 Haughty indifference in general. 3 Playful or amorous gestures; संशय्य क्षणमिति निश्चिकाप कश्चिद्विबोक्षैर्विकृतवर्तमानो परिलेः Si. 8. 9. (बिलिः Malli.). (Also written विबोक्ष and विबोक्ष).
विभिस्ता A wish to break through, a desire to pierce or penetrate.
विभित्तु a. Desirous of piercing or penetrating.
बिभीषणः N. of a demon and brother of Ravana. [Though a demon by birth, he was extremely sorry for the abduction of Sita by Ravana, and severely reprimanded him for his wicked act. He several times advised Ravana to Sita to Rama if he cared to live, but the proud demon turned a deaf

ear to his warnings. At last seeing that the ruin of his brother was inevitable, he repaired to Rama and became his staunch friend. After the death of *Ravana* Rama installed him on the throne of Lanka. He is believed to be one of the seven Chirajivins; see [चिरजीविन्].

विभ्रष्टः, विभ्रज्जिष्टः Fire.

विचः - 1 The disc of the sun or moon; वदनेन निर्जितं त्वं निलीयते चंद्रविचमं-सूरी Subhāsh.; so सूरी, रवि &c. 2 Any round or dislike surface; disc or orb in general; as in नितेवविचं the round hip; द्रोणीविचः &c. 3 An image, shadow, reflection. 4 A mirror. 5 A jar. 6 An object compared (opp. प्रतिविचं to which it is compared). - 7 The fruit of a tree (which, when ripe, is ruddy and to which the lips of young women are often compared); रक्तशोकरुचा विशिष्टयुगे विचवालाककः M. 3. 5; पञ्चविचवरोक्षी Me. 82; cf. N. 2. 24. -COMP. -ओष्ठ *a.* (विचो-बो-ष्ठ) having lips as ruddy or cherry as the Bimba fruit; M. 4. 14. (-ष्ठः) lip like, the Bimba fruit. -फले the Bimba fruit; उनासुसे विचकटावरोक्षी Ku. 3. 67.

विचकं 1 The disc of the sun or moon. 2 The Bimba fruit.

विचिका 1 The disc of the sun or moon. 2 The Bimba plant.

विचित *a.* 1 Reflected, shadowed. 2 Pictured.

विल 6 P., 10 U. (विलति, विलयति) To split, cleave, break, divide.

विलं 1 A hole, cavity, burrow; खननादुविलं सिद्धं.....शान्तिरिति वस्त्रमंग हि Pt. 3. 17; R. 12. 5. 2 Agap, pit, chasin. 3 An aperture, opening, outlet. 4 A cave, hollow. -लः N. of उल्लेखवत्, the horse of Indra. -COMP. -ओकर *m.* any animal that lives in holes.

-कारिन् *m.* a mouse. -येति *a.* of the breed of Bila; यथाश्वा विलेयवत् Ku. 6. 39. -वासः a pole-cat. -वासिन् (also विलेवासिन्) *m.* a snake.

विलिंगसः A serpent, snake.

विलेयः 1 A snake. 2 A mouse, rat. 3 Any animal living in burrows.

विल्लः 1 A pit. 2 Particularly, a basin for water round the foot of a tree (आलवाल). -COMP. -सुः a mother of ten children.

विल्वः A species of tree. -ल्वं 1 The fruit of this tree. 2 A particular weight (=one pala). -COMP. -वृहः an epithet of Śiva. -वेष्टिका -वेष्टी the shell of the Bilva fruit. -वनं a thicket or wood of Bilva trees. **विल्वकरीया** A place planted with Bilva trees.

विल्व 4 P. (विलति) 1 To go, move. 2 To incite, drive or urge on, instigate. 3 To throw cast. 4 To split

विसं 1 The fibre of a lotus; 2 The fibrous stalk of a lotus; पाथेय-सुवृज विसं ग्रहणाय सूयः V. 4. 15; विसनल-मशनाय स्वादु पानाय तोयं Bh. 3. 22; Me. 11 Ku. 3. 17; 4. 29. -COMP. कण्टिका, कण्टिन् *m.* a small crane. -कुसुमं -गुण्यं -प्रसूनं a lotus; जङ्घुर्विसं धृतविकारादिबिसप्रसूनाः Si. 5. 58. -खादिका eating the fibres of a lotus. -ग्रन्थिः a knot on the stalk of a lotus. -छेदः a bit of the fibrous stalk of a lotus. -जं a lotus flower, lotus. -संतुः the lotus-fibre. -नाभिः *f.* the lotus-plant (पद्मिनी). -नासिका a sort of crane.

विसलं A young shoot, sprout, bud.

विसिनी 1 The lotus-plant; Bh. 3. 36. 2 Lotus-fibres. 3 An assemblage of lotuses.

विसिल *a.* Coming from or relating to a Bisa.

विस्तः A weight of gold (equal to 80 *Raktikas* or *gunjās*).

विह्वलः N. of a poet, the author of the *Vikramānakadavacharita*.

वीजं 1 Seed (fig. also), seed-corn, grain; अरण्यवीजाजलिदानालिताः Ku. 5. 15; बीजाजलिः पतति कीटमुखावलीहः Mk. 1. 9; R. 19. 57; Ms. 9. 33. 2 A germ, element. 3 Origin, source, cause; बीजप्रकृतिः S. 1. 1. v. 1. 4 Semen virile; Ku. 2. 5, 60. 5 The seed or germ of the plot of a play; story &c.; see S. D. 318. 6 Marrow. 7 Algebra. 8 The mystical letter forming the essential part of the *Mantra* of a deity. -जः The citron tree. (बीजाकृत् means 1 to sow with seed; व्योमनि बीजाकृते Bv. 1. 98. 2 to plough over after sowing). -COMP. -अक्षरं the first syllable of a *Mantra*. -अंकुरः a seed-shoot; An. 3. 18. -व्यायः the maxim of seed and sprout see under व्याय. -अव्ययः an epithet of Śiva. -अश्वः a stallion. -आदयः -पूरः, -पूरकः common citron. (-रं-रकं) the fruit of citron. -उत्कृष्टं good seed. -उदकं hail. -कर्तुं *m.* an epithet of Śiva. -कोसाः, -कोषः 1 the seed-vessel 2 the seed-vessel of the lotus. -गणितं the science of Algebra. -शक्तिः *f.* a pod, legume. -दृष्टकः a stage-manager. -धान्यं coriander. -व्यासः making known the germ of the plot of a play. -पुरुषः the progenitor of a family. -फलकः the citron tree. -मंत्रः a mystical syllable with which a *Mantra* begins. -मातृका the pericarp of a lotus. -रहः grain, corn. -वायः 1 a sower of seed. 2 sowing seed. -वाहनः an epithet of Śiva. -सूः the earth. -सेकृत् *m. a.* procreator, progenitor.

वीजकं 1 The common citron 2 A lemon or citron. 3 The position of

the arms of a child at birth. -कं Seed.

बीजल *a.* Furnished with seed, seedy.

बीजिक *a.* Abounding in seeds.

बीजिन् *a.* (बी *f.*) Possessed of seed, bearing seed. -*m.* 1 The real father or progenitor (sower of seed) (opp. हेनिन् the owner or husband of the हेन or woman); see Ms. 9. 51 *et seq.* 2 A father in general 3 The sun.

बीज्य *a.* 1 Born from seed. 2 Of a good or respectable family, nobly-born.

बीभत्स *a.* 1 Disgusting, loathsome, nauseous, hideous, revolting, हेतु बीभत्समेवाये दत्तेते Mā. 5. 'Oh! it is indeed a loathsome sight.' 2 Envious, malignant, mischievous, 3 Savage, cruel, ferocious. 4 Estranged in mind. -त्सः 1 Disgust, abhorrence, detestation. 2 The disgusting sentiment, one of the 8 or 9 *rasas* in poetry; दुष्टभावादिभावस्तु बीभत्सः कथ्यते रसः S. D. 236 (*s. g.* Mā. 5. 16.). 3 N. of Arjuna.

बीभस्तुः An epithet of Arjuna; Mb. thus explains the word:—

न दुर्गा कर्म बीभत्सं दुष्यमानः कथंचन तेन देव-मनुष्येषु बीभत्सरिति विश्रुतः ॥

बुद्ध ind. An imitative word. -COMP. -कारः the roaring of a lion.

बुद्ध 1 P., 10 U. (बुद्धति, बुद्धयति-ते) 1 To bark; H. 3. 52. 2 To speak, talk.

बुद्धः -बुद्धं 1 The heart. 2 The bosom, chest; बुद्धावतिर्बुधतिनिकटे श्रीदवाधेनेन गृय Udb. 3 Blood. -कः 1 A goat. 2 Time (समय).

बुद्धन् *m.* The heart.

बुद्धनं Barking, yelping.

बुद्धसः A chāṇḍāla.

बुद्धा -बुद्धी The heart.

बुद् 1 U. (बुद्धति-ते) 1 To perceive, see, apprehend, discern. 2 To understand, know.

बुद् *p. p.* 1 Known, understood, perceived. 2 Awakened, awake. 3 Observed. 4 Enlightened, wise (see बुद्). -बुद्ः 1 A wise or learned man, a sage. 2 (With Buddhists) A wise or enlightened person who, by perfect knowledge of the truth, is absolved from all existence, and who reveals to the world the method of obtaining the Nirvāṇa or final emancipation before obtaining it himself. 3 'The enlightened', N. of Śākya-simha, the celebrated founder of the Bauddha religion; (he is said to have been born at Kapilavastu and to have died in 543 B. C.; he is sometimes regarded as the ninth incarnation of Viṣṇu thus Jaya

deva says:—निर्दिष्टं यज्ञविशेषं श्रुतिजातं सद्यश्च दक्षिणपुत्राणां केशवः ब्रह्मसूत्रादीनां जय जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1. 1. -COMP. -अग्रतः the doctrines and tenets of the Baudha religion. -उपासकः a worshipper of Buddha. -गया N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. -मार्गः the doctrines and tenets of Buddha, Buddhism.

बुद्धिः *f* 1 Perception, comprehension. 3 Intellect, understanding, intelligence, talent; तीक्ष्णं चतुर्बुद्धिः Si. 2. 109; शास्त्रज्ञकुटुम्बिका बुद्धिः R. 1. 19. 3 Knowledge; बुद्धिर्धनं बलं तस्य H. 2. 122. 'knowledge is power'. 4 Discrimination, judgement, discernment. 5 Mind; मूढः परस्परवैयर्थ्यबुद्धिः M. 1. 2; so कृपणः, पापः &c. 6 Presence of mind, readiness of wit. 7 An impression, opinion, belief, idea, feeling, notion; दूरान्तमवलोक्य व्याग्रबुद्ध्या पलायते H. 3; अन्धश बुद्ध्या Mu. 1. in this belief; अन्धकोशबुद्ध्या Me. 115. 8 Intention, purpose, design. (बुद्ध्या 'intentionally', 'purposely', 'deliberately'). 9 Returning to consciousness, recovery from a swoon; Māl. 4. 10 (In Sān phil.) Intellect, the second of the 25 elements of the Sāṅkhyas. -COMP. -अतीत *a.* beyond the range or reach of the intellect. -अवज्ञानं contempt or low opinion for one's understanding; अज्ञानकालं वचनं बुद्धिगतिरिति श्रुत्वा । प्रायेति बुद्ध्यवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं ॥ Pt. 1. 63. -इन्द्रियं an organ of perception (opp. कर्मेन्द्रिय) (these are five—the ear, skin, eye, tongue, and nose; श्रोत्रं त्वक्-क्षुषी जिह्वा नासिका चैव पञ्चमी; to these sometimes मनस् is added). -गम्यः, -ग्राह्य *a.* within the reach of, attainable to, intellect. -जीविन् *a.* employing the reason, rational. -पूर्वः, -पूर्वकः, पुरात्तरं *ind.* intentionally, purposely, wilfully. -भ्रमः distraction or aberration of the mind. -योगः intellectual communion with the Supreme Spirit. -लक्षणं a sign of intellect or wisdom; प्राक्कल्पयान् गमनं द्विरिति बुद्धिः श्रुत्वा. -वैयर्थ्यं strength of intellect. -ज्ञा *a.* armed with understanding. -शालिन्. -संज्ञ *a.* intelligent, wise. -सहायः a counsellor. -हीन *a.* devoid of intellect, silly, foolish.

बुद्धिमान् *a.* 1 Endowed with understanding, intelligent, rational. 2 Wise, learned. 3 Sharp, clever, acute.

बुद्बुदः A bubble; सन्तं जातविनष्टाः पयःसामिह बुद्बुदाः पयसि Pt. 5. 7.

बुध् 1 U., 4. A. (बोधयति ते, बुध्यते, बुद्ध) 1 To know, understand, comprehend. कर्मबुध् नारद इत्यनेन सः Si. 1. 3. 9 24 नाबुद्ध कल्पमुक्ता विहाय जात उपाय

रसिपत्रबुध् R. 14. 48; यदि बुध्यते हसिषिषुः स्तनः दयः Bv. 1. 53. 2 To perceive, notice, recognise, mark; हिरण्यं हेममवबोधि नेषयः N. 1. 117; अग्निं लोचिनामृज्जानं बुध्ने न बुध्नेषयः R. 1. 47; 12. 39. 3 To deem, regard, consider, esteem &c. 4 To heed, attend to. 5 To think, reflect. 6 To wake up, awake, rise from sleep; बुद्धपि गिरमंतबुद्धने नो मनुष्यः Si. 11. 4; ते च प्राक्कल्पनं बुध्ने चादिबुध्नेषयः R. 10. 6. 7 To regain consciousness, to come to one's senses; शरीरबोधि धूमिः सोऽलुधी-कर्णनासिक Bk. 15. 57.—**Caus.** (बोधयति-ते) 1 To cause to know, make known, inform, acquaint with. 2 To teach, communicate, impart. 3 To advise, admonish; बोधयंतं हिनाहितं Bk. 8. 82; Bg. 10. 9. 4 To revive, restore to life, bring to senses or consciousness. 5 To remind, put in mind of: S. 4. 1. 6 To wake up, rouse, excite (fig.); अकाले बोधितो ब्राह्म R. 12. 81, 5. 75 7 To revive the scent (of a perfume). 8 To cause to expand, open; मधुसूता मधुकोवितामधुवी Si. 6. 20. 9 To signify, convey, indicate.—**Desid.** (बुध्-बो-विषयिते. बुध्नुस्ते) To wish to know &c.—**WITH** अनु 1 to know, understand. 2 to learn, be aware or conscious of. (**Caus.**) 1 to advise, admonish. R. 8. 75. 2 to remind, advise सम्प्रभुतेविमोक्षि S. 1. -अव to know, learn, understand: Ms. 8. 53; Bk. 15. 101. (-**Caus.**) 1 to make known, inform, acquaint with; ब्रह्मचोदनाबुध्नुष्य-मवबोधयति केवलं S. B. 2 to rouse, awaken; R. 12. 23. -उद् 1 to awake, wake up. 2 to expand, bloom. (-**Caus.**) to awaken, excite, prompt, rouse. -नि 1 to know, understand, learn; निबोध सती त्वं चैकमुद्भुतं Ku. 5. 52; 3. 14; Ms. 1. 63; Y. 1. 2. 2 to regard or consider as, deem. -प्र 1 to awake, wake up, rise from sleep; S. 5. 11; Si. 9. 30 2 to blow, expand be blown; सान्ने हीन स्थलकमलिनीं न प्रबुद्धां न बुद्धां Me. 90. (-**Caus.**) 1 to inform, make known; R. 3. 68. 2 to awaken, rouse; R. 5. 65; 6. 56. 3 to cause to expand or open; Ku. 1. 16. -प्रति to wake, wake up; Ms. 1. 74; Y. 1. 330 (-**Caus.**) 1 to inform, make known, acquaint with, communicate; R. 1. 74; Si. 6. 8. 2 to awaken, rouse. -वि to wake up, awake; Ku. 5. 57. (-**Caus.**) 1 to awaken, rouse 2 to restore to consciousness; अथ मोक्षपरायणा सती विवक्षा कामवर्धयिष्यति Ku. 4. 1. -सं to know, understand, learn; become aware of; Bk. 19. 30 (-**Caus.**) 1 to inform, acquaint with, give information about; तवागतिज्ञं सम्बोधयन्मा R. 13. 25. 2 to address.

बुध *a.* Wise, clever, learned -यः 1 A wise or learned man विपयि यस्य कदा नवविपयि न बुधा धनवर्ध

N. 1. 1. 2 A god; N. 1. 1. 3 The planet Mercury; रक्षयेनं ह बुधयोगः Mu. 1. 6 (where बुध has sense 1 also), R. 1. 47; 13. 76. -COMP. -जन a wise or learned man. -नारतः the moon. -दिनं, -वारः, -वासरः Wednesday. -रत्नं an emerald. -सुतः an epithet of Purātravas.

बुधानः 1 A wise man, sage. 2 A holy teacher, spiritual guide.

बुधित *a.* Known, understood.

बुधिल *a.* Learned, wise.

बुध्नः 1 The bottom of a vessel. 2 The foot of a tree. 3 The lowest part. 4 An epithet of Siva. (Also बुध्य in the last sense).

बुध्, **बुध्** 1 U. (बुधयति-ते, बुध्यति-ते) 1 To perceive, see, descry. 2 To reflect, understand.

बुध्का 1 Desire of eating, hunger. 2 The desire of enjoying anything.

बुध्क्षित *a.* Hungry, starving, pinched with hunger; बुध्क्षितः किं न करोति पार्श्व Pt. 4. 15, or बुध्क्षितः किं द्विरेण भुङ्के Udb.

बुध्क्षु *a.* 1 Hungry, desirous of worldly enjoyments (opp. हृष्टक्षु)

बुध्वा Wish to be or become.

बुध्पु *a.* Wishing to be or become.

बुध् 10 U. (बोधयति-ते) 1 To sink, plunge; बोधयति वृद्धः पयसि. 2 To cause to sink

बुलिः *f.* Fear (मय).

बुक् 4. P. (बुक्षति) To discharge, emit, pour forth.

बुत्तं (बु) 1 Chaff. 2 Rubbish, refuse. 3 Dry cowdung. 4 Wealth.

बुत्त 10 U. (बुत्तयति-ते) 1 To honour, respect. 2 To disrespect, treat with disrespect or contempt.

बुत्तं The burnt crust of roast meat.

बुत्तं = बुक् 4. v.

बुगी, **बुगी** (सी) The seat of an ascetic or holy sage.

बृह 1. 6. P. (बृहति, बृहति) 1 To grow, increase; बृहतिमनुष्यो Bk. 3. 49. 2 To roar. -**Caus.** To cause to grow, nourish

बृहन् The roaring noise (of an elephant); Si. 18. 3.

बृहति *p. p* 1 Grown, increased; Bv. 2. 109. 2 Roared &c.—**तं** The roaring of an elephant; Si. 12. 15, Ki. 7. 39.

बृह 1. 6. P. (बर्हति, बृहति) 1 To grow, increase, expand 2 To roar. WITH उद् 1 to lift, raise; Ms. 1. 14, Bk. 14. 9. -नि to destroy, remove; Si. 1. 29.

बृहत् *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Large, great, big, bulky; Māl. 2. 5. 2 Wide, broad, extensive, far-extended; दिली पयसोः स बृहद्भोजितरं R. 3. 54. 3 Vast ample abundant 4 Strong power

ful, 5 Long, tall; देवदारुवृक्षः Ku. 6. 51. 6 Full-grown. 7 Compact, dense. -f. Speech; Si. 2. 68. -n. 1 The Veda. 2 N. of a Sāman; Bg. 10 35. 3 Brahma. -Comp. -अंग, काय a. large-bodied, gigantic. (-गः) a large elephant. -आरण्य, आरण्यक N. of a celebrated Upanishad, forming the last six chapters of the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa. -एला large cardamoms. -कुक्षि a. large-bellied. -केतुः an epithet of Agni. -गृहः N. of a country. -गोलं a water melon. -चित्तः the citron tree. -जघन a. broad hip. -जीविका, जीवती a kind of plant. -डक्का a large drum. -नटः -नलः-ला the name assumed by Arjuna when residing as dancing and music master at the court of Virāṭa. -नेत्र a. far-sighted, prudent. -पाटलिः the thorn-apple. -पालः the Indian fig-tree. -भट्टारिका an epithet of Durgā. -भातुः fire. -रथः 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 N. of a king, father of Jarāsandha. -राविन् m a kind of small owl. -रिक्च a. broad-hipped, having large buttocks. वृहत्तिका An upper garment, a mantle, wrapper. वृहत्सतिः 1 N. of the preceptor of the gods; (for the abduction of his wife Tārā by the moon, see under तारा or सोम. 2 The planet Jupiter; बुधवृहत्सतिवैद्यः R. 13. 76. 3 N. of the author of a Smṛiti; Y. 1. 4. -Comp. -सुरोहितः an epithet of Indra. -वारः वासरः Thursday. वेडा A boat. वेद 1 A. (वेदते) To endeavour, strive, attempt. वैजिक a. (की f.) 1 Seminal. 2 Original. 3 Relating to conception. 4 Relating to sexual union. -कः A sprout, young shoot. -कः Cause, source, origin. वैडाल a. (ली f.) 1 Relating to a cat. 2 Peculiar to cats. -Comp. -व्रतं 'a cat-like observance', concealing one's malice or evil designs under the garb of piety or virtue. -व्रतिः one who leads a chaste life simply from want of female company (and not because he has controlled his senses). -व्रतिका, व्रति m. a religious hypocrite, impostor. वैदुल See वैदुल. वैदिकः A man who is assiduous in his attentions to ladies, a gallant lover; दक्षिण्यं नाम विवेचि वैदिकानां कुलव्रतं M. 4. 14. वैल a. (ली f.) 1 Relating to or made of the Bilva tree or its wood. 2 Covered with Bilva trees. -ल्वं The fruit of the Bilva tree. वेद्यः 1 Perception knowledge,

apprehension, observation, conception; बालानां सुखवेद्यः T. S. 2 Idea, thought. 3 Understanding, intellect, intelligence, wisdom 4 Waking up, becoming awake, waking state, consciousness. 5 Opening, blooming, expanding. 6 Instruction, advice, admonition. 7 Awakening, rousing. 8 An epithet, designation. -Comp. -अतीत a. unknowable, incomprehensible. -कर a. one who teaches or informs (-रः) 1 a bard or minstrel who wakes up his master by singing appropriate songs in the morning. 2 an instructor, a teacher. -गम्य a. intelligible. -पूर्व a. intentional, conscious, cf. अवीचपूर्व. -वासरः the eleventh day in the bright half of Kārtika when Viṣṇu is supposed to rise from his four month's sleep; see Me. 110, and प्रवीचिनी. बोधक a. (विक्क f.) 1 Informing, apprising. 2 Instructing, teaching. 3 Indicative of. 4 Awakening, rousing. -कः A spy. बोधनः The planet Mercury. -नं 1 Informing, teaching, instruction, giving a knowledge of; भवकृषोश्च तदि गितबोधनं R 9 49. 2 Denoting, signifying. 3 Arousing, awakening; समवेद तेन चिरसुतमनो-वबोधनं समवेद्यिषत Si. 9. 24. 4 Burning incense. -नी 1 The eleventh day in the bright half of Kārtika when Viṣṇu rises from his four months' sleep. 2 Long pepper. बोधानः 1 A wise man. 2 An epithet of Brihaspati. बोधिः 1 Perfect wisdom or enlightenment. 2 The enlightened intellect of a Buddha. 3 The sacred fig-tree. 4 A cock. 5 An epithet of Buddha. -Comp. -तरुः, -द्रुमः, -वृक्षः the sacred fig-tree. -दुः an arhat (of the Jainas). -सत्त्वः a Buddhist saint, one who is on the way to the attainment of perfect knowledge and has only a certain number of births to undergo before attaining to the state of a Supreme Buddha and complete annihilation (this position could be attained by a long series of pious and virtuous deeds); एवंविधैर्विदितसिरेतिथि-विस्तरेः Mā. 10. 21. बोधित p. p. 1 Made known, informed, apprised. 2 Reminded. 3 Advised, instructed. बौद्ध a. (द्धी f.) 1 Relating to the Buddha or understanding. 2 Relating to Buddha. -द्धः A follower of the religion taught by Buddha. बौधः 'Buddha's son', an epithet of Puruṣas. ब्रीहयनः N. of an ancient writer ब्रह्म 1 The sun 2 The root of

a tree. 3 A day. 4 The arka plant. 5 Lead (m. ?). 6 A horse. 7 An epithet of Siva or Brāhmā. ब्रह्म The Supreme Spirit. ब्रह्मण्य a. 1 Relating to Brahma 2 Relating to Brahman or the creator. 3 Relating to the acquisition of sacred knowledge, holy, pious. 4 Fit for a Brāhmaṇa. 5 Friendly or hospitable to a Brāhmaṇa. -व्य 1 One well versed in the Veda; Mv. 3 26 2 The mulberry tree. 3 The palm tree. 4 Munja grass. 5 The planet Saturn. 6 An epithet of Viṣṇu. 7 Of Kārtikeva. -व्या An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -देवः an epithet of Viṣṇu. ब्रह्मण्वत् n. An epithet of Agni. ब्रह्मतात्त्वं 1 Absorption into the Supreme Spirit. 2 Divine nature. ब्रह्मन् n. 1 The Supreme Being, regarded as impersonal and divested of all quality and action; (according to the Vedāntins, Brahman is both the efficient and the material cause of the visible universe, the all-pervading soul and spirit of the universe, the essence from which all created things are produced and into which they are absorbed; अस्मिन् तावन्विद्यमानं ब्रह्म S. B.), समीक्षता दृष्टिं विबुधजनस्य ब्रह्म मनुते Bh. 3. 84, Ku. 3. 15 2 A hymn of praise. 3 A sacred text. 4 The Vedas; Ku. 6. 16; U. 1. 15. 5 The sacred and mystic syllable om; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 83. 6 The priestly or Brāhmaṇical class (collectively); Ms. 9. 320. 7 The power or energy of a Brāhmaṇa, R. 8. 4. 8 Religious penance or austerities. 9 Celibacy, chastity; साध्वते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1. 10 Final emancipation or beatitude. 11 Theology. 12 Brāhmaṇical portion of the Veda. 13 Wealth. -m. 1 The Supreme Being, the Creator, the first deity of the sacred Hindu Trinity, to whom is entrusted the work of creating the world. [The accounts of the creation of the world differ in many respects, but, according to Manu Smṛiti, the universe was enveloped in darkness, and the self-existent Lord manifested himself dispelling the gloom. He first created the waters and deposited in them a seed. This seed became a golden egg, in which he himself was born as Brāhmā—the progenitor of all the worlds. Then the Lord divided the egg into two parts, with which he constructed heaven and earth. He then created the ten Prajāpatis or mind-born sons who completed the work of creation. According to another account (Rāmāyana) Brahma sprang from ether from him was

From Kasyapa sprang Virasvata, and Manu sprang from him. Thus Manu was the procreator of all human beings. According to a third account, the Supreme deity, after dividing the golden egg, separated himself into two parts, male and female, from which sprang Viraj and from him Manu; cf. Ku. 2. 7 and Ms. 1. 32 *et seq.* Mythologically Brahman is represented as being born in a lotus which sprang from the navel of Vishnu and as creating the world by an illicit connection with his own daughter Sarasvati. Brahman had originally five heads, but one of them was cut down by Siva with the ring-finger or burnt down by the fire from his third eye. His vehicle is a swan. He has numerous epithets, most of which have reference to his birth in a lotus. 2 A Brāhmaṇa: S. 4. 4. 3 A devout man. 4 One of the four *Ritvijs* or priests employed at a Soma sacrifice. 5 One conversant with sacred knowledge. 6 The sun. 7 Intellect. 8 An epithet of the seven Prāṇapatis: मरीचि, अवि, अग्रेक्ष, पुच्छस्य, पुच्छ, कृत्, and शनिष्ठ. 9 An epithet of Brihaspati. 10 Of Siva. -Comp. -अक्षर the sacred syllable *om.* -अक्षयू: a horse. -अञ्जलि: 1 respectful salutation with folded hands while repeating the Veda. 2 obeisance to a preceptor (at the beginning and conclusion of the repetition of Veda). -अंड 'the egg of Brahman', the primordial egg from which the universe sprang, the world, universe; ब्रह्मांडचक्रदंड: Dk. 1. पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -अभिजात an epithet of the river Godāvari. -अधिगमा, -अधिगमन study of the Vedas. -अभ्यास: study of the Vedas. -अमसू *n.* the urine of a cow. -अयण: *n.* an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. -अर्पण 1 the offering of sacred knowledge. 2 devoting oneself to the Supreme Spirit. 3 N. of a spell. -अक्ष a missile presided over by Brahman. -आत्मयू: a horse. -आनन्द: bliss or rapture of absorption into Brahma; ब्रह्मावस्थाशक्ति Mv. 7. 31. -आरंभ: beginning to repeat the Vedas; Ms. 2. 71. -आवर्त: N. of the tract between the rivers Sarasvati and Driśadvati (north-west of Hastināpura); सरस्वतीद्विपद्मोद्भवयोरेतरे । तं देवप्रभितं दृशं ब्रह्मवर्णं वचसते Ms. 2. 17, 19; Mv. 48. -आसन a particular position for profound meditation. -आहुति *f.* the offering of prayers; see ब्रह्मयज्ञ. -उद्वृत्ता forgetting or neglecting the Vedas; Ms. 11. 57 (अवित-वेदस्यान्यथैतं विस्मरणं Mull.). -उद्यो explaining the Veda, treatment or on the theological problems. -उपदेस: instruction in the Vedas

or sacred knowledge. नेतृ *m.* the Palāsa tree. -अक्षरि: (ब्रह्मरि or ब्रह्म-क्षरि:) a Brahmanical sage. -देश: N. of a district; (कुक्षेत्रं च मत्स्याश्च पंचालाः क्षुरतेनकाः । एव ब्रह्मदेशो वै ब्रह्मवर्तादन्तरः Ms. 2. 19) -कर्मका an epithet of Sarasvati. -कर: a tax paid to the priestly class. -कर्मन् *n.* 1 the religious duties of a Brāhmaṇa; 2 the office of Brahman, one of the four principal priests at a sacrifice. -कल्प: an age of Brahman. -कांड the portion of the Veda relating to spiritual knowledge. -काष्ठ: the mulberry tree. -कुर्वी a kind of penance; अहोरात्रोक्तिं ब्रह्मा योगेमास्यां विद्वेषतः । पंचगव्यं पिबेत् प्रातर्महर्षं चैव स्नानम् ॥ -कृत् *a.* one who prays. (-*m.*) an epithet of Vishnu. -युज: N. of an astronomer born in 598 A. D. -गोल: the universe. -गैरक्ष respect for the missile presided over by Brahman; Bk. 9. 76 (न भूमेवो ब्रह्मपाश इति). -ग्रंथि: N. of a particular joint of the body. -ग्रह: -पिशाचः, -पुच्छः, -रक्षस् *n.* -राक्षस: a kind of ghost, the ghost of a Brāhmaṇa, who during his lifetime indulges in a disdainful spirit and carries away the wives of others and the property of Brāhmaṇas; (परस्य योगेन हृत्वा ब्रह्मस्मपहस्य च । अरण्ये निजले द्वेष्टे भवति ब्रह्महृत्सः ॥ Y. 3. 212; cf. Ms. 12. 60 also) -घातक: the murderer of a Brāhmaṇa. -घातिनी a woman on the second day of her courses. -घोष: 1 recital of the Veda, 2 the sacred word, the Vedas collectively; U. 6. 9. v. 1. -घ्न: the murderer of a Brāhmaṇa. -चर्ये 1 religious studentship, the life of celibacy passed by a Brāhmaṇa boy in studying the Vedas, the first stage or order of his life; अविद्वन्ब्रह्मचर्यो गृहस्था-श्रममाचरेत् Ms. 3. 2; 2. 249; Mv. 1. 24. 2 religious study, self-restraint. 3 celibacy, chastity, abstinence, continence. (-र्ये:) a religious student; see ब्रह्मचारि. (-र्या) chastity, celibacy. -व्रतं a vow of chastity. -स्खलनं falling off from chastity, incontinence. -चारिक the life of a religious student. -चारिन् *m.* 1 a religious student, a Brāhmaṇa in the first order of his life, who continues to live with his spiritual guide from the investiture with sacred thread and performs the duties pertaining to his order till he settles in life; Ms. 2. 41, 175; 6. 87. 2 one who vows to lead the life of a celibate. -चारिणी 1 an epithet of Durgā. 2 a woman who observes the vow of chastity. -ज: an epithet of Kārtikeya. -जार: the paramour of a Brāhmaṇa's wife. -आचिन् *m.* a Brāhmaṇa

who lives by sacred knowledge. -ज्ञ *a.* one who knows Brahma. (-ज्ञ:) 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 of Vishnu. -ज्ञानं true or divine knowledge, knowledge of the identity of the universe with Brahma. -ज्येष्ठ: the elder brother of Brāhmaṇa. -ज्योतिस् *n.* the light of Brahma or the Supreme Being. -तत्त्वं the true knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. -तेजस् *n.* 1 the glory of Brahman. 2 Brāhmaṇic lustre, the lustre or glory supposed to surround a Brāhmaṇa. -द: a spiritual preceptor. -दंड: 1 the curse of a Brāhmaṇa. 2 a tribute paid to a Brāhmaṇa. 3 an epithet of Siva. -दानं 1 the imparting of sacred knowledge. 2 sacred knowledge received as an inheritance or hereditary gift. -दायाद: 1 one who receives the Vedas as his hereditary gift, a Brāhmaṇa; 2 the son of a Brāhmaṇa. -दारु: the mulberry tree. -दिनं a day of Brahman. -दैत्य: a Brāhmaṇa changed into a demon; cf. ब्रह्मघ्न. -द्वि: द्वेषिन् *a.* 1 hating Brāhmaṇas. 2 hostile to religious acts or devotion, impious, godless. -द्वेष: hatred of Brāhmaṇas. -नदी an epithet of the river Sarasvati. -नाभ: an epithet of Vishnu. -निर्वाण absorption into the supreme spirit. -निष्ठ *a.* absorbed in or intent, on the contemplation of the Supreme Spirit. (-ष्ठ:) the mulberry tree. -पदं 1 the rank or position of a Brāhmaṇa. 2 the place of the Supreme Spirit. -पवित्र the Kusa grass. -परिवर्त् *f.* an assembly of Brāhmaṇas. -पादप: the Palāsa tree. -पारायण complete study of the Vedas, the entire Vedas; U. 4. 9; Mv. 1. 14. -पाश: N. of a missile presided over by Brahman; Bk. 9. 75. -रितृ *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -पुत्र: 1 a son of Brahman. 2 N. of a (male) river which rises in the eastern extremity of the Himalaya and falls with the Ganges into the Bay of Bengal. (-त्री) an epithet of the river Sarasvati. -पुर: -पुरी 1 the city of Brahman (in heaven). 2 N. of Benares. -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -सहस्र: the universal destruction at the end of one hundred years of Brahman in which even the Supreme Being is supposed to be swallowed up. -माप्ति *f.* absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -स्यु: 1 a contemptuous term for a Brāhmaṇa, an unworthy Brāhmaṇa (cf. Mar. भ्रूत); M. 4; V. 2. 2 One who is a Brāhmaṇa only by caste, a nominal Brāhmaṇa. -जीज the mystic syllable *om.* -ज्वाण: one who pretends to be a Brāhmaṇa. -मयनं the abode

of Brahman. -भायः the mulberry tree. -भावः absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -भुवनं the world of Brahman; Bg. 8. 16. -भूय *a.* become one with Brahma, absorbed into the Supreme Spirit. -भूतिः *f.* twilight. -भूय 1 identity with Brahma, absorption or dissolution into Brahma, final emancipation; स ब्रह्मभूय गतिमाजगाम R. 13. 28.; ब्रह्मभूय कल्यते Bg. 14. 26; Ms. 1. 98 2 Brāhmaṇhood; the state or rank of a Brāhmaṇa. -भूयस् *n.* absorption into Brahma. भगलदेवता an epithet of Lakṣmī. -मीमांसा the Vedānta philosophy which inquires into the nature of Brahma or Supreme Spirit. -भूति *a.* having the form of Brahman. -भूर्भुवः *m.* an epithet of Śiva. -भेषजः the Munja plant. -यज्ञः one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices (to be performed by a householder); teaching and reciting the Vedas; अध्यापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः Ms. 3. 70 (अध्यापनशब्देन अध्ययनमपि गृह्यते Kull.) -योगः cultivation or acquisition of spiritual knowledge. -योनि *a.* sprung from Brahman. -रत्नं a valuable present made to a Brāhmaṇa. -रश्मि an aperture in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape on its leaving the body. -राक्षसः see ब्रह्मरक्ष. -रातः an epithet of Śukra. -राशिः 1 the whole mass or circle of sacred knowledge. 2 an epithet of Paraśurāma. -रीतिः *f.* a kind of brass. -रे (ले) खा-लिखितं, -लेखः lines written by the creator on the forehead of a man which indicate his destiny, the predestined lot of any man लोकः the world of Brahman. -रक्त *m.* an expounder of the Vedas. -वद्यः knowledge of Brahma. -वधः -वधया, -हत्या the murder of a Brāhmaṇa. -वर्चस्, *n.* -वर्चसं 1 divine glory or splendour, spiritual pre-eminence or holiness resulting from sacred knowledge; (तस्य हेतुसर्वद्वयवर्चसं R. 1. 63; Ms. 2. 37. 4. 94. 2 the inherent sanctity or power of a Brāhmaṇa; S. 6. -वर्चमिन्, -वर्चस्विन् *a.* holy or sanctified by spiritual pre-eminence, holy. (-*m.*) an eminent or holy Brāhmaṇa. -वर्तः see ब्रह्मवर्त. -वर्धनं copper. -वादिन् *m.* 1 one who teaches or expounds the Vedas; U. 1, Mā. 1. 2. a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. -वासः the abode of Brāhmaṇa. -विद्, -विद् *a.* knowing the Supreme Spirit. (-*m.*) a sage, theologian, philosopher. -विद्या knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. -विं (विं) कु a drop of salva *प्रवृत्तिः* while reciting the Vedas.

-विचर्तनः an epithet of Indra -वृक्षः 1 the Palāsa tree. 2 the Udumbara tree. -वृत्तिः *f.* livelihood of Brāhmaṇa. -वृद्धं an assemblage of Brāhmaṇas. -वेदः 1 knowledge of the Vedas. 2 knowledge of Brahma. 3 N. of the Atharvaveda. -वेद्विद् *a.* knowing the Vedas; cf. ब्रह्मवेद -वर्त N of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -व्रतं a vow of chastity. -गिरिस्, -ग्रीवः *n.* N. of a particular missile. -संघः *f.* an assembly of Brāhmaṇas. -सती an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. -सर्वं 1 repeating and teaching the Vedas (ब्रह्मयज्ञः q. v.). 2. absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -सदृश *n.* the residence of Brahman. -सभा the hall or court of Brahman. -संभव *a.* sprung or coming from Brahman. (-वः) N. of Vāraḍa. -सर्पः a kind of snake. -सयुक्तं complete identification with the Supreme Spirit; cf. ब्रह्मयुक्त. -सा ईका identification with Brahma; Ms. 4. 232. -सावर्णिः N. of the tenth Manu. -सुतः 1 N. of Nārada, Marīchi &c. 2 a kind of Ketu. -सुः 1 N. of Aniruddha. 2 N. of the god of love. -सूतं 1 the sacred thread worn by the Brāhmaṇas or the twice-born over the shoulder. 2 the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy by Bādarāyaṇa. -सूत्रिन् *a.* invested with the sacred thread. -सूत्र *m.* an epithet of Śiva. -स्तेजः the world, universe; Mv. 3. 48. -स्तेयं acquiring holy knowledge by unlawful means. -स्वं the property or possessions of a Brāhmaṇa; Y. 3. 212. -हस्तिन् *a.* stealing a Brāhmaṇa's property. -हन् *a.* murdering a Brāhmaṇa. -हुन one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices, which consists in offering the rites of hospitality to guests, Ms. 3. 74. -हृदयः -र्व N. of a star (capella). -ब्रह्मयन् *a.* Consisting of or derived from, the Veda, belonging to the Veda, or spiritual pre-eminence; जलविष ब्रह्मयेन तेजसा Ku. 5. 30. 2 Fit for a Brāhmaṇa. -र्व A missile, presided over by Brahman. -ब्रह्मवत् *a.* Possessed of spiritual knowledge. -ब्रह्मात् *ind.* 1 To the state of Brahma or the Supreme Spirit. 2 To the care of Brāhmaṇas. -ब्रह्माणी 1 The wife of Brahman. 2 An epithet of Durgā 3 A kind of perfume (मेघुङ्ग) 4 A kind of brass. -ब्राह्मन् *a.* Relating to Brahma. -*m.* An epithet of Viṣṇu. -ब्रह्मिष्ठ *a.* Thoroughly proficient in Vedas, very learned or pious; ब्रह्मिष्ठ-मापाय ब्रह्मिष्ठेय स्वतन्त्रयुक्तं R. 18. -डा An epithet of Durgā

-द्विती N. of a medicinal plant. -वङ्गशयः 1 An epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 Of Viṣṇu. -ब्रह्म *a.* (ह्री *f.*) 1 Relating to Brahman or the creator, or to the Supreme Spirit; R. 13. 60; Ms. 2. 40, Bg. 2. 72. 2 Brāhmaṇical, belonging to Brāhmaṇas. 3 Relating to sacred knowledge or study. 4 Prescribed by the Veda, Vedio 5 Holy, sacred, divine 6 Presided over by Brahman as a सुहृत्; (see ब्रह्मसुहृत्), or a missile -ह्रः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the bride decorated with ornaments is given away to the bridegroom, without requiring any gift or present from him (this is the best of the 8 forms), ब्राह्मो विवाह आहूय दीयते शक्यलङ्कृतः Y. 1. 58; Ms. 3. 21, 27. 2 N. of Nārada. -ह्रं 1 The part of the hand under the root of the thumb. 2 Holy or sacred study. --COMP. -अहोरात्रः a day and night of Brahman. -देया a girl to be married according to the Brāhma form. -सुहृत् a particular period of the day, the early part of the day (रात्रेश्च पश्चिमे यमि सुहृत् ब्राह्म उच्यते) ब्राह्मे सुहृत् किल तस्य देवी कुमारकल्पे सुषवे कुमारं R. 5. 36. -ब्राह्मण *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Belonging to a Brāhmaṇa. 2 Befitting a Brāhmaṇa. 3 Given by a Brāhmaṇa. -णः 1 A man belonging to the first of the four original castes of the Hindus, a Brāhmaṇa (born from the mouth of the *Paruṣa*; ब्राह्मणोऽस्य सुहृन्मासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 1. 31. 96.) जन्मना जायते ब्रह्मः संस्कारैर्द्विज उच्यते । विद्यया याति विवर्तं त्रिभिः श्रेष्ठिय उच्यते ॥ or जात्या कुलेन हृत्तन स्वध्यायेन भूतेन च । एभिर्युक्तो हि रक्षितोऽनित्यं स द्विज उच्यते ॥). 2 A priest, theologian 3 An epithet of Agni. -णं 1 An assemblage or society of Brāhmaṇas. 2 That portion of the Veda which states rules for the employment of the hymns at the various sacrifices, their origin and detailed explanation with sometimes lengthy illustrations in the shape of legends or stories. It is distinct from the *Mantra* portion of the Veda. 3 N. of that class of Vedic works which contain the Brāhmaṇa portion (regarded as *Śruti* or part of the revelation like the hymns themselves). Each of the four Vedas has its own Brāhmaṇa or Brāhmaṇas -पेतोय or आश्वलायन and कौशिकी or सांख्ययन belonging to the *Rigveda*; शतपथ to the *Yajurveda*; पंचविश and पश्चिंश and six more to the *Sāmaveda* and नोप to the *Atharvaveda*) -COMP

-अनिक्रमः offensive or disrespectful conduct towards Brāhmanas, insult to Brāhmanas ब्राह्मणानिक्रमणं मन्त्रायेव सूत्र Mv. 2. 80 -अपाश्रयः seeking shelter with Brāhmanas, -अभ्युपनिः f. protection or preservation of, or kindness shown to, a Brāhmana; Ms. 9. 87. -हन्तः the slayer of a Brāhmana जान्त, जातिः f. the Brāhmana caste. -जीविकः the occupation or means of livelihood prescribed for a Brāhmana. -द्रव्यं, -स्रं a Brāhmana's property. -निन्दकः a blasphemer or reviler of Brāhmanas. -ब्रुवः one who pretends to be a Brāhmana, one who is a Brāhmana only in name and neglects the duties of his caste; बहवो ब्राह्मणव्या दिवमन्ति Dk.; Ms. 7. 85; 8. 2) भुविष्ठ a consisting, for the most part, of Brāhmanas. -वधः the murder of a Brāhmana, Brāhmanicide. -सन्तर्पणं feeding or satisfying Brāhmanas.

ब्राह्मणकः 1 A bad or unworthy Brāhmana (only in name) 2 N. of a country inhabited by warlike Brāhmanas.

ब्राह्मणत्रा ind. 1 Among Brāhmanas. 2 To the state of a Brahmana; as in ब्राह्मणसत् भवति धनं.

ब्राह्मणार्च्छसिन् m. N. of a priest,

the assistant of the priest called *Barahma* q. v.

ब्राह्मणी 1 A woman of the Brāhmana caste. 2 The wife of a Brāhmana. 3 Intellect; (बुद्ध according to नीलकण्ठ). 4 A kind of lizard. 5 A kind of wasp. 6 A kind of grass COMP. -गामिन् m. the paramour of a Brāhmana woman.

ब्राह्मण्य a. Befitting a Brāhmana. -ग्रहः An epithet of the planet Saturn. -ग्रहं 1 The station or rank of a Brāhmana, priestly or sacerdotal character; सत्यं ग्रहे ब्राह्मण्येन Mk. 5; Pt. 1. 66. Ms. 3. 17; 7. 42. 2 A collection of Brāhmanas.

ब्राह्मि 1 The personified female energy of Brahman 2 Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. 3 Speech. 4 A tale or narrative. 5 A pious usage or custom. 6 N. of the constellation Rohini. 7 N. of Durgā. 8 A woman married according to the *Bāhma* form of marriage 9 The wife of a Brāhmana. 10 A kind of medicinal plant. 11 A kind of brass. 12 N. of a river. -COMP. -कंदः a species of bulbous plant. -पुत्रः the son of a Brāhmi; see above; Ms. 3. 27, 37.

ब्राह्मच a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Relating to Brahman, the creator. 2 Relating to the supreme Spirit. 3 Relating

to the Brāhmanas. -ह्रस्व Wonder, astonishment (विस्मय). -COMP. -सहृन्=ब्राह्मसहृन् q. v. -हृत् hospitality to guests; see ब्रह्मयज्ञ.

ब्रुव a. Professing or pretending to be, calling oneself by a name to which he has no real title; (at the end of comp.); as in ब्राह्मणब्रुव, क्षत्रियब्रुव.

ब्रू 2 U. (व्रीति, ब्रूते or आह; this root is defective in the non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from ब्रू 1 To say, tell, speak (with two acc.); तं.....ब्रूया एवं Me. 104; राम यथास्थितं सर्वं ज्ञाता ब्रूते स्म विह्वलः B. k. 6. 8. or माणवकं ब्रूते Sk; किं त्वं प्रति ब्रूहे Bv. 1. 46. 2 To say or speak about, refer to (a person or thing); अहं तु शकुन्तलामधिकृत्य ब्रूयामि S. 2. 3. To declare, proclaim, publish, prove; ब्रूयते किं कलैन साधवो न तु कलैन विजोषयोगितां N. 2. 48; Katn. 2. 13. 4 To name, call, designate; छंदसि दक्षा ये कवयस्तन्मणिमप्य ते ब्रूवते Śrut. 15. 5 To answer; ब्रूहि मे प्रश्नान्. WITH अभु to say, speak, declare.

-निस् to explain, derive. -य to say, speak, tell; Bk. 8. 85 -प्रति to speak in reply, answer or reply; प्रत्यब्रवीच्चैन R. 2. 42. -ति 1 to say, speak. 2 to speak falsely or wrongly.

ब्रूणक A snare, net, noose.

भ.

भः 1 N. of the planet Venus. 2 Error, delusion, mere semblance. -भं 1 A star. 2 A lunar mansion or asterism. 3 A planet. 4 A sign of zodiac. 5 The number twenty seven. 6 A bee. COMP. -ईनः ईशः the sun. -गणः वर्गः 1 the group of star or asterisms. 2 the zodiac. 3 revolution of the planets in the zodiac. -गोलः the starry sphere. -चक्रं, मंडलं the zodiac. -पतिः the moon. -सूचकः an astrologer.

भक्षिका A cricket.

भक्ष p. p. 1 Distributed, allotted, assigned. 2 Divided. 3 Served, worshipped. 4 Engaged in, attentive to. 5 Attached or devoted to, loyal, faithful; Bg. 9. 34. 6 Dressed, cooked (as food); see (भज्). -भक्तः A worshipper, adorer, devotee, votary, faithful attendant; भक्तोसि मे सदा चेत Bg. 4. 3; 9. 31; 7. 23. -भक्त 1 A share, portion. 2 Food; Bh. 3. 74. 3 Boiled rice; U. 4. 1. 4 Any eatable grain boiled with water. COMP.

भक्ष a of food appetite

-भक्ष a cook -भक्ष a dish of

food. -भक्षः incense prepared from various fragrant resins and perfumes. -भक्षः a cook. -छंदः appetite. -दासः a slave who agrees to serve another for maintenance, or who receives his meals as a return for his services; Ms. 8. 415 -द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. -मंडलं the scum of boiled rice. -रोचन a stimulating appetite. -वत्सल a kind to worshippers or devotees. -भक्षाल 1 an audience chamber (to admit petitioners and hear them). 2 a dining-hall.

भक्ति f. 1 Separation, partition, division. 2 A division, portion, share. 3 Devotion, attachment, loyalty, faithfulness; Ku. 7. 37; R. 2. 63; Mn. 1. 15. 4 Reverence, service, worship, homage 5 Texture, arrangement; R. 5. 74. 6 Decoration, ornament, embellishment; अवलम्बकाकलनकं चित्रे Ku. 7. 10. 91; भक्तिं देवि विगच्छितं भुविमेव गजस्य M. 19. R. 13. 59, 75 15. 30. 7 An attribute COMP. -भक्ष a making a humble oblation. -भक्षि इन्द्र ind devoutly reverentially भक्ष a 1 devout, fervid 2 firmly

attached or devoted, faithful, loyal. -भार्गः the way of devotion; i. e. devotion to god, regarded as the way to the attainment of final emancipation and eternal bliss. -योगः loving faith, loyal devotion. -वादः assurance of attachment.

भक्तिमत् a. 1 Devout, having pious faith. 2 Loyal, devoted or attached, faithful, loyal.

भक्तिल a. Faithful, trusty (as a horse).

भक्ष 10 U. (भक्षयति-ते भक्षति) 1. To eat, devour यथाभिक्षं जले परस्मैभक्षते आपदै-क्षुवि Pt. 1. 2 To use up, consume, 3 To waste, destroy. 4 To bite.

भक्षः 1 Eating. 2 Food.

भक्षक a. (स्त्री f.) 1 One who eats or lives upon. 2 Gluttonous, voracious.

भक्षण a (स्त्री f.) Eating, one who eats, or devours. -भक्ष Eating, feeding or living upon

भक्ष्य a Eatable, fit for food. -भक्ष्य Anything eatable, an article of food, food (भि also भक्ष्यमभक्ष्ययो) श्रीसिद्धिचरिते कार्त्त H 1. 55 Ms. 1. 112 -COMP

-कारः (also) भक्ष्यकारः a baker, cook.

मयः One of the twelve forms of the sun; the sun. 2 The moon. 3 A form of Siva. 4 Good fortune, luck, happy lot, happiness; आस्ते मय आसीत्स्य Ait. Br.; भगविद्वज्ज वायुश्च मयः सत्त्वयो द्युः Y. 1. 282. 5 Affluence, prosperity. 6 Dignity, distinction. 7 Fame, glory. 8 Loveliness, beauty. 9 Excellence, distinction. 10 Love, affection. 11 Amorous dalliance or sport, pleasure. 12 The pudendum muliebres; Y. 3. 88, Ms. 9. 237. 13 Virtue, morality, religious merit (वर्ग). 14 Effort, exertion. 15 Absence of desire indifference to worldly objects. 16 Final beatitude. 17 Strength. 18 Omnipotence; (said to be *n.* also in the last 15 senses). -मय The asterism called उचराफल्गुनी. COMP. -अङ्कुरः (in medicine) clitoris. -आयानं granting matrimonial happiness -मयः an epithet of Siva -देवः a thorough libertine. -देवता the deity presiding over marriage. -द्वयं the constellation उचराफल्गुनी. -नन्दनः an epithet of Vishnu -मक्षकः a pander procurer. -वेदनं proclaiming matrimonial felicity.

मसंदरः A fistula in the anus or pudendum.

मयवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, illustrious. 2 Revered, venerable, divine, holy, (an epithet applied to gods, demigods and other holy or respectable personages); अथ मयवात् कुशली काश्यपः S. 5 मयवत्परवायुस्य जनः R. 8. 81; so मयवात् वायुदेवः &c.—*m.* 1 A god, deity. 2 An epithet of Vishnu. 3 Of Siva. 4 Of Jina. 5 Of a Buddha.

मयवदीयः A worshipper of Vishnu. भगालः A skull.

भगारिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

भगिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Prosperous, happy, fortunate. 2 Grand, splendid.

भगिनिका A sister.

भगिनी 1 A sister. 2 A fortunate woman. 3 A woman in general. -COMP. -पतिः, भर्तृ *m.* a sister's husband.

भगिनीयः A sister's son.

मरीचः *N.* of an ancient king; of the solar dynasty, the great-grandson of Sagara, who brought down, by practising the most austere penance, the celestial river Ganges from heaven to the earth and from earth to the lower regions to purify the ashes of his 60000 ancestors, the sons of Sagara. -COMP. -पथः, -प्रयत्नः the path or effort of Bhagiratha, used figuratively to denote any great or Ha effort -सुगन्धः an epithet of the Ganges

भग्न *p. p.* 1 Broken, fractured, shattered, torn. 2 Frustrated, foiled, disappointed. 3 Checked, arrested, suspended. 4 Marred, impaired. 5 Routed, completely defeated or vanquished; U. 5. 6 Demolished, destroyed. (see भञ्ज). -भ्रं Fracture of the leg. -COMP. -आमन् *m.* an epithet of the moon. -आपद् *a.* one who has surmounted difficulties or misfortunes. -आरा *a.* disappointed; Bh. 2. 84; frustrated; Bh. 3. 52. -उत्साह *a.* broken in energy, depressed in spirits, discouraged, damped. -उद्यम *a.* foiled in one's endeavours, disappointed, baffled. -क्रमः, -प्रक्रमः violation of symmetry in construction or expression; see प्रक्रममग. -चेष्ट *a.* disappointed, frustrated. -दुर्ष *a.* humbled, crest-fallen -निद्र *a.* whose sleep is interrupted. -पार्श्व *a.* suffering from a pain in the sides. -पृष्ठ *a.* 1 having a broken back. 2 coming in front. -प्रतिज्ञ *a.* one who has broken his promises. -मचक्षु *a.* discouraged, disappointed. -व्रत *a.* faithless in one's vows -संकल्प *a.* one whose designs are frustrated.

भगिनी A sister.

भेका (या) री A gad-fly.

भक्तिः *f.* Breaking, fracture.

भङ्गः 1 Breaking, breaking down, shattering, tearing down, splitting, dividing; वार्यमैलभं ह्य प्रवृत्तः R. 5. 45 2 A break, fracture, breach. 3 Plucking off, lopping; आग्निकलिकाभं S. 6. 4 Separation, analysis. 5 A portion, bit, fragment, detached portion; पुण्येष्टय पद्धतमंगलितः Kn. 3. 61. R. 16. 16 6 Fall, downfall, decay, destruction, ruin; as in राज्यं, सत्त्व° &c. 7 Breaking up, dispersion; वाद्याभं Māl. 1. 8 Defeat, overthrow, discomfiture, rout; Pt. 4. 41; Si. 16. 72 9 Failure, disappointment, frustration; R. 2. 42 अज्ञाभं &c. 10 Rejection, refusal; Ku. 1. 42. 11 A chasm, fissure. 12 Interruption, obstacle, disturbance; निद्रा°, गति° &c. 13 Non-performance, suspension, stoppage. 14 Taking to flight. 15 A bend, fold, wave. 16 Contraction, bending, knitting; U. 5. 36. 17 Going, motion. 18 Paralysis. 19 Fraud, deceit. 20 A canal, water-course. 21 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting; see; भङ्गि. 22 Hemp. -COMP. -नयः removal of obstacles. वासा turmeric. -सार्थ *a.* dishonest, fraudulent.

भङ्गा 1 Hemp. 2 An intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. -COMP. -कृष्ट the pollen of hemp

भङ्गि-नी *f.* 1 Breaking fracture breach, division. 2 Undulation 3

Bending, contracting; रङ्गमणिभिः प्रथम-मथुरासंभवे बुद्धितोस्मि Ud. 8. 13. 4 A wave. 5 A flood, current. 6 A crooked path, tortuous or winding course. 7 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting, periphrasis; संवत्तरेण कथनात् K. P. 10; बहुमंगलविशारदः Dk. 8 A pretext, disguise, semblance; यः पांचजन्यप्रतिविम्बं भेदा धराभितः केनमेव व्यनक्ति Vikr. 1. 1. 9 Trick, fraud, deceit. 10 Irony. 11 Repartee, wit. 12 A step; R. 13, 69. 13 An interval. 14 Modesty -COMP. -भक्तिः *f.* division into a series of waves or wave-like steps, a wavy staircase; Me 60.

भङ्गिन् *a.* 1 Frail, fragile, transient; तदपि तत्पुण्यभेगं करोति चेत् Bh. 2. 92. 2 Cast in a suit.

भङ्गिमत् *a.* Wavy, crisped.

भङ्गिमन् *m.* 1 Fracture, breach. 2 Bending, undulation. 3 Curliness. 4 Disguise, deceit. 5 Wit, irony. 6 Perversity.

भङ्गिलः A defect in the organs of sense.

भङ्गुर *a.* 1 Apt to break, fragile, brittle. 2 Frail, transitory, transient, perishable; आभरणताः प्रणयाः कोपास्तक्ष्णभङ्गुराः H. 1. 188; Si. 16. 72. 3 Changeable, variable. 4 Crooked, bent. 5 Curved, curled; शशिपुत्रि तव माति भङ्गुरः Git. 10. 6 Fraudulent, dishonest, crafty. -रः The bend of a river.

भञ्ज I. 1. U. (भजति-ते, but usually Atm only: भञ्ज) 1 (*a.*) To share, distribute, divide; भजेन् वैतुकं रिच्य Ms. 9. 104; न तद्भुजैर्मज्जसाधै 209, 119 (*b.*) To assign, allot, apportion; गायत्रीमन्त्रेभ्यःभजत् Ait Br. 2 To obtain for oneself, share in, partake of, receive; वा भजते शीलं Ms. 10. 59. 3 To accept, receive; Māl. 5. 25. 4 (*a.*) To resort to, betake oneself to, have recourse to; शिलातलं भजे K. 179, मातर्लक्ष्मि भजत्स कंचिदपरं Bh. 3. 64, न कश्चिद्वर्णानामप्यभजकृष्टोपि भजते S. 5. 10; Bv. 1. 83; R. 17. 28. (*b.*) To practise, follow, observe; भजे धर्ममनासुरः R. 1. 21. 5 To enjoy, possess, have, suffer, experience, entertain; विदुरपि भजतेतरं कलंकं Bv. 1. 74; न भजति मीमंदि-भेग मीति Bh. 2. 80; व्याक्तिं भजत्यपगाः S. 7. 8; अभित्तममपि मादर्थं भजते कैव कथा सुतिष्ठि R. 8. 43; Māl. 3. 9; U. 1. 35. 6 To wait or attend upon, serve R. 2. 23. Pt. 1. 181; Mk. 1. 32; 7 To adore, honour, worship. (as a god). 8 To choose, select, prefer, accept; संतःपरिद्वान्यतरद्वजंते M. 1. 2. 9 To enjoy carnally; Pt. 4. 50. 10 To be attached or devoted to. 11 To take possession of. 12 To fall to the lot of any one (The meanings

of this root are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected:—*e.g.* निद्रां भज् to go to sleep; मूर्च्छां भज् to swoon; भावं भज् to show love for &c. &c.).—WITH वि 1 to divide, distribute; विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थितास्तुतः N. 1. 16; पञ्चिणां व्यमजदा-व्यमाद्वहिः R. 11. 29; 10. 54; Si. 1. 3. 2 to separate, divide (as property, patrimony &c.); विभक्ता भ्रातरः divided brothers. 3 to distinguish. 4 to honour, worship.—संवि to share in common, admit (one) to a share; वितं यदा यस्य च संविभक्तम्. —II 10 U. (भाजयति ते regarded by some as *caus.* of भज् I) 1 To cook. 2 To give.

भजकः A divider, distributor. 2 A worshipper, votary, devotee.

भजनं 1 Sharing, dividing. 2 Possession. 3 Service, adoration, worship.

भजमान *a* 1 Dividing. 2 Enjoying. 3 Fit, right, proper.

भञ्ज् I. 7. P. (भनक्ति, भञ्ज; *desid.* विभंसति) 1 To break, tear down, shatter, shiver or break to pieces, split; भनक्ति सर्वमर्षदाः Bk. 6. 38; भञ्ज्या भुजौ 4. 3; वनमूर्च्छयति च 3. 22; धनुस्माजि यत्नया R. 11. 76 2 To devastate, destroy by pulling down; भनक्तुपवनं कपिः Bk. 9. 2. 3 To make a breach (in a fortress). 4 To frustrate, foil, disappoint, baffle; विनाकिना भग्नमनोरथा सती Ku. 5. 1 5 To arrest, check, interrupt, suspend; as in भग्ननिद्रा. 6 To defeat, vanquish; क्षत्राणि रामः परिक्षुय रामास्त्रावधायामभजत स द्विजैः N. 22. 133. —WITH अव् to break down, shatter; Ku. 3. 74. —य 1 to break down, shatter, splinter. 2 to stop, arrest, suspend. 3 to frustrate, disappoint.—II. 10 U. (भजयति ते) To brighten, illuminate.

भञ्जक *a.* (जिका *f.*) Breaking, dividing.

भञ्जन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Breaking, splitting. 2 Arresting, checking. 3 Frustrating. 4 Causing violent pain. —न 1 Breaking down, shattering, destroying. 2 Removing, dispelling, driving away; तद्विदितभयनं जवाय द्यां Git. 10. 3 Routing, vanquishing. 4 Frustrating. 5 Cheeking, interrupting, disturbing. 6 Afflicting, paining. —नः Decay of the teeth.

भञ्जनकः A particular disease of the mouth which consists in the decay of the teeth attended with contortion of the lips.

भञ्जम्पुः A tree growing near a temple.

भद्र I. 1 P. (भटति, भटित्) 1 To nourish, foster, maintain. 2 To hire. 3 To receive wages.—II. 10 U. (भटयति ते) To speak, converse

भद्रः 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; तद्भटचातुर्येति N. 1. 12; वादि-नद्धिर्वैरते भद्रस्य 22. 22; Bk. 14. 101. 2 A mercenary, hired soldier, hireling. 3 An outcast, a barbarian. 4 A demon.

भटित् *a.* Roasted on a spit.

भट्टः 1 A lord, master (used as a title of respect in addressing princes.). 2 A title used with the names of learned Brāhmanas; मृ गोपालस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1; so कुमारिलभट्टः &c. 3 Any learned man or philosopher. 4 A kind of mixed caste, whose occupation is that of bards or panegyrist; क्षत्रियद्विजकन्यायां भट्टो जातोऽनुवाचकः, 5 A bard, panegyrist.—COMP. —आचार्यः 1 a title given to a learned man or any celebrated teacher. 2 a great doctor. प्रयागः प्रयाग १. ८.

भट्टार *a.* 1 Revered, worshipful. 2 A title of respect or distinction used with proper names; as in भट्टारहृत्विदस्य पञ्चवर्षो नृवायते Hch.

भट्टारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) Venerable, worshipful &c.; see भट्टार above.—COMP. —वासरः Sunday.

भट्टिनी 1 A queen (not crowned), a princess; (often used in dramas by maid-servants in addressing a queen). 2 A lady of high rank. 3 The wife of a Brāhmana.

भट्टः A particular mixed caste.

भट्टिल 1 A hero, warrior. 2 An attendant, servant.

भट् I. P. (भणति, भणित्) 1 To say, speak; ध्रुवोत्तम इति भणित्ये V. 3; Bk. 14. 16 2 To describe; काव्यः स काव्येन संभाषमाणोऽन् N. 10. 59. 3 To name, call. भणनं, भणितं, भणितिः *f.* Speaking, speech, talk, words, discourse, conversation; न वेदामानन्दं जनयति जगन्नाथ-भणितिः Bv. 4. 39; 2. 77; श्रीजयदेवभणितं हस्तिभितं Git. 7; इह सम्मणने *ibid.*

भट् I. 1 A. (भट्टे) 1 To chide, upbraid. 2 To mock, deride. 3 To speak. 4 To jest, joke. II. 10 U. (भटयति ते) 1 To make fortunate. 2 To cheat (properly भट्).

भट्टः A buffoon, jester, mime; नयो वेदस्य कर्तारो भट्टवृत्तिविशचकाः Sarv. 8 2 N. of a mixed caste; cf. भट्ट.—COMP. —तपस्विन् *m.* a pseudo ascetic.—हासिनी a harlot, courtesan.

भट्टकः A species of wag-tail.

भट्टनं 1 Mail, armour, 2 War, battle. 3 Mischief, wickedness.

भट्टिः—डी *f.* A wave.

भट्टिल *a.* Happy, auspicious, prosperous, fortunate.—भट्टः 1 Good fortune, happiness, welfare. 2 A messenger. 3 A workman, artisan.

भट्टनः 1 A term of respect applied to a Buddhist भट्टं विभिरप न नृप्यति Mu 4 2 A Buddhist mendicant

भद्रकः Prosperity, good fortune.

भद्र *a* 1 Good, happy, prosperous. 2 Auspicious, blessed; as in भद्रसुख. 3 Foremost, best, chief, प्रच्छ भद्रं विजितारि दः R. 14. 31. 4 Favourable, propitious. 5 Kind, gracious, excellent, friendly, good; often used in voc. sing. in the sense of 'my good sir' or 'my good friend', 'my good lady', 'my dear madam'. 6 Pleasant, enjoyable, lovely, beautiful; Pt. 1. 181. 7 Laudable, desirable, praiseworthy. 8 beloved, dear. 9 Specious, plausible, hypocritical.—इ 1 Happiness, Good fortune, welfare, blessing, prosperity; भद्रं भद्रं वित्तं भगवत् सुयते मंगलाय Māl. 1. 3; 6. 7; त्वयि वितर्तु भद्रं सुयते मंगलाय U. 8. 48; oft- used in pl. in this sense; सर्वो भद्राणि पश्यतुः भद्रं ते 'god bless you', 'prosperity to you'. 2 Gold. 3 Iron, steel. 1 A bullock.—इः 2 A species of wagtail. 3 A term applied to a particular kind of elephants. 4 An impostor, hypocrite; Ms. 9. 258. 5 N. of Siva. 6 An epithet of mount Meru. 7 A kind of Kadamba. (भद्राकृ means 'to shave'; भद्राकरणं shaving).—COMP. —अंगः an epithet of Balarāma.—आकारः, आकृति *a.* of auspicious features.—आत्मजः a sword.—आसनं 1 a chair of state, splendid seat, a throne. 2 particular posture in meditation.—ईशः an epithet of Siva.—पला large cardamoms.—कपिलः an epithet of Siva.—कारक *a.* propitious.—काली N. of Lurgā.—कुम्भः a golden jar filled with water from a holy place, particularly from the Ganges.—गणिते the construction of magical diagrams.—घटकः a vessel from which a lottery is drawn.—द्वादश *m.* a sort of pine. नामन् *m.* a wag-tail.—पीठं 1 a splendid seat, a chair of state, throne; R. 17. 10. 2 a kind of winged insect.—वल्लभः an epithet of Balarāma.—सुख *a.* of an auspicious face, used as a polite address, 'good sir', 'gentle sir'; S. 7.—सुगः an epithet of a particular kind of elephant.—रेणुः N. of Indra's elephant.—वर्मन् *m.* a kind of jasmine.—शालः an epithet of Kārtikeya.—अरवं, अरिः sandal-wood.—अरिः *f.* the sandal tree.—सोमा an epithet of the Ganges.

भद्रक *a.* (द्रिका *f.*) 1 Good, auspicious. 2 Handsome, beautiful.—कृ The Devadāru tree.

भद्रकर *n.* One who confers prosperity.

भद्रवत् *a.* Auspicious. —*n.* The Devadāru tree.

भद्रा 1 A cow 2 N. of the second, seventh, and twelfth days of a lunar

fortnight 3 The celestial Gangā 4 N. of various plants. -COMP. अथ sandal-wood.

भद्रिका 1 An amulet. 2 मन्त्रा (2) above.

भद्रिल 1 Prosperity, good fortune. 2 Tremulous motion.

भंभः 1 A fly. 2 Smoke.

भंभरालिका, भंभराली 1 A gad-fly. 2 A gnat.

भंभारवः The lowing of a cow.

भयं 1 Fear, alarm, dread, apprehension: (oft. with abl.); भये तेन-भयं कले च्युतिमयं दिदे नृपालादये Bh. 3. 35; यदि समरमास्य नास्ति ह्ययोमयं Ya. 3. 4. 2 Fright, terror; जगद्भयं &c. 3 A danger, risk, hazard; तावद्भयस्य भेतव्यं नावद्भयमनागतं । आगतं तु भयं वीक्ष्य नम कुर्वी-त्यर्थोक्तिः H. 1. 57. -यः Sickness, disease. -COMP. अभित, -आक्रांत a. overcome with fear. -आतुर, -आतं a. afraid, alarmed, frightened. -आवह a. 1 causing fear. 2 risky; स्वयं निचनं श्रेयः परमैर्भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. -उत्तर a. attended with or succeeded by fear. -कर (also भयकर) a. 1 frightening, terrible, fearful. 2 dangerous, perilous; ३ भयकारक, भयकृत -दिहिमः a drum used in battle. -द्रुत a. fleeing from fear, routed, put to flight. -प्रतीकारः warding off or removed of fears. -यद् a. inspiring fear, fearful terrible. प्रस्तावः an occasion of fear. -जाल्म्यः a timid Brāhmana, a Brāhmana who to save himself from danger declares his caste relying on the inviolability of a Brāhmana. -विभुत a. panic-struck. -व्यूहः a particular array of troops when they are threatened with danger.

भयानक a. Fearful, horrible, terrible, frightful. किमतः परं भयानकं स्यात् U. 2. Si. 17. 20; Bg. 1. 27. -कः 1 A tiger, 2 N. of Rāhu. 3 The sentiment of terror, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry see under रस. -कं Terror, fear

भर a. Bearing, granting, supporting &c. -रः 1 A burden, load, weight; लुब्धे भरं कृत्वा Pt. 1 'supporting himself on his three hoofs'; कलभपरिणामस्यामज्जू &c. U. 2 20; भर-व्या Mu 2. 18. 2 A great number, large quantity, collection, multitude; चते भरं कुहमपत्रकलाचलीनं Bv. 1. 94, 54, Si. 9. 47 3 Bulk, mass 4 Excess: निर्धृष्टौहृद्भरोति यणोऽज्वलेति Mal. 6. 17; शोभाभरः संभृताः Bv. 1. 103; कोपभरेण Git 3. 6 A particular measure of weight.

भरतः 1 A potter. 2 A servant.

भरण a. (जी f.) Bearing, maintaining, supporting, nourishing. -णं 1 The act of nourishing, maintain-
-णं 1 24 8 7

33. 2 The act of bearing or carrying. 3 Bringing or procuring. 4 Nutriment 5 Hire, wages -णः The constellation Bharani.

भरणी N. of the second constellation containing three stars. COMP. -रुः an epithet of Rāhu.

भरहः 1 A master, lord. 2 A prince, king. 3 An ox, a bull. 4 A worm.

भरह्यं 1 Cherishing, supporting, maintaining. 2 Wages, hire. 3 The lunar mansion Bharani. -व्या Wages, hire. -COMP. भुज् m. a hired servant, hireling.

भरह्युः 1 A master. 2 A protector. 3 A friend. 4 Fire. 5 The moon. 6 The sun.

भरतः 1 N. of the son of Dushyanta and Sakuntalā, who became a universal monarch (चक्रवर्तिन्), India being called *Bharatacarsha* after him. He was one of the remote ancestors of the Kauravas and Pāṇ-
-davas. 2 N. of a brother of Rāma, son of Kaikeyi, the youngest wife of Daśaratha. He was very pious and righteous, and was so much devoted to Rāma that when the latter prepared to go to the forest in accordance with the wicked demand of Kaikeyi, he was very much grieved to find that his own mother had sent his brother into exile, and refusing the sovereignty that was his own, ruled the kingdom in the name of Rāma (by bringing from him his two sandals and making them the 'regents' of the realm) till he returned after his fourteen years' exile. 3 N. of an ancient sage who is supposed to have been the founder of the science of music and dramaturgy. 4 An actor, a stage player; तत्किमिच्छासते भरतः Māl. 1. 5 A hired soldier, mercenary. 6 A barbarian, mountaineer. 7 An epithet of Agni. -COMP. -अग्रजः 'the elder brother of Bharata', an epithet of Rāma; R. 14. 75. -खंडं a. of a part of India. -ज्ञ a. knowing the science of Bharata; or the dramatic science. -पुत्रकः an actor. -वर्षः 'the country of Bharata; i. e. India. -वक्त्रं the last verse or verses in a drama, a sort of benediction (said to be in honour of Bharata, the founder of the dramatic science); तथाविधमसु भरतवाक्यं (occurring in every play).

भरतः 1 A sovereign king. 2 Fire. 3 A deity presiding over one of the regions of the world (लोकपाल).

भरतान् 1 N. of one of the seven eagles. 2 A sky lark.

भरित a. 1 Nourished, maintained 2 Filled with, full of; जगज्जाले कता कुहमभरतीभ्यभरितं Bv. 1. 54; 33.

भरुः 1 A husband- 2 A lord. 3 N. of Siva. 4 Of Vishnu. 5 Gold. 6 The sea.

भरुजः (जा or जी f.) A jackal.

भरुतक Fried meat.

भरुः 1 N. of Siva. 2 Of Brahman भरुः An epithet of Siva.

भर्जन a. Roasting, frying, baking 2 Annihilating -नं 1 The act of roasting or frying. 2 A frying-pan

भर्तु m. 1 A husband; यद्भर्तुर्वेद हि-
-तमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2. 68; श्रीगो भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसः Mal. 6. 18. 2 A lord, master, superior; भर्तुः शपिन Me. 1, गण, भूत &c. 3 A leader, commander, chief; R. 7, 41. 4 A supporter, bearer, protector -COMP. -भ्री a woman who murders her husband. -दारकः a crown-prince, prince royal, young prince, an heir-apparent (a term of address chiefly used in dramas). -दारिका a young princess (a term of address in dramas) -व्रतं fidelity or devotion to a husband. (-ता) a virtuous and devoted wife; cf पतिव्रता -शोकः grief for the death of the husband -हरिः N. of a celebrated author to whom are ascribed the three Satakas (रुंगार, नीति, and वैराग्य) and also वाक्यप्रदीप and भद्रिकाश्च.

भर्तुमती A married woman whose husband is living.

भर्तुमात् and In the possession of a husband; कृतम् married.

भरुं 10 A. (भरुवन्; P. also sometimes) 1 To menace, threaten. 2 To revile, reproach, abuse. 3 To deride. -WITH निरु 1 to revile, censure, abuse. 2 to surpass, eclipse, put to shame; Ku. 3. 53.

भरुतकः A threatener, reviler.

भरुतन, भरुतना, भरुतनं 1 Threatening, reviling 2 A threat, menace. 3 Reproach, abuse. 4 A curse.

भरु 1 Wages, hire. 2 Gold. 3 The navel.

भरुव्या Wages, hire.

भरुन् a. 1 Support, maintenance, nourishment 2 Wages, hire. 3 Gold. 4 A gold coin. 5 The navel.

भरु 1 10 A. (भालयते, भालिन) To see, behold. -With हि (also P.) 1 To see, behold, perceive, look at; निभाल्य भूयो निजगीरिषायां मा नाम मानं सहसैव यासी Bv. 2 176; or यस्मां न भामिनि निभालयति प्रभातकीलादिदिग्दर्शयति कटाक्षैः 3. 4. -11. 1 A. see भरु.

भरु 1 A. (भरुते, भरुते) 1 To describe, narrate tell 2 To wound hurt kill 3 To give

भल्लः—ह्रीं-हं A kind of missile or arrow; कञ्जिदाकणाविकृष्टमण्डवर्षा R. 9. 66; 4. 63; 7. 58. —**भल्लः** 1 A bear. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 The marking-nut plant. (भल्ली also.)

भल्लकः A bear.

भल्लातः, —**भल्लातकः** The marking-nut plant.

भल्लकः A bear.

भल्लकः 1 A bear; इषति कुहरभाजामव मल्लकयुता U. 2. 21. 2 A dog.

भव *a.* (At the end of comp.) Arising or produced from, originating in. —**वः** 1 Being, state of being, existence, (सत्त्वः). 2 Birth, production; भवो हि लोकान्मुदयाय तादृशो R. 3. 14; S. 7. 27. 3 Source, origin. 4 Worldly existence, worldly life, life; as in भवार्णव, भवसागर &c.; Ku. 2. 51. 5 The world. 6 Well-being, health, prosperity. 7 Excellence, superiority. 8 N. of Siva; दक्षस्य कन्या भवपूर्ववत् Ku. 1. 21; 3. 72. 9 A god, deity. 10 Acquisition (प्राप्तिः). —**Comp.** —**अतिग** *a.* overcoming worldly existence. —**अंतकृत्** *m.* an epithet of Brahmā. —**अंतरं** another existence (previous or future); Pt. 1. 121. —**अब्धिः**, —**अर्णवः**, —**समुद्रः**, —**सागरः**, —**सिंधुः** the ocean of worldly life. —**अयना** —**नी** the Ganges. —**अरण्यं** 'a forest of worldly life,' a dreary world. —**आत्मजः** an epithet of Ganesa or Kārtikeya. —**उच्छेदः** destruction of worldly existence, R. 14. 74. —**क्षितिः** *f.* the place of birth. —**वस्तरः** a forest-conflagration. —**छिद्** *a.* cutting the (bonds of) worldly life, preventing recurrence of birth; भवच्छिद्वन्द्वयंबकपादांशुः K. 1. —**छेदः** prevention of recurring birth : Si. 1. 35. —**दारु** *n.* the *devadāru* tree. —**भूतिः** N. of a celebrated poet (see App. II.); भवभूतेः संवादाधूतभूरेव भारती भाति । एतच्छतकारुण्ये किमन्यथा रोदिति यावा ॥ Aryā S. 36. —**रुद्** *m.* a drum beaten at funeral ceremonies. —**वीतिः** *f.* liberation from worldly existence; Ki. 6. 41.

भवत् *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Being, becoming, happening. 2 Present; समतीतं च भवत् भावि च R. 8. 78. —**प्रण** *a.* (ती *f.*) A respectful or honorific pronoun, translated by 'your honour,' 'your lordship, worship or highness'; (oft. used in the sense of the second personal pronoun, but with the third person of the verb); अथवा कथं भवान् मय्यते M. 1; भवत एव जातंति रक्षणां च दुल्लस्थितिं U. 5. 23; R. 2. 40, 3. 48; 5. 16. It is often joined to अव or तव (see the words), and sometimes to स also; यस्मां विधेयविषये सभवाजिधुके Māl. 1. 9.

भवदीय *a.* Your honour's you thine

भवनं 1 Being, existence. 2 Production, birth. 3 An abode, residence, dwelling, mansion; अथवा भवन-प्रत्ययान् भविष्योति Mk. 3; Me. 32. 4 A site, abode, receptacle; as in अविनय-भवनं Pt. 1. 121. 5 A building. 6 Nature. —**Comp.** —**उदरं** the interior of a house. —**पतिः**, स्वाभिन् *m.* the lord of the house, a *pater familias*.

भवतः —**तिः** The time being, present time.

भवती A virtuous wife.

भवानी N. of Pārvatī, wife of Siva आलेयतायकरमभवो भवान्याः Ki. 5. 29; Ku. 7. 84; Me. 36, 44. —**Comp.** —**गुरुः** an epithet of the mountain Himālaya. —**पतिः** an epithet of Siva; अविनयति सदा रदेनं जनेरविदितविभवो भवानीपतिः Ki. 5. 21.

भवद्गुण *a.* (स्त्री *f.*), **भवद्गुण** *a.* **भवद्गुण** *a.* (स्त्री) Like your honour, like you.

भविक् *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Beneficial, suitable, useful. 2 Happy, prosperous. —**कं** Prosperity, welfare.

भवितव्य *pot. p.* About to take place, about to happen, likely to be, often used like माय्य impersonally, *i. e.* in the neuter gender and singular number, with instrumental of the subject and the predicative word, तस्या मम सहयेन भवितव्यं S. 2; गुरुणा कारणेन भवितव्यं S. 6. —**व्यं** What is destined to happen; भवितव्यं भवत्येव नद्विगेननमि स्थितं Subhāsh.

भवितव्यता Inevitable necessity, necessary consequence, fate, destiny; भवितव्यता बलवती S. 6; सव्यक्त्वा भगवती भवितव्यतेव Māl. 1. 23.

भविष्य *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) About to become, future; R. 6. 52; Ku. 1. 50.

भविनः A poet; also भविनिन् *m.*

भविलः 1 A paramour. 2 A sensualist, voluptuary.

भविष्यु *a.* = भृष्यु *q. v.*

भविष्य *a.* 1 Future 2 Imminent, impending. —**व्यं** The future, futurity. —**Comp.** —**कालः** the future tense. —**ज्ञानं** knowledge of futurity. —**पुराणं** N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

भविष्यत् *a.* (ती or स्त्री *f.*) About to be. —**Comp.** —**कालः** futurity. —**वक्तुः**, —**वादिन्** *a.* predicting future events, prophesying.

भव्यं *a.* 1 Existing, being, being present. 2 Future, about to be. 3 Likely to become. 4 Suitable, proper, fit, worthy; Ki. 11. 13. 5 Good, nice, excellent. 6 Auspicious, fortunate, happy; Ku. 1. 22; Ki. 3. 12; 10. 51. 7 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. 8 Calm, tranquil, palecid. 9 True. —**व्या** N. of Pārvatī. —**व्यं** 1 Existence. 2 Future time. 3 Result, fruit. 4 Good result, prosperity; R. 17. 53 5 A bone

भव 1 P (भवति) 1 To bark, grow

bark at. 2 To abuse, reproach, revile, rail at.

भवः, **भवकः** A dog.

भवणः A dog. —**जं** The barking of a dog, a growl.

भसद् *m.* 1 The sun. 2 Flesh. 3 A kind of duck. 4 Time. 5 A float (ज्व). 6 The hinder parts (said to be *f.* and *n.* also). 7 Pudendum Muliebre.

भसनः A bee.

भसतः Time.

भसित *a.* Reduced to ashes. —**तं** Ashes; Br. 1. 84.

भल्लका, **भल्ला**, **भल्लि**, *f.* 1 A bellows. 2 A leathern vessel for holding water 3 A pouch, leathern bag.

भस्मकं 1 Gold or silver. 2 Morbid appetite from over-digestion of food. 3 A kind of disease of the eyes.

भस्मन् *n.* 1 Ashes; (कल्पते) इव चित्तामरजो विशुद्धये Ku. 5. 79. 2 Sacred ashes (smeared on the body), (भस्मनि ह्यु 'to sacrifice in ashes'; *i. e.* to do a useless work; भस्मा or भस्मीकृतं to reduce to ashes; भस्मीकृतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः Sarva. S.) —**Comp.** —**अग्निः** morbid appetite from rapid digestion of food. —**अवशेष** *a.* remaining in the form of ashes; Ku. 3. 72.

आदयः camphor. —**उज्ज्वलनं**, —**घुञ्जनं** smearing the body with ashes; भस्मोज्ज्वलनं भद्रमस्तु भवते K. P. 10. —**कारः** a washerman. —**कूटः** a heap of ashes. —**गंधा**, —**गंधिका**, **गंधिनी** a kind of perfume. —**तूलं** 1 frost, snow. 2 a shower of dust. 3 a number of villages. —**विषः** an epithet of Siva. —**रोगः** a kind of disease; cf. भस्माग्नि. —**लेपनं** smearing the body with ashes. —**विधिः** any rite performed with ashes. —**वेधकः** camphor. —**स्नानं** purification by ashes.

भस्मता The state of ashes.

भस्मसात् *ind.* To the state of ashes; 'कृत्वा 'to reduce to ashes.'

भा 2 P. (भाति, भात; *caus.* भावयति-ते; *desid.* बिभासति) To shine, be bright or splendid, be luminous; पक्षेर्विना सरो भाति सद्; खलजनीर्विना । कटुवर्णीर्विना कार्यं मानस विषयेर्विना Br. 1. 116: समतीत्य भाति जगती जगती Ki. 5. 25; R. 3. 18. 2 To seem, appear; कुमुदितं न प्रति भाति किञ्चित् Mbh. 3 To be, exist. 4 To show oneself. —**विभ्र** *अभि* to shine forth; दिवि स्थितः सूर्य इवाभिभाति Mb. —**आ** 1 to shine, blaze, appear splendid; नरेन्द्रकन्यास्तमवाप्य सत्यतिं तमेतद्दं दक्षयता इवावयुः R. 3. 33. 2 to seem, appear; R. 5. 15, 70; 13. 14. —**निश** 1 to shine forth, shine; अश्वर्वाज-बलयेन निर्वभे R. 11. 66. 2 to proceed, arise, start into view; वेदाङ्गनी हि निर्वभे Mā. 44 2 10 —**व** 1 to appear 2 to shine forth. 3 to begin to become

light, begin to dawn (as night); ननु प्रभाता रजनी S. 4; प्रभातकाला इति लिखितं श्वेरी R. 3. 2. -प्रति 1 to shine, appear bright or luminous; प्रतिभास्व्य वनाति केतकानां Ghaṭ. 15. 2 to show oneself, become manifest. 3 to seem, appear; श्रीरत्नसुखिपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे S. 2. 9; R. 2. 47; Ku. 5. 38, 6. 54. 4 to occur to, come into the mind of; as in श्वेरी प्रतिभाति मे. -चि 1 to shine; Bh. 2. 71. 2 to seem, appear. -व्यति (Atm.) to shine very much, shine forth (in prominent contrast); अपिलोकयुगं दशा-वपि श्रुतदश स्मर्षयुगा अपि । श्रुतिगमितया द-मस्वव्यतिमिमांसे नितरं वरावते ॥ N. 2. 22 (where the verb can be construed equally with युगं, दशौ and युगा; cf. P. I. 3. 14).

भा 1 Light, splendour, lustre, beauty; तावद्भा भावेर्भाति वायव्यायस्य नोदयः Udb 2 A shadow, reflection. -Comp. -कोशः-यः the sun. -गणः the whole group of constellations. -निकरः a mass of light, collection of rays. -नेमिः the sun. -मेढ्रं a halo of light.

भाकर See भाकर under भा.

भाक a. 1 Regularly fed by another, a dependant, retainer. 2 Fit for food. 3 Inferior, secondary (opp. मुख्य). 4 Used in a secondary sense.

भाकेकः A retainer, dependant.

भाक्ष a. (स्त्री f.) Voracious, gluttonous.

भागः 1 A part, portion, share, division; as in भागहर, भागदः &c. 2 Allotment, distribution, partition. 3 Lot, fate; निर्णयभागः परिणतः U. 4. 4 A part of any whole, a fraction. 5 The numerator of a fraction. 6 A quarter, one fourth part. 7 A degree or the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. 8 The 30th part of a zodiacal sign. 9 The quotient. 10 Room, space, spot, region, place; R. 18. 47. -Comp. -अर्ह a. entitled to a share or inheritance. -कल्पना allotment of shares. -जातिः f. reduction of fractions to a common denominator (in math.). -शेर् 1 a share, part, portion; निवारणभागेचित्तैः R. 1. 50. 2. fortune, destiny, luck. 3 good fortune or luck; तदभागेयं परमं पश्यां Bh. 2. 12. 4 property. 5 happiness. (-यः) 1 a tax; S. 2. 2 an heir. -भाज् a. interested, a sharer or partner. -भुज् m. a king, sovereign. -लक्षणा a kind of लक्षणा or secondary use of a word by which it partly loses and partly retains its primary meaning; also called जहदजहलक्षणा; e. g. सीर्षं देवदत्तः. -हरः 1 a co-heir. 2 division (in math.). -हारः division (in math.).

भागवत् a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Relating to or worshipping Vishnu. 2 Pertaining to a god. 3 Holy divine sacred

-तः A follower or devotee of Vishnu or Krishna. -तं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

भागशब्द ind. 1 In parts or portions, part by part. 2 According to the share.

भागिक a. 1 Relating to a part. 2 Forming a part. 3 Fractional. 4 Bearing interest. (भागिकं इति 'one part in a hundred'; i. e. one per cent; so भागिक विंशतिः &c.)

भागिन् a. 1 Consisting of shares or parts. 2 Sharing, having a share. 3 Sharing or participating in, partaking of; as in दुःख°. 4 Concerned in, affected by. 5 A possessor, owner; Ms. 9. 53. 6 Entitled to a share; Ms. 9. 165; Y. 2. 125. 7 Lucky, fortunate. 8 Inferior, secondary.

भागिन्यः A sister's son. -यी A sister's daughter.

भागीरथी 1 N. of the river Ganges; भागीरथीनिर्देशरीकराणां Ku. 1. 15. 2 N. of one of the three main branches of the Ganges.

भाग्य 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; त्रियश्रुतिं पुरुषस्य भाग्यं देवा न जानाति कुतो मनुष्यः Subhāsh. oft. in pl.; S. 5. 30. 2 Good fortune or luck; R. 3. 13. 3 Prosperity, affluence; भाग्येण-बुद्धिकेनी S. 4. 17. 4 Happiness, welfare. -Comp. -आयत्त a. dependent on fate; भाग्यायत्तमतःपरं S. 4. 16. -उदयः dawn of good fortune, lucky occurrence. -क्रमः course or turn of fortune; भाग्यक्रमेण हि वनाति भवति गतिं Mk. 1. 13. -योगः a lucky or fortunate juncture. -विप्लवः ill luck, adverseness, of fate; R. 8. 47. -वशात् ind. through the will of fate, luckily, fortunately.

भागवत् a. 1 Fortunate, blessed, happy. 2 Prosperous.

भाग a. (स्त्री f.) Made of hemp, hempen.

भागकः A tattered cloth, shred, rag.

भागीनं A field of hemp.

भाज 10 U. To divide, distribute; see भृज् caus.

भाज् a. (Usually at the end of Comp.) 1 Sharing or participating in, liable to. 2 Having, enjoying, possessing, obtaining; हस्त°, रिक्त्व°. 3 Entitled to. 4 Feeling, experiencing, being sensible of. 5 Devoting oneself to. 6 Living in, inhabiting, dwelling in; कुहरभाजाः. 7 Going or resorting to, seeking. 8 Worshipping. 9 Falling to the lot of. 10 What must be done, a duty (कर्तव्य); Bk. 3. 21.

भाजकः 1 Dividing. 2 (In arith.) A divider.

1 Sharing dividing 2 Division (in math) 3 A vessel,

pot, cup, plate; पुष्पभाजनं S. 4; R. 5. 22. 4 (Fig.) A receptacle, recipient, repository; स शिवो भाजनं नर Pt. 1. 143; कल्याणानां स्वमसि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Māl. 1. 3; U. 3. 15; M. 5. 8. 5 A fit or deserving person, a fit object or person; महादृष्टा एव भवति भाजनाभ्युपदेशानां K. 108. 6 Representation. 7 A measure equal to 64 palas

भाजितं A share, portion.

भाजी Rice, gruel.

भाज्यं 1 A portion, share. 2 An inheritance. 3 (In arith.) The dividend.

भाट, भाटकं Wages, hire, rent.

भाटिः f. 1 Wages, hire. 2 The earnings of harlots.

भाट्टः A follower of Bhaṭṭa, a follower of that school of the Mīmāṃsā philosophy which was founded by Kumāṛila Bhaṭṭa.

भाणः A species of dramatic composition; in it only one character is introduced on the stage which supplies the place of interlocutors by a copious use of आकाशभाषित q. v, भाणः स्वाद्धर्तविरिक्तो नावावस्थांतरात्मकः । इकांत एव एवात्र निपुणः पंडितो विदः ॥ S. D. 513, see the next stanzas also; e. g. वसंत तिलक, सुकुंदानंद, लीलामधुर &c.

भाणकः A declarer, proclaimer.

भांड 1 A vessel, pot, utensil (plate, dish, can &c.); नीलभांडं 'an indigo-vat'; so क्षीरभांडं 'a milk-pail'; हरा°, मद्य° &c. 2 A box, trunk, chest, case; क्षुरभांड Pt. 1. 3 Any tool or instrument, an implement. 4 A musical instrument. 5 Goods, wares, merchandise, shopkeeper's stock, मधुरागमनिर्णयं भांडनि Pt. 1. 6 A bale of goods. 7 (Fig.) Any valued possession, treasure; शान्तं वा खनुन्दने तदुभय तदुभयभांडं हि मे U. 4. 26. 8 The bed of a river. 9 Trappings or harness of a horse. 10 Buffoonery, mimicry (from भंड). -दाः (m. pl.) Wares, merchandise. -Comp. -अ (आ) गारः, -र 1 a store-house, store-room (lit. where household goods and utensils &c. are kept); भांडागारण्यकृतं विदुषां सा स्वयं भोजभाजि Vikr. 18. 45. 2 treasury, ज्ञान°. 3 a collectoin, store, magazine. -पतिः a merchant. -पुटः a barber. -प्रतिभांडकं barter, computation of the exchange of goods -भरकः the contents of a vessel -मूल्यं capital in the form of wares. -शाला a storehouse, store.

भांडकः-कं A small vessel, cup-कं Goods, merchandise, wares.

भांडार A store-house, store.

भांडारिन् m. The keeper of a storehouse,

भांडिः f. A razor-case. -Comp.

-वाह a barber -शाला a barber's shop

भाषिकः-लः A barber.

भाषिका An implement, a tool, utensil.

भाषिणी A chest, basket.

भाषीरः The Indian fig-tree.

भात *p. p.* Shining, brilliant, bright. -तः Dawn, morning.

भातिः *f.* 1 Light, brightness, lustre, splendour. 2 Perception, knowledge (ज्ञान or प्रतीति). 3

भातुः The sun.

भाद्रः, भाद्रपदः *N.* of a lunar month (corresponding to August-September). -द्वाः (*f. pl.*) *N.* of the 25th and 26th lunar mansions (पूर्वाभाद्रपदा and उत्तराभाद्रपदा).

भाद्रपदी, भाद्री The day of full moon in the month of Bhādrapada.

भाद्रमातुरः The son of a virtuous or good mother (भद्रमातुः).

भाने 1 Appearing, being visible. 2 Light, lustre. 3 Perception, knowledge.

भातुः 1 Light, lustre, brightness. 2 A ray of light; मंडिताखिलादिक्रान्ता-श्रद्धावीः पतु मानवः Bv. 1. 129; Si. 2. 53; Ms. 8. 132. 3 The sun; भातुः सङ्कुच-तुर एव S. 5. 4; भीमभानो निदावे Bv. 1. 30 4 Beauty. 5 A day. 6 A king, prince, sovereign. 7 An epithet of Siva. -*f.* A handsome woman. -*Comp.* -केस(स)रः the sun. -जः the planet Saturn. -दिने, -वारः Sunday.

भातुमत् *a.* 1 Luminous, bright, splendid. 2 Beautiful, handsome. -*m.* The sun; Ku. 3. 65; R. 6. 36. Rs. 5. 2. -ती *N.* of the wife of Duryodhana. भातः 1 Brightness, lustre, splendour. 2 The sun. 3 Passion, wrath, anger. 4 A siser's husband. -मा 1 A passionate woman. 2 *N.* of one of the wives of Krishna, usually called सत्यभामा.

भातिनी 1 A beautiful young woman; (कामिनी); R. 8. 28. 2 A passionate woman (often used like चंडी as a term of endearment); उपचीयत एव कापि शोभा परितो भातिनि ते सुखस्य निख्य Bv. 2. 1.

भारः 1 A load, burden, weight (fig. also); कुचभारमतिता न योषितः Bh. 3. 27; so श्रीगीभार Me. 82; भारः कयो जीवितं वज्रकीलं Māl. 9. 37. 2 Brunt, thickest part (as of a battle); U. 5. 5 3 Excess, pitch; R. 14. 68. 4 Labour, toil, trouble. 5 A mass, large quantity; कच, जटा. 6 A particular weight equal to 2000 *palas* of gold. 7 A yoke for carrying burdens. -*Comp.* -आक्रांत *a.* heavily laden, over-burdened. -उद्धः a porter, burden-carrier. -उपजीवनं living by carrying burdens, a porter's life. -यति- a pole for carrying burdens -वाह *a.* (भारोही/)

bearer of burdens. -वाहः a burden-carrier, porter. -वाहनः a beast of burden. (-न) a cart, waggon. -वाहिकः a porter. -सह *a.* 'able to carry a great load', very strong or powerful. -हर, -हारः a burden-bearer, porter. -हारिन् *m.* an epithet of Krishna.

भारुहः A kind of fabulous bird. (Also भारुह); Pt. 5. 102.

भारत *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to or descended from Bharata. -तः 1 A descendant of Bharata. 2 An inhabitant of *Bharatavarsha* or India. 3 An actor. -तं 1 India, the country of Bharata; Si. 14. 5. 2 *N.* of the most celebrated epic poem in Sanskrit which gives the history of the descendants of Bharata with innumerable episodes. (It is attributed to Vyāsa or कृष्णद्वैपायन, but the work, as we have it at present, is evidently the production of many hands); अथवाजलिपुष्टये विरचितवान् भारताख्यममृतं यः । तमहमरागकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वंदे Ve. 1. 4; व्यासगिरि निर्वासं सारं विश्वस्य भारतं वंदे । भूषणतयैव संज्ञां यद्विकितां भारती वदति ॥ Aryā S. 31. -ती 1 Speech, voice, words, eloquence; भारतीनिर्वाहः U. 3; तमर्थमिव भारत्या मुनया योक्तमर्हति Ku. 6. 79; नवरत्नसचिः निर्मितिमादयती भारती कथं जयति K. P. 1. 2 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī. 3 *N.* of a particular kind of style; भारती संस्कृतभाषायां वाक्यापारो नष्टाश्रयः S. D. 285. 4 A quail.

भारद्वाजः 1 *N.* of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. 2 Of Agastya. 3 The planet Mars. 4 A sky-lark. -जं A bone.

भारवः A bow-string.

भारविः *N.* of the author of the *Kirātārjunīya*; तावद्वा भारवेर्भाति वाचस्पत्यस्य नोदयः । उदिते च पुनर्भाति भारवेर्भा त्वेति ॥ भारवेर्योगोर्व उद्भ.

भारिः A lion.

भारिक, भारिन् *a.* Heavy. -*m.* A burden-carrier, porter.

भार्गः A king of the Bhargas.

भार्गवः 1 *N.* of Sukra, regent of planet Venus and preceptor of the Asuras. 2 *N.* of Parashurāma; see परशुराम. 3 An epithet of Siva. 4 An archer. 5 An elephant. -*Comp.* -मियः a diamond.

भार्गवी 1 The *Dūrva* grass. 2 An epithet of Lakshmi.

भार्यः A servant, a dependant (to be supported).

भार्या 1 A lawful wife; सा भार्या या गृहे दृष्टा सा भार्या या प्रजायती । सा भार्या या पतिराणा सा भार्या या पतिव्रता ॥ H. 1. 196. 2 The female of an animal. -*Comp.* -आद *a.* livig by the prostitution of his wife. -ऊह *a.* married (as a man) । भार्यं तमवज्ञाय Bk. 4. 15 -जित *a.* on pecked husband

भार्यारुः 1 A kind of deer. 2 The father of a child by another man's wife.

भालं 1 The forehead, brow; यद्वावा निजभालगृह्णितं शोकं नदद्वा धनं Bh. 2. 49, (स्मरस्य) वयः सद्यः भालानलमसितं जालास्पन्दममृतं Bv. 1. 84. 2 Light. 3 Darkness. -*Comp.* -अंकः 1 a man born with lucky lines on his forehead. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 a saw. 4 a tortoise. -चंद्रः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Ganeśa. -दर्शनं red lead. -दर्शिन *a.* 'looking at or watching the brow', said of a servant who is attentive to his master's wishes. -दृष्टु *m.*, -लोचनः an epithet of Siva. -पटः, -ट्टं the forehead.

भालुः The sun.

भालु(लु)कः, भालु(लु)कः A bear.

भावः 1 Being, existing, existence, नासतो विद्यते भावः Bg. 2. 16. 2 Becoming, occurring, taking place. 3 State, condition, state of being; लताभावेन परिणतमस्या स्वं V. 4; कातरभावः, विवर्णभाव &c. 4 Manner, mode. 5 Rank, station, position, capacity; देवभावं गमिता K. P. 10; so प्रेक्षभावं; किकरभाव &c. 6 (a) True condition or state, truth, reality, Bg. 10. 8. (b) Sincerity, devotion, स्वभिमे भावनिर्वचना रतिः R. 8. 52; 2. 26. 7 Innate property, disposition, nature, temperament; U. 6. 14. 8 Inclination or disposition of mind, idea, thought, opinion, supposition, Pt. 3. 43; Ms. 8. 25; 4. 65. 9 Feeling, emotion, sentiment; एको भावः Pt. 3. 66; Ku. 6. 95. (In the dramatic science or in poetic compositions generally, *Bhāvas* are either *स्थायि* primary, or *व्यभिचारि* subordinate. The former are eight or nine, according as the *Rasas* are taken to be 8 or 9 each *rasa* having its own स्थायिभाव. The latter are thirty-three or thirty-four in number and serve to develop and strengthen the prevailing sentiment; for definition and enumeration of the several kinds, see R. G. first *Ānana* or K. P. 4.). 10 Love, affection, attachment; द्वंद्वानि भावं क्रियया विवृणुः Ku. 3. 35; R. 6. 36. 11 Purport, drift, gist, substance; इति भावः (often used by commentators). 12 Meaning, intention, sense, import; Māl. 1. 25. 13 Resolution, determination. 14 The heart, soul, mind; तयोर्विद्युतभाववत्त्वत् Māl. 1. 12; Bg. 18. 16. 15 Any existing thing, an object, a thing, substance; जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेदुः कलायः Māl. 1. 17, 36; R. 3. 41; U. 3. 32. 16 A being, living creature. 17 Abstract meditation, contemplation (भावना q. v.). 18 Conduct, movement gesture 19 Amorous gesture

or expression of sentiment, gesture of love; S. 2. 1. 20 Birth. 21 The world, universe. 22 The womb. 23 Will. 24 Superhuman power. 25 Advice, instruction. 26 (In dramas) A learned or venerable man, worthy man, (A term of address): भाष्य अयमस्मिन् V. 1; तां खलु मयि तथैव सर्वे वयोः पाठिताः Māl. 1. 27 (In gram.) The sense of an abstract noun, abstract idea conveyed by a word; भाष्य कः. 28 A term for an impersonal passive or neuter verb. 29 (In astr.) An astronomical house. 30 A lunar mansion. -Comp. -अवयव *a.* not forced, natural. (-ना) a shadow. -अंतरं a different state. -अर्थः 1 the obvious meaning or import (of a word, phrase &c.) 2 The subject-matter. -आकृतं (secret) thoughts of the mind; Amaru. 4. -आत्मक *a.* real, actual. -आभासः simulation of a feeling, a feigned or false emotion. -आलीना a shadow. -एकरस *a.* influenced solely by the sentiment of (sincere) love; Ku. 5. 82. -गोभीरं *ind.* 1 heartily, from the bottom of the heart. 2 deeply, gravely. -गम्य *a.* conceived by the mind; Me. 85. -ग्राहि *a.* 1 understanding the sense. 2 appreciating the sentiment. -जः the god of love. -ज्ञ, विज्ञ *a.* knowing the heart. -दृशि *a.* see भास्वदृशि. -बंधन *a.* enchanting or fettering the heart, linking together the hearts; R. 3. 24. -बोधक *a.* indicating or revealing any feeling. -निभः a worthy person, a gentleman (used in dramas). -रूप *a.* real, actual. -वचनं denoting an abstract idea, conveying the abstract notion of a verb. -वाचकं an abstract noun. -अवलम्ब्य a mixture of various emotions; (भावना वाच्यवाचकभावभावना-नामुदासीनायां वा वाच्यविग्रहं R. G., *vide* examples given *ad. loc.*). -सूक्ष्म *a.* devoid of real love. -संविः the union or coexistence of two emotions, भाव-वदित्येन्यानाभिभूतयोरन्योन्याभिभावनयोर्योः। सामानाधिकरण्यां R. G. see the examples there given). -समाहित *a.* abstracted in mind, devout. -सर्गः the mental or intellectual creation; *i. e.* the creation of the faculties of the human mind and their affections (opp. धौ-तिकसर्ग or material creation). -स्थ *a.* attached; devoted (to one); Ku. 5. 58. -स्थिर *a.* firmly; rooted in the heart; S. 5. 2. -स्निग्ध *a.* affectionately disposed, sincerely attached; Pt. 1. 285.

भाषक *a.* 1 Effecting, bringing about. 2 Promoting any one's welfare. 3 Fancying, imagining. 4 Having a taste for the sublime and beautiful having a poetic taste क 1. A feeling sentiment 2 The

external manifestation of one's sentiments (especially of love).

भाषन *a.* (नी *f.*) Effecting &c.; see भाषक above. -नः 1 An efficient cause. 2 A creator; Māl. 9. 4. 3 An epithet of Śiva. -नं, -नम् 1 Creating, manifesting. 2 Promoting any one's interests. 3 Conception, imagination, fancy, thought, idea; मधुरिपुरहमिति भावनशीला Git. 6; or भावनया त्वयि लीना 4; Pt. 3. 162. 4 Feeling of devotion, faith; Pt. 5. 105. 5 Meditation, contemplation, abstract meditation. 6 A supposition, hypothesis. 7 Observing, investigating. 8 Settling, determining. Y. 2. 149. 9 Remembering, recollection. 10 Direct knowledge, perception or cognition. 11 The cause of memory which arises from direct perception (in logic); see भावना and स्मृति in 'I. S. 12 Proof, demonstration, argument. 13 Steeping, infusion, saturating a dry powder with fluid. 14 Scenting, decorating with flowers and perfumes.

भाषातः 1 Emotion, passion, sentiment. 2 The external indication of the feeling of love. 3 A pious or holy man. 4 An amorous man. 5 An actor. 6 Decoration, dress.

भाषिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Natural, real, inherent, innate. 2 Sentimental, pervaded by feeling or sentiment. 3 Future. -कं 1 Language full of love or passion. 2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in describing the past or future so vividly that it appears to be actually present. It is thus defined by Mammata; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भाषाः कियन्ते भूत-भाषिनः। तद्वदिकं K. P. 10.

भाषित *p. p.* 1 Created, produced. 2 Manifested, displayed, exhibited; भाषितविशेषविक्रियः Dk. 3 Cherished, fostered. 4 Conceived, imagined, supposed, presented to the imagination. 5 Thought of, meditated upon. 6 Made to become, transformed into. 7 Sanctified by meditation, see भाषितात्मन्. 8 Proved, established. 9 Pervaded by, filled or saturated with, inspired by. 10 Soaked, steeped, infused in. 11 Perfumed, scented. 12 Mixed with. -कं A product obtained by multiplication. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -बुद्धि *a.* 1 one whose soul is purified by meditating on the Supreme spirit, one who has perceived the Supreme soul. 2 pure, devout, holy; Pt. 3. 66. 3 thoughtful, meditative; R. 1. 74. 4 engaged in, occupied with; Si. 12. 38.

भाषितकं The product of a multiplication, a factum.

भाषित्र The three worlds (heaven, earth and lower region)

भाषिन् *a.* 1 Being, becoming; मृत-भाषि R. 11. 49. 2 To be or to come to pass in future, what will take place; लोकेन भाषी विभुर्देव तुल्यः R. 18. 38 Me. 41. 3 Future; समदीप्तं च भवद्भाषि च R. 8. 78; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भाषाः कियन्ते भूतभा-विनः K. P. 10; N. 3. 11. 4 Capable of taking place. 5 What must take place or is destined to happen, predestined; यद्भाषि न तद्भाषि भाषि न तद्भाषा H. 1. 6 Noble, beautiful, illustrious. -नी 1 A handsome woman. 2 A noble or virtuous lady; Ku. 5. 38. 3 A wanton woman.

भासु *a.* 1 About to be or happen. 2 Becoming. 3 Prosperous, happy. 4 Auspicious, blessed. 5 Having a poetic taste, appreciative. -कः A sister's husband (used chiefly in dramas). -कं 1 Happiness, welfare prosperity; स राहु वो दुश्चरदनी भासुकाना परंपरा K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the fault of composition called अप्रयुक्तत्व). 2 Language full of love and passion.

भाष्य *a.* 1 About to be or happen, oft. used impersonally like भविष्य q. v., किं तेमोच्यं मम सुद्विषेः Bh. 3. 41. 2 Future. 3 To be performed or accomplished. 4 To be conceived or imagined. 5 To be proved or demonstrated. 6 To be determined or investigated. -व्यं 1 What is destined or sure to happen in the future. 2 Futurity.

भाष्य 1 A (भाष्यते भाषित) 1 To say, speak, utter; त्वमेकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषिन् Ku. 5. 81; oft. with two acc.; भीता विप्रमित्य वचो ब्रूयानि R. 7. 66; आखंडलः; का-मोर्निदं ब्रूयानि Ku. 3. 11; Bk. 9. 122. 2 To speak to, address; किंचिद्विस्तार्य पतिं ब्रूयानि R. 2. 46; 3. 51. 3 To tell, announce, declare; क्षितिपालमुच्चैः प्रत्य-तमेवार्थमापत्तेन R. 2. 51. 4 To speak or talk about. 5 To name, call. 6 To describe. -विष्ट अन्तु 1 To speak, say. 2 To communicate, announce, Ms. 11. 228. -अप to revile, abuse, defame, censure, speak ill of; अहमनु-मात्रं न किंचिद्व्यभाषि Bv. 4. 27; न केवल यो महतोऽपभाषते क्षणोति तस्मादपि यः स पापमाह Ku. 5. 83. -आभि 1 to speak to, address; Ms. 2. 128. 2 to speak, say. 3 to proclaim, announce, tell, communicate. 4 to relate, -आ 1 to speak to, address; वैशंपायनश्रद्धापीडभाष-भाषि K. 117. 2 to say or speak something. आभाषि रामेण वचः कनीयान् Bk. 3. 51. -प्रति to lay down a conven- tion, to speak conventionally. -न to say, speak to; स्थितयोः किं प्रसापेत् Bg. 2. 54. -प्रति 1 to speak in return, reply or answer Bk. 5. 39. 2 to tell relate 3 to say after one. speak after hearing 4 to

H. 3. 45; तेषां कथं नु हृदयं न भिनवि लज्ज
Mu. 3. 34.; Si. 8. 39. Ms. 3. 33, R.
8. 55; 12. 77. 2 To dig or tear up
excavate; U. 1. 28. 3 To pass
through; Pt. 1. 211, 212. 4 To divide
separate; द्विधा भिन्ना शिखंडिभिः R. 1
39; to displace; R. 14. 3. 5 To
violate transgress break infringe
ममदं नभज्जा भिन्न P 15 94 भिन्नः

स्थितिं भिद् दानवोऽसौ यद्विषा Bk. 7. 68. 6 To remove, take away; Si. 15. 87. 7 To disturb, interrupt; as in स्वाधि-
मेदि. 8 To change, alter; (न) भिदिति
मदां गतिमयसुखः Ku. 1. 11; or विश्वासाप-
मादभिनगदयः शब्दं सहेति नृपाः S. 1. 14. 9
To expand, cause to open or blossom,
open; सृष्टीशुभिमिन्नमिवारविंद Ku. 1. 12;
नवोपसा भिन्नमिवैकपंकजं S. 7. 16; Me. 107.
10 To disperse, scatter, scare away;
भिन्नसारंगयुः S. 1. 33; V. 1. 16. 11 To
disjoin, disunite, set at variance;
Mu. 3. 13. 12 To loosen, relax,
dissolve; पर्यकवेवं निविहं विभेद Ku. 3. 59.
13 To disclose, divulge. 14 To
perplex, distract. 15 To distinguish,
discriminate. -Pass. (भिद्यते) 1 To
be split, rent or shivered; Mk. 5. 22.
2 To be divided or separated. 3 To
expand, blossom, open. 4 To be
loose or relaxed; प्रस्थानभिजा न वंशं
नविं R. 7. 9, 66. 5 To be different
from (with abl.); R. 5. 37; U. 4.
6 To be destroyed. 7 To be divulged
or betrayed, get abroad; पद्-
कर्णो भिद्यते भवः &c. Pt. 1. 99. 8 To be
harassed, pained or afflicted. -Caus.
(भेदयति) 1 To split, cleave, divide,
tear &c. 2 To destroy, dissolve. 3
To disunite, set at variance. 4 To
perplex. 5 To seduce. -Desid. (वि-
भित्सति) To wish to break &c.
-With अद् to divide, break down or
through. -उद् to shoot up, germinate,
grow (as a plant); Ku. 1. 24; R.
13. 21. -निस् 1 to tear up, burst or
tear asunder, break through; Bk. 9.
67. 2 to disclose, betray; U. 3. 1.
-प्र 1 to break, tear, break or tear
asunder. 2 to exude (from
the temples of an elephant); Ku.
5. 80. -प्रति 1 to break through,
pierce, penetrate. 2 to disclose,
betray. 3 to reproach, abuse, censure,
प्रतिभिद्य कोतमपराधकृतं Si. 9. 58; R. 19.
22. 4 to reject, disown. 5 to
touch, be in close contact with; Ku.
7. 35. -वि 1 to break, tear down. 2
to pierce, penetrate. 3 to divide,
separate. 4 to interrupt, 5 to
scatter, disperse. -सं 1 to break or
tear asunder, break to pieces. 2 to
mingle, meet, combine, mix, join,
bring together; अश्वोन्मसमिन्नहर्षां सहोनां
Māl. 1. 33; Bk. 7. 5.

भिदकः A sword. -कं 1 A diamond.
2 Indra's thunderbolt.

भिदा 1 Breaking, bursting, rend-
ing, tearing; Si. 6. 5. 2 Separation.
3 Difference. 4 Kind, species, sort.

भिदिः, भिदिरं, भिदुः Indra's
thunderbolt.

भिदुर a. 1 Breaking, bursting,
splitting. 2 Fragile, brittle. 3
Blended, variegated, mixed, mingl-
ed
अभिवृत्तमसौऽप्य S 4 26

19. 58. -रः The *Plaksha* tree. -र
A thunderbolt.

भिद्यः 1 A rushing river. 2 N. of
a particular river; नैर्यदागम इवांशुयमि-
यकोनामिवेतदहं विवेदितं R. 11. 8; (see
Mālī.)

भिद् A thunderbolt.

भिद् (दि) पालः 1 A small javelin
thrown from the hand. 2 A sling,
an instrument like a sling for throw-
ing stones.

भिन्न p. p. 1 Broken, torn, split,
rent. 2 Divided, separated. 3
Detached, disunited, disjoined. 4
Expanded, blown, opened. 5
Different from, other than (with
abl.); तस्मादयं भिन्नः. 6 Different, vari-
ed. 7 Loosened. 8 Mingled, mixed,
blended. 9 Deviating from. 10
Changed. 11 Furious, in rut. 12
Without, deprived of. (see भिद्).

-कः A defect or flaw in a gem.

-कं 1 A bit, fragment, part. 2 A
blossom. 3 A wound, stab. 4 A
fraction. -Comp. -अंजनं a kind of
mixed collyrium, made of many
pounded ingredients; प्रयाति... भिन्नोऽनन-
वर्णतो वनाः Si. 12. 68; Me. 59; R. 3.
5. -अर्थः a. clear, evident, intelligible.

-उद्गः 'born of a different womb or
mother,' a half-brother. -करदः an
elephant in rut (from whose temples
icnor exudes). -कूट a. deprived of a
leader (as an army). -क्रम a. out of
order, disordered. -गति a 1 going
with broken steps. 2 going quickly.

-गर्भ a. broken up (in the centre),
disorganized. -गुणनं multiplication
of fractions. -घनः the cube of a
fraction. दाशिनं a. -making or seeing
a difference, partial. -प्रकार a. of a
different kind or sort. -भाजनं a pot-
sherd. -मर्मन् a. wounded in the
vital parts, mortally wounded. -मर्यादं
a. 1 one who has transgressed the
due limits, disrespectful; आस्ताता-
पवादमिन्नमर्यादं U. 5. 2 unrestrained,
uncontrolled. -रुचि a. having
different tastes; भिन्नरुचिर्ह लोकाः R. 6.
30. -लिंगं, -वचनं incongruity of
gender or number in a composition;
see K. P. 10. -वर्चस्, वर्चस्क a. void-
ing excrement. -वृत्त a. leading a bad
life, abandoned. -वृत्ति a. 1 leading
a bad life, following evil courses. 2
having different feelings or tastes or
emotions. 3 having different
occupations. -संहति a. disunited,
dissolved. -स्वर a. 1 having a changed
voice, faltering. 2 discordant. -हृदय a.
pierced through the heart; R. 11. 19.

भिरिदिका N. of a plant (भ्येदयुजा).
भिद् N. of a wild tribe. -Comp.

-नवी the female of the *Bos gaurus*.
-तकः the *lodhra* tree, -सूयणं the
ru a plant

भिद्रोदः -टकः The *lodhra* tree.

भिद्रु m. 1 A physician, doctor,
मित्राजनायं R. 8. 93. 2 N. of Vishnu
-Comp. -जितं a drug or medicine

-राज्ञः a quack doctor. -वरः an
excellent physician.

भिष्टा, भिष्टिका-डा, भिस्तडा, भिस्ति-
दा, Parched or fried grain.

भिस्ता Boiled rice.

भी 3 P. (विभेति, भीत) 1 To fear,
dread, be afraid of; मृत्योर्विभेदि किं बाल
त स भीते विमुञ्चति; रावणाद्येभ्यस्तं युञ्जं Bk. 8.
70; Si. 3. 45. 2 To be anxious or
solicitous about (A.). -Caus. (भाय-
यति) To frighten (any one) with
anything; क्वचिकवेन भाययति Sk.; (भाययते,
भीययते) to frighten, terrify,
intimidate; मुञ्चो भाययते Sk.; स्तानिनेन
भीषयित्वा धाराहस्तैः परामुञ्चति Mk. 5. 28.

भी f. Fear, dread, alarm, fright,
terror; अभीः 'fearless' R. 15. 8,
वपुष्मान् वीतभीविमि दूतो राज्ञः प्रशस्यते Ms.
7. 64.

भीत p. p. 1 Frightened, terrified,
alarmed, afraid of (with abl.); न भीते
मरणादस्मि Mk. 10. 27. 2 Placed in
danger, imperiled. -Comp. -भीत a
exceedingly afraid.

भीतंकार a. Making (one) afraid.
भीतंकारं ind. Calling (one) a
coward.

भीतिः f. 1 Fear, apprehension,
dread, terror. 2 Shaking, tremour.
-Comp. -नादितकं a gesticulation or
representation of fear.

भीम a. Fearful, terrific, terrible,
dreadful, formidable; न भेजेर भीमवि-
भेग भीतिं Bh. 2. 80; R. 1. 16; 3. 54
-मः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 N.
of the second Pāṇḍava prince. [He
was begotten on Kuntī by the god
Vind. From a child he showed that
he was possessed of extraordinary
strength, and hence he was called
Bhīma. He had also a most voraci-
ous appetite, and was called
Vrikodara, or 'wolf-bellied'. His
most effective weapon was his
mace. He played a very important
part in the great war, and, on the
last day of the battle, smashed the
thigh of Duryodhana with his
unfailing mace. Some of the
principal events of his earlier life
are his defeat of the demons
Hidimba and Baka, the overthrow
of Jarasandha, the fearful vow
which he uttered against the
Kauravas and particularly against
Duhshasana for his insulting conduct
towards Draupadī, the fulfilment of
that vow by drinking Duhshasana's
blood, the defeat of Jayadratha, his
duel with Kishobaka while he was
serving as head-cook to king Virata,
and several other exploits in which

he showed his usual extraordinary strength. His name has become proverbial for one who possesses immense strength and courage]. -**Comp.** -उदरी an epithet of Umā. -**कर्मन्** *a.* of terrific prowess; Bg. 1. 15 -**दर्शन** *a.* frightful in appearance, hideous. -**नाद** *a.* Sounding dreadfully. (-दः) 1 a loud or dreadful sound; Si. 15. 10. 2 a lion. 3 N. of one the seven clouds that will appear at the destruction of the world. -**पराक्रम** *a.* of terrific prowess. -**रथी** N. of the 7th night in the 7th month of the 77th year of a man's life (said to be a very dangerous period) (सप्तसप्ततिमे वर्षे सप्तमे मासि सप्तमी । रात्रिर्भीमरथी नाम पराक्रान्तिदुस्तरा). -**रूप** *a.* of terrific form. -**विक्रम** *a.* of terrific prowess. -**विक्रांतः** a lion. -**विग्रह** *a.* gigantic, of terrific form. -**जामनः** an epithet of Yama. -**सेनः** 1 N. of the second Pāṇḍava prince. 2 a kind of camphor.

भीमर War, battle.

भीमा 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 A kind of perfume (रोचना). 3 A whip.

भीरु *a.* (र or रु *f.*) 1 Timid, cowardly, fearful; क्षात्रा भीरुः H. 2. 26 2 Afraid of; (mostly in comp.); पाव, अघर्ष, प्रतिज्ञाभंग &c. -**रुः** 1 A jackal. 2 A tiger. -**रु** *n.* Silver. -**रु** 1 A timid woman. 2 A goat. 3 A shadow. 4 A centipede. -**Comp.** -**वेतस्** *m.* a deer. -**रंथ्रः** an oven, a furnace. -**सत्त्व** *a.* timid, fearful. -**हृदयः** a deer.

भीरु (लु) क *a.* 1 Timid, cowardly, timorous. 2 Shy. -**कः** A bear. 2 An owl. 3 A kind of sugar-cane. -**क** A forest, wood.

भीरु (लु) f. A timid woman; त्वं रक्षसा भीरु यतोऽयमीता R. 13. 24.

भीरु (लु) कः A bear.

भीषण *a.* Terrific, formidable, dreadful, horrible, frightening; विष्णुर्विडाहैक्षणभीषणायः Si. 3. 45. -**गः** 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric); see भयानक. 2 N. of Siva. 3 A pigeon, dove. -**गं** Anything that excites terror.

भीषा 1 The act of terrifying or frightening, intimidating. 2 Fear, terror.

भीषित *a.* Frightened, terrified.

भीष्म *a.* Terrible, dreadful, frightful, fearful. -**भ्रजः** 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric); see भयानक. 2 A demon, an imp, a fiend, goblin. 3 An epithet of Siva. 4 N. of the son of Santanu by Gangā. [He was the youngest of the eight sons of Santanu by Gangā; but all the others having died he was the heir to the throne after his father. On

one occasion while Santanu was walking by the side of a river, he beheld a charming young damsel named Satyawatī, the daughter of a fisherman, and, though bowed down with age, conceived a passion for her, and sent his son to negotiate the marriage. But the parents of the girl said that if their daughter bore sons to the king, they would not succeed to the throne, for after his death Santanava, being the rightful heir, would be the king. But Santanava, to please his father, made a vow to the parents that he would never accept the kingdom or marry a wife or become the father of children by any woman, so that if their daughter bore a son to Santanu, he would be the king. This 'dreadful' vow soon became known abroad, and thenceforth he was called *Bhishma*. He remained single, and, after the death of his father, he installed Vichitravīrya, the son of Satyawatī, on the throne, got him married to the two daughters of king Kāsiraja (see Ambika), and became the guardian of his sons and grandsons, the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. In the great war he fought on the side of the Kauravas, but was wounded by Arjuna with the assistance of Sikhaṇḍin and was lodged in a 'cage of darts'. But having got from his father the power of choosing his own time for death, he waited till the sun had crossed the vernal equinox, and then gave up his soul. He was remarkable for his continence, wisdom, firmness of resolve, and unflinching devotion to God]. -**Comp.** -**जननी** an epithet of the Ganges. -**पंचक** N. of the five days from the eleventh to the fifteenth of the bright half of Kārtika (said to be sacred to Bhishma). -**ह्र** *f.* an epithet of the river Ganges.

भीष्मकः 1 N. of a son of Santanu by Gangā. 2 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas, whose daughter Rukmiṇī was carried off by Kṛishṇa.

भुक्त *p. p.* 1 Eaten. 2 Enjoyed, used. 3 Suffered, experienced. 4 Possessed, occupied (in law); (see भुज्). -**क्त** 1 The act of eating or enjoying. 2 That which is eaten, food. 3 The place where any one has eaten. -**Comp.** -**उच्छिष्टं**, -**शेषः**, -**सहजिह्वं** remnants of the food eaten. -**leavings** of food, oris. -**भोग** *a.* 1 one who has enjoyed or suffered (anything) 2 that which has been

used, enjoyed or employed. -**भुज्** *a.* sleeping after a meal.

भुक्तिः *f.* 1 Eating, enjoyment. 2 (In law) Possession, fruition; Pt. 3. 94; Y. 2. 22. 3 Food. 4 The daily motion of a planet. -**Comp.** -**यद्**: a kind of plant (यद्). -**वर्जित** *a.* not allowed to be enjoyed.

भुज् *p. p.* 1 Bent, bowed, stooping, वायुभुज, रुजाभुज &c. 2 Crooked, curved; Bk. 11. 8; V. 4. 32. 3 Broken (for भुज्).

भुज् I. 6 P. (भुजति, भुज्) 1 To bend. 2 To curve, make crooked. -II. 7 U. (भुजति, भुजे) 1 To eat, devour, consume (Atm.); शयनस्थो न भुजति Ms. 4. 74; 3. 146; Bk. 14. 92; Bg. 2. 5. 2 To enjoy, use, possess (property, land &c.); V. 3. 1; Ma. 8. 146; Y. 2. 24. 3 To enjoy carnally (Atm.); सद्यं वृद्धे नृणां भुजः R. 8. 7, 4. 7, 15. 1, 18. 4; वृद्धे वा वृद्धं वा पुनर्नित्यं भुजति Ms. 9. 14. 4 To rule, govern, protect, guard (Paras); राज्यं न्यायनियामकं R. 12. 18; एकः कुत्सा (परितो) नगरपरिवारांश्चाहुर्भुजति S. 2. 14. 5 To suffer, endure, experience, वृद्धो नरो दुःखसहति भुजे Sk. 6 To pass, live through (as time). -**Caus.** (भोजयति-ते) To cause to eat, feed with. -**Desid.** (भुजयति-ते) To wish to eat &c. -**WITH** भुज् to enjoy, experience (good or bad things), suffer (bad consequences); भवमुक्तविशदा स चंद्रिका (अन्वयः) R. 19. 39; Ku. 7. 5. -**उप** 1 to enjoy, taste (in all senses); तपसःसुपभुजानाः फलानि Ku. 6. 10. 2 to enjoy (carnally), (as a woman). 3 to eat or drink; अर्जुन-भुजेन विभेन Ku. 3. 37; एतः पुनोपभुज्य R. 2. 65, 1. 67; Bk. 8. 40. 4 to suffer, endure, bear; Ms. 12. 8. 5 to possess, have. -**परि** 1 to eat. 2 to use, enjoy; न खलु च परिभोक्तं नैव शक्नोमि हातु S. 5. 19; Ki. 5. 5, 8. 57. -**सं** 1 to eat. 2 to enjoy. 3 to enjoy carnally.

भुज् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Eating, enjoying, suffering, ruling, governing; स्वभाभुज, हुतभुज, पाप, क्षिति, मही &c. -**रु** 1 Enjoyment. 2 Profit, advantage.

भुजः 1 The arm; ज्ञास्यसि क्रियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मोक्षंक्रिणाक इति S. 1. 13; R. 1. 34, 2. 74, 3. 5. 2 The hand. 3 The trunk of an elephant. 4 A bend, curve. 5 The side of a mathematical figure; as in त्रिभुजः 'a triangle.' 6 The base of a triangle. -**Comp.** -**अंतर-** -**अंतरालं** the bosom, breast, R. 3. 54. 19. 32; M. 5. 10. -**आपट्टः** claspings or folding in the arms. -**कोटरः** the arm-pit. -**ज्या** the base-sine. -**दंडः** a staff-like arm. -**दलः** लें the hand. -**बंधनं** claspings, an embrace (in the arms) वदथ भुजबधन G. 10 Ku 3 39 -**बल-**

-बाय strength. of arm, muscular strength. -नय the breast; R. 13. 73. -मूल the shoulder. -शिरस्, -शिरस the shoulder. -सूत्र the base line.

भुजगः A snake, serpent; भुजगाश्लेष-नवीनजातः Mk. 1. 1; Me. 60. -Comp. -अतकः, -अशनः, आभोजिन् m., -दारणः, -भोजिन् m. epithets of 1 Garuda. 2 a peacock. 3 an ichneumon. -ईश्वरः, -राजः epithets of Sesha.

भुजगः 1 A serpent, snake, भुजगमणि कोपित शिरसि पुष्पचन्द्रारिखत् Bh. 2. 4. 2 A paramour, gallant; अभुजितो भुजगमणि मणिताना K. 196. 3 A husband or lord in general. 4 A catamite. 5 The dissolute friend of a king. 6 The constellation आश्लेषा. 7 The number 'eight'. -Comp. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Sesha, the lord of snakes. -ईशः an epithet of 1 Vāsuki. 2 of Sesha. 3 of Patanjali. 4 of the sage Pingala. -नन्यः a young female snake. -अ the asterism आश्लेषा. -भुज् m. 1 an epithet of Garuda. 2 a peacock. -लता betel-pepper (तांदुली). -हन् m. an epithet of Garuda; see भुजगतिक &c.

भुजंगमः 1 A snake. 2 An epithet of Rāhu. 3 The number 'eight'.

भुजा 1 The arm; निहितभुजास्तयकपोप-कः Si. 7. 71. 2 The hand. 3 The coil of a snake (जोग). 4 Winding. -Comp. -कन्तः a finger-nail. -दलः the hand. -नयः 1 the elbow. 2 the breast. -मूलः the shoulder.

भुजिष्यः 1 A slave, servant. 2 A companion. 3 The string worn round the wrist. 4 A disease (रोग). -व्या 1 A hand-maid, maid-servant, female slave; अर्थागद्विभूतयुजं भुजिष्या R. 6. 53; Mk. 4. 8; Y. 2. 90. 2 A harlot, prostitute.

भुज् 1 A. (भुज्ते) 1 To support, maintain. 2 To select.

भुजुरिका, भुजुरी A kind of sweat-meat.

भुवन् 1 A world (the number of worlds is either three; as in त्रिभुवन, or fourteen; इह हि भुवनान्वये धीराश्चतुर्दश भुजते Bh. 3. 23 (see लोक also)); भुवनालोकनमीतिः Ku. 2. 45; भुवन-विहितं Me. 6. 2 The earth. 3 Heaven. 4 A being, living creature. 5 Man, mankind. 6 Water. 7 The number 'fourteen'. -Comp. -ईशः a lord of the earth, a king. -ईश्वरः 1 a king. 2 N. of Siva. -ओकस् m. a god. -त्रय the three worlds (the earth, atmosphere and heaven; or heaven, earth and lower regions). -गावनी an epithet of the Ganges. -शासिन् m. a king, ruler.

भुवन्युः 1 A master, lord. 2 The sun. 3 Fire. 4 The moon.

भुवर्, भुवर् ind. 1 The atmosphere, ether (the second of the three worlds the one immediately above the

the earth). 2 A mystic word, one of the three Vyāhritis, (सुसुवःस्व).

भुविस् m. The ocean.

भुशुडिः -डी f. A sort of weapon or missile.

भू I. 1 P. (rarely A.) (भवति, भूत)

1 To be, become; कथमन् भवेन्नम; अस्याः किमभवत् Mā. 9. 29, 'what has become her fate,' 'what has become of her'; U. 3. 27; यद्वाचि तद्भवतु U. 3 'come what may'; so दुःखिनी भवति, दुष्टो भवति &c. 2 To be born or produced; यद-पत्वं भवेदस्या Ms. 9. 127; भास्वकनेन हि यना-ति भवति याति Mk. 1. 13. 3 To spring or proceed from, arise; क्रोधाद्भवति संमोहः Bg. 2. 63, 14. 17. 4 To happen; take place, occur; नाततादिवधे दोषो हेतुर्भव-ति कश्चन Ms. 8. 351; यदि संशयो भवेत् &c. 5 To live, exist; अयुर्द्वयत्पूर्वः... राजा चि-तामणिर्नाम Vās.; अयुर्द्वयो विद्युत्सखः परतपः Bk. 1. 1. 6 To be alive or living, breathe; क्षविर्नाम न भावयति S. 6; आः चारुद्वहक अयं न भवति Mk. 4; दुरात्मन् प्रहर नन्वयं न भवति Mā. 5; ('thou art a dead man', 'thou shalt breathe no longer); Bg. 11. 32. 7 To remain or be in any state or condition, fare; भवान् स्थले कथं भविष्यति Pt. 2. 8 To stay, abide; remain, U. 3. 37. 9 To serve, do; इदं पादोदकं भविष्यति S. 1. 10 To be possible (usually with a future tense in this sense); भवति भवान् याजयिष्यति Sk. 11 To lead or tend to conduce to; bring about; (with dat.); वाताय कपिला विद्युत् ... पीता भवति सखाय दुर्गि-ज्ञाय सिता भवेत् Mbh.; सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं वधूय Ku. 1. 23; ईश्वरतिथेय भवत्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27; न तस्या रुचये वधूय R. 6. 44. 12 To be on the side of, assist; देवा अङ्गनेताः भवन्. 13 To belong or pertain to (= often expressed by 'have'); तस्य ह शतं जाया वधूयः Ait. Br.; Ms. 6. 39. 14 To be engaged in, be occupied (with loc.); चण्डालान्ते कृष्णे ब्राह्मणानां स्वये द्यधुर् Mb. 15 Used with a preceding noun or adjective भू serves to form verbs in the sense of 'becoming what it previously is not' or 'becoming' in general; श्वेती भू to become white; कृष्णी भू to become black; पर्यायस्मिन् 'becoming or serving the purpose of tests'; so क्षणी भू to be or become a mendicant; श्रिणी भू to act the spy; आशी भू to melt; भस्नी भू to be reduced to ashes; धिक्वी भू to form the subject of; so एकमतीभू; तृणी भू &c. &c. (Note—The senses of भू may be variously modified according to the adverbs with which it is connected; e. g. पुनर्भू to marry again; आविर्भू to appear, arise, to be evident or clear; see आविर्, निरेष्टु to disappear. प्रादुर्भू to arise, be visible, appear; अग्रभू to be in front, take the lead; अंतर्भू to be absorbed or included; ओत्तर्यतर्भवत्यन्ते K. P 8 दीपभू to grow evening or dusk time अन्य भू to be otherwise b

changed; न म वचनमन्यथा आविर्भवति ० 4; पुरो भू to come forward, stand forth; मिथ्या भू to turn out false; दूया भू to become useless &c. &c.) -Caus. (भावयति) 1 To cause to be or become, call into existence, call into being. 2 To cause, produce, effect. 3 To manifest, display, exhibit. 4 To foster, cherish, support, preserve, enliven; पुनः सुजति वर्धयणि भग-वान् भावयन्मजाः Mb.; देवान् भावयतानेन ते देवा भावयन्तु वः । परस्परं भावयन्तु श्रेयः परमात्मन्य-य Bg. 3. 11; Bk. 16. 27. 5 To think or reflect, consider, fancy, imagine. 6 To look upon, consider or regard as; अर्थमनर्थं भावय नित्यं Moha. M. 2. 7 To prove, substantiate, establish, Y. 2. 11. 8 To purify. 9 To get, obtain. 10 To mingle or mix. 11 To change or transform into. 12 To soak, steep. -Desid. (दूहयति) To wish to be or become &c. -WITH अते to be over and above, surpass, excel. -अनु 1 to enjoy, experience, feel, suffer (good or bad things); असक्तः सुखमन्यधुत् R. 1. 21; Ku. 2. 45; R. 7. 28; आत्मकृताय हि देवाणां कलमनुभावित-व्यात्मन्येव K. 121; S. 5. 7. 2 to perceive, apprehend, understand. 3 to try, test. (-Caus.) to cause to enjoy, feel or experience; आशनेन न हि कस्तुयाः शपथेनानुभाव्यते Bv. 1. 120. -अभि 1 to overcome, subdue, vanquish, surpass, excel; Bg. 1. 39, Ki. 10. 23; R. 8. 36. 2 to attack assail, विपदोऽभिभवत्यविक्रमे Ki. 2. 14, अभ्यभावि भरतायजस्तथा R. 11. 16. 3 to humiliate, insult. 4 to predominate, prevail, spread. -उद्भू to arise, spring up; उद्भूतं क्वचिः (-Caus.) to create, produce, generate; R. 2. 62. -परा 1 to defeat, vanquish, overcome. 2 to hurt, injure, tease. -परि 1 to defeat, subdue, conquer, overcome; (hence) to surpass, excel; लडाहिरिकं परियुष्मके Mu. 7. 16; R. 10. 35, 2 to despise, slight, treat with contempt, disrespect, insult; ना मां महात्मन् परिहूः Bk. 1. 22; 4. 37. 3 to injure, destroy, ruin. 4 to afflict, grieve. 5 to humiliate, disgrace, -न 1 to arise, proceed, spring up, to be born or produced, originate (with abl); लोभात्क्रोधः प्रभवति H. 1. 27; स्वार्थमुवाचन्तीचैः प्रवक्ष्य प्रजापतिः S. 7. 9; रुक्मः प्रवक्ष्यशिर-स्त्वेन सहस्रिजां R. 10. 50; Bg. 8. 18. 2 to appear, become visible; H. 4. 84. 3 to multiply, increase; see प्रभू. 4 to be strong or powerful, prevail, predominate, show one's power; प्रभवति हि महिम्ना स्वेन योगिश्चरिष Mā. 9. 52; प्रभवति भगवान् विधिः K. 5 to be able or equal, have power for (with inf.); कुसुमान्यपि गात्रसंगमात् प्रभव-त्यायुरपेक्षितं यदि R. 8. 44; S. 6. 30; V 1. 9. U 4 6 to have control or power over prevail over be master of

(usually with *gen.*; sometimes with *dat* or *loc.*) यदि प्रविश्यात्मानः *S.* 1; *U.* 1, प्रभवति विजयः कर्मकाजस्य महाराजः *Māl.* 4: तत्प्रभवति अतुष्टासने देवी *Ve.* 2. 7 to be a match for; प्रभवति महो महाय *Mbh.* 8 to be sufficient for, be able to contain; *Ku.* 6. 59. 9 to be contained in (with *loc.*); गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रहृष्टः नामनि *R.* 3. 17. 10 to be useful. 11 to implore, beseech. -*वि* (*caus.*) 1 to think of, reflect, contemplate. 2 to be aware of, know, perceive; see; *S.* 4. 3 to decide, settle, make clear. -*सं* 1 to arise, to be born or produced, spring up; कथमपि भुवनसिन्धुतादृशाः समवति *Māl.* 2. 9; यमसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवामि युगे युगे *Bg.* 4. 8; *Ki.* 5. 22; *Bk.* 6. 138; *Ms.* 8. 155. 2 to be, become, exist. 3 to occur, take place. 4 to be possible. 5 to be adequate for, be competent for (with *inf.*); न यत्किंचित् समवति मातुषा *Si.* 1. 27. 6 to meet, be united or joined with; संयुग्मोऽपि सम्येति महानया नगानां *Si.* 2. 100; संयुक्तेषु वृक्षानि चेतसि *Māl.* 5. 9. 7 to be consistent. 8 to be capable of holding. (-*Caus.*) 1 to produce, effect. 2 to imagine, conceive, fancy, think. 3 to guess or conjecture; *S.* 2. 4 to consider, regard. 5 to honour, respect, show respect to; प्रातोसि संभावयितुं वनान् *R.* 5. 11, 7. 8. 6 to honour or present with, treat with; *Ku.* 3. 37. 7 to ascribe or impute to; *Mk.* 1. 36. -*II.* I *U.* (भवति-ते) To get, obtain. -*III.* 10 *A.* (भावयते) To obtain, gain. -*IV.* 10 *U.* (भावयति-ते) 1 To think, reflect. 2 To mix, mingle. 3 To be purified (connected with *caus.* of भू q. v. above).

भू *a.* (At the end of *Comp.*) Being, existing, becoming, springing from, arising or produced from, &c.; विजयः, आत्मसु, कमलसु, विजयः &c. -*m.* An epithet of Vishnu.

भू *f.* 1 The earth (opp. अंतरीक्ष or स्वर्ग); दिवं मरुत्वाविष भोक्ष्यते भुवं *R.* 3. 4. 18. 4, *Me.* 18; मदेमकुम्भद्वले भुवि संति द्युताः. 2 The universe, globe. 3 Ground, floor; प्रासादीपरिभ्रमय; *Mu.* 3; मणिमयसुवः (प्रासादाः) *Me.* 64. 4 Land, landed property. 5 A place, site, region, plot of ground; काननभुवि, उपवनभुवि &c. 6 Matter, subject-matter. 7 A symbolical expression for the number 'one.' 8 The base of a geometrical figure. 9 The first of the three Vyāhritis or mystical syllables (representing the earth) repeated by every Brāhmaṇa at the commencement of his daily Sandhyā. -*Comp.* -उत्तमं gold. -कदम्बः a kind of Kadamba tree. -कंपः an earthquake. -कर्णः the diameter of the earth. an epithet of Vasudeva. k. shpa a father 1 a kind of

heron. 2 the curlew. 3 a kind of pigeon. -केशः the fig-tree. -केशा a female demon, demoneess. -क्षित् *m.* a hog. -गरः a particular poison. -गर्भः an epithet of Bhavabhūti. -गृहं, -गेहं a cellar, a room underground. -गोलः terrestrial globe; गोलस्यद्विभवे *Git.* 1. विद्या geography. -दनः the body. -चक्रं the equator. -चर *a.* moving or living on land. (-*रः*) an epithet of Siva. -छाया, छाये 1 earth's shadow (vulgarly called Rāhu). 2 darkness. -जंतुः 1 a kind of earth worm. 2 an elephant. -जंबुः -बु *f.* wheat. -तले the surface of the earth. -तृणः, घृतृणः a kind of fragrant grass. -दारः a hog. -देवः -सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. -यनः a king. -धरः 1 a mountain. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 of Krishna. 4 the number 'seven'. -ईश्वरः, -राजः an epithet of the mountain Himālaya. -जः a tree. -नागः a kind of earth-worm. -नेतृ *m.* a sovereign, ruler, king. -पः a sovereign, ruler; king. -पतिः 1 a king. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 of Indra. -पद्मः a tree. -पद्मी a particular kind of jasmine. -परिधिः the circumference of the earth. -पालः a king, sovereign. -पालनं sovereignty, dominion. -पुत्रः, -सुतः the planet Mars. -पुत्री, -सुता 'daughter of the earth,' an epithet of Sītā. -प्रकंपः an earth-quake. -प्रदानं a gift of land. -विचः -वे terrestrial globe. -भर्तृ *m.* a king, sovereign. -भारः a region, place, spot. -सुख *m.* a kin. -भूत *m.* a mountain; दाता मे भूभूता नाथः प्रभाषीकियतामिति *Ku.* 6. 1; *R.* 17. 78. 2 a king, sovereign; निष्पन्नश्चरितुरास भूभूता *R.* 11. 81. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. -भंडल 'the earth', terrestrial globe. -बहु *m.* रुहः a tree. -लोकः (भूलोकः) the terrestrial globe. -वल्लभः the terrestrial globe. -वल्लभः a king, sovereign. -वृत्तं the equator. -इन्द्रः 'Indra on earth', a king, sovereign. -इन्द्रः an epithet of Vishnu. -अवसू *m.* an ant-hill. -सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. -सुख *m.* 1 a man. 2 mankind. 3 a Vaisya. -स्वर्गः an epithet of the mountain Meru. -स्वा-निम्न *m.* a landlord.

भूकः-कं 1 A cavity, hole, chasm. 2 A spring. 3 Time.

भूकलः A restive horse.

भूत *p. p.* 1 Become, being, existing. 2 Produced, formed. 3 Actually being, really happened, true. 4 Right, proper, fit. 5 Past, gone. 6 Obtained. 7 Mixed or joined with. 8 Being like, similar. (see भू). -तः 1 A son, child. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 The fourteenth day of the dark half of a lunar month. -तं 1 Any being (human, divine or even inanimate); *Ku.* 4. 40 Pt. 2 87 2 A living being an animal a creature मृतेषु किं न कदापि नृ

दीकरोति *Bv.* 1. 122; *U.* 4. 6. 3 A spirit, ghost, an imp, a devil. 4 An element; (they are five, i.e. पृथ्वी, अप, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश); तं वेधाविदधे नम महान्तसमाविता *R.* 1. 29. 5 An actual occurrence, a fact, a matter of fact. 6 The past, past time. 7 The world. 8 Well-being, welfare. 9 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -*Comp.* -अनुकंपा compassion for all beings; सुतानुकंपा तन चेत् *R.* 2. 48. -अंतकः the god of death, Yama. -अर्थः the fact, real fact, true state, truth, reality; आर्थं कथयामि ते मृतार्थं *S.* 1, मृतार्थोऽपि माह्विनापनेवाः *Ku.* 7. 13; कः अद्वा-स्यति मृतार्थं सर्वो मां तुल्यिष्यति *Mk.* 3. 24. -कथनं, व्याहृतिः *f.* a statement of facts; मृतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेश्वरि *R.* 10. 33. -आत्मक *a.* consisting or composed of the elements. -आत्मन् *m.* 1 the individual, as opposed to the Supreme, soul. 2 an epithet of Brahman. 3 of Siva. 4 an elementary substance. 5 the body. 6 war, conflict. -आदिः 1 the Supreme Spirit. 2 an epithet of Ahankāra (in Saṅkhyā phil.). -आर्त *a.* possessed by a devil. -आवासः 1 the body. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. -आविष्ट *a.* possessed by a devil or evil spirit. -आवेशः demoniac possession. -इज्य, -इज्या making oblations to the Bhūtas. -इष्टा the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -ईशः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu. 3 of Siva; मृतेषां च मृतेषां च वलयस्य इन्द्रस्य जटाः *Māl.* 1. 2. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva; *R.* 2. 46. -उन्मादः demoniac possession. -उपहृत, -उपहत *a.* possessed by a devil. -ओदनः a dish of rice. -कर्तृ, -कृत *m.* an epithet of Brahman. -कालः 1 past time. 2 (in gram.) the past or preterite time. -केशी the holy basil. -क्राति *f.* possession by a devil. -गणः 1 the collection of created beings. 2 the whole class of spirits or devils; *Bg.* 18. 4. -ग्रस्त *a.* possessed by a devil. -ग्रस्तः 1 the whole multitude or aggregate of living beings; *U.* 7, *Bg.* 8. 19. 2 a multitude of spirits. 3 the body. -घ्नः 1 a camel. 2 garlic. (-*नी*) the holy basil. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the dark half of the month. -चारिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -जयः victory over the elements. -दया compassion towards all beings, universal benevolence. -धरा, -धात्री, -धारिणी the earth. -नाथः an epithet of Siva. -नायिका an epithet of Durgā. -नाशनः 1 the marking-nut plant. 2 mustard. 3 pepper. -निचयः the body. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Siva.; *Ku.* 3. 43, 74. 2 of Agni. 3 the sacred basil. -पूजि the holy basil. -पूजि the day of full moon in the month of Āsvina. -पूर्व *a.*

existed before, former; भूतपूर्वखालयं U 2. 17. -पूर्व *ind.* formerly. -प्रकृति: *f.* the origin of all beings. -चलि: -भूतयज्ञ q. v. -ब्रह्मन् *m.* a low Brāhmaṇa who maintains himself with the offerings made to an idol; see देवल. -भर्तृ *m.* an epithet of Siva. -भावन: 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu. -भाषा, -भाषित the language of devils. -भहे-श्वर, an epithet of Siva. -बल: an oblation or offering to all created beings, one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder. -योनि: the origin of all created beings. -राज: an epithet of Siva. -वर्ग: the whole class of spirits. -वास: the Bibhitaka tree. -वाहन: an epithet of Siva. -विक्रिया 1 epilepsy. 2 possession by a devil. -विज्ञान, -विज्ञा demonology. -वृक्ष: the Bibhitaka tree. -सत्सार: the world of mortals. -संचार: demoniac possession. -संभव: universal deluge or destruction. -सर्ग: the creation of the world, the class or order of created beings. -सूक्ष्म a subtle element. -स्थानं 1 the abode of living beings. 2 the abode of demons. -हत्या destruction of living beings.

भूतनय *a.* 1 Including all beings. 2 Formed out of the elements or created beings.

भूति: *f.* 1 Being, existence. 2 Birth, production. 3 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity; प्रजापति-भूयस्य स ताम्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18; नर-पतिकुलसूत्रे 2. 74; स बोधु मूले भगवान् गुरुर: Vikar. 1. 2. 4 Success, good fortune. 5 Wealth, riches, fortune, विपत्यतीकापरेण मंगलं निषेव्यते भूतिमुल्लेकेन वा Ku. 5. 76. 6 Grandeur, dignity, majesty. 7 Ashes; भूतभूतिरहीन भोगभाक् St. 16. 71 (where भूति means 'riches' also); स्कंदोपनिषद् भूतित्वेन शंखा 1. 4. 8 Decoration of elephants with coloured stripes; भक्तिच्छेदिरिव विरचितो भूतिभोगे गजस्य Me. 19. 9 The superhuman power attainable by the practice of penance or magical rites. 10 Fried meat. 11 The rutting of elephants. -ति: 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 of Vishnu. 3 of a class of Manes. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* any auspicious or festive rite. -काम *a.* desirous of prosperity. (-म:) 1 a minister of state. 2 an epithet of Brihaspati. -काल: a happy or auspicious hour. -कौल: 1 a hole, pit. 2 moat. 3 a cellar, underground room. -कृत *m.* an epithet of Siva. -गर्भ: an epithet of Siva. -निधानं the lunar mansion called बलिश. -भूषण: an epithet of Siva. -बाहन: an epithet of Siva.

भूतिक 1 Camphor. 2 Sandalwood. 3 N. of a medicinal plant (Mar कण्ठफल)

भूमत् *a.* Possessed of land or earth. -*m.* A king, sovereign.

भूमन् *m.* 1 A great quantity, abundance, plenty, large number. भू-मन्ना रत्नाणां गहनाः प्रयोगः Māl. 1. 4; संभूयेव हस्वानि चेतसि परं भूमानमातन्वते 5. 9. 2 Wealth. -*m.* 1 The earth. 2 A territory, district, piece of ground. 3 A being, creature. 4 Plurality (of number); आपः स्त्रीभूमि Ak.; cf. पुंभूमन्, भूमय *a.* (सी *f.*) Earthen, earthly, made of or produced from earth.

भूमि: *f.* 1 The earth (opp. स्वर्ग, नग्न or पाताल); यौर्ध्वमिराणे हृदयं यमश्च Pt. 1. 182; R. 2. 74. 2 Soil, ground; उत्खा-तिनी भूमि: S. 1; Ku. 1. 24. 3 A territory, district, country, land; विद्वर्मेभूमि: 4 A place, spot, ground, plot of ground; प्रमद्वनभूमयः S. 6; अपित्यकाभूमि: N. 22. 41; R. 1. 52, 3. 61; Ku. 3. 58. 5 A site, situation. 6 Land, landed property. 7 A story, the floor of a house; as in सभूमिकः प्रासादः. 8 Attitude, pasture. 9 A character or part (in a play); cf. भूमिका. 10 Subject, object, receptacle; विश्वासभूमि, सिंहभूमि &c. 11 Degree, extent, limit; Ki. 10. 58. 12 The tongue.

-Comp. -अंतर: a king of an adjacent district. -हृद्: ईश्वर: a king, sovereign. -कदंब: a kind of Kadamba. -कंप: an earth-quake. -गुहा a hole in the ground. -गृहं a cellar, an underground chamber. -चल: चलनं an earth-quake. -ज: 1 the planet Mars. 2 an epithet of the demon Naraka. 3 a man. 4 the plant भूनिव. (-जा) an epithet of Sitā. -जीविन् *m.* a Vaisya. -तलं the surface of the earth. -दानं a grant of land. -देव: a Brāhmaṇa. -धर: 1 a mountain. 2 a king. 3 the number 'seven'. -नाथ:, -प:, -पति:, -पाल:, -भुज् *m.* a king, sovereign; R. 1. 47. -पक्ष: a swift or fleet horse. -पिशाचं the wine palm. -गुज: the planet Mars. -पुरंदर: 1 a king. 2 N. of Dilipa. -भूत् *m.* 1 a mountain. 2 a king. -मंडा a kind of jasmine. -रक्षक: a swift or fleet horse. -लान: death (lit. returning to the dust of the earth). -लेपनं cow-dung. -वर्धन: -नं a dead body, corpse. -शय *a.* sleeping on the ground. (-य:) a wild pigeon. -शयनं, -शय्या sleeping on the ground. -सेभवा:, -सुत: 1 the planet Mars. 2 an epithet of the demon Naraka. (-वा, -त्त) an epithet of Sitā. -संनिवेश: the general appearance of a country. -स्पृश *m.* 1 a man. 2 mankind. 3 a Vaisya. 4 a thief.

भूमिको 1 Earth, ground, soil. 2 A place, region, spot (of ground). 3 A story, floor (of a house). 4 Step, degree. मयुक्तीसंज्ञा भूमिकां सशाल्यु-र Yoga S or पैपलिकादिभिपला पञ्चमभूमिकायामपराति Śāṅkhyapravachana

bhāshya. 5 A tablet or board as for writing; see अक्षरभूमिका. 6 A part or character in a play; या यस्य भुज्यते भूमिका तां खलु तथैव भवेत् सर्वे वर्गाः पाटिताः; काम-व्याः प्रयतो भूमिकां भाव एवापति Māl.; or लक्ष्मीभूमिकायां वर्णमानोर्ध्वेति वारुणीभूमिकायां वर्तमाना मेनकया पृष्टा V. 3; Si. 1. 69. 7 Theatrical dress, an actor's costume. 8 Decoration (as of an image). 9 A preface or introduction to a book.

भूमी The earth; see भूमि. -Comp. -कदंब: -भूमिकदंब: -पति:, -भुज् *m.* a king, -वृह *m.*, -वृह: a tree.

भूये The state of being or becoming, as in ब्रह्मभूय; दाशरथिभूय Si. 14. 81.

भूयश्च *ind.* 1 Mostly, generally, commonly, as a general rule. 2 Exceedingly, in a high degree. 3 Again, more further.

भूयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 More, more numerous or abundant. 2 Greater, larger; Ku. 6. 13. 3 More important. 4 Very great or large, much, many, numerous; भवति च पुनर्भूयान्नेदं फलं प्रति तद्यथा U. 2. 4; मद्रं मद्रं विवरं भगवन्भूयसे मंगलाय Māl. 1. 3; U. 3. 48; R. 17. 41; U. 2. 3. 5 Rich or abundant in; एवंप्रायश्छणभूयसीं स्वकृति Māl. 1. -*ind.* 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, largely, greatly. 2 More, again, further, more, moreover; पथिय-भुज्जज्जिंसे प्रहणाव भूयः V. 4. 16; R. 2. 16; Me. 111. 3 Repeatedly, frequently. (The form भूयसा is often used adverbially in the sense of 1 very much, in a high degree, exceedingly, beyond measure, for greater part; न खरो न च भूयसा सद्गुः R. 8. 8; पञ्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः क्षरपदनमपरात् भूयसा पूर्वकार्य S. 1. 7; 2 generally, as a general rule; भूयसा जीविष्यन् एव: U. 5). -Comp. -दर्शनं 1 frequent observation. 2 an inference based on frequent and wide observation. -भूयस् *ind.* again and again, repeatedly; भूयोभूयः सविधनगरिरिच्छया परित्तं Māl. 1. 15. -विद्य *a.* 1 more learned. 2 very learned.

भूयस्त्वं 1 Abundance, plentifulness. 2 Majority, preponderance.

भूयिष्ठ *a.* 1 Most, most numerous or abundant. 2 Most important, principal, chief. 3 Very great or large, very much, much, many, numerous. 4 Chiefly or for the most part composed of, mostly composed or consisting of, chiefly filled with or characterized by (at the end of Comp.) अमिष्यभूयिष्ठा परिवर्त्त 1; श्रुत्यमांसभूयिष्ठ आहारोऽप्यते S. 2; R. 4. 70. 5 Almost, mostly, nearly all (usually after a past passive participle); अये लंदिभूयिष्ठ एव तपनः Māl. 1; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमथास्य नैवेय्य Ku. 3. 52; V. 1. 8. -*ind.* 1 For the most part, mostly S. 1. 31. 2 Exceedingly very much, in the highest degree

विष्टं भव दक्षिणा परजने S. 4. 17; R. 6 4; 13. 14.

वृ *ind.* One of the three Vyāhritis.

वृ *a.* 1 Much, abundant, numerous, copious. 2 Great, large. -*m.* An epithet of 1 Vishnu, 2 of Brahmā. 3 of Siva. 4 of Indra. -*n.* Gold. -*ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly; नवावृत्तिर्भूतिर विलंबिनो वनः S. 5. 12. 2 Frequently, often, repeatedly. -*Comp.* -*नमः* an ass. -*तेजसः* *a.* possessed of great lustre. (-*m.*) fire. -*दक्षिण* *a.* 1 attended with rich presents or rewards. 2 giving liberal rewards, munificent. -*दानं* liberality. -*धन* *a.* wealthy. -*धामन्* *a.* possessed of great lustre. -*प्रयोग* *a.* frequently used, in common use (as a word). -*प्रेमन्* *m.* the ruddy goose. -*भाग* *a.* wealthy, prosperous. -*सावः* a jackal or fox. -*रसः* the sugar-cane. -*लाभः* 1 a great gain. -*विक्रम* *a.* very brave, a great warrior. -*वृष्टिः* *f.* a heavy rain. -*अवस्य* *m.* N. of a warrior on the Kaurava side slain by Sātyaki.

वृ *f.* The earth.
वृजः The birch-tree: वृजगोतः सप्तविंशत्यः V. 2; Ku. 1. 7. -*Comp.* -*कंदकः* a man of one of the mixed tribes, the offspring of an outcast Brāhmaṇa by a woman of the same class; ब्राह्मणं जायते विप्रालावाला वृजकंदकः Ms. 10. 21. -*पत्रः* the birch-tree.

वृ *f.* The earth.
वृ 1 P. 10 U. (वृषति, वृषयति-ते, वृषति) 1 To adorn, deck, decorate; वृषति वृषयति वृषे वृषुः Bk. 20. 15. 2 To decorate oneself (Atm.); वृषयते कन्या स्वयमेव. 3 To spread or strew with, overspread; R. 2. 31. -*With* अग्नि to adorn, grace, give beauty to; Si. 7. 38. -*नि* to adorn, decorate; केचन न विवृषयति पुरुषं Bh. 2. 19; Si. 9. 33; Ku. 1. 28.

वृषणं 1 Ornamenting, decoration. 2 An ornament, decoration, an article of decoration; क्षीयते खलु वृषणानि सततं वानवृषणं वृषणं Bh. 2. 19; R. 3. 2; 13. 57.

वृषा 1 Decorating, adorning. 2 An ornament, decoration; as in कर्णवृषा q. v. 3 A jewel.

वृषित *p. p.* Decorated, ornamented; मणिना वृषितः सर्पः किमसौ न भयंकरः.

वृषुण *a.* 1 Being, becoming; as in अर्धवृषुण q. v. 2 Wishing for wealth or prosperity; Ms. 4. 135.

वृ 1. 3. U. (भरति-ति; विभर्ति, विभृते, भृत; *pass.* जियेते; *desid.* विभर्षति or वृषयति) 1 To fill; जठरं को न विभर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. 2 To fill, pervade, fill with; अमर्षिर्नृज्जातिना लोकाश्च Bk. 15. 24. 3 To bear, support, uphold, bear up; वृरे धरिष्या विभर्षिष्व R. 18. 44; कर्मो विभर्ति धरणी खलु पृथक्चेन Ch. P. 50. Bk. 17. 16 4 To maintain, foster cherish, protect, take care of

nourish; दृष्टिद्वान् भर कंतिष्य मा वृषच्छेदरे धनं H. 1. 15. 5 To bear, have, possess; वि-
बोर्भार सलिलं शयनीयलक्ष्मी Ki. 8. 57; पिबुजजनं खलु विभर्ति क्षिणांदाः Bv. 1. 74; बलित्रयं चारु वभार बाळा Ku. 1. 39; इदोर्देनं त्वदुत्तराण्यक्रिष्टकंतिर्भर्ति Me. 84; S. 2. 4. 6 To wear; विभृज्जटानं वलं S. 7. 11; 6. 5; विवाहकौतुकं ललितं विभृत एव (तस्य) R. 8. 1, 10. 10; जटाश्च विभृत्यविलस्य Ms. 6. 6. 7 To feel, experience, suffer, endure (joy, sorrow &c.); भावश्चादि-
सहितैर्बुद्धं जनो नाटकेरिव वभार भोजनेः Si. 14. 50; संवासमविभः शक्रः Bk. 17. 108; S. 7. 21. 8 To confer, bestow, give, produce; रोक्ते सद्गुणकाराः शार्मा विभृति ह्रुवः Subhāsh. 9 To keep, hold, retain (as in memory). 10 To hire; Ms. 11. 62; Y. 3. 235. 11 To bring or carry. -*With* उद्भू to bear, support, uphold; द्यूगोलमुद्भूविभृते Git. 1. -*सं* 1 to collect, hoard, place or bring together; त्यागाय संभृतानां R. 1. 7; 5. 5, 8. 3; Bk. 6. 80. 2 to effect, produce bring on, accomplish; वृत्तमग्रसंभृतो मुखे स्वेदलवः R. 8. 51; Ki. 9. 49; Me. 115. 3 to maintain, cherish, foster. 4 to make ready, prepare; V. 5; R. 19. 54. 5 to give, offer, present.

वृकुशः (सः) A male actor in female attire.

वृकुतिः -*दो* See वृ (वृ) कुंति.

वृ *ind.* An onomatopoeic word expressive of the crackling sound of fire.

वृ 1 N. of a sage, regarded as the ancestor of the family of the Bhrigus and described in Ms. 1. 35 as one of the ten patriarchs created by the first Manu. [On one occasion when the sages could not agree as to which of three gods, Brahman, Vishnu and Siva, was best entitled to the worship of Brāhmaṇas the sage Bhrigu was sent to test the character of the three gods. He first went to the abode of Brahman, and, on approaching him, purposely omitted an obeisance. Upon this the god reprehended him severely, but was pacified by apologies. Next he entered the abode of Siva in Kailāsa, and omitted, as before, all tokens of adoration. The vindictive deity was enraged and would have destroyed him, had he not conciliated him by mild words. (According to another account, Bhrigu 'was coldly received by Brahman, and he therefore cursed him that he would receive no worship or adoration; and condemned Siva to take the form of a *Linga*, as he got no access to the deity who was engaged in private with his wife). Lastly he went to Vishnu, and finding him asleep, he boldly gave the god a kick on his breast which at once awoke him. Instead of showing anger, however the god arose and on seeing Bhrigu, enquired tenderly whether his

foot was hurt, and then began to rub it gently. 'This' said Bhrigu, 'is the mightiest god. He oversteps all by the most potent of all weapons-kindness and generosity'. Vishnu was therefore, to be the god who was best entitled to the worship of all.] 2 N. of the sage Jamadagni. 3 An epithet of Snkra. 4 The planet Venus. 5 A cliff, precipice; वृषुप-
करणसदृशं Dk. 6 Tableland, the level summit of a mountain. 7 N. of Kṛishṇa. -*Comp.* -*उद्भू*: an epithet of Parasurāma. -*जः*, -*तनयः* an epithet of Sukra. -*नंदनः* 1 an epithet of Parasurāma; वंशो न दत्त भगवान् भृशुनंदनोपि U. 5. 34. 2 Sukra. -*पतिः* an epithet of Parasurāma; भृशुपतिशयोक्त्यवस्थितचरित्र Me. 57; so भृशुपतिः पतिः. -*वंशः* N. of a family descended from Parasurāma. -*वारः*, -*वासरः* Friday. -*शाईलः*, -*श्रेष्ठः*, -*सत्तनः* an epithet of Parasurāma. -*सुतः*, -*सुहृः* 1 an epithet of Parasurāma. 2 of Venus.

वृ 1 A large black bee; Bv. 1. 5; R. 8. 53. 2 A kind of wasp. 3 A kind of bird. 4 A libertine, dissolute or lecherous man; cf. वनर 5 A golden vase or jar. -*नं* Talc. -*नी* The female of the large black-bee; भृगी वृषं पुरुषं जी वंच्छति नवं नयम्. -*Comp.* -*अभीष्टः* the mango-tree. -*आनंदा* the Yūthikā creeper. -*आवली* a flight of bees. -*जं* 1 aloe wood. 2 talc. (-*जं*) the plant मर्मा -*पणिका* small cardamoms. -*राज* *m.* 1 a kind of large bee 2 N. of a shrub. -*रिदिः*, -*रीदिः* N. of one of the attendants of Siva (said to be very deformed). -*रोलः* a kind of wasp. -*वल्गुः* a species of Kadamba. **वृंगारः** -*रं* 1 The A golden vase or pitcher. 2 A pitcher of a particular shape (Mar. झारी); जिह्वारुपि-
सलिलपूर्णं वृंगारः V. 6. 3 A vase used at the coronation of a king. -*नं* 1 Gold 2 Cloves.

वृंगारिका, **वृंगारी** A cricket.

वृंगि *m* 1 The fig-tree. 2 N. of an attendant of Siva.

वृंगिरि(री)दिः See वृंगरिदि.

वृंगरिदिः N. of an attendant of Siva.

वृ 1 A. (भर्जते) To roast, fry.

वृष्टिका A species of plant.

वृष्टिः *f.* A wave.

वृ *p. p.* 1 Borne. 2 Supported, maintained, cherished, fostered. 3 Possessed, endowed or furnished with. 4 Full of, filled with. 5 Hired, paid. -*तः* A hired servant hireling, mercenary; उत्तमस्त्वामुपीयो यो ब्रह्मस्तु कृषीवतः । अयमो भारवाही स्वादि-
नितिवो धृतः Mit.

वृ *a.* Hired, paid. -*कः* A hired servant. -*Comp.* -*अध्यापकः* a hired teacher अध्यापित *a* taught by

paid teacher. (-तः) a student who pays his teacher for his labour (= 'a paying student' of the modern days); Ms. 3. 156.

भृति: f. 1 Bearing, upholding, supporting. 2 Supporting, maintaining. 3 Bringing, leading to. 4 Nourishment, support, maintenance. 5 Food. 6 Wages, hire. 7 Service for hire. 8 Capital, principal. -Comp. -अचापने teaching (especially the Vedas) for hire. -भुक् m. a hired servant, a hireling. -रूपं a reward in place of the wages due, but not to be paid.

भृत्य a. To be nourished or maintained &c. -त्वः 1 Any one requiring to be supported. 2 A servant, dependant, slave. 3 A king's servant, minister of state. -त्वा 1 Rearing, fostering, nourishing, taking care of; as in कुमारभृत्या q. v. 2 Maintenance, support. 3 A means of sustenance, food. 4 Wages. 5 Service. -Comp. -जनः 1 a servant, dependant. 2 servant taken collectively. -भर्तु m. the master of a family. -वर्गः the body of servants. -वात्सर्यं kindness to servants. -वृत्ति: f. maintenance of servants; Ms. 11. 7.

भुजिम् a. Supported, nourished. भुमि: An eddy, a whirlpool. भुङ् 4 P. (भुजयति) To fall down; see वञ्च.

भृश a. (compar. भृशीयस् superl. भृशित्) Strong, powerful, mighty, intense, excessive, very much. -ज्ञ ind. 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, intensely, violently, excessively, in a high degree, greatly; त वैश्वर्येदं सा भृश Ku. 4. 25; रघुर्विजयं वञ्चसि तं साहितः R. 3. 61; बुकोप तस्मै च भृश 3. 56, Ms. 7. 170; Rs. 1. 11. 2 Often, repeatedly. 3 In a better or superior manner. -Comp. -कोपन a. highly choleric or irascible. -कुक्षित, -पीडित a. exceedingly afflicted. -सहृष्ट a. very much delighted.

भृष्ट p. p. Fried, roasted, parched. -Comp. -अन्नं rice boiled and fried. -यवाः (pl.) parched rice.

भृष्टि: f. 1 Frying, parching, roasting. 2 A deserted garden or orchard.

भृ 9 P. (भृणाति) 1 To bear; nourish, support, maintain. 2 To fry. 3 To blame, censure.

भेकः 1 A frog; पंके निम्नो करिणि भेको भवति ह्येनः 2 A timid man. 3 A cloud. -की 1 A small frog. 2 A female frog. -Comp. -युक् m. a serpent. -रवः, -शब्दः the croaking of frogs.

भेदः 1 A ram, sheep. 2 A raft, float.

भेदः A ram.

भेदः 1 Breaking splitting, cleaving; hitting (as a mark). 2 Rending, tearing. 3 Dividing, separating. 4 piecing through, perforation. 5 Breach, rupture. 6 Disturbance, interruption. 7 Division, separation. 8 A chasm, gap, fissure, cleft. 9 Hurt, injury, wound. 10 Difference, distinction; तयोर्भेदप्रतिपक्षिरिति ने Bh. 3. 99; अगौरभेदेन Ku. 6 12; Bg. 13. 19, 29; रत्नं, कालं &c. 11 A change, modification; वृद्धिभेद Bg. 3. 26. 12 Dissension, disunion. 13 Disclosure, betrayal; as in रहस्यभेदः. 14 Treachery, treason. 15 A kind, variety; भेदाः पदार्थादयो निधेः Ak.; शिरीषं गुणभेदः &c. 16 Dualism. 17 (In politics) Sowing dissensions in an enemy's party and thus winning him over to one's side, one of the four Upāyas or means of success against an enemy; see उपाय and उपायचतुष्टय. 18 Defeat. 19 (In medicine) evacuation of the bowels. -Comp. -अभेदो (dual) 1 disunion and union, disagreement and agreement. 2 Difference and sameness; भेदाभेदान्. -उन्मुख a. on the point of bursting forth or opening; V. 2. 7. -कर, -कृत् a. sowing dissensions. -दक्षिण, -दृष्टि, -दृष्टि a. considering the universe as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. -प्रत्ययः belief in dualism. -वादिन् m. one who maintains the doctrine of dualism. -सह a. 1 capable of being divided or separated. 2 corruptible, seducible.

भेदक a. (विकारः f.) 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing, separating. 2 Breaking through, piercing. 3 Destroying, a destroyer. 4 Distinguishing, discriminating. 5 Defining. -कः An adjective or differentiating attribute.

भेदनं 1 Splitting, breaking, rending. 2 Dividing, separating. 3 Distinguishing. 4 Sowing dissensions, creating discord. 5 Dissolving, loosening. 6 Disclosing, betraying. -नः A hog.

भेदिन् a. reaking, dividing, distinguishing &c.

भेदिरं, भेदुर A thunderbolt.

भेद A substantive. -Comp. -लिंग a. distinguished by the gender.

भेरः A kettle-drum.

भेरिः -री f. A kettle-drum; B. 1. 13.

भेरुह a. Terrible, frightful, awful, fearful. -हः A species of bird. -हे Conception, pregnancy.

भेरुहक A jackal.

भेत्तु a. 1 Timid, cowardly. 2 Foolish, ignorant. 3 Unsteady, inconsi-

tant. 4 Tall. 5 Agile, quick. -लः A boat, raft, float.

भेलकः -कं A boat, raft.

भेष 1 U (भेषति) To fear, dread be afraid.

भेषजं 1 A medicine, medicament, or drug; नरानं च त्रातुं त्वमिह परमं भेषजमीति G. L. 15; अतिवायवती च भेषजे बहुलायति दृश्यते गुणः Ki. 2. 4. 2 A remedy or cure in general. 3 A kind of fennel. -Comp. -अ (आ)गारः, -रं an apothecary's shop. -अं anything taken after medicine.

भेष a. (क्षी f.) Living on alms -कं 1 Begging, mendicancy; Ms. 6 55; Y. 3. 42. 2 Anything got by begging, alms, charity; भेषेण वन्यादित्य Ms. 2. 188; 4. 5. -Comp. -अन्नं alms, food obtained by begging. -आशिन a. eating food obtained by begging. (-m.) a beggar, mendicant. -आहारः a beggar. -कालः the time for begging. -चरणं, -चर्यं, -चर्यो going about begging, begging, collecting alms. -जीविका, -वृत्तिः f. mendicancy. -भुक् m. a beggar, mendicant.

भेषवं, भेषुक A number of beggars भेष्य Food got by begging, alms, charity; see भेष.

भैम a. (भी f.) Relating to Bhīma. -नी 1 'The daughter of Bhīma,' a patronymic of Damayanti, wife of Nala. 2 The eleventh day of the bright half of Māgha or a festival performed on that day.

भैमसेनिः -नः A son of Bhīmasena.

भैरव a. (वी f.) 1 Terrible, frightful, horrible, formidable. 2 Relating, to Bhairava. -वः A form of Siva (of which 8 kinds are enumerated). -वी 1 A form of the goddess Durgā. 2 N. of a Rāgini in the Hindu musical system. 3 A girl of 12 or a young girl representing the goddess Durgā at the Durgā festival. -वः Terror, horror. -Comp. -द्वैजः an epithet of Vishnu (of Siva 2); so -तर्जकः -यतना a sort of purificatory torment inflicted by Bhairava of Benares on those who die there, to make their spirits fit for absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

भैषजं A medicine, drug. -जः The bird called हावक or quail.

भैषज्यं 1 Administering medicines medical treatment. 2 A medicament, medicine, drug. 3 Healing power, curativeness.

भैषमकी A patronymic of Rukmini, daughter of Bhisma of Vidarbha.

भोक्तु a. 1 One who enjoys or eats. 2 Possessing. 3 Employing or making use of. 4 Feeling, enduring, experiencing. -m. 1 A possessor, enjoyer, user. 2 A husband. 3 A king, ruler. 4 A lover.

भोगः 1 Eating, consuming. 2 Enjoyment, fruition. 3 Possession. 4 Utility, advantage. 5 Ruling, governing, government. 6 Use, application (as of a deposit). 7 Suffering, enduring, experiencing. 8 Feeling, perception. 9 Enjoyment of women, sexual enjoyment, carnal pleasures. 10 An enjoyment, an object of enjoyment or pleasure: भोगे रोगम्वं Bh. 3. 35; Bg. 1. 32. 11 A repast, feast, banquet. 12 Food. 13 Food offered to an idol. 14 Profit, gain. 15 Income, revenue. 16 Wealth. 17 The wages of prostitutes. 18 A curve, coil, winding. 19 The (expanded) hood of a snake; असदक्षितसुजगमोगांगदंशे &c. Māl. 5. 23; R. 10. 7. 11. 59. 21 A snake. -**Comp.** -अर्ह a. fit to be enjoyed. (-ई) property, wealth. -अर्ह corn, grain. -आधि: a pledge which may be used until redeemed. -आवली the panegyric of a professional encomiast; नमः स्तुतिरतस्तस्य शंभो मोगवली; नमत् Hemachandra. -आवास: the apartments of women, barem. -कर a. affording enjoyment or pleasure. -कुच्छ wages paid to prostitutes. -कुच्छ the women's apartments, barem, zenana. -तृष्णा 1 desire of worldly enjoyments; तदुपास्थितमग्रहीदन्नः पितुराजि- ति न भोगतृष्णा R. 8. 2; selfish enjoyment; Māl. 2. -देह: 'the body of suffering', the subtle body which a dead person is supposed to carry with him, and with which he experiences happiness or misery according to his good or bad works. -धर: a serpent. -पति: the governor or ruler of a district or province. -पाल a groom. -पिशाचिका hunger. -सर्वक: a servant who works only for livelihood. -वस्तु n. an object of enjoyment. -संज्ञन. = भोगवास q. v. -स्थानं 1 the body, as the seat of enjoyment. 2 women's apartment.

भोगवत् a. 1 Giving pleasure or delight, delightful. 2 Happy, prosperous. 3 Having curves, ringed, coiled. -m. 1 A snake. 2 A mountain. 3 Dancing, acting, and singing together. -f. (ती) 1 An epithet of the Ganges of Pātāla or the lower world (पातालगंगा). 2 A female snake-demon. 3 N. of the city of the snake-demons in the lower world. 4 The night of the second day of a lunar month.

भोगिक A groom, horse-keeper.

भोगिन् a. 1 Eating. 2 Enjoying. 3 Suffering, experiencing, enduring. 4 Using, possessing; (at the end of Comp.) in these four senses). 5 Having curves. 6 Having hoods. 7 Devoted to enjoyment, indulging in sensual pleasures; Pt. 1. 65

(where it has sense 6 also). 8 Rich, opulent. -m. 1 A snake; गजानिनल्लि पितृभोगि वा Ku. 5. 78; R. 2. 32, 4. 48, 10. 7, 11. 59. 2 A king. 3 A voluptuary. 4 A barber. 5 The headman of a village. 6 The lunar mansion आश्लेषा. -नी A woman belonging to the king's harem, but not consecrated with him, the concubine of a king. -**Comp.** -इन्द्र: Śeṣha or Vāsuki. -कांत: wind, air. -कुच्छ m. 1 an ichneumon. 2 a peacock. -वस्तु sandal.

भोग्य a. 1 To be enjoyed, or turned to one's account; R. 8. 14. Pt. 1. 117. 2 To be suffered or endured; Ms. 1. 3 Profitable. -न्द 1 Any object of enjoyment. 2 Wealth, property, possessions. 8 Corn, grain. -न्या A harlot, courtesan.

भोजः N. of a celebrated king of Mālā (or Dhārā); (supposed to have flourished about the end of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century, and to have been a great patron of Sanskrit learning; he is also supposed to have been the author of several learned works, such as सरस्वतीकण्ठमण्य &c.). 2 N. of a country. 3 N. of a King of the Vidarbhas; भोजिन इतो रघवे विमुक्तः R. 5. 39; 7. 1. 29, 35. -जा: (m. pl.) N. of a people. -**Comp.** -अधिप: an epithet of 1 Kamsa. 2 Karna. -इन्द्र: King of the Bhojas. -कटं N. of a town founded by Rukmin. -देव: राज: King Bhoja; see (1) above. -पति: 1 king Bhoja. 2 an epithet of Kamsa.

भोजनं Eating, eating food; अजीर्णं भोजनं विदं. 2 Food. 3 Giving (food) to eat, feeding. 4 Using, enjoying. 5 Any object of enjoyment. 6 That which is enjoyed. 7 Property, wealth, possession. -न: An epithet of Siva. -**Comp.** -अधिकार: charge of provender, superintendence over food or provisions, stewardship. -आच्छादनं food and raiment. -काल: वेला, समय: meal-time, dinner or supper time. -त्याग: abstaining from food, fasting. -भूति: f. a dining-hall. -विशेष: a dainty, delicacy. -वृत्ति: f. a meal, food. -व्यय a. engaged in eating. -व्यय: expense for food.

भोजनीय a. Eatable, edible. -वं Food. **भोजयितु** a. One who feeds, a feeder.

भोज्य pot p. 1 To be eaten. 2 To be enjoyed or possessed. 3 To be suffered or experienced. 4 To be enjoyed carnally. -ज्वं 1 Food, meal; एवं भोज्य अहं च भोज्यमृतः Pt. 2; Ku. 2. 15; Ms. 3. 240. 2 A store of provisions, eatables. 3 A dainty. 4 Enjoyment. -**Comp.** -काल: meal-time. -संभव: chyme, the primary juice of the body.

भोज्या A princess of the Bhojas; R. 6. 59; 7. 2, 13.

भोजः N. of a country (said to be the same as Tibet.) -**Comp.** -अंग the country called Bhootāna.

भोजीय a. Tibetan.

भोजीरा Coral.

भोज्ज ind. A vocative particle used in addressing persons and translatable by 'oh,' 'sir,' 'ho,' 'halloo,' 'ah,' (it drops its final visarga before vowels and soft consonants); का: कोऽन भो: S. 2 अवि: भो महाविपुल S. 7; it is sometimes repeated; भो भो: शंकरगुहाधिवसिनो जानपदा: Māl. 3. भोज्ज is said to have, in addition, the senses of 'sorrow' and 'interrogation.'

भोज्य a. (गी f.) Serpentine. -म The lunar mansion called आश्लेषा.

भोज्जः A Tibetan.

भोज a. (ती f.) 1 Belating to living beings. 2 Elemental, material. 3 Demoniacal. 4 Mad, crazy. -त: 1 A worshipper of demons and spirits. 2 An attendant upon an idol (देवल). -तं A collection of evil spirits.

भौतिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to created or living beings; Ms. 3. 74. 2 Formed of coarse elements, elemental, material; विद्वेष्यताया सह भौतिके R. 2. 57. 3 Relating to evil spirits. -क: N. of Siva. -कं A pearl. -**Comp.** -मठ: a monastery. -विद्या sorcery, witch-craft.

भौम a. (सी f.) 1 Belonging to the earth. 2 Being on the earth, earthly, terrestrial; भौमो भूते: स्थानपरिग्रहो R. 13. 36; 15. 59. 3 Earthy, made of earth. 4 Relating to Mars. -न: 1 The planet Mars. 2 An epithet of the demon Naraka. 3 Water. 4 Light. -**Comp.** -दिनं, वार: वासर: Tuesday, Si. 15. 17. -रत्नं coral.

भौमन: N. of Viṣvakarman, architect of the gods.

भौमिक a. (की f.), भौम्य a. Earthly, terrestrial, living or existing on the earth.

भौरिक: The superintendent of gold in a royal treasury, a treasurer.

भौवन: See भौमन.

भौवादिक a. (की f.) Belonging to the class of roots which being with वृ, i. e. to the first conjugation.

भ्रंश 1 A., 4 P. (भ्रंशते, भ्रंशति, भ्रष्ट, with abl. in most cases) 1 To fall or drop down, tumble; दस्ताद्धमिदं विचारणं S. 3. 26. 2 To fall from, deviate or swerve from, stray from, दयाद्ध्रष्ट: H. 4; R. 14. 16. 3 To be deprived of, lose; वज्रोद्धासो धृतेस्ततः Bk. 14. 71; Pt. 2. 108; 4. 37. 4 To escape, flee from; संयमाद् वभ्रशु: केचित् Bk.

14. 105; 15. 59. 5 To decline, decay, decrease. 6 To disappear, vanish, depart; M 1. 8. 12. -*Caus.* (अंशयति-ते) 1 To cause to fall, to throw or cast down. 2 To deprive of. -*WITH परि* 1 to fall or drop *च* wn, tumble, slip. 2 to stray from, astray. 3 to fall away from, *swe* e, deviate. 4 to lose, be deprived of; Ms. 10. 20. -*प* 1 to drop or fall down, slip; प्रत्यमानापरणप्रवृत्ता R. 14. 54. 2 to lose, be deprived of; प्रत्ययेते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14. (-*Caus.*) to throw or bring down from, cause to fall down from, R. 13. 36. -*वि* 1 to drop or fall down. 2 to go to ruin, decay. 3 to fall off, stray from, go astray. 4 to lose.

अशः-सः 1 Falling off, dropping down, fall, slipping or falling down; महेत्य न अंशयतो न कोमात् R. 16. 74; कनक-वलयप्रसारितप्रकोटः Me. 2. 2 Decline, decrease, decay. 3 Fall, destruction, ruin, overthrow. 4 Running away. 5 Disappearance. 6 Losing, loss, deprivation; स्मृतित्रंशाद् बुद्धिनाशः Bg. 2. 63, so जातिप्रंश, स्वार्थप्रंश. 7 Straying, swerving or deviating from.

अशशुः see प्रशशुः.

अश(स)न *a.* (नी *f.*) Throwing down. -*न* 1 The act of dropping down. 2 Falling from, being deprived of, losing.

अंशिर *a.* 1 Falling off or down, falling from. 2 Decaying. 3 Straying away from. 4 Ruining, destroying.

अश्च = अश्च *q. v.*

अकुशः An actor in female dress. अकु 1 U. (अकुति-ते) To eat, devour. अकुञ्जते The act of frying, roasting or parching.

अण् 1 P. (अणति) To sound.

अभेगः = भुम्भे *q. v.*

अम् 1. 4 P. (अमति, अम्यति, आम्यति, आत) 1 To roam or wander about, move or go about, rove, ramble (*fig.* also); अमति सुवेने केदपाशा Māl. 1. 17; मनो निद्राशून्यं अमति च किमप्यालिखति च 31; oft. with acc. of place; सुवं वनाम Dk.; दिङ्मण्डलं अमति मानसं चालेन Bh. 3. 77; so भिक्षां अम् to go about begging. 2 To turn or whirl round, revolve, move round or in a circle; सुर्वो आम्यति नित्यमेव गमेन Bh. 2. 95; अमता अभ्रम्य Git. 3. 3 To go astray, stray, swerve, deviate. 4 To totter, reel, stagger, be in doubt or suspense, waver; Māl. 5. 20. 5 To err, be in error or mistake, be mistaken; आभरणकारस्तु तावत् इति वचनाम. 6 To flicker, flutter, quiver, move unsteadily; चक्षुर्भ्रम्यति Pt. 4. 78. 7 To surround -*Caus* (अभ्रमति ते न अभ्रमते च) 1 To cause a

rove or wander, cause to revolve or turn round, whirl round; अमय जलवा-नभोगमन् Māl. 9. 41. 2 To cause to err, delude, mislead, perplex, confuse, embarrass, cause to reel or stagger; विकारश्चेतनं अमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 35. 3 To wave, brandish, vibrate; लीलारविर्दं अभयाचकार R. 6. 13. -*WITH उह* 1 to wander, roam about, to be confused; दावत्युद्भ्रमति प्रमीलति पतत्युवाति हृष्टत्यपि Git. 4. 2 to err, be in error. 3 to be agitated or distracted; R. 12. 74. -*परि* 1 to rove, wander about, ramble, move to and fro; परिभ्रमसि किं दृष्टा कचन चित्तं विश्रम्यतां Bh. 3. 137. 2 to hover, whirl round; परिभ्रमन्मूषजद्वन्द्वशङ्कुलेः Ki. 5. 14. 3 to revolve, rotate, move or turn round. 4 to wander or roam over (with acc.). 5 to turn round (anything), circumbulate. -*वि* 1 to roam, wander about. 2 to hover, whirl or wheel round. 3 to scare away, disperse, scatter about. 4 to be confused or disordered, be bewildered or perplexed; Bg. 16. 16. (-*Caus.*) to confound, confuse; प्रभामचन्द्रो जगदिदमहो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10. -*सं* 1 to roam, rove. 2 to be in error, be perplexed or confused, be bewildered.

अमः 1 Moving or roaming about, roving. 2 Turning round, whirling, revolving. 3 Circular motion, rotation. 4 Straying, deviating. 5 An error, mistake, misapprehension, delusion; हृत्की रजतमिति ज्ञानं अमः. 6 Confusion, perplexity, embarrassment. 7 An eddy, a whirlpool. 8 A potter's wheel. 9 A grind stone. 10 A lathe. 11 Giddiness. 12 A fountain, watercourse. -*Comp.* -*आकुल* *a.* confused. -*आसक्तः* a sword-cleaner, an armourer.

अमण 1 Moving or roving about, roaming about. 2 Turning round, revolution. 3 Deviation, swerving. 4 Shaking, tottering, unsteadiness, staggering. 5 Erring. 6 Giddiness, dizziness. -*नी* 1 A kind of game. 2 A leech.

अमत् *a.* Wandering, roving &c. -*Comp.* -*कुडी* a kind of umbrella.

अमरः 1 A bee, large black bee; मलिनेषुपि रागदूरी विकसितवदनामन्यजन्त्येपि । त्वयि चपलेषु च सरतां अमर कथं वा सरोजिनी त्यजति Bv. 1. 109 (where the next meaning is also suggested). 2 A lover, gallant, libertine. 3 A potter's wheel. -*र* Giddiness, vertigo. -*Comp.* -*अतिथिः* the *Champak* tree. -*अभिहीन* *a.* with bees clung or attached to; R. 3. 8. -*अलकः* a curl on the forehead. -*इष्टः* the tree called *स्योनाक* the *Mādhavi* creeper a small box containing bees

(carried by thieves to extinguish light in a house by letting the bees escape). -*कीटः* a species of wasp. -*विद्यः* a kind of Kadamba tree. -*चापा* molestation by a bee; S. 1. -*मंडल* a swarm of bees.

अमरकः 1 A bee. 2 A whirlpool, an eddy. -*कः* -*क* 1 A lock of hair or curl hanging down on the forehead. 2 A ball for playing with 3 A humming-top.

अमरिका Roving in all directions. अमिः *f.* 1 Whirling or turning round, circular movement, moving about or round, revolution; U. 3. 19; 6 3; Māl. 5. 23. 2 A potter's wheel. 3 A turner's lathe. 4 A whirlpool. 5 A whirlwind. 6 A circular arrangement of troops. 7 An error, a mistake.

अमृ See अमृ.

अमिमन् *m.* Violence, excessiveness, impetuosity, vehemence.

अप *p. p* 1 Fallen or dropped down. 2 Fallen from. 3 Strayed or deviated from. 4 Separated from, deprived of, expelled or turned out from; as in अत्राधिकार *q. v.* 5 Decayed, declined, ruined. 6 Disappeared, lost. 7 Vicious, depraved. -*Comp.* -*अधिकार* *a.* deprived of office or power, dismissed. -*क्रिय* *a.* one who has omitted prescribed rites. -*सुद* *a.* suffering from *prolapsus ani*. योगः a backslider.

अस्त्र 6 U. (सृजति, सृष्ट; *caus.* मर्जयति ते, अजयति ते; *desid.* विमर्शति-विभ्रक्षति, विमर्शयति विभ्रजयति) To fry, roast, parch, broil; (*fig.* also); च अजयति निहते तस्मिन् शोको रावणमाग्निवत् Bk. 14. 86.

आक्ष 1 A. (आक्षते) To shine, gleam, flash, glitter; रसुर्बुद्धिरे केयुर्बुद्ध्या हरिरावसा Bk. 14. 78; 15. 24. -*WITH* चि to shine brilliantly or intensely; विश्रा-जसे मकरकेतनमर्चयती Ratn. 1. 21.

आजः N. of one of the seven suns. -*जे* N. of a Sa'man.

आजक *a.* (जिका *f.*) Illuminating, irradiating. -*क* Bile, gall.

आजयुः Splendour, lustre, brilliance, beauty.

आजित् *a.* Shining, glittering. आजिष्णु *a.* Shining, resplendent, bright, radiant. -*रघुः* 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 of Vishnu.

आतु *m.* 1 A brother; uterine brother. 2 An intimate friend or relation. 3 A near relative in general. 4 A term of friendly address (my good friend); आतः कथमहो Bh. 3. 37; 2. 34; तत्त्वं चित्तं तदिदं आतः Moha M. 3. -*Dual.* A brother and sister. -*Comp.* -*मेधि*, -*मधिक* *a.* having only the name of a brother, a brother in name -*व* a brother's son (-*जा*) a brother's daughter -*जावा*

(also आतुर्जाया) a brother's wife, a sister-in-law; Me. 10. -दत्त property given by a brother to a sister at the time of her marriage. -द्वितीया the second day of the bright half of Kārtika (when sisters invite their brothers to their houses and entertain them, who in their turn give them presents; the day seems to have been so called on account of Yamunā having entertained her brother Yama on that day; cf. यमद्वितीया). -पुत्रः (also आतुपुत्रः) a brother's son. -वधूः a brother's wife. -द्वयः elder brother of the husband. -हत्या fratricide.

आतुक *a.* Relating to a brother.
आतुन्यः 1 A brother's son, nephew.
2 An enemy, adversary.
आतुवल *a.* Having a brother or brothers.
आतुव्यः, आतुव्यः A brother's son, nephew.

आतुयः Fraternity, brotherhood.
आतु *p. p.* 1 Wandered or roamed about. 2 Turned round, whirled, revolved. 3 Erred, mistaken, gone astray. 4 Perplexed, confused. 5 Moving about, moving to and fro, wheeling. -तः 1 Roaming, moving about; वरं पवतुर्गणैः आतुं वनचरैः सह Bh. 2. 14. 2 A mistake, an error.

आतिः *f.* 1 Moving or wandering about. 2 Turning round, rolling. 3 A revolution, circular or rotatory movement; चक्रातिरिक्तातेषु वितनेत्यस्यानि-
वारावर्त्तौ V. 1. 4. 4 An error, a mistake, delusion, wrong notion, false idea or impression; अतितासि चदनभ्रात्या दुर्बिर्वाकं निबद्धं U. 1. 46. 5 Confusion, perplexity. 6 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense. -Comp.

सः 1 Time. 2 Poison. 3 A magical formula. 4 The moon. 5 N. of Brahman. 6 Of Vishnu. 7 Of Siva. 8 Of Yama. -सं 1 Water. 2 Happiness, welfare.

मकरः 1 A kind of sea-animal, a crocodile, shark; इषायां मकरास्मि Bg. 10. 31; मकरवयव Bh. 2. 4. (Makara is regarded as an emblem of Cupid; cf. compa. below). 2 The sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. 3 An array of troops in the form of a Makara. 4 An ear-ring in the shape of a Makara. 5 The hands folded in the form of a Makara. 6 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -Comp -भक्तः an epithet of 1 the god of love. 2 the ocean. -अश्वः an epithet of Varuna.

-कुण्डलं an ear ring in the shape

-कर *a.* confounding, causing delusion. -मन्त्रः an epithet of Siva. -हर *a.* removing doubt or error.

आतिमत् *a.* 1 Revolving, turning round; आतिमद्भारिवं M. 2. 13. 2 Erring, mistaking, being under a delusion. -*m.* A figure of speech in which one thing is represented as being mistaken for another on account of the close resemblance between the two; आतिमानन्दसंविन्नतुल्यदर्शने K. P. 10 *c. g.* कपाले मर्जारः पव इति कपहृदिशशिनः &c.; see V. 3. 2; Māl. 1. 2 also.

आनः 1 Roaming about. 2 Delusion, error, mistake.

आमक *a.* (निका *f.*) 1 Causing to move or whirl. 2 Perplexing, deceptive. -कः 1 A sunflower. 2 A kind of loadstone. 3 A deceiver, rogue, cheat. 4 A jackal.

आमर *a.* (री *f.*) Relating to a bee. -रः-रः A kind of loadstone. -रं 1 Whirling round. 2 Giddiness. 3 Epilepsy. 4 Honey. 5 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -रि 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 Going round, walking round from left to right; (=प्रक्षिणा q. v.); as in द्युवन्तं आमरः Karpūr. 4; Vb. 2.

आ(म्ल)श् 1. 4. A (आशते, आशयते, म्लाशते म्लाशते), To shine, glitter, blaze. भाट्टः-ट्टः A frying-pan. -ट्टः 1 Light. 2 Ether.

आशुर्निध *a.* One who fries or roasts.

आ(म्ल)म् See आ(म्ल)श्.
शु(ह्र)कुण्डः (सः) A male actor in female attire.

शुकुटिः -वी See शुकुटि.
अह 6 P. (शुडति) 1 To collect, gather. 2 To cover.

म.

of a Makara. -केतनः, -केतुः, -केतुमत् *m.* an epithet of the god of love. -ध्वजः 1 an epithet of the god of love; ध्वजः 1 an epithet of the god of love, तस्मैवार्धे मकरध्वजात्पहारि Ch. P. 41. 2 a particular array of troops. -राशिः *j.* the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -संक्रमणं the passage of the sun into the sign *Capricornus*. -सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

मकरंदः 1 The honey of flowers, flower-juice; मकरंदं द्रविलानामरविंदानामयं मलामयः Bv. 1. 6, 8. 2 A kind of jasmine. 3 The cuckoo. 4 A bee. 5 A kind of fragrant mango tree. -वं A filament.

मकरंदवत् *a.* Filled with honey. -ती The *Patala* creeper or its flower.

मकरिन् *m.* An epithet of the ocean

शु *f.* Brow, eyebrow; कान्तिर्ब्रुवोरयवले-
स्योपा Ku. 1. 47. -Comp. -कुटि-टी *f.* contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown. -बंधः, -रचना bending or knitting the eyebrows; ब्रुकुटिं बध् or रच् to knit the eyebrows, to frown. -क्षेपः contraction of the eyebrows; ब्रुक्षेपनाशानुमत्तवेषा Ku. 3. 60. -जाई the root of the eyebrow. -मंगः, -भेदः, contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown; तरंगभ्रमंगा क्षुभितविह्वलेनिरावा V. 4. 28; सन्नमंगं मुद्रमिव Me. 24; सन्नमंग 'with a frown'. -भेदिन् *a.* frowning. -मध्वं the space between the eyebrows. -लता a creeper-like eyebrow, an arched or curving eyebrow. -विकार, -विक्रिया, -विक्षेपः contraction of the eyebrows. -विचेष्टितं, -विभ्रनः, -विलासः graceful or playful movement of the eyebrows, amorous play of the brows, सन्नविलासमय सोऽयमिति रसित्या Māl. 1. 24, Me. 16.

भ्रूजः 1 An embryo, foetus. 2 A child, boy. -Comp. -भ्र, -हन् *a.* one who procures or causes abortion. -हतिः -हत्या killing an embryo, causing abortion; भ्रूणहत्या वा एते वन्ति; Y. 1. 64.

भ्रज् 1 A. (भ्रजते) To shine.
भ्रे (भ्ले)प् 1 U. (भ्रति-ते, भ्लेषति-ते) 1 To go, move. 2 To fall, totter, trip, slip. 3 To fear. 4 To be angry.

भ्रेषः 1 Moving, motion. 2 Tottering, wavering, slipping. 3 Deviation, swerving, aberration. 4 Deviation from rectitude, trespass, sin. 5 Loss, deprivation.

भ्रूणहत्यं The killing of an embryo.
भ्रूलू See भ्रू.
भ्रूलू See भ्रूलू.

मकरी The female of a crocodile. -Comp. -मर्क, लेखा the mark of a Market on the face of Lakshmi. -मर्या N. of a town.

मकुटं A crown; cf. शुक्रट.
मकुतिः 1 A government order addressed to the Śūdras (चक्रासनं).

मकुरः 1 A mirror. 2 The *Bakula* tree. 3 A bud. 4 The Arabian jasmine. 5 The rod or handle of a potter's wheel.

मकुलः 1 The *Bakula* tree. 2 A bud. मकुलः, मकुलकः, मकुलः A kind of kidney bean or rice.

मकुलकः 1 A bud. 2 The tree called देती.

मकु 1 A. (मकुते) To go, move.

मकुलः Benzoin, red chalk.

मकुलः Chalk.

मकु 1 P. (मकुति) 1 To accumulate, heap, collect 2 To be angry

मक्षः 1 Wrath. 2 Hypocrisy. 3 A multitude, collection. -Comp. -वीर्यः the tree गियाल.

मक्षि (क्षी)का A fly, bee; भी उपास्थिते नयनमधु संनिहिता मक्षिका च M. 2. -Comp. -मलं wax.

मक्ष् or मंक्ष् 1 P. (मक्षति, मंक्षति) To go, move, creep.

मक्षः A sacrifice, a sacrificial rite; अकिंचनत्वं मक्षजं व्यनक्ति R. 5. 16; Ms. 4. 24, R. 3. 39. -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः sacrificial fire. -अमुहूर्त्त m. an epithet of Śiva. -क्रिया a sacrificial rite. -व्रातु m. an epithet of Rāma. -द्विष m. a demon, a Rākshasa; R. 11. 27. -द्वेषिन् m. an epithet of Śiva. -हन् n. an epithet 1 of Indra. 2 of Śiva.

मगधः 1 N. of a country, the southern part of Behar; अस्ति मगधेषु पुष्पपुरी नाम नगरी Dk. 1; अगाधसत्त्वो मगधप्रतिष्ठः R. 6. 21. 2 A bard, minstrel. -धरः (pl.) 1 The people of Magadha, the Magadhas. 2 Long pepper. -Comp. -उद्भवा long pepper. -पुरी the city of Magadha. -लिपिः f. writing or character of the Magadhas.

मग्न p. p. 1 Plunged, dived. 2 Immersed, sunk. 3 Absorbed (see मग्न्).

मघः 1 N. of one of the Dvīpas or divisions of the universe. 2 N. of a country. 3 A kind of drug or medicine. 4 Pleasure. 5 N. of the tenth lunar mansion; see मघा. -वं A kind of flower.

मघवाः, मघवत् m. N. of Indra, मघवन् m. (Nom. sing. मघवा; acc. pl मघेनः) 1 N. of Indra; दुदोह गं स यज्ञाय सस्याय मघवा दिवं R. 1. 26, 3. 46; K. 3. 52; Ku. 3. 1. 2 An owl (पंचक) 3 N. of Vyāsa.

मघा N. of the tenth lunar mansion containing five stars. -Comp. -त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day of the dark half of Bhādrapada. -भवः, -भूः the planet Venus.

मक्ष् 1 A. (मक्षते) 1 To go, move. 2 To decorate, adorn.

मक्षिलः A forest conflagration.

संक्षुरः A mirror.

मक्षण्य An armour for the legs, greaves.

मंक्ष् ind. 1 Immediately, quickly, soon; मंक्ष्दपाति परितः परलैरलीना Si. 5. 37. 2 Exceedingly, very much.

मंक्षः 1 A royal bard. 2 A medicament of a particular class.

मंक्ष् 1 U. (मंक्षति) To go, move.

मंक्षः 1 The head of a boat. 2 A side of a ship.

मंक्षल a. 1 Auspicious, lucky, propitious, fortunate; as मंगलदिवसः, मंगल-वृषयः &c. 2 Prosperous, doing or faring well. 3 Brave. -लं 1 (a) Auspiciousness, propitiousness - जन्मकालं पुण्या च मंक्षलं योग्यकालं U 6 42 R. 6 9 10 67 (b) Happiness good

luck or fortune. bliss, felicity; Māl. 1. 3; U. 3. 48. (c) Well-being, welfare, good; संगः सतां किञ्च न मंगलमालनोति Bv. 1. 122. 2 A good omen, anything tending to an auspicious issue. 3 A blessing, benediction. 4 An auspicious or lucky object. 5 An auspicious occasion or event, festivity. 6 Any solemn or auspicious ceremony or rite (such as marriage). 7 Any ancient custom. 8 Turmeric. -लः The planet Mars. -ला A faithful wife. -Comp. -अक्षतः (m. pl.) rice thrown over persons by Brāhmanas when pronouncing blessings. -अमुहूर्त्त a. decorated with auspicious ornaments; Ku. 6. 87. -अहंके a benedictory verse or verses repeated by priests over a youth and maiden, when being married, to promote their good luck. -आह्निकं any daily religious rite performed for good luck. -आचरणं an auspicious introduction in the form of a prayer (for the attainment of success) at the beginning of any undertaking or of any work of composition. -आचारः 1 an auspicious or pious ceremony or usage. 2 a benediction, pronouncing a blessing. -आतोद्यं a drum beaten on festive occasions. -अदिशत्रुतिः a fortune-teller. -आरंभः an epithet of Gaṇeś'a. -आलंभनं touching anything auspicious. -आलस्यः, -आवासः a temple. -इच्छु a. desirous of happiness or prosperity. -करणं repeating a prayer for the success of any undertaking. -कारक, -कारिन् a. auspicious. -कार्यं any festive occasion, a religious or auspicious ceremony. -कालः an auspicious occasion; S. 4. -क्षौरे a silken cloth worn on occasions of festivity; R. 12. 8. -ग्रहः an auspicious planet. -वदः, -पात्रं a pot filled with water offered to the gods on festive occasions. -छायः the plaksha tree. -तूर्य, -वाद्यं a musical instrument, such as a trumpet, drum &c., played on festive or auspicious occasions; R. 3. 20. -देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. -पाठकः a bard, minstrel, professional panegyrist; आः दुरात्मन् वृथा मंगल-पाठकं शैलूषापसद् Ve. 1. -पुष्पं an auspicious flower. -प्रतिमरः, -सूत्रं 1 an auspicious cord or string, the auspicious thread worn by a married woman round her neck as long as her husband lives; अत्रैः कल्पितमंगलप्रतिमराः (अ. गताः) Māl. 5. 18. 2 the cord of an amulet. -प्रधः N. of a mountain. -माच-पुष्पण a. decked in auspicious ornaments on y such as the auspicious thread, saffronmark &c. -चक्ष् n

-वाद् a benedictory or congratulatory expression, benediction, blessing. -वाद्यं see मंगलदूर्य. -वारः, -वासरः Tuesday. -विधिः a festive or auspicious rite. -शब्दः greeting, a benedictory expression. -सूत्र see मंगलप्रतिमर. -स्तानं solemn or auspicious ablu- tion.

मंगलीय a. Auspicious, fortunate. मंगल्य a. 1 Auspicious, fortunate, happy, lucky, prosperous; Ms. 2. 31. 2 Pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. 3 Holy, pure, pious; U. 4. 10. -ल्यः 1 The sacred fig-tree. 2 The coconut tree. 3 A sort of pulse. -ल्यः 1 A species of fragrant sandal. 2 No. of Durgā. 3 A kind of aloe-wood. 4 A particular perfume. 5 A particular yellow pigment. -ल्यं 1 Auspicious water for the coronation of a king (brought from various holy places). 2 Gold. 3 Sandal-wood. 4 Red lead. 5 Sour curds.

मंगल्यकः A kind of pulse (मसूर).

मंक्ष् I. 1 P. (मंक्षति) To adorn, decorate. -II. 1 A. (मंक्षते) 1 To cheat, deceive. 2 To begin. 3 To blame, censure. 4 To go, move quickly. 5 To start, set out.

मंक्ष् 1 A. (मंक्षते) 1 To be wicked. 2 To cheat, deceive. 3 To boast. 4 To be vain or proud.

मक्षिका A word used at the end of a noun to denote 'excellence' or 'the best of its kind'; as गोमक्षिका an excellent cow or bull; cf. उद्ध.

मक्षः A fish (corrupted from मस्य)

मज्जन् m. 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. The pith of plants. -Comp. -कृत् n. a bone. -समुद्भव, semen virile.

मज्जनं 1 Sinking, plunging, sinking under water, immersion. 2 Bathing, ablution; श्रवणमज्जनविशेषविविक्तकालिः Ratn. 1. 21; R. 16. 57. 3 Drowning. 4 The marrow of the bones and flesh (= मज्जन).

मज्जा 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. 2 The pith of plants. -Comp. -जं semen virile. -रजस् n. 1 a particular hell. 2 bdellium. -रसः semen virile. -सारः a nutmeg.

मज्जुषा See मंक्षुषा.

मंक्ष् 1 A. (मंक्षते) 1 To hold. 2 To grow high or tall. 3 To go, move. 4 To shine. 5 To adore.

मंक्षः 1 A couch, bedstead, sofa, bed. 2 A raised seat, dais, a platform resting on columns, a seat of honour, or state, throne नम मंक्षु मनोज्ञेयान् R. 6. 1, 3 10. 3 An elevated shed in a field (for a watchman) 4 A pulpit

मक्षक 1 A couch, bed, sofa 2 A raised seat or platform 3 A stand

for holding fire. -Comp. -आश्रयः 'a bed-bug,' bug in general.

मञ्जिका 1 A chair. 2 A trough, tray.

मंजर 1 A cluster of blossoms. 2 A pearl. 3 The plant *Tilaka*.

मंजरीः री. 1 A shoot, sprout, spring; निषेः सहकारमंजरीः Ku. 4. 38; सहकारमंजरी R. 9. 44, 16. 51; so स्फुरत् कुचकुम्भयोः परि मणिमंजरी Git. 10; मुलं मुक्ता रुची धत्ते वनाभिः कणमंजरीः Kāv. 2. 71. 2 A cluster of blossoms. 3 A flower-bud. 4 A branching flower-stalk. 5 A (parallel) line or row. 6 A pearl. 7 A creeper. 8 The holy basil. 9 The plant *Tilaka*. -Comp. -चानरः a *Chowrie* in the form of a sp out, fan-like sprout; V. 4. 4. -नम्रः the plant called वेतस.

मंजरित *a.* 1 Furnished with or possessing clusters of blossoms. 2 Mounted on a stalk (as a bud).

मंजा 1 A she-goat. 2 A cluster of blossoms. 3 A creeper.

मंजिः जी. 1 A cluster of blossoms. 2 A creeper. -Comp. -फला the plantain tree

मञ्जिका A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

मंजिम *m.* Beauty, loveliness.

मंजिहा Bengal or Indian madder. -Comp. -मेहः a kind of urinary disease. -रगः 1 the colour of the Indian madder. 2 (fig.) attachment as charming and durable as the colour of the madder; *i. e.* durable or permanent attachment.

मंजरीः -रं An anklet or ornament for the foot (द्वुर); सिञ्जामंजुमंजरीं प्रविशेति नितेन Git. 11; or सुखरमयं रज्जु मंजरीं रिपु-निचकेलिषु डोल 5; Māl. 1. -रं A post round which the string of the churning-stick passes.

मंजीलः A village inhabited by washermen.

मंजु *a.* 1 Lovely, beautiful, charming, sweet, pleasing, agreeable, attractive; स्वलदसंजसमंजुजल्पिते त्रै (स्मरामि) U. 4. 4; अयि दलद्वारिंद स्पंदमानं नरेंदं त्व किमपि लिहंतो मंजु छंजु संगः Bv. 1. 5; नमजु मेदहासिते श्वसिमानि तानि 2. 5. -Comp. -केशिन *m.* an epithet of Kriahna. -गमन *a.* having a lovely gait. (-न) 1 a goose. 2 a flamingo. -नर्तः N. of the country called Nepal. -गिर *a.* sweet-voiced; एते मंजुगिरः शुक्ताः Kāv. 2. 9. -छंजुः a charming hum. -चोष *a.* uttering a sweet sound. -नाशी 1 a handsome woman. 2 an epithet of Durgā. 3 of Sachi, wife of Indra. -पाठकः a parrot. -प्राणः an epithet of Brahman. -भाषिन्, -वाच् *a.* sweet-speaking; (गिर) अजुवदति शुक्से मंजुवाक् पजरस्यः R. 5. 74, 12. 39. -वक्त्र *a.* having a beautiful face. handsome -स्वन स्वर *a.* sweet-sounding

मंजुल *a.* Lovely, beautiful, agreeable, charming, sweet, melodious (voice); संवति मंजुलमंजुलसंमति केलिशयनमनुगतं Git. 11; इजितं राजहंसागं वधेते. मदमंजुलं Kāv. 2. 334. -लः 1 A kind of gallinule. -लं 1 An harbour, bower. 2 A spring, well.

मंजुष 1 A box, casket, chest, receptacle; मदीयपरवानां मंजुषा मया कृता Bv. 4. 45. 2 A large basket, hamper. 3 Madder (= मंजिहा) 4 A stone.

मटची, मटती Hail.

मटसफटिः 'Beginning of pride', incipient pride.

मटकं The ridge of a roof.

मट 1 P. (मटति) 1 To dwell, inhabit. 2 To go. 3 To grind.

मटः -हं 1 The hut of an ascetic, a small cell or room. 2 A monastery, convent. 3 A seminary, college, place of learning. 4 A temple. 5 A cart drawn by oxen. -ही 1 A cell. 2 A cloister, convent. -Comp. -आश्रयः a monastery, college.

मटर *a.* Intoxicated, drunk.

मडिका A small cell, a hut or cottage.

मडुः, मडुकः A kind of drum.

मण् 1 P. (मणति) To sound, murmur.

मणिः (said to be *f.* also, but rarely used) 1 A jewel, gem, precious stone; अलङ्काराणां लक्षणा नृपाणां न जातु मौल्यं मणयो वसेति Bv. 1. 73; मणी वक्षतस्तु त्वीर्णे सुखस्वेवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4, 3. 18. 2 An ornament in general. 3 Anything best of its kind; cf. रत्न. 4 A magnet, load-stone. 5 The wrist. 6 A water-pot. 7 Clitoris. 8 Glands penis. (also written मणी in these senses). -Comp. -इंद्रः, -राजः a diamond. -कंदः the blue jay. -कंदकः a cock. -कर्णिका, -कर्णी N. of a sacred pool in Benares. -काचः the feathered part of an arrow. -काचन the neck. -कारः a lapidary, jeweller. -सारकः the crane or *Sarasa* bird. -द्वर्णः a jewelled mirror. -द्वीपः 1 the hood of the serpent Ananta. 2 N. of a fabulous island in the ocean of nectar. -धनुः *m.*, -धनुस् *n.* a rainbow. -पाट्नी a female keeper of jewels. -पुष्पकः N. of the conch-shell of Sahadeva; Bg. 1. 16. -पूरः 1 the navel. 2 a kind of bodice richly adorned with jewels. (-रं) N. of a town in Kulinga. -बंधः 1 the wrist; S. 7. 2 the fastening of jewels; R. 12. 102. -बंधनं 1 fastening on of jewels, a string or ornament of pearls. 2 that part of a ring or bracelet where the jewels are set, collet; S. 6. 3 the wrist; S. 3. 13. -बीजः, -बीजः the pomegranate tree. -मितिः *f.* N. of the palace of Sesha. -भूः *f.* a floor set with jewels. -सूति *f.* 1 a mine of jewels 2 a jeweled floor

floor inlaid with jewels. -मंजु rock-salt. -माला 1 a string or necklace of jewels. 2 lustre, splendour, beauty. 3 a circular impression left by a bite (in amorous sports). 4 N. of Lakshmi 5 N. of a metre. -मृष्टिः *m.* *f.* a jewelled stick, a string of jewels. -रत्नः a jewel, gem. -रगः the colour of jewels. (-रं) vermillion. -शिला a jewelled slab. -सरः a necklace. -सूत्रं a string of pearls. -सोपानं a jewelled staircase. -स्तम्भः a pillar inlaid with jewels. -हृष्यं a jewelled or crystal palace.

मणिकः -कं A water-jar. -कः A jewel, gem.

मणितं An inarticulate murmuring sound uttered at cohabitation; Si. 10. 75.

मणिमत् *a.* Jewelled. -*m.* 1 The sun. 2 N. of a mountain. 3 N. of a place of pilgrimage.

मणीचक्रः A king-fisher. -कं The moon-stone.

मणीविकं A flower.

मंजु 1 A. (मंजते) 1 To long for. 2 To remember with regret, think of sorrowfully.

मंजुः A kind of baked sweetmeat.

मंजु 1. 1 P., 10 U. (मंजति, मंजयति, मंजित) 1 To adorn, decorate; प्रभवति मंजितुं वृक्षरगः Ki. 10. 59; Bk. 10. 28. 2 To rejoice. -II. 1 A. (मंजते) 1 To clothe, dress. 2 To surround, encompass. 3 To distribute, divide.

मंजुः -हं 1 The thick oily matter or scum forming on the surface of any liquid. 2 The scum of boiled rice; नविशितमंजुधूपमधुरं U. 4. 1. 3 Cream (of milk). 4 Foam, froth or scum in general. 5 Ferment. 6 Gruel. 7 Pith, essence. 8 The head. -हः 1 An ornament, decoration. 2 A frog. 3 The castor-oil tree. -हा 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 The emblic myrobalan tree. -Comp. -उदकं 1 barn. 2 decorating walls, floors &c. on festive occasions. 3 mental agitation or excitement. -प *a.* drinking scum or cream. -हारकः a distiller of spirits &c.

मंजुकः 1 A kind of baked flour 2 A very thin kind of cake (Mar. मंजु.)

मंजनं 1 The act of decorating or ornamenting, adorning; नाम ह्येव मंजन-कालहनिः R. 13. 16; मंजनविधिः S. 6. 5. 2 An ornament, decoration, embellishment; सा मंजनान्नमनमनुकु Ku. 7. 5, Ki. 8. 40; R. 8. 71. -नः (or मंजनानिधः) N. of a philosopher who is said to have been defeated in controversy by Sankarāchārya.

मंजपः 1 A temporary hall erected on ceremonial occasions, an open hall 2 A tent, pavilion R

5 73. 3 An harbour, bower; as in लमण्डप Me. 78. 4 A building consecrated to a deity. -Comp. -प्रतिष्ठा the consecration of a temple.

संज्ञकः 1 An ornament, decoration. 2 An actor. 3 Food. 4 An assembly of women. -ती A woman.

मदरी A kind of cricket.

मण्डल *a.* Round, circular. -लः 1 A circular array of troops. 2 A dog. 3 A kind of snake. -ल 1 A circular orb, globe, wheel, ring, circumference, any thing round or circular; नरकमण्डल R. 12. 98; आदिसंमंडलनिभानि समुद्रसंति Ki. 5. 41; सुदूरवर्माण्डला चक्राणि Ku. 1. 24; सो रेणुमंडल; छायासंमंडल, चापमंडल, सुखमंडल, सनमंडल &c. 2 The charmed circle (drawn by a conjurer); Mu. 2 1. 3 A disc, especially of the sun or moon; अपवर्णि शङ्खलुपेदुमंडला (विभारि) M. 4. 15; दिनमणिमंडलमंडन भयखंडन ए Gīt. 1. 4 The halo round the sun or moon. 5 The path or orbit of a heavenly body. 6 A multitude, group, collection, assemblage, troop, company; एव मिलितेन कुमारमंडलेन Dk.; अखिलं चारिमंडलं R. 4. 4. 7 Society, association. 8 A great circle. 9 The visible horizon. 10 A district or province. 11 A surrounding district or territory. 12 (In politics) The circle of a king's near and distant neighbours; उपगतैः सप्त मंडलानामितं &c. R. 9. 15. (According to Kāmandaka quoted by Malli. the circle of a king's near and distant neighbours consists of twelve kings: -विजिगीषु or the central monarch, the five kings whose dominions are in the front, and the four kings whose dominions are in the rear of his kingdoms, the मध्य or intermediate, and उदासीन or indifferent king. The kings in the front as well as in the rear are designated by particular names; see Malli. *ad loc.*; cf. also Si. 2. 81 and Malli. thereon. According to some the number of such kings is four, six, eight, twelve or even more; see Mit. on Y. 1. 345. According to others, the circle consists of three kings only: -the प्राकृतारि or natural enemy, (the sovereign of an adjacent country), the प्राकृतमित्र natural ally, (the sovereign whose dominions are separated by those of another from the country of the central monarch with whom he is allied) and प्राकृतोदासीन or the neutral neutral the sovereign whose dominion lie beyond those of the natural ally). 13 A particular position of the feet in shooting. 14 A kind of mystical diagram used in invoking a divinity. 15 A division of the Rigveda (the whole collection being divided into 10 Mandalas or eight Ashtakas) 16 A kind of leprosy with round spots

17 A kind of perfume. -ली A circle, group, assemblage. (मंडलीक means 'to form into a ring or circle', 'to coil'; 'मंडलीक' 'to form a circle'). -Comp. -अग्रः a bent or crooked sword, scimitar. -अधिपः, अधिपतिः 1 the ruler of governor of a district or province. 2 a king, sovereign. -आवृत्तिः *f.* circular movement; U. 3. 19. -कार्मुक *a.* having a circular bow. -चर्य *a.* circular dance, dance in a ring. -न्यासः describing a circle. -पुच्छकः a kind of insect. -वृत्तः the fig-tree forming a circle. -वर्तिच *m.* a ruler of a small province. -वर्षः rain over the whole of a king's territory, general rainfall.

मंडलकं 1 A circle. 2 A disc. 3 A district, province. 4 A group, collection. 5 A circular array of troops. 6 A white leprosy with round spots. 7 A mirror.

मंडलयति Den. P. To make round or circular.

मंडलयित *a.* Round, circular. -तं A ball, globe.

मंडलित *a.* Rounded, made round or circular.

मंडलित *a.* 1 Forming a circle, made up into a coil. 2 Ruling a country. -*m.* 1 A particular kind of snake. 2 A snake in general. 3 A cat. 4 The pole-cat. 5 A dog. 6 The sun. 7 The fig-tree. 8 The ruler of a province.

मंडित *p. p.* Adorned, decorated.

मंडूकः A frog; निपातमिव मंडूकः सोद्योमं नरनायति विवक्षाः सर्वसंपदः Subhāsh. -क A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -की 1 A female frog 2 A wanton or unchaste woman. 3 N. of several plants. -Comp. -अनुवृत्तिः -वृत्तिः *f.* 'the leap of a frog', skipping over or omitting at intervals; (in grammar the word is used to denote the skipping of several Sūtras and supplying from a previous Sūtra); क्रियाग्रहणं मंडूकप्लुत्यानुवर्तते Sk. -कुलं a collection of frogs. -योगः a kind of abstract meditation in which the person who meditates sits motionless like a frog. -सरस् *n.* a pond full of frogs.

मंडूरं Rust of iron, dross (used as a tonic).

मत् *p. p.* 1 Thought, believed, supposed. 2 Considered, regarded, deemed, looked upon. 3 Esteemed, honoured, respected; R. 2. 16. 8. 8. 4 Commended, valued. 5 Conjectured, guessed. 6 Meditated upon, thought of, perceived, recognised. 7 Thought-out. 8 Intended, aimed at. 9 Approved, sanctioned (see मत्) -क A thought, idea upon, be

lief, view; निश्चितं मतमुच्यते Bg. 18. 6, केषां चिन्मतेन &c. 2 Doctrine, tenet, creed, religious belief; ये मे मतानि नित्यमनुतिष्ठन्ति मानवाः Bg. 3. 31. 3 Advice, instruction, counsel. 4 Aim, design, intention, purpose. 5 Approbation, sanction, commendation. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* well-versed in playing at dice. -अंतरं 1 a different view, 2 a different creed. -अवलंबनं adopting or holding a particular opinion.

मतंगः 1 An elephant. 2 A cloud 3 N. of a sage; R. 5. 53.

मतंगजः An elephant; न हि कमालिनी द्यूरा ग्राहमवक्षते मतंगजः M. 3; Ki. 5. 47, R. 12. 73.

मतल्लिका A word used at the end of nouns to denote 'excellence or anything best of its kind'; गोमतल्लिका 'an excellent cow'; cf. उद्ध.

मतल्ली See मतल्लिका.

मतिः *f.* 1 Intellect, understanding, sense, knowledge, judgment; मतिरेव बलाद्वीर्यसि H. 2. 86; अल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2. 2 Mind, heart; मम तु मतिर्न मनापेत् धर्माद् Bv. 4. 26; सो दुमति, दुमति. 3 Thought, idea, belief, opinion, notion, supposition, impression, view; विविहो बलवमिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91; Bg. 18. 78. 4 Intention, design, purpose, see मत्. 5 Resolution, determination. 6 Esteem, regard, respect; Ki. 10. 9. 7 Wish, desire, inclination; प्रायेण वेदानमतिर्दुपतिर्वैश्व R. 8. 94. 8 Counsel, advice. 9 Remembrance, recollection, (मतिं कृ, -या, -आया 'to set the heart on', 'resolve upon', 'think of'. मत्स्या is used adverbially in the sense of 1 knowingly, intentionally, wilfully, मत्स्या युक्त्वापरितु कृच्छं Ms. 4. 223, 5. 19. 2 under the impression that; व्याघ्रमत्स्या पलायते). -Comp. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Viśvakarman. -गर्भ *a.* full of intelligence, intelligent, clever. -द्वेषं difference of opinion. -निश्चयः a settled belief, firm conviction. -पूर्व *a.* intentional, wilful. -पूर्व, पूर्वकं *ind.* purposely, intentionally, wilfully, willingly. -प्रकर्षः superiority of intellect, cleverness. -भेदः change of views. -भ्रमः, विपर्यासः 1 delusion, mental illusion, confusion of mind; S. 6. 9. 2 an error, a mistake, misapprehension. -विभ्रमः, विभ्रंशः confusion or infatuation of mind, madness, frenzy. -शालिन् *a.* intelligent, clever. -हीन *a.* stupid, senseless, foolish.

मत्क *a.* My, mine; संशृणुष्व कपे मत्केः संशृणुष्व वनेः शुभेः Bk. 8. 16. -त्क A bug.

मत्कुणः 1 A bug; मत्कुणाविन पुरापरिवृषी Si. 14. 68. 2 An elephant without tusks 3 A small elephant. 4 A beardless man 5 A buffalo 6 The nut tree -क An armour for the

legs or the thighs Comp अरि hemp.

मत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk, inebriated (fig. also); ज्योत्स्नापानमदालसेन वयुषा मत्तश्चक्रोरंगना Vb. 1. 11; प्रमत्तश्चक्रो जगदिदमहो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10; so देख्ये, वल्, &c. 2 Mad, insane. 3 In rut, furious (as an elephant); R. 12. 93. 4 Proud, arrogant. 5 Delighted, overjoyed, excited with joy. 6 Amorous, sportive, wanton. -त्तः 1 A drunkard. 2 A mad man. 3 An elephant in rut. 4 A cuckoo. 5 A buffalo. 6 The thorn-apple or Dhattūra plant. -Comp. -आलवः a fence round a large building (as of a rich man). -इभः an elephant in rut. -नमना a woman having the gait of an elephant in rut; i. e. with a lounging gait. -कान्ति (सि) नी a handsome and very fascinating woman. -दंति *m.*, -नागः, -नारयः an elephant in rut. (-ग्र, -ण) 1 a fence round a large building or mansion. 2 a turret or small room on the top of a large building. 3 a veranda. 4 a pavilion. (-गं) pounded betel-nuts.

मत्त्यं 1 A harrow. 2 The means of acquiring knowledge. 3 The exercise of knowledge.

मत्स्यः 1 A fish. 2 A lord of the Matsyas.

मत्सर *a.* 1 Jealous, envious. 2 Insatiate, greedy, covetous. 3 Niggardly. 4 Wicked. -रः 1 Envy, jealousy; अन्नावाकाशो मत्सरस्य K. 45; परद्विष्टु वज्र-मत्सरणां Ki. 13. 7; Si. 9. 63; Ku. 5. 17. 2 Hostility, enmity; R. 3. 60. 3 Pride; Si. 8. 71. 4 Covetousness, greediness. 5 Anger, passion. 6 A gnat or mosquito.

मत्सरिन् *a.* 1 Envious, jealous; परद्विष्टमत्सरि मनो हि मानिनां Si. 15. 1; 2. 115; दुष्टात्मा परगुणमत्सरि मनुष्यः Mk. 9. 27; R. 18. 19. 2 Hostile, inimical. 3 Greedy after, selfishly addicted to (with loc.). 4 Wicked.

मत्स्याः 1 A fish; झले मत्स्यानिवापक्ष्यन् दुर्बलान्बलवत्तराः Ms. 7. 20. 2 A particular variety of fish. 3 A king of the Matsyas. -रस्याः (dual) The sign *Pieces* of the zodiac. -रस्याः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; Ms. 2. 19; Y. 1. 83. Comp. -अक्षका, अक्षी N. of a kind of Soma plant. -अद्, -अदन आद् *a.* feeding on fish; fish-eater. -अवतारः the first of the ten incarnations of Vishnu; (during the reign of the seventh Manu, the whole earth, which had become corrupt, was swept away by a flood, and all living beings perished except the pious Manu and the seven sages who were saved by Vishnu in the form of a fish); cf. Jayadeva's description of this Avatara मत्स्य एवोपि मत्स्ये वृत्तवापसि हे

धुनर्मन्त्रार जय जगत् हरे Git. 1. अक्षन 1 a king-fisher. 2 one who eats fish. असुरः N. of a demon. -आधानी, -धानी a fishbasket (used by fishermen). -उदरिन् *m.* an epithet of Virāta. -उदरी an epithet of Satyawati. -उदरीयः an epithet of Vyāsa -उपजीविन् *m.* -आजीवः a fisherman. -कराङ्किका a fish-basket. -मंघ *a.* having the smell of fish. (-घा) N. of Satyawati. -वटः a kind of fish-sauce. -घातिन्, जीवत्, जीविन् *m.* a fisherman. -जालः a fishing net. -देशः the country of the Matsyas. -नारी an epithet of Satyawati. -नाशकः -नाशनः an osprey. पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -बन्ध, -बन्धिन् *m.* a fisherman. -बन्धनं a fish-hook, an angle. -बन्ध (धि) नी *a.* fish-basket. -रंकः, -रंगः, -रंगकः a halcyon, king-fisher. -वेचनं, -वेचनी an angle. -संघातः a shoal of fish. मत्स्यङ्किका, मत्स्येडो Coarse or unrefined sugar; ही ही इयं सीधुपानोद्विजितस्य मत्स्यङ्किकोपनता M. 3.

मथं See मथ्.

मथ-माथ *q. v.*

मथन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Churning, stirring, up. 2 Hurting, injuring. 3 Killing, destroying a destroyer; सुखे मधुमथनमनुगतमनुसर रायिके Git. 2 -नः N. of a tree. -न् 1 Churning, stirring round, agitating. 2 Rubbing, friction. 3 Injury, hurting, destruction. -Comp. -अचलः, -पर्वतः -the, mountain Mandara used as churning-stick.

मथिः A churning-stick.

मथित *p. p.* 1 Churned, stirred round, agitated, shaken about. 2 Crushed, ground, pinched. 3 Afflicted, distressed, oppressed. 4 Killed, destroyed. 5 Dislocated; (see मथ्.) -त्तं Pure butter-milk (without water.)

मथिन् *m.* (Nom. sing. मथाः, acc. pl. मथः) 1 A churning-stick; मधुः प्रक्षेपे मथां विस्तर्तैर्नैतद् कुम्भेषु धृदंगमथरं Ki. 4. 16; N. 22. 44. 2 Wind. 3 A thunder bolt. 4 The penis.

मथु (यु) रा N. of an ancient town situated on the right bank of the Yamunā, the birth-place of Krishṇa and the scene of his amours and exploits; it is one of the seven sacred cities in India (see अवन्ति), and is, to this day, the favourite resort of thousands of devotees. It is said to have been founded by Satrugṇha; निर्देशे निर्देशोर्ध्व मथुरा मथुराकृतिः R. 15. 28; कलिद्वन्द्व मथुरा मनापि गैरीर्मिसंज्ञकजलेव मति 6. 48. -Comp. -ईशानः, -नाथः epithets of Krishṇa.

मद् *a.* form of the first personal pronoun in the singular number used chiefly at the beginning of compo.; as मदर्थे 'for me', 'for my sake'; मञ्जित thinking of me' मद्भवनं मत्सर्वं मायि &c &c

मद् I 4 P (मायत मत्) 1 To b drunk or intoxicated; शीघ्र मद्यमित्रा तु मनाद् Si. 10. 27. 2 To be mad. 3 To revel or delight in. 4 To be glad or rejoiced. -Caus. (माद्यति) 1 To intoxicate; inebriate, madden. 2 ('मद्यति) To exhilarate, gladden, delight; Mā. 1. 36. 3 To inflame with passion; Mā. 3. 6. -WITH उद् 1 to be drunk or intoxicated; (fig. also). 2 to be mad; Ms. 3. 161. (-Caus.) to intoxicate or inebriate, अयापि मे हृद्यमुन्मद्यन्ति इत Bv. 2. 5. -प्र 1 to be intoxicated or drunk. 2 to be careless about, to be negligent or heedless (with loc.); अतोऽर्थात् प्रमाद्यति मनश्च विपश्चितः Ms. 2. 213. 3 to omit to do, swerve or deviate from; as in स्वाधिकारात् मद्यः Me. 1. 4 to make a mistake, to err, go astray; Bk. 5. 8, 17. 39; 18. 8. -सं 1 to be intoxicated. 2 to rejoice, be glad. -II. 10 A. (माद्यते) To please, gratify.

मदः 1 Intoxication, drunkenness, inebriety; मदनस्तुप्ते Dk.; मद्यविकाराणां दुर्लभः K. 45, see compo. below. 2 Madness, insanity. 3 Ardent passion, wanton or lustful passion, lasciviousness, lust; इति मद्यमदाम्य रायिणः स्पर्शरागान् Si. 10. 91. 4 Ru, ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut, मदेन भाति कलमः प्रतोषेन मदीयति Chandr. 5. 45; so see मद्यकलः; मदीयमत्त; Me. 20, R. 2. 7; 12. 102. 5 Love, desire, ardour. 6 Pride, arrogance, conceit, Pt. 1. 240. 7 Rapture, excessive delight. 8 Spirituous liquor. 9 Honey. 10 Musk. 11 Semen virile. -Comp. -अत्ययः, -आतंकः any distemper (such as head-ache) resulting from drunkenness. -अंधः *a.* 1 blinded by intoxication, dead drunk, drunk with passion; अथर्वसि मद्योपा पातुमेवा प्रवृत्ता V. 4. 13. 2 blinded by pride, arrogant. -अपनयनं removal of intoxication. -अंबरः 1 an elephant in rut. 2 N. of Airavat, the elephant of Indra. -अलस *a.* languid with passion or intoxication. -अवस्था 1 a state of drunkenness. 2 wantonness, lustfulness. 3 rut, being in rut; R. 2. 7. -आकुल *a.* furious with rut. -आह्व *a.* drunk, intoxicated. (-ह्वः) the palm tree. -आम्नातः a kettle-drum carried on the back of an elephant. -आलापिन् *m.* a cuckoo. -आह्वः musk. -उत्कट *a.* 1 intoxicated, excited by drink. 2 furious with passion, lustful. 3 arrogant, proud, haughty. 4 ruttish, under the influence of rut; R. 6. 7. (-रः) 1 an elephant in rut. 2 a dove. (-रा) spirituous liquor. -उदय, उन्मत्त *a.* 1 drunk, intoxicated. 2 furious, drunk with passion; मदीयः ककुत्त सति कलसुदुजाः R. 4. 22. 3 arrogant proud haughty -उत्तव *a.* 1 drun

with passion; Ku. 3. 31. 2 inflated with pride. -उड्डापिन् *m.* the cuckoo. -कर *a.* intoxicating, causing intoxication. -करिन् *m.* an elephant in rut. -कल *a.* speaking softly or inarticulately, speaking indistinctly; R. 9. 37. 2 uttering low sounds of love. 3 drunk with passion; U. 1. 31; Māl. 9. 14. 4 indistinct yet sweet; -कलं कृजितं सप्तमानं Me. 31. 5 rutting, furious, under the influence of rut, V. 4. 24. (-लः) an elephant in rut. -कोहलः a bull set at liberty (to roam at will). -खेल *a.* stately or sportive through passion, V. 4. 16. -गंधा 1 an intoxicating drink. 2 hemp. -गमनः a buffalo. -च्युत् *a.* 1 distilling rut (as an elephant). 2 lustful, wanton, drunk. 3 gladdening, exhilarating. (-मः) an epithet of Indra. -जलं, -वारि *n.* rutting juice, ichor exuding from the temples of a rutting elephant. -उवरः fever of pride or passion; Bh. 3. 23. -द्विपः a furious elephant, an elephant in rut. -प्रयोगः, -प्रसेकः, -प्रचरणं, -प्रावः, -स्रुतिः *f.* the exudation of ichor or rutting juice from the temples of an elephant. -मुच *a.* 'dropping down ichor', furious, intoxicated; U. 3. 15. -रक्त *a.* affected with passion. -रगः 1 Cupid. 2 a cock. 3 a drunkard. -विक्षित *a.* 1 in rut, furious. 2 agitated by lust or passion. -विह्वल *a.* 1 maddened by lust or pride. 2 stupefied with intoxication. -वृद्धः an elephant. -झोडकं nutmeg. -सारः a cotton shrub. -स्थलं, -स्थानं an ale-house, a dram-shop, tavern.

मदन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Intoxicating, maddening. 2 Delighting, exhilarating. -नः 1 The gold of love, Cupid; व्यापारतोपि मदनस्य विषे कित्तव्यं S. 1. 27; इतमपि निद्रयेव मदनः Bh. 3. 18. 2 Love, passion, sexual love, lust; विनयवतिवृत्तिरतस्य न विवृतो मदनो न च संवृतः S. 2. 11; सति विगतो मदनस्य द्यौर्ध्वं Re. 1. 3. R. 5. 63; 80 मदनानुर, मदनपीडित &c. 3 The spring season. 4 A bee. 5 Bees'-wax. 6 A kind of embrace. 7 The Dhattūra plant. 8 The Bakula tree. -ना, -नी 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 Musk. 3 The *atmukta* creeper (-नी only in these two senses). -नं 1 Intoxicating. 2 Gladdening, delighting. -Comp. -अग्रकः a species of grain (कोदण्ड). -अंकुशः 1 the penis. 2 a fingernail, or a wound inflicted by it in cohabitation. -अंतकः, -अर्तिः, -अमनः, -दहनः, -नाशनः, -रिपुः epithets of Śiva. -अवस्थ *a.* in love, enamoured, -आतुर, -अर्तः, -क्षिप्त, -पीडित *a.* afflicted by love, smit with love, love-sick; R. 12. 32, S. 3. 10. -आयुधं 1 pudendum muliebre. 2 'Cupid's missile', said of a very lovely woman. -आलस्य-यं 1 pudendum muliebre. 2 a lotus 3 a king

-इच्छाकले a kind of mango. -उत्सवः the vernal festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. (-वा) an *apsaras*. -उत्सुक *a.* pining or languid with love. -उद्यानं 'a pleasure garden', N. of a garden. -कंदकः 1 erection of hair caused by the feeling of love. 2 N. of a tree. -कलहः 'love's quarrel', sexual union, -कुचुलमां Māl. 2. 12. -काकुरवः a dove or pigeon. -गोपालः an epithet of Krishna. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. -त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. -नालिका a faithless wife. -पक्षिन् *m.* the Kharjuna bird. -पाठकः the cuckoo. -पीडा, -बावा pangs or torments of love. -महेत्सवः a festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. मोहनः an epithet of Krishna. -लालितं amorous sport or dalliance. -लेखः a love-letter. -वश *a.* influenced by love enamoured. -शलाका 1 the female of the cuckoo. 2 an aphrodisiac.

मदनकः N. of a plant (दमरक).
मदन्यंतिका, मदन्यंती A kind of Jasmine (Arabian).

मदापिष्ट *a.* 1 Intoxicating, maddening. 2 Gladdening. -तुः 1 The god of love. 2 A cloud. 3 A distiller of spirituous liquors. 4 A drunken man. 5 Spirituous liquor (*n.* also in this sense).

मदारः 1 An elephant in rut. 2 A hog. 3 A thorn-apple or Dhattūra. 4 A lover, libertine. 5 A kind of perfume. 6 A cheat or rogue (?).
मदिः *f.* A kind of roller or harrow.

मदिर *a.* 1 Intoxicating, maddening. 2 Delighting, fascinating, gladdening (eyes &c.) -रः A kind of Khadira tree (red-flowered). -Comp. -अक्षी, -दक्षणा, -नयना, -लोचना a woman with fascinating or bewitching eyes; मधुर मदिरायां शंस तस्याः प्रवृत्तिः V. 4. 22; R. 8. 68. -आयतनयन *a.* having long and fascinating eyes; S. 3. 5. -आसवः an intoxicating drink.

मदिरा 1 Spirituous liquor; कांक्षत्यन्वो वदनमदिरां दोहदच्छन्नतायाः Me. 78; St. 11. 49. 2 A kind of wag-tail. 3 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -उत्कट, -उन्मत्त *a.* intoxicated with spirituous liquor. -गृह, -शाला an ale-house, dram-house, a tavern. -सखः the mango tree.

मदिष्टा Spirituous liquor.

मदीय *a.* My, mine, belonging to me; R. 2. 45, 65, 5. 25.

मद्गः A kind of aquatic bird, a cormorant or diver. 2 A kind of snake. 3 A kind of wild animal 4 A kind of galley or vessel of war कोपि मद्गः

न्यायवत् Dk. 5 N. of a degraded mixed tribe, the offspring of a Brāhmana by a woman of the bard class; see Ms. 10. 48. 6 An outcast.

मद्गुरः 1 A diver, pearl-fisher. 2 A kind of sheat-fish. 3 N. of a degraded mixed tribe; see मद्गु (5).

मद्य *a.* 1 Intoxicating. 2 Gladdening, exhilarating. -द्यं Spirituous liquor, wine, any intoxicating drink; रणक्षितिः शोषितमद्यकुल्या R. 7. 49; Ms. 5. 56, 9. 84, 10. 89. -Comp. -आमोद् the *Bakula* tree. -कीदः a kind of insect. -कुमः a kind of tree (मादक). -दः a drunkard, tippler, sot. -पानं 1 drinking intoxicating liquor. 2 any intoxicating drink. -पीत *a.* intoxicated with drink. -पुष्पा the plant called Dhātaki. -बी(वी)जं a drug used to cause fermentation, leaven -आजनं a wine-glass; 80 मद्यमांडः. -मद्यः barm, yeast. -वासिनी the plant called वातकी. -संधानं distillation of spirit.

मद्रः 1 N. of a country. 2 A ruler of that country. -द्राः (pl.) The inhabitants of Madra. -दं Joy, happiness. (मद्राङ्क = मद्राङ्क 'to shave or shear'). -Comp. -कार *a.* (also मद्रकार) producing delight.

मद्रुकः A ruler or inhabitant of Madra. -काः (pl.) N. of a degraded tribe in the south.

मधवः The month called Vaisākha.

मधु *a.* (धु or धी *f.*) Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful. -म (धु) 1 Honey; एतास्तमधुनो चाराश्चेतति सविपास्वपि U. 3. 34; मधु तिष्ठति जिह्वारे हृदये तु हठाह्वयम्. 2 The juice or nectar of flowers; Ku. 3. 86; देहि दुष्कर्ममलमधुपानं Git. 10. 3 A sweet intoxicating drink, wine, spirituous liquor; विनयेते स्म तयोवा मधुभिर्विजयध्वं R. 4. 65; Rs. 1. 3 4 Water. 5 Sugar. 6 Sweetness. -म. (-धुः) 1 The spring or vernal season, क तु हृदयमगमः सखा कुहमायोजितकर्मको मधु Ku. 4. 24, 25; 3. 10, 80. 2 The month of Chaitra; भास्करस्य मधुनायवाविव R. 11. 7, मसि मधौ मधुरकोकिलसंगनादे रामा हरति हृदयं प्रसमं नराणां R. 6. 24. 3 N. of a demon killed by Vishnu. 4 N. of another demon, father of Lavana and killed by Satrugna. 5 The Asoka tree. 6 N. of king Kṛtavarīya. -Comp. -अङ्गीला a lump of honey, clotted honey. -आधारः wax. -आपात *a.* having honey at the first taste; Ms. 11. 9. -आम्रः a kind of mango tree. -आसवः sweet spirituous liquor (made from honey). -आस्वाद *a.* having the taste of honey. -आहुतिः *f.* a sacrificial offering of sweet things. -उच्छिष्टं, -उत्थं, -उत्थितं bees' wax. -उत्सवः the spring or vernal festival. -उदक 'honey-water', water mixed with honey hydromel. -उद्यानं a spring-garden उपमन्यु the abode of Madhu

an epithet of Mathura, R. 15. 15. -कंठः the cuckoo. -करः 1 a large black bee; कुटजं खलु तेनेहा तेने हा मधुरेण कथ Bv. 1. 10; R. 9. 30; Me. 35. 47. 2 a lover, libertine. -गणः, अणिः f. a swarm of bees. -कर्कटी 1 sweet lime, a kind of citron. 2 a kind of date. -काननं, वनं the forest of the demon Madhu. -कारः, कारिन् m. a bee. -कु-कुविका, कुकुदी a sort of citron tree. -कुल्या a stream of honey. -कृत् m. a bee. -केशदः a bee. -कोशः, -क्षः a beehive. -कनः a bee-hive. (pl.) drinking-bout, carousals. -क्षीरः, क्षीरकः a Kharjūra tree. -गायनः the cuckoo. -ग्रहः a libation of honey. -घोषः the cuckoo. -जं bees' wax. -जा 1 sugar-candy. 2 the earth. -जंवीरः a kind of citron. -जित्, द्विष्टः निवृद्धनः, निहतु m., मधः, मधनः, रिपुः, शत्रुः, चूदनः epithets of Vishnu; इति मधुरिणा सखी नियुक्ता Git. 5, R. 9. 48; Si. 15. 1. -त्रयः-णं sugar-cane. -त्रयं the three sweet things; e. sugar, honey, and clarified butter. -दीपः the god of love. -दूतः the mango tree. -दोहः the extracting of sweetness or honey. -द्रः 1 a bee. 2 a libertine. -द्रवः N. of a tree having red blossoms. -द्रुमः the mango tree. -धातुः a kind of yellow pyrites. -धारा a stream of honey. -धूलिः molasses. -नालिकेरकः a kind of cocoanut. -नेतु m. a bee. -क्षः a bee or a drunkard; राजशियाः केराविष्णी रमेते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126, 1. 63. (where both meanings are intended). -पटलं a beehive. -पतिः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -पर्कः 'a mixture of honey', a respectful offering made to a guest or to the bridegroom on his arrival at the door of the father of the bride; its usual ingredients are five: -इधि सर्पिर्जले सौद्रं सिता चैतैश्च पंचभिः। प्रोच्यते मधुपर्कः; सनामी मधुपर्कः U. 4; असिस्वद्वयमधुपर्कमर्पितं स तद् व्यधातर्क-सुदर्कवर्णिनाम्। यदेव पात्यममृ भोजनार्थं मिषेण गुण्यहविर्णि तदा कृतं N. 16. 13; Ms. 3. 119 et seq. -पर्व्य a. worthy of madhusparka q. v. -पणिका, -पर्णी the Indigo plant. -पाविन् m. a bee. -पूर, -री an epithet of Mathurā; सप्रयु-ज्जितवासने मधुरी मध्ये हरिः सेव्यते Bv. 4. 44. -पुष्पः 1 the Asoka tree. 2 the Bakula tree. 3 the Danti tree. 4 the Sirisha tree. -प्रणयः addiction to wine. -प्रमेहः diabetes, saccharine urine. -प्राज्ञं one of the sixteen purificatory Samskāras (which consists in putting a little honey into the mouth of a new-born male-child). -प्रियः an epithet of Balarāma. -फलः a kind of cocoa-nut. -फलिका a kind of date. -बहुला the Mādhavi creeper. -बी(वी)जः a pomegranate tree. -बी(वी)जपुरः a kind of citron. -मक्षः -क्षा, -माक्षिका a bee. -मज्जनः the cet aled मय् the n

toxication of liquor. -मालि. -ह्री f. the Mālatī creeper. -माधवी 1 a kind of intoxicating drink. 2 any springflower. -माध्वीकः a kind of intoxicating liquor. -मारकः a bee. -मेहः = मधु-मेह q. v. -यष्टिः f. sugar-cane. -रसः 1 the wine-palm. 2 sugar-cane. 3 sweetness. (-सा) 1 a bunch of grapes 2 vine. -लघः N. of a tree. -लिह, -लेह, -लेहिन् m. -लोहपुः, a bee; so मधुः नोलिहः -वनं N. of the forest inhabited by the demon Madhu where Satrugṇa founded Mathurā. (-नः) the cuckoo. -वारः (m. pl.) drinking often and often, tippling, carousing जतिरे बहुमताः प्रमदानामोदयार्कतुदा मधुवाराः Ki. 8. 59; क्षालितं तु शनिने पु वपुशं द्राविते नु हृदयं धुवारेः Si. 10. 14; sometimes in the sing. also; see Ki. 8. 57. -वतः a bee; मार्मिकः को मरदानामेतेषां मधुवतं Bv. 1. 117; तस्मिन्मय मधुवते विधिविशामाचीकना-कक्षाति 46. -शर्करा honey-sugar. -शाखः a kind of tree. -शिष्टं -शेषं wax. -सखः, -सहायः, -सारथिः, -सुहृद् m. the god of love. -सिक्थकः a kind of poison. -चूदनः a bee. -स्थानं a bee-hive. -स्वरः the cuckoo. -हन् m. 1 a destroyer or collector of honey. 2 a kind of bird of prey. 3 a sooth-sayer. 4 an epithet of Vishnu.

मधुक 1 N. of a tree (=मधुक q. v.) 2 The Asoka tree. 3 A kind of bird. -क 1 Tin. 2 Liquorice.

मधुर a. 1 Sweet. 2 Honied, mellifuous. 3 Pleasant, charming, attractive, agreeable; अहो मधुरनासां दर्शनं S. 1; Ku. 5. 9; U. 1. 20. 4 Melodious (as a sound). -र 1 The red sugar-cane. 2 Rice. 3 A kind of sugar, molasses (गुड). 4 A kind of mango. -रं 1 Sweetness. 2 A sweet drink, syrup. 3 Poison. 4 Tin. -रं ind. Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably. -Comp. -अस्त्र a. sounding sweetly, uttering sweet sounds, melodious -आलाप a. uttering sweet sounds. (-रः) a sweet or melodious notes; मधुरालापनिर्गम्यतां. Ku. 4. 16. (-पर) a kind of thrush. -कंठकः a kind of fish. -जंवीरः a species of lime. -त्रयं = मधुत्रयं q. v. -फलः a sort of jujube tree (राजवर्). -भाविन्, -वाच् a. sweet-speaking. -वृत्ता a kind of date tree. -स्वर, स्वन a. warblin sweetly, sweet-voiced.

मधुरता-त्वं Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness.

मधुरिमन् m. Sweetness, agreeableness; मधुरिमादिश्विन वचोऽसुते Bv. 1. 113.

मधुलिका Black mustard.

मधुकः 1 A bee. 2 N. of a tree. -क A flower of the Madhuka tree; द्वावता पांडुमधुकदाग्ना Ku. 7. 14; सिन्धो मधुकच्छाविहः Git. 10. R. 6. 25.

मधूलः A kind of tree. -ली The mango tree

मधुलिका A kind of tree

मध्य a. 1 Middle, central, being in the middle or centre; Me. 46; Ms. 2. 21. 2 Intervening, intermediate. 3 Middling, moderate, of a middling size or quality, mediocre; प्राप्य विप्र-विहता विरमति मध्याः Bh. 2. 27. 4 Neutral, impartial. 5 Just, right. 6 Mean (in astr.). -व्यः, -व्यं 1 The middle, centre, middle or central part; अह्न मध्यं midday; सहस्रदीपितरलं करोति मध्यमह्नः Māl. 1 'the sun is on the meridian' or 'right overhead'; व्योममध्ये V. 2. 1 2 The middle of the body, the waist; मध्ये शाना Me. 82; वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39. विशालवक्षस्तदुत्तममध्यः R. 6. 32. 3 The belly, abdomen; मध्येन... बालिनयं चारु धमार बाला Ku. 1. 39. 4 The inside or interior of anything. 5 A middle state or condition. 6 The flank of a horse. 7 Mean time in music. 8 The middle term of a progression. -व्यार The middle finger. -व्यं Ten thousand billions [The acc., instr. abl. and loc. singulars of मध्य are used adverbially. (a) मध्य in the midst of, into; (b) मध्येन through or between (c) मध्यात् out of, from among, from the midst (with gen.); तेषां मध्यात् काकः शोवाच Pt. 1. (d) मध्ये 1 in the middle, between, among, in the midst; R. 12. 29. 2. in, into, within, inside, oft as the first member of adverbial compounds; e. g. मध्येनगं into the Ganges; मध्येजठरं, in the belly; Bv. 1. 61; मध्येनगरं inside the city; मध्येनदि in the middle of the river; मध्येपुठं on the back; मध्येभक्ते a medicine taken in the middle of one's meals; मध्येरणं in the battle, Bv. 1. 128; मध्येसभं in or before an assembly; N. 6. 76; मध्येसमुद्रं in the midst of the sea; Si. 3. 33.] -Comp. -अंशलिः, -ली f. the middle finger. -अह्नः (for अह्न). midday, noon. कृत्यं, क्रिया a midday rite or observance. -कालः, -वेलाः, 'समयः noon-time, midday. -स्नान, midday ablution -कर्णः a radius. -ग a. being or going in the middle or among -गत a. central, middle, being in the middle. -गन्धः the mango tree -ग्रहणं the middle of an eclipse. -दिनं (also मध्यदिनं) 1 midday, noon. 2 a midday offering. -दीपकं a variety of the figure called Dīpaka, in which the common attribute that throws light on the whole description is placed in the middle; e. g. Bk. 10. 24. -देहाः 1 the middle region or space, the middle part of anything. 2 the waist. 3 the belly. 4 the meridian. 5 the central region, the country lying between the Himālaya and Vindhya mountains; हिमवद्विन्ध्ययोर्मध्यं यत्प्राप्यनक्षत्रादपि प्रत्येक मध्यदेशं सर्वातिता Ms. 2. 21

-वेहः the trunk of the body, the belly. -पदं the middle word. -लोपिन् see मध्यमपदलोपिन्. -पातः communion, intercourse. -भागः 1 the middle part. 2 the waist. -भावः middle state, mediocrity. -यवः a weight of six white mustard seeds. -रात्रः, -रात्रिः f. midnight. -रेखा the central or first meridian. -लोकः the middle of the three worlds; i. e. the earth or world of mortals. ईशः, ईश्वरः a king. -वयस् a. middle-aged. -वसिन् a. middle, central. (-m.) an arbitrator, a mediator. -वृत् the navel. -चूर्त = मध्यरेखा q. v. -स्थ a. 1 being or standing in the middle, central. 2 intermediate, intervening. 3 middling. 4 mediating, acting as umpire between two parties. 5 impartial, neutral. 6 indifferent, unconcerned; S. 5. (-स्थः) 1 an umpire, arbitrator, a mediator. 2 an epithet of Śiva. -स्थलं 1 the middle or centre. 2 the middle space or region. 3 the waist. -स्थानं 1 the middle station. 2 the middle space; i. e. air. 3 a neutral region. -स्थित a. central, intermediate.

मध्यतत्त्व ind. 1 From the middle or midst, out of. 2 Among, between.

मध्यम a. 1 Being or standing in the middle, middle, central; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्पत्तं V. 1. 19; so मध्यमलोकपालः, मध्यमपदं, मध्यमरेखा q. v. v. 2 Intermediate, intervening. 3 Middling, of a middling condition or quality, mediocre; as in उत्तमाधममध्यम. 4 Middling, moderate; तेन मध्यमशक्तीनि विज्ञाणि स्थापितान्यतः R. 17. 58. 5 Middle-sized. 6 Neither youngest nor oldest, the middle-born (as a brother); प्रणमति पितरौ वा मध्यमः पण्डितोयं Ve. 5. 26. 7 Impartial, neutral. -मः 1 The fifth note in music. 2 A particular musical mode. 3 The midland country; see मध्यदेश. 4 The second person (in grammar). 5 A neutral sovereign; धर्मोच्चरं मध्यममाश्रयते R. 13. 7. 6 The governor of a province. -मा 1 The middle finger. 2 A marriageable girl, one arrived at the age of puberty. 3 The pericarp of a lotus. 4 One of the classes of heroines (Nāyikās) in poetic compositions, a woman in the middle of her youth; cf. S. D. 100. -मं The waist. -Comp अंगुलिः the middle finger. -आहरणं (in alg.) elimination of the middle term in an equation. -कक्षा the middle courtyard. -जात a. middle-born. -पदं the middle member (of a compound). -लोपिन् m. a subdivision of the Tatpuruṣa compound in which the middle word is omitted in composition; the usual instance given is वाक्पदविना which is dissolved as वाक्पदवि

पार्थिवः; here the middle word विन is omitted; so द्वायातरः, द्वाद्यानाः &c., -पण्डितः an epithet of Arjuna. -पुरुषः the second person (in grammar). -भूतकः a husbandman or cultivator (who works both for himself and his master or landlord). -रात्रः midnight. -लोकः the middle world, the earth. -पालः a king; R. 2. 16. -वयस् n. middle aged. -वयस्क middle-aged. -संग्रहः intrigue of a middling character, such as sending presents of flowers &c. to another's wife; it is thus defined by Vyāsa. -शेषणं गंधमाल्यानां धूपधूपणवाससां प्रलोभने चाक्षपादैर्मध्यमः संग्रहः स्तूतः II. -साहसः the second of the three penalties or modes of punishment; see Ms. 8. 138. (-सः-सं) an outrage or offence to the middle class. -स्थ a. being in the middle.

मध्यमक a. (निका f.) Middle, middlemost.

मयानिका A girl arrived at puberty.

मये See under मय.

मयः N. of a celebrated preceptor and author, the founder of the sect of Vaiṣṇavas, and author of a Bhāṣya on the Vedānta Sūtras.

मयकः A bee.

मखिजा Any intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor.

मन् I. 1. P. (मनति) 1 To be proud. 2 To worship. -II. 10. A. (मानयते) To be proud -III. 4. 8. A. (मन्यते, मनुते, मत) 1 To think, believe, suppose, imagine, fancy, conceive; अकं केसपि शशकिरे जलानिवेः पंके परे मेनिरे Subhāṣa; वत्स मये कुमारणेनेन जुमकास्तुमामंत्रितं U. 5; कथं भवान् मन्यते 'what is your opinion?' 2 To consider, regard, deem, look upon, take (one) for, take to be; समीधुता दृष्टिस्त्रिदुवमवि ब्रह्म मनुते Bh. 3. 84; अनेस्त चानेन पराश्रयजन्मना स्थितेरेभेत्ता स्थितिर्मंतमन्यं R. 3. 27; 1. 32. 6. 84. Bg. 2. 26. 35; Bk. 9. 117; स्तनविनिहितमपि हारमुदारं सा मनुते कृशतनुवि मारं Git. 4. 3 To honour, respect, value, esteem, think highly of, prize यस्मादुपेक्षणं इमे भुवनाधिपत्यमोगादयः कृपणलोकमता भवेति Bh. 3. 76. 4 To know, understand, perceive, observe, have regard to; मत्वा देवं धनपतिसखं यत्र साक्षाद्भूतं Me. 73. 5 To agree or consent to, act up to; तन्मन्यस्य मम वचनं Mk. 8. 6 To think or reflect upon. 7 To intend, wish or hope for. 8 To set the heart or mind on. The senses of मन् are variously modified according to the word with which it is used; e. g. बहु मन् to think highly or much of, value greatly, prize, esteem; बहु मनुते ननु ते तदुसंभूतपवनचलितमपि रेणुं Git. 5; see under बहु also: ह्रु मन् to think lightly of despise slight S 7 1 अथवा मन्

to think otherwise, doubt; ह्यु मन् to think well of, approve, consider satisfactory; S. 1. 2; असाद्य मन् to disapprove; तुणाय मन् or तुणवन् मन् to value at a straw, value lightly, make light of, हरिमन्यमसत तुणाय Si. 15. 61; न मन् to disregard, not to mind. -Caus (मानयति-ते) To honour, esteem, respect, pay respect, to value, मान्यान् मानय Bh. 2. 77. -Desid. (नीनांस्ते) 1 To reflect upon, examine, investigate, inquire into. 2 To doubt, call in question (with loc.). With अनु to agree or consent to, approve, grant, permit, allow, sanction, राजन्यास्वपुरनिवृत्तयेऽनुने R. 4. 87. 14. 20, तत्र नाहमनुमनुसुखे मोषवृत्ति कलमस्य चेदितं 11 39; Ku. 1. 59; 3. 60, 5. 68; Bh. 3. 22; R. 16. 85. (-Caus.) to ask for leave or permission, ask the consent of; अनुमान्यतां महाराज; V. 2. -अभि 1 to wish or desire for, covet; Ms. 10. 95. 2 to approve of, assent to. 3 to think, fancy, imagine, regard. -अव to despise, contemn, disregard, slight, think lightly of; चतुर्दिगिज्ञानवमय मानिनी Ku. 5. 53; Ms. 4. 135; V. 2. 11. -मति to think, reflect. (-Caus.) 1 to honour, hold in honour, respect. 2 to approve, applaud. 3 to allow, permit. -वि (Caus.) to disrespect, slight, disregard, contemn; क्षीमिर्विज्ञानितानां कायुरुपाणां विवर्धते मदनः Mk. 8. 9. -सं 1 to agree, concur, be of the same mind. 2 to assent or consent to, approve, like. 3 to think, suppose, regard. 4 to sanction, authorize. 5 to esteem, honour, value highly; कश्चिद्विनिवृत्तान्ये काले संमन्यसेऽतिथिं Bk. 6. 65; समनस्तं वदन् 1. 2. 6 to allow, permit. (Caus.) to honour, respect, value highly.

मननं 1 Thinking, reflection, meditation, cogitation; मननान्धुनिरिवाहि Hariv. 2 Intelligence, understanding. 3 An inference arrived at by reasoning. 4 A guess, conjecture

मनस् n. 1 The mind, heart, understanding, perception, intelligence, as in ह्रमनस्, दुर्मेनस् &c. 2 (In phil.) The mind or internal organ of perception and cognition, the instrument by which objects of sense affect the soul; (in Nyāya phil. मनस् is regarded as a Dravya or substance and is distinct from आत्मन् or the soul); तदेव मुखदुःखाद्युपलब्धिसाधनमिन्द्रियं प्रति जीवं मित्रमणु नित्यं च Tarka K. 3 Conscience, the faculty of discrimination or judgment. 4 Thought, idea, fancy, imagination, conception; पश्यन् दूरामनसायधुष्यं Ku. 3. 51; R. 2. 27; कथेन वाचा मनत्रापि शब्दतः 5. 5. 5 Design, purpose, intention. 6 Will, wish, desire. inclination in this मनस् is fire

quently used with the infinitive form with the final *म्* dropped and forms adjectives; अयं जनः प्रमुनस्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40; cf. काव. 7 Reflection. 8 Disposition, temper, mood. 9 Spirit, energy, mettle. 10 N. of the lake called Mānasa. (मनसा यम् &c. to think of, contemplate, remember; Ku. 2. 63; मनः कृ to fix the mind upon, direct the thoughts towards; with dat. or loc.; मनो बन्धु to fix the heart or affection upon; अभिलषे मनो इवधावसात्तु विलम्ब सा R. 3. 4; मनः समाधा to collect oneself; मनसि उच्छ्रु to cross the mind; मनसि कृ to think, to bear in mind; to resolve, determine, think of). -**Comp.** -अधिन्यायः a lover, husband. अनवस्थानं inattention. -अनुग *a.* suiting the mind, agreeable. -अपहारिन् *a.* captivating the heart. -अभिनिवेशः close application of mind, firmness of purpose. -अभिराम *a.* pleasing the mind, gratifying to the heart; R. 1. 39. -अभिलाषः the desire or longing of the heart. -आप *a.* gaining the heart, attractive, pleasing. -कांत *a.* (मनस्कांत or मनः कांत) dear to the mind, pleasant, agreeable. -कारः perfect perception, full consciousness (of pleasure or pain). -क्षेपः distraction of the mind, mental confusion. -गत *a.* 1 existing or passing in the mind, concealed in the breast, internal, inward, secret; देवे न वक्ष्यति मनोगतमाविहेतु S. 3. 12. 2 affecting the mind, desired. (-तं) 1 a wish, desire; मनोगतं सा न शशाक संसितु Ku. 5. 51. 2 an idea, thought, notion, opinion. -गतिः *f.* desire of the heart. -गन्धी wish, desire. -गुप्ता red arsenic. -ग्रहणं captivating the mind. -ग्राहिन् *a.* captivating or fascinating the mind. -ज, -जन्मन् *a.* mind-born. (-म.) the god of love. -ज्व *a.* 1 quick or swift as thought. 2 quick in thought or conception. 3 fatherly, paternal -जवत् *a.* resembling a father, fatherly. -जात *a.* mind-born, arisen or produced in the mind. -जिघ्र *a.* scenting out, i. e. guessing the thoughts. -ज्ञ *a.* pleasing, lovely, agreeable, beautiful, charming; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा बल्केनानि तन्वी S. 1. 20; R. 3. 7, 6. 7. (-ज्ञः) N. of a Gandharva. (-ज्ञा) 1 red arsenic. 2 an intoxicating drink. 3 a princess. -तारः, -पीडा 1 mental pain or agony, anguish. 2 repentance, contrition. -तुष्टिः *f.* satisfaction of the mind. -तोकान् an epithet of Durgā. -द्वेष्टः complete control over the mind or thoughts; Ms. 10. 10; cf. विद्विन्. -दत्त *a.* devoted in thought, mentally dedicated. -दाहः, -दुःखं mental distress or torment -नक्ष loss of the mind or understanding, dementedness

-नीत *a.* approved, chosen. -पतिः an epithet of Vishnu. -पूत *a.* 1 considered pure by the mind, approved by one's conscience; मनुःपूतं समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46. 2 of a pure mind, conscientious. -प्रणीत *a.* agreeable or pleasing to the mind. -प्रसादः composure of mind, mental calm. -प्रीतिः *f.* mental satisfaction, joy, delight. -भवः, -भूः 1 the god of love, cupid; देवे मनो नम मनोभवशासनस्य पदांबुजद्वयमनारतमामन्त Bv. 4. 33; Ku. 3. 27; R. 7. 22. 2 love, passion, lust; अत्यारुहो हि नारीपानकाळज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33. -मथनः the god of love. -मय see separately. -यायिन् *a.* 1 going at will or pleasure. 2 swift, quick as thought. -योगः close application of the mind, close attention. -योजिनः the god of love. -रञ्जनं 1 pleasing the mind. 2 pleasantness. -रथः 1 'the car of the mind', a wish, desire; अवतरतः सिद्धिपथं शब्दः स्वमनोरथस्येव M. 1. 22; मनोरथानामगतिं विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; R. 3. 72, 12. 59. 2 a desired object; मनोरथाय नाशे S. 7. 13. 3 (in dramas) a hint, a wish expressed indirectly or covertly. -दायक *a.* fulfilling one's expectations. (-कः) N. of a Kalpataru. -सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of one's desires. -सृष्टिः *f.* a creation of the fancy, a castle in the air. -रम *a.* attractive, pleasing, agreeable, lovely, beautiful; अरुणदन्तमनोरमाशु तस्याः (अंशुलीपु) S. 6. 10. (-ना) 1 a lovely woman. 2 a kind of pigment. -राज्यं 'kingdom of the fancy', a castle in the air; मनोरथविजृम्भणमेतत् 'this is building castles in the air.' -लस्यः loss of consciousness. -लौल्यं freak, caprice. -वांछा, -वांछितं a wish of the heart, a desire. -विकारः, -विकृतिः *f.* emotion of the mind. -वृत्तिः *f.* 1 working of the mind, volition. 2 disposition, temper. -वेगः quickness of thought. -व्यथा mental pain or anguish. -शीलः, -ला red arsenic; मनःशिलाविच्छुरिता निषेदुः Ku. 1. 55; R. 12. 80. -शीघ्र *a.* quick as thought. -संगः attachment of the mind (to anything). -संतापः anguish of the mind. -स्थ *a.* being in the heart, mental. -स्थैर्यं firmness of mind. -हत *a.* disappointed. -हर *a.* pleasing, charming, attractive, fascinating, lovely; अभ्याजमनोहरं वयः S. 1. 17; Ku. 3. 39; R. 3. 32. (-रः) a kind of Jasmine. (-रं) gold. -हर्तुः, -हारिन् *a.* heart-stealing, captivating, agreeable, pleasing; हितं मनोहारिच दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4. -हारी an unchaste or unfaithful woman. -ह्लादः gladness of heart. -ह्ला red arsenic.

मनसा N. of a daughter of Kasyapa, sister of the serpent king Ananta and wife of the sage जरकार; so मनसादेवी. मनसिज 1 The god of love R. 18 52. 2 Love passion मनसिजराज सा न

दिव्या ममालम्पोहितु V. 3. 10; S. 3. 9.

मनसिज्ञायः The god of love; Si. 7. 2.

मनस्तः *ind.* From the mind or heart; R. 14. 81.

मनस्विन् *a.* 1 Wise, intelligent, clever, high-souled, high-minded; R. 1. 32; Pt. 2. 120. 2 Steady-minded, resolute, determined; Ku. 5. 6. -नी 1 A high-minded or proud woman, मनस्विनीमानविचातदक्ष Ku. 3. 32; M. 1. 19. 2 A wise or virtuous woman 3 N. of Durgā.

मनाकु *ind.* 1 A little, slightly, in a small degree; न मनाक् 'not at all', रे पांथ विह्वलमना न मनागपि स्थाः Bv. 1. 37, 111. 2 Slowly, tardily. -**Comp.** -कर *a.* doing little. (-रं) a kind of fragrant alooe-wood.

मनाका A female elephant.

मनित *p. p.* Known, perceived, understood.

मनीकं Collyrium, eye-salve.

मनीषा 1 Desire, wish; यो दुर्जनं वशयितुं तनुते मनीषां Bv. 1. 95. 2 Intelligence, understanding. 3 A thought, idea.

मनीषिका Understanding, intelligence.

मनीषित *a.* 1 Wished for, desired, liked, loved, dear; मनीषिताः संति ग्रहेषु देवताः Ku. 5. 4. 2 Agreeable. -तं A wish, desire, desired object; मनीषित वीरपि येन दुग्धा R. 5. 33.

मनीषिन् *a.* Wise, learned, intelligent, clever, thoughtful, prudent R. 1. 25. -म. A wise or learned person, a sage, a Pandit; माननीयो मनीषिणो R. 1. 11; संस्कारवत्येव गिरा मनीषी Ku. 1. 23, 5. 39; R. 3. 44.

मनुः 1 N. of a celebrated personage regarded as the representative man and father of the human race (sometimes regarded as one of the divine beings). 2 Particularly, the fourteen successive progenitors or sovereigns of the earth mentioned in Ms. 1. 63. (The first Manu called स्वायम्भुवमनु is supposed to be a sort of secondary creator, who produced the ten *Prajāpatis* or *Maharshis* and to whom the code of laws known as *Manusmṛiti* is ascribed. The seventh Manu called वैवस्वतमनु, being supposed to be born from the sun, is regarded as the progenitor of the present race of living beings and was saved from a great flood by Vishnu in the form of a fish, cf. मत्स्यावतार; he is also regarded as the founder of the solar race of kings who ruled at Ayodhyā; see U. 6. 18; R. 1. 11. The names of the fourteen Manus in order are:— 1 स्वायम्भुव, 2 स्वरोचिष, 3 क्षीरामि 4 तामस 5 रैवत 6 चातुष 7 वैवस्वत 8 सारणि, 9 दक्षसर्णि 10 मनुसाधि,

11 व्रतमावर्णि, 12 रुद्रमावर्णि, 13 रोच्य द्व सावर्णि, and 14 इंद्रसावर्णि. 3 A symbolical expression for the number 'fourteen'. -**हः** *f.* The wife of Manu. -**Comp.** -**अतरं** the period or age of a Manu; (this period, according to Ms. 1. 79, comprises 4,320,000 human years or 1/14th day of Brahman, the fourteen *Manvantaras* making up one whole day; each of these fourteen periods is supposed to be presided over by its own Manu; six such periods have already passed away; we are at present living in the seventh, and seven more are yet to come). -**जः** a man, mankind. -**अधिपतिः**, **ईश्वरः**, **पतिः**, **राजः** a king, sovereign. -**लोकः** the world of men, i. e. the earth. -**जातः** a man. -**ज्येष्ठः** a sword. -**प्रणीत** *a.* taught or expounded by Manu. -**यः** a man, mankind. -**राज** *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -**श्रेष्ठः** an epithet of Vishnu. -**संहिता** the code of laws ascribed to the first Manu, the institutes of Manu.

मनुष्यः 1 A man, human being, mortal. 2 A male. -**Comp.** -**इन्द्रः**, **ईश्वरः** a king, sovereign; R. 2. 2. -**जातिः** mankind, human race. -**देवः** 1 a king; R. 2. 52. 2 a god among men, a Brahmana. -**धर्मः** 1 the duty of man. 2 the character of man, human character. -**धर्मन्** *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -**सार्धं** homicide. -**पक्षः** hospitality, hospitable reception of guests, one of the five daily acts of a house-holder; see **व्युत्पन्न**. -**लोकः** the world of mortals, the earth. -**विश्वः**, **विश्वः** *f.*, **विश्वः** human race, mankind. -**शोणितं** human blood; (पयः) कुतूहलेन मनुष्यशोणितं R. 3. 54. -**सभा** 1 an assembly of men. 2 a crowd, multitude.

मनोमय *a.* Mental, spiritual. -**Comp.** -**कोशः** -**दः** the second of the five vestures or sheaths which are supposed to enshrine the soul.

मनुः 1 A fault, an offence; इयैव मनु परिकल्प्य Bv. 2. 13. 2 Man, mankind. -**नु** *f.* Understanding.

मनु *m.* A sage, wise man, an adviser or counsellor.

मन्त्र 10 A. (मंत्रयते, but sometimes मन्त्रयति also, मन्त्रित्) 1 To consult, deliberate, ponder over, hold consultation, take counsel; न हि स्त्रीभिः सह मन्त्रयितुं युज्यते Pt. 5; Ms. 7. 146. 2 To advise; counsel, give advice; अतीत-लाभस्य च रक्षणार्थं यन्मन्त्रयतेऽसौ परमो हि मन्त्रः Pt. 2. 182. 3 To consecrate with sacred texts, enchant with spells or charms. 4 To say, speak, talk, mutter; किमपि हृदये कृत्वा मन्त्रयथे S 1; किमेका-किनी मन्त्रयसि S. 6; हला संगीतशास्त्राचार्यैरेव लो-किमपि मन्त्रयति Mā 2 WITH **मन्त्र** 1 *to* to or accompan

with spells, विद्युद्वज्र नामदेवाहुमात्रतो-य. U. 2. 2 to dismiss with a blessing; रश्मारीय कृष्णेन च कणातुमन्त्रितः Mb. -**अभि** 1 to consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns or spells; पशुरसौ बोधमि-मन्त्र कर्तौ हतः Ak.; Y. 2. 102, 3. 326. 2 to enchant, charm. -**आ** 1 to bid farewell, bid adieu; आनन्तर्य सहचरं S. 3; Ku. 6. 94. 2 to speak to, call out to, tell, address, converse; तन्मन्त्रयन्-द्व K. 81, Ve. 1. 3 to say, speak; परिजानोष्वमन्त्रयते K. 195; Bk. 9. 98. 4 to call, invite. -**उप** to advise, persuade, induce. -**नि** to invite, call; summon; दिग्भ्यो निमन्त्रिताश्चैतन्मन्त्रिणमुपहृष्यः R. 15-59; 11. 32; Y. 1. 225. -**परि** to consecrate by means of spell. -**सं** to consult or take counsel with; मम हृदयेन सह संमन्त्र्यकवानसि Mu. 1.

मन्त्रः 1 A Vedic hymn or sacred prayer (addressed to any deity), a sacred text; (it is of three kinds:—it is called **कृत्** if metrical and intended to be loudly recited; **यजुस्** if in prose and muttered in a low tone; and **सामन्** if, being metrical, it is intended for chanting). 2 The portion of the Veda including the Samhitā and distinguished from the *Brahmana* q. v. 3 A charm, spell, an incantation; न हि जीवति जना मन्त्रमन्त्राः Bv. 1. 111, अर्चितो हि मन्त्रिमन्त्रोपाधीना प्रभावः Ratn. 2; R. 2. 32, 5. 57. 4 A formula (of prayer) sacred to any deity; ओ नमः शिवाय &c. 5 Consultation, deliberation, counsel, advice, resolution, plan; तस्य सन्त्रमन्त्रस्य R. 1. 20; 17. 20; Pt. 2. 182; Ms. 7. 58. 6 Secret plan or consultation, a secret. -**Comp.** -**आराधनं** endeavouring to obtain by spells or incantations; मन्त्राराधनतत्परं मनसा नीतिः इमं शोने निशाः Bh. 3. 4. -**उदकं**, **जलं**, **तोयं**, **वारि** *n.* water consecrated by means of spells, charmed water. -**उपपद्यः** backing up by advice. -**करणं** 1 Vedic texts. 2 composing or reciting sacred texts. -**कारः** the author of Vedic hymns. -**कालः** time of consultation or deliberation. -**कुशल** *a.* skilled in giving advice. -**कृत्** *m.* 1 an author or composer of Vedic hymns; R. 5. 4, 1. 61, 15. 31. 2 one who recites a sacred text. 3 a counsellor, an adviser. 4 an ambassador. -**गङ्गकः** knowledge, science. -**गुप्तिः** *f.* secret counsel. -**गूढः** a spy, a secret emissary or agent. -**जिह्वः** fire; Si. 2. 107. -**ज्ञः** 1 a counsellor, adviser. 2 a learned Brahmana. 3 a spy. -**दः** -**दातृ** *m.* a spiritual preceptor or teacher. -**दर्शिन** *m.* 1 a seer of Vedic hymns. 2 a Brahmana versed in the Vedas. -**दीधितिः** fire. -**दृष्ट** *m.* 1 a seer of Vedic hymns. 2 an adviser a counsellor. -**देवता** the deity invoked in a sacred text or *mantra* चर a counsellor -**निर्वय** final decision

after deliberation. पद the word of a sacred text. -**पूत** *a.* purified by *mantras*. -**प्रयोगः** application of spells. -**प्रथी** (प्रथी) the first syllable of a spell. -**प्रेदः** breach or betrayal of counsel. -**सूतिः** an epithet of Siva. -**मूलं** magic. -**यन्** a mystical diagram with a magical formula. -**योग** 1 employment or application of spells. 2 magic. -**वर्जं** *ind.* without the use of spells. -**विद्** see मन्त्रज्ञ above. -**विद्या** the science of spells, magic. -**संस्कार** any Samskāra or rite performed with sacred texts. -**संहिता** the whole body of Vedic hymns. -**साधकः** a magician, conjurer. -**साधनं** 1 effecting or subduing by magic. 2 a spell, an incantation. -**साध्य** *a.* 1 to be effected or subdued by magic spells. 2 attainable by consultation. -**सिद्धिः** *f.* 1 the working or accomplishment of a spell. 2 the power which the possession or knowledge of a spell gives to a person. -**सुखा** *a.* obtaining (anything) by means of spells. -**हीन** *a.* destitute of or contrary to sacred hymns.

मन्त्रणं -**गी** Deliberation, consultation.

मन्त्रवत् *a.* Attended with spells or incantations; R. 3. 31.

मन्त्रिः = मन्त्रिन् q. v.

मन्त्रित *p. p.* 1 Consulted. 2 Coun-
selled, advised. 3 Said, spoken. 4
Charmed, consecrated by *mantras*.
5 Settled, determined.

मन्त्रिन् *m.* A minister, counsellor, a King's minister; R. 8. 17; Ms. 8. 1. -**Comp.** -**युग्** *a.* able to bear the burden of a minister's office. -**पति** -**प्रधानः**, **प्रमुखः**, **मुख्यः**, **वरः**, **अग्रः** the prime minister, premier. -**प्रकाशः** an excellent or eminent minister. -**ओ-
न्त्रिः** a minister conversant with the Vedas.

मन्त्र, **मन्त्र** 1. 9. P. (मन्थति, मन्थति, मन्थति, मन्थति; *pass.* मन्थते) 1 To churn, produce by churning; (oft. with two acc); यथा सागरं मन्थतु; or देवाहीरेन मन्थतु निधिर्मथे Ki. 5. 30. 2 To agitate, shake, stir round or up, turn up and down; तस्मात् समुद्रादिव मन्थमानात् R. 16. 79. 3 To grind down, oppress, afflict, trouble, distress sorely; मन्थतो मां मन्थन्निजनाम सत्त्वं करोति Dk.; जाता मन्थे शिशिरमथितां पत्निर्वा वान्यस्त्वपि Ms. 83. 4 To hurt, injure. 5 To destroy, kill, annihilate, crush down; मन्थामि कौरवशतं समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15; अमन्थीकं परानीकं Bk. 15. 46; 14. 36. 6 To tear off, dislocate. -**With** **उच्** 1 to strike, kill, destroy; भीमासाकृतमुन्मथाय सहसा हस्ती सुनि जैमिनि Pt. 2. 33; दैर्घमुन्मथ्य Mā 1. 18 'destroying or uprooting.' 2 to shake, disturb. 3 to tear, cut or peel off R. 2. 37 -**निश्** 1 to churn, sha e stir round अस्तस्यार्थे निर्मथिमाश

जल Mb. 2 to produce or excite fire by rubbing. 3 to bruise, thresh. 4 to destroy completely, crush down. -न 1 to churn; (समुद्रः) प्रमथमानो गिरि-नेत्रसूयः R. 13. 14. 2 to harass, trouble excessively, annoy, torment. 3 to strike down, bruise, hurt. 4 to tear off or cut. 5 to devastate. 6 to kill, destroy; Mā. 4. 9, 2. 9.

मधः 1 Churning, shaking about, stirring, agitating; मध्यादिषु क्षुब्धनिर्गमममः U 7. 16; R. 10. 3. 2 Killing, destroy-
ing. 3 A mixed beverage. 4 A churning-stick (मधर also). 5 The sun. 6 A ray of the sun. 7 Excretion of rheum from the eyes, mucus (from the eyes), cataract. 8 An instrument for kindling fire by attrition. -Comp.

-अचलः, -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः, -शैलः the Mandara mountain (used as a churning stick); Bv. 1. 55. -उदकः, -उदधिः the sea of milk. -गुणः a churning-cord. -जं butter. -दण्डः, -वेदकः a churning-stick.

मधनः A churning-stick. -नं 1 Churning, agitating, stirring or shaking about. 2 Kindling fire by attrition. -नी A churning vessel. -Comp. -वडी a churning-vessel.

मधर a. 1 Slow, dull, tardy, lazy, inactive; गर्भमधरा S. 4; प्रथमज्ञानमधरो भवेत् ibid; दुर्मधरचरणविहारं Git. 11.; Si. 6. 40; 7. 18; 5. 62.; R. 19. 21. 2 Stupid, foolish, silly; मधरकोलिकः. 3 Low, deep, hollow, having a low tone. 4 Large, broad, wide, big. 5 Bent, crooked, curved. -रः 1 A store, treasure. 2 The hair of the head. 3 Wrath, anger. 4 Fresh butter. 5 A churning-stick. 6 Hindrance, an obstacle. 7 A stronghold. 8 Fruit. 9 A spy, an informer. 10 The month Vaisākha. 11 The mountain Mandara. 12 an antelope. -रा N. of a nump-backed nurse or slave of Kaikeyi who instigated her mistress, on the eve of Rāma's coronation as heir-apparent, to beg of her husband by the two boons formerly promised to her by him, the banishment of Rāma for fourteen years and the installation of Bharata on the throne. -रं Safflower. -Comp. -विवेक a. slow in judgment, void of discrimination; Mā. 1. 18.

मधहः The wind produced by the waving of a *chowrie*.

मधानः 1 A churning stick. 2 An epithet of Siva.

मथानकः A kind of grass.

मथिन् a. 1 Churning, stirring. 2 Afflicting, annoying. -m. Semen virile. -नी A churning vessel.

मद 1 A. (मदते) (mostly Vedic) 1 To be drunk. 2 To be glad to enjoy. 3 Tolanguish, be languid. 4

To shine. 5 To move slowly, loiter, tarry.

मद a. 1 Slow, tardy, inactive, lazy, dull, loitering; (न) भिद्वन्ते मदां गविमथसुख्यः Kn. 1. 11; तच्चरितं मोधिद्रे मन्मिजमदं नखी प्राह Git. 6. 2 Cold, indifferent, apathetic. 3 Stupid, dull-witted, foolish, ignorant, weak-brained; मदीयमदमेति संसर्गेण विपश्चिनः M. 2. 8; मदं कविवशः पार्थी गमिष्याच्चुपहास्यतां R. 1. 3; or द्विषन्ति मदाक्षरितं मद्गतनां Ku. 5. 75. 4 Low, deep, hollow (as sound). 5 Soft, faint; gentle; as in मदस्मिन्. 6 Small, little, slight; मदीद्रीः see अमद also. 7 Weak, defective, feeble; as मदाक्षिः. 8 Unlucky, unhappy. 9 Faded. 10 Wicked, vile. 11 Addicted to drinking.

-दः 1 The planet Saturn. 2 An epithet of Yama. 3 The dissolution of the world. 4 A kind of elephant; Si. 5. 49. -दं ind. 1 Slowly, gradually, by degrees; कानं यच्च नितंबयोर्गुरुतया मदे विलासतिव. S. 2. 1. 2 Gently, soft, not violently; मदे मदे नृदति पवनश्चातुकुलो यथा त्वं Me. 9. 3 Faintly, feebly, weakly, lightly. 4 In a low tone, deeply. (मदीकृ to slacken; मदीकृतो वेगः S. 1; मदीयू to be slackened, grow less strong). -Comp. -अक्ष a. weak-eyed.

(-अं) sense of shame, modesty, bashfulness. -अद्रि a. having a weak digestion. (-त्रिः) slowness of digestion. -अनिलः a gentle breeze. -असु a. having weak or faint breath. -आक्रांत N. of a sister; see App. I. -आत्मन् a. dull-witted, silly, ignorant; मदात्मन्-वुजिर्लक्ष्य Malli. -आदर a. 1 having little respect for, disregarding, caring little for. 2 neglectful. -उत्साह a. discouraged, dispirited; मदीःसाहः कृतोऽस्मि द्यायापदिता मातयेन S. 2. -उदरी N. of the wife of Rāvana, regarded as one of the five very chaste women of अहल्या. -उष्ण a. tepid, lukewarm. (-ष्ण) gentle heat. -आस्तुक्क्य a. slackened in eagerness, cast down, disinclined; नदीस्तुक्कोऽस्मि नगरमनं प्रति S. 1. -कर्ण a. slightly deaf; Proverb; कथिरान्मदकर्णः श्रेयान् 'something is better than nothing'. -कान्तिः the moon.

-कारिन् a. acting slowly or foolishly. -गः Saturn. -गति, -गमिन् a. walking slowly, slow of pace. -चेतस् a. 1 dull-witted, silly, foolish. 2 absent-minded. 3 fainting away, scarcely conscious. -छाय a. dim, faint, lustreless; Me. 80. -जमनी the mother of Saturn. -धी, -मज्ज, बुद्धि, मति, मेधस् a. dull-witted, silly, foolish. -भागिन्, भाग्य a. unfortunate, ill-fated, wretched, miserable. -रहिम a. dim.

-वीर्य a weak. -वृष्टिः f. slight rain. -स्मितं, -हासः, -हास्यं a gentle laugh, a smile.

मदह The coral tree
मदन Praise, eulogium

मदयन्ती An epithet of Durgā.
मंदर a. 1 Slow, tardy, dull. 2 Thick, dense; firm. 3 Large, bulky. -रः 1 N. of a mountain (used by the gods and demons as a churning-stick when they churned the ocean for nectar); पूर्वमंदरोद्धूतैः क्षीरैर्मथ इवाच्युत R. 4. 27; अभिनवजलधरमुदुर धूममंदर ए Git. 1. शोभिव मंदरक्षय्यभूमिनामोदिवर्णना Si. 2. 107 Ki. 5. 86. 2 A necklace of pearls (of 8 or 16 strings). 3 Heaven. 4 A mirror. 5 One of the five trees in Indra's paradise; see मंदार. -Comp.

-आवासा, -वासिनी an epithet of Durgā.

मंदसानः 1 N. of fire. 2 Life. 3 Sleep. (also written मंदसानु).

मंदाकः A current, stream.

मंदाकिनी 1 The river Ganges; मदा किनी भाति नगीपंकटेः सुत्तावली कण्ठतेव धृते R. 13. 48; Ku. 1. 29. 2 The river of heaven, celestial Ganges (मंदाकिनी विषद्वेगा); मंदाकिन्याः सलिलादिशिः सैवमाना मरुतिः Me. 67.

मंदायते Den. A. 1 To go slowly, tarry, lag behind, loiter, delay, मंदायते न चक्षुः बुद्ध्यामस्तुपेताथकृत्याः Me. 38, V. 8. 15. 2 To be weak or faint, grow dim; R. 4. 49.

मंदारः 1 The coral tree, one of the five trees in Indra's paradise हस्तप्राप्य स्वयंकमिती वाचमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75, 67, V. 4. 35. 2 The plant called Arka. 3 The Dhātūra plant. 4 Heaven. 5 An elephant. -रः A flower of the coral tree; Ku. 5. 80; R. 6. 23. -Comp. -माला a garland of Mandāra flowers; मंदारमाला हरिणा विनद्धा S. 7. 2. -षष्ठी the sixth day in the bright half of Māgha.

मंदारकः, मंदारवः, मंदारः The coral tree; see मंदार.

मंदिमन् m. 1 Slowness, tardiness. 2 Dulness, stupidity, folly.

मंदिरं A dwelling, house, habitation palace, mansion; Ku. 7. 55; Bk. 8. 96; R. 12. S3. 2 An abode, a dwelling in general; as in क्षीराब्धिर्मंदिरः 3 A town. 4 A camp. 5 A temple. -Comp. -पशुः a cat. -मणिः an epithet of Siva.

मंदिरा A stable.

मंदुरा 1 A stable for horses, a stable in general; प्रशोद्धं वृद्धं प्रविशन्ति नृपतेर्मंदिरं मंदुरायाः Ratn. 2. 2; R. 16. 41. 2 A bed, mattress.

मंद्र a. Low, deep, grave, hollow, rumbling (as sound); पशोन्मंद्रध्वनिना चरित्री Ki. 16. 3; 7. 22; Me. 99; R. 6. 56. -दः 1 A low tone. 2 A kind of drum. 3 A kind of elephant.

मन्मथः 1 Cupid, the god of love मन्मथो ना मथनविजयाम सान्त्वय करोति Dk. 21, Me. 73. 2 Love, passion; प्रबोध्यते नन इवाय मन्मथः R. 1. 8. 30 परोक्षमन्मथ जन S. 2. 18. 3 The wood apple -Comp

-आनदः a kind of mango tree.
-आलयः 1 the mango tree. 2 pudendum muliebre. -कर a. exciting love. -युद्धं amorous strife, sexual union, compulsion. -लेखः a love-letter; S. 8. 26.

मन्त्रः 1 Confidential whispering (द्वयोर्जीविषं मन्त्रं); करोति सहकारस्य कलिकी-कलिकीचरं । मन्त्रो मन्त्रोऽप्येव मन्त्रोऽपि-निस्त्वः Kāv. 3. 11. 2 The god of love.
मन्त्रुः 1 Anger, wrath, resentment, indignation, rage; R. 2. 32, 49; 11. 46. 2 Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; U. 4. 3; Ki. 1. 35; Bk. 3. 49. 3 Wretched or miserable state, meanness. 4 A sacrifice. 5 An epithet of Agni. 6 Of Siva.

मन्त्र 1 P. (मन्त्रे) To go, move.
मन् (gen. sing. of अस्मद् the first personal pronoun). -Comp. -कारः -कृत्यं interesting oneself about anything, self-interest.

मन्ता 1 The feeling of 'meum,' the sense of ownership, self-interest, selfishness. 2 Pride, arrogance, self-sufficiency. 3 Individuality.

मन्तव्यं 1 Regarding as 'mine' or one's own, sense of ownership. 2 Affectionate regard, attachment to, regard for; Ku. 1. 12. 3 Arrogance, pride.

मन्त्रालः An object of sense.

मन्त्र 1 P. To go, move.

मन्त्रः N. of the author of the Kāvya-prakāśa.

मन्त्र 1 A. (मन्त्रे) To go, move.

मन्त्रा. (मन्त्रा) An affix used to indicate 'made of,' 'consisting or composed of,' 'full of', कनकमय, काष्ठमय, तेजोमय जडमय &c. -यः 1 N. of a demon, the architect of the demons (He is said to have built a splendid hall for the Pāṇḍavas). 2 A horse. 3 A camel. 4 A mule.

मन्त्रः A hut of grass or leaves.

मन्त्र (यु)ष्टकः A kind of bean.

मन्त्रुः 1 A *hinnara*, a celestial musician. 2 A deer, an antelope.

-Comp. -राजः an epithet of Kubera.

मन्त्रुः 1 A ray of light, beam, ray, lustre, brightness; विमृजति हिमगर्भैरिन्द्रिदुग्धैः S. 3. 2; R. 2. 46; Si. 4. 56; Ki. 5. 5, 8. 2 Beauty. 3 A flame. 4 The pin of a sun-dial.

मन्त्रुः 1 A peacock; स्मरति मिरिमयूर एव दयाः U. 3. 20; कर्णं मन्त्रस्य तले निविशति R. 1. 13. 2 A kind of flower. 3 N. of a poet (author of the सूर्यस्तवक); यस्याश्रोत्रशिकुण्डलिकरः कर्णयुगो मन्त्रुः P. R. 1. 22 -री A pea-hen; Proverb -वं तस्मा-लपन्ता तिमिरी न पुनर्विषसतारिता मन्त्रुः Vb. 1. or वरमय कयोतो न थो मन्त्रुः 'a bird in the eand is worth two in the bush.' -Comp. -अरिः a lizard. -केतुः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -वीर्यकं blue vitriol -वटकः the domestic cock. -व्यासः peacock's crest -तुल्य blue

vitriol. -पत्रिन् a. feathered, with peacock's feathers (as an arrow); R. 3. 56. -रथः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -च्येसकः a cunning peacock. -शिखा a peacock's crest.

मन्त्रुः A peacock. -कः -कं Blue vitriol.

मन्त्रः A plague, murrain, pestilential disease, an epidemic.

मन्त्रकतं An emerald; वापी चारिमन्त्र-कतशिलावद्धोपानमार्गं Ma. 76; Si. 4. 56; Rs. 3. 21; (sometimes written मन्त्रकत).

-Comp. -मणिः m., f. an emerald. -शिला an emerald slab.

मन्त्रणं 1 Dying, death; मन्त्रं प्रकृतिः इरीरिणो R. 8. 87; or संभावितस्य वाकीर्तिम-रणवतिरिच्छते Bg. 2. 34. 2 A kind of poison. -Comp. अंत, अंतक a. ending in death. -अभिमुख, उन्मुख a. on the point of death, near death, moribund. -धर्मन् a. mortal. -निश्चय a. determined to die; Pt. 1.

मन्त्रः Death.

मन्त्रः-द्वकः The juice of flowers; Bv. 1. 5, 10, 15. -Comp. -ओकस् n. a flower.

मन्त्राः A granary.

मन्त्रा a. 1 Soft, greasy, unctuous. 2 Bland, tender. -लः (ली f.) 1 A swan, flamingo, goose; मन्त्रकुलनायकः कथं रे कथं वर्तता Bv. 1. 3; विधेहि मन्त्र-विकारं Git. 11; N. 6. 72. 2 A kind of duck (कारुव). 3 A horse. 4 A cloud. 5 Collyrium. 6 A grove of pomegranate trees. 7 A rogue, cheat.

मन्त्रि(री)चः The pepper-shrub. -चं Black pepper.

मन्त्रिचिः m. f. 1 A ray of light; न चंद्रमरीचयः V. 3. 10; सवितुर्मरीचिभिः R. 1. 16; R. 9. 13, 13. 4. 2 A particle of light. 3 Mirage. -चिः 1 N. of a Prajāpati, one of the ten patriarchs created by the first Manu, or one of the ten mindborn sons of Brahman; he was father of Kasyapa. 2 N. of a law-giver. 3 N. of Krishna. 4 A miser. -Comp. -तोयं a mirage. -मालिन् a. encircled by rays, radiant, shining. (-m.) the sun.

मन्त्रिचिका Mirage.

मन्त्रिचिन् m. The sun.

मन्त्रिचिमन् m. The sun.

मन्त्रिचु a. Repeatedly rubbing.

मन्त्रः 1 A desert, sandy desert, a wilderness, any region destitute of water. 2 A mountain or rock. -m. pl. N. of a country or its inhabitants. -Comp. -उद्गवा 1 the cotton shrub. 2 a cucumber. -कच्छः N. of a district. -जः a kind of perfume. -देशः 1 N. of a district. 2 any region destitute of water. -द्विपः-मियः a camel. -धन्वः, धन्वन् m. a wilderness, desert. -पथः, -वृष्टः a sandy desert, wilderness; R. 4. 31. -सु (pl) the country called *Māru* -सुमि f a desert, sandy desert. -संमयः

a kind of horse-larkish. -स्थल, स्थला a wilderness, desert, waste; तत्त्वमिति मरुस्थलेषु वितता मेरी ततो नाधिकं Bh. 2. 49 मरुकः A peacock.

मरुत् m. 1 Wind, air, breeze; विश्वं प्रसेदुमरुतो वयुः सुखाः R. 3. 14. 2 The god of wind; Ki. 2. 25. 3 A god, deity वैमानिकानां मरुतामपश्यदाकृष्टलीलावर लोकपालान् R. 6. 1; 12. 101. 4 A kind of plant (मरुत्पर्ण). -m. A kind of plant (मरुत्पर्ण). -Comp. -आदोलः a kind of fan (of a deer's or buffalo's skin). -करः a kind of bean. -कर्मन् m. -क्रिया flatulency. -कोणः the north-west quarter. -गणः the host of the gods. -सनयः, -सुवः, सुतः, -सुवः 1 epithets of Hanumat. 2 of Bhima. -ध्वजं the down of cotton floating in the air. -पदः a sail. -पतिः, -पालः an epithet of India. -पथः sky atmosphere. -पुवः a lion. -फलं hail. -वद्धः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 a kind of sacrificial vessel. -रथः a car in which idols of gods are moved about. -लोकः the world of the Maruts. -वर्त्मन् n. sky, atmosphere. -वाहः 1 smoke. 2 fire. -सखः 1 an epithet of fire. 2 of India.

मरुत् 1 Wind. 2 A god. मरुत्तः N. of a king of the solar race, who is said to have performed a sacrifice in which the Gods took the part of waiters &c.; cf. तद्विषयं श्लोको ऽभि गतिं मरुतः परिविशारी मरुत्स्यवसन्गृहे । आविहितस्य कामोर्ध्विभेदेवाः समासद् इति.

मरुत्तकः Marubaka plant. मरुत्त्वत् m. 1 A cloud. 2 N. of Indra. 3 N. of Hanumat.

मरुलः A kind of duck.

मरुवः 1 N. of a plant. 2 An epithet of Rāhu.

मरुव(व)कः 1 A kind of plant (Marjoram). 2 a variety of lime. 3 A tiger. 4 Rāhu. 5 A crane.

मरुकः 1 A peacock. 2 A kind of stag.

मर्कटः 1 An ape, a monkey; हरं वसति केनापि दृग्महेन मर्कटः । लेडि जिद्रति संक्षिप्य करो-स्तुल्यमालनं Bv. 1. 99. 2 A spider. 3 A kind of crane. 4 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. 5 A kind of poison. -Comp. -अरस्य a monkey-fac-d. (-रस्यं) copper. -हंडुः ebony. -तिडुकः a kind of ebony. -पोत a young monkey. -वासः a cobweb -शीर्षं vermillion.

मर्कटकः 1 An ape. 2 A spider. 3 A kind of fish. 4 A kind of grain.

मर्करा 1 A pot, vessel. 2 A subterranean hole, cavity, cavern, hollow 3 A barren woman.

मर्च 10 U. (मर्चयति ते) 1 To take. 2 To cleanse. 3 To sound.

मर्चुः 1 A washerman. 2 A catamite. f. Cleansing, washing, purification.

मर्तः 1 A man, being mortal 2 The earth, the world of mortals

मर्त्य *a* Mortal तर्त्य 1 A mortal a human being, man : Ms. 5. 97. 2 The world of mortals, the earth. -तर्त्य The body. -*Comp.* -धर्मः mortality. -धर्मन् *a* mortal. -निवासिन् *m.* a mortal, human being. -भावः human nature. -सुवर्णं the earth. -महितः a god. -सुखः *a* kinnara, a being having the face of a man and the figure of an animal, and regarded as an attendant of Kubera. -लोकः the world of mortals, the earth; क्षी पुण्ये मर्त्यलोके निशति Bg. 9. 21.

मर्द *a* Crushing, pounding, grinding, destroying &c. (at the end of comp.). -र्दः 1 Grinding, pounding. 2 A violent stroke.

मर्दन *a* (नी. *f.*) Crushing, grinding, destroying, tormenting &c. -नं 1 Crushing, grinding 2 Rubbing, shampooing. 3 Anointing, (with unguents &c.). 4 Pressing, kneading. 5 Paining, tormenting, afflicting. 6 Destroying, devastating.

मर्दलः A kind of drum ; Si. 6. 31; Rs 2. 1.

मर्ग 1 P. (मर्गति) To go, move.

मर्मन् *n.* 1 A vital part of the body, the vitals ; तथैव तत्रो हृदि शोकदोषमर्मणि कृतकपि किं न सोढः U. 2. 35; Y. 1. 153; Bk. 16. 15; स्वहृदयमर्मणि वर्म करोति Gt. 4. 2 Any weak or vulnerable point, a defect, failing. 3 The core, quick. 4 Any joint (of a limb). 5 The secret or hidden meaning, the pith or essence (of anything); काव्यमर्म-प्रकाशिका टीका ; तत्त्वा गंगधरं मर्मप्रकाशं तज्जितं गुरु-नागेशभट्ट. 6 A secret, a mystery. -*Comp.* -अतिग *a* piercing deeply into the vital parts ; Si. 20. 77.

-अन्वे *of* 1 probing the vital parts. 2 seeking weak or vulnerable points. -आवरणं an armour, a coat of mail. -आविष्ट, उपधातिन् *a* piercing the vitals (of the heart); Mv. 3. 10. -कीलः a husband. -ग *a* piercing to the quick, very acute, poignant. -घ्न २ Piercing the vitals, excessively painful. -चरं the heart. -छिद्, -भिद् (so छेदिद्, भेदिन्) *a* 1 piercing the vitals, cutting to the quick, excessively painful; U. 3. 31. 2 wounding mortally, mortal. -ज्ञ *a*, बिद् *a* 1 knowing the weak or vulnerable points of another. 2 knowing the most secret portions of a subject. 3 having a deep insight into anything, exceedingly acute or clever. (-ज्ञः) any acute or learned man. -जं a coat of mail. -पारग *a* having a deep insight into, thoroughly conversant with, one who has entered into the secret recesses of anything. -भेदः 1 piercing the vitals. 2 disclosing the secrets or vulnerable points of another. -भेदन्, भेदिन् *m* an arrow -भिद् *m* मर्मज्ञ

-स्थल स्थान 1 a sensitive or vital part. 2 a weak or vulnerable point. -सृञ्ज 1 piercing the vitals, stinging to the quick. 2 very cutting, poignant, sharp or stinging (words &c.).

मर्मर *a* Rustling (leaves, garments &c.); त्रिष्टुप् ताक्षिणमर्मरेण R. 6. 57, 4. 73; 19. 41; मर्मरुद्रताः प्रत्यनिलं विचिरुर्वनस्थली-र्मरपत्रमोक्षाः Kn. 3. 31. -रः 1 A rustling sound. 2 A murmur.

मर्मरी 1 A species of pine tree 2 Turmeric.

मर्मरीकः 1 A poor man, pauper. 2 A wicked man.

मर्या 1 A limit, boundary.

मर्यादा 1 A limit, boundary (fig. also); bound, border, frontier, verge; मर्यादाव्यतिक्रमः Pt. 1. 2 End, termination, terminus. 3 A shore, bank. 4 A mark, land-mark. 5 The bounds of morality, any fixed usage or established rule, moral law. 6 A rule of propriety or decorum, bounds or limits of propriety, propriety of conduct ; आस्तातापवादमिन्नमर्याद U. 5; Pt. 1. 142. 7 A contract, covenant, agreement. -*Comp.* -अचलः, गिरिः, पर्वतः a frontier mountain. -भेदकः a destroyer of land-marks.

मर्यादिन् *m.* A neighbour, borderer.

मर्ग 1 P. (मर्गति) 1 To go, move. 2 To fill.

मर्गः 1 Deliberation. 2 Advice, counsel. 3 A sternutatory.

मर्शनं 1 Rubbing. 2 Examination, inquiry. 3 Consideration, deliberation. 4 Advising, counselling. 5 Removing, rubbing off.

मर्षः, मर्षणं Endurance, forbearance, patience.

मर्षित, *p. p.* 1 Endured, patiently borne or endured. 2 Excused, forgiven. -तं Endurance, patience.

मर्षिन् *a* Enduring, forbearing.

मल 1 A. 10 P. : (मलने, मलयति) To hold, possess.

मलः -लं 1 Dirt, filth, impurity, dust, any impure matter; मलदायकाः खलाः K. 2; छाया न सृष्टिं मलोपहतप्रसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले मलमावकाशा S. 7. 32. 2 Dress, refuse, sediment, feces, dunt. 3 Dross (of metals), rust, alloy. 4 Moral taint or impurity, sin. 5 Any impure secretion of the body ; (according to Manu these excretions are twelve: वसा शुक्रमसृग् मज्जा मूत्रविद्वाणकणविद्वा. श्लेष्माशुक्राणिका स्वेदो द्रव्यं शैते तृणं मलाः Ms. 5. 135.) 6 Camphor. 7 Cattle-fish bone. 8 Tanned leather ; a leather-garment. -लं A kind of base metal. *Comp.* -अपकर्षणं 1 removing the dirt, purification. 2 removal of sin. -अरिः a kind of patron. -अवरोधः constipation of the bowels. -आकर्षिन् *m.* a sweeper scavenger *a* cana-

ing dirt dirty ng soiling 2 defiling polluting. -आशयः the stomach. -उत्सर्गः evacuation of the feces, voiding the excrement. -घ्न *a* cleaning, detergent. -जं pus, matter. -दूषित *a* dirty, foul, soiled. -द्वघः purging, diarrhoea. -धात्री a nurse who attend to a child's necessities. -पृष्ठं the first (or outer) page of a book. -धुञ्ज *m.* a crow. -मल्लकः a strip of cloth covering the privities (कौपीन). -मासः an intercalary month (so called because during that month religious ceremonies are not performed). -वासस् *f.* a woman in her courses. -विसर्गः, -विसर्जनं, झुद्धिः *f* evacuation of the bowels. -हारक *a* removing dirt or sin.

मलनं Crushing, grinding. -नः A tent.

मलयः 1 N. of a mountain range in the south of India, abounding in sandal trees ; (Poets usually represent the breeze from the: Malaya mountain as wafting the odour of sandal trees and other plants growing thereon, which peculiarly affects persons who are smit with love), स्तनाविविशिशस्तस्याः शैली मलयदुर्गो R. 4. 51, 9. 25; 13. 2 ; विना मलयमन्यत्र चन्दनं न प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 41. 2 N. of the country lying to the east of the Malaya range, Malabar. 3 A garden. 4 The garden of Indra. -*Comp.* -अचलः, -अग्निः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः &c. the Malaya mountain. -अनिलः, -वातः, समीरः the wind blowing from the Malaya mountain, south-wind ; ललितलवङ्गमलतापरिशीलनकोमल-मलयस्तपीरं Gt. 1 ; cf. अपगतदाक्षिण्यं दक्षिणा-निलहतकं पूर्णस्ते मनोरथाः कुतः कर्तव्यं वहेद्दानीं यथेष्टं K. -उद्भवं sandalwood. -जः a sandal tree ; अयि मलयज महिमार्थं कस्य निरासस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11. (-जः -जं) sandal-wood. (-जं) an epithet of Rāhu. -रजस् *m.* the dust of sandal. -द्रुमः a sandal tree. -वासिनी an epithet of Durgā.

मलाका 1 An amorous or lustful woman. 2 A female messenger, confidante. 3 A female elephant.

मलिन *a*. 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure, unclean, soiled, stained, sullied (fig. also) ; चण्डालस्तद्वगजज्ञा मलिनीमध्वती S. 7. 17 ; किमिति सुधां मलिनं यशः कुरुवे Ve. 3. 4. 2 Black, dark (fig. also) ; मलिनमपि हिमालोचनं लक्ष्मीं तनोति, S. 1. 20 ; अतिमलिनं कर्तव्यं भवति, खलानामतीव निपुणा धीः Vās. ; Si. 9. 18 3 Sinful, wicked, depraved ; मलिनाचरितं कर्म हरिभक्त्यसाग्रतः Kāv. 2. 178. 4 Low, vile ; base ; लघवः प्रकटीभवति मलिनाश्रयत Si. 9. 23. 5 Clouded, obscured. -नं 1 Sin, fault guilt. 2 Butter-milk. 3 Borax. -ना, -नी A woman during menstruation -*Comp.*

-अंध्र *n.* 'black water', ink. -आख्य *a.* 1 having a dirty or black face. 2 low, vulgar. 3 savage, cruel. -प्रभ *a.* obscured, soiled, clouded. -सुख *a.* मलिनस्य *q. v.* (-सः) 1 fire. 2 a ghost, an evil spirit. 3 a kind of monkey (गोलांगुल).

मलिनयति *Den. P.* 1 To make dirty, soil, stain, defile, sully, spoil; यदा-मेधाविनी शिष्योपदेशं मलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दीपो ननु *M.* 1. 'stains or brings discredit on' &c. 2 To corrupt, deprave.

मलिनिमत् *m.* 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. 2 Blackness, darkness; मलिनिमालिनि मायवयोदितं *Si.* 6. 4. 3 Moral impurity, sin.

मलिम्लुचः 1 A robber, thief; *Si.* 16. 52. 2 A demon. 3 A gnat, mosquito. 4 An intercalary month. 5 Air, wind. 6 Fire. 7 A Brāhmaṇa who neglects the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices.

मलीमस *a.* 1 Dirty, foul, impure, unclean, stained, soiled; मा ते मली-मसविकारयना मतिभूतं *Māl.* 1. 32; *R.* 2. 53. 2 Dark, black, of a black colour; पणिना न जनारिवैदपि हृजंतमल्लिं मलीमसं *N.* 2. 92; विसारितामजिह्वं कौकिल्यावलीमलीमसा जलदमश्वराजयः *Si.* 17. 57, 1. 53. 3 Wicked, sinful, wrong; unrighteous; मलीमसामादृतं न पद्धतिं *R.* 3. 46. -सः 1 Iron. 2 Green vitriol.

मल्ल 1 *A.* (मल्लते) To hold, possess.

मल्ल *a.* 1 Strong, athletic, robust; *Ki.* 18. 8. 2 Good; excellent. -हः 1 A strong man. 2 An athlete, a boxer, wrestler, प्रसूर्मल्लो मल्लय *Mbh.* 3 A drinking-vessel, cup. 4 The remnants of an oblation. 5 The cheek of and temple. -Comp. -अरिः 1 an epithet of Kṛishṇa. 2 of Siva. -क्रीडा boxing or wrestling match. -ज्व blackpepper. -रुच्यं a kind of drum. -सूः, -सूभिः *f.* 1 an arena, a wrestling ground. 2 *N.* of a country. -युद्धं a wrestling or boxing match, pugilistic encounter. -विद्या the art of wrestling. -शाला a gymnasium.

मल्लकः 1 A lamp-stand. 2 An oil-vessel, a lamp-vessel. 3 A lamp. 4 A cup made out of a cocoa-nut shell. 5 A tooth. 6 A kind of jasmine.

मल्लिः -ह्री *f.* A kind of Jasmine. -Comp. -गोषि *n.* a kind of agallochum. -नाथः *N.* of a celebrated commentator who probably lived in the fourteenth or fifteenth century; (he has written commentaries on रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघदूत, किराताजनीय, नैषधचरित, and शिशु-पालवध). -पत्रं a mushroom.

मल्लिकः 1 A kind of goose with brown legs and bill. 2 The month Māgha. 3 A shuttle. -Comp. -अक्षः, -आरुखा a kind of goose with brown

legs and bill; एतस्मिन्मल्लिकमल्लिकाक्षपक्ष्या-युतस्फुरदुद्वेष्टुडरीकाः (भुवो विभागः) *U.* 1. 31; *Māl.* 9. 14. -अञ्जुनः *N.* of a Linga of Siva on the mountain Sṛtsailla. -आख्या a kind of jasmine.

मल्लिका 1 A kind of jasmine; वनेषु सायंतनमल्लिकानां विद्युमणोर्हृषिषु कड्मलेषु *R.* 16. 47. 2 A flower of this jasmine; विन्यस्तसायंतनमल्लिकेषु (केदारो) *R.* 16. 50; *Kāv.* 2. 215. 3 A lamp-stand. 4 An earthen vessel of a particular form. -Comp. -मंथं a kind of agallochum.

मल्लिकरः A thief.

मल्लुः bear.

मल्ल 1 *P.* ((मलति)) To fasten, bind.

मल्ल 1 *P.* (मलति) To bind.

मल्ल 1 *P.* (मलति) 1 To buzz, hum, make a sound. 2 To be angry.

मल्लः 1 A mosquito. 2 Hum, humming. 3 Anger. -Comp. -हरी a mosquito-curtain.

मल्लकः 1 A mosquito, gnat; सर्वं खलस्य चरितं मल्लकः करोति *H.* 81; *Ms.* 1. 85. 2 A particular disease of the skin. 3 A leather water-bag. -Comp. -कुडिः-टी *f.*, -वरणं a whisk for scaring away mosquitos. -हरी a mosquito-curtain.

मल्लकिन् *m.* The *udumbara* tree.

मल्लानः A dog.

मल्ल 1 *P.* (मलति) To hurt, injure, kill, destroy.

मल्लिः-पी *f.* = मसी *q. v.*

मल्ल 4 *P.* (मलति) 1 To weigh, measure, mete. 2 To change form.

मल्लः A measure, weight.

मल्लनं 1 Measuring, weighing. 2 A species of medicinal plant.

मल्लरा A kind of pulse.

मल्लारः, मल्लारकः An emerald.

मल्लिः *m. f.* 1 Ink. 2 Lamp-black, soot. 3 A black powder used to paint the eyes. -Comp. -आधारः, -कूपी, -घानः, -धानी, -मणिः an ink-bottle, an ink-stand. -जले ink. -पत्र्यः a writer, scribe. -पत्र्यः a pen. -यक्षः *f.* 1 a pen. 2 an ink-bottle. -वर्धनं myrrh.

मल्लिकः A serpent's hole.

मसी See मल्लि above. -Comp. -जले ink. -धानी an ink-stand. -पटलं a coating of soot; शिरसि मसीपटले दधानि दृष्यः *Bv.* 1. 74.

मल्लु(रु) 1 A kind of pulse. 2 A pillow. -रा 1 A lentil. 2 A harlot.

मल्लिका 1 A kind of small pox (erection of small pustules). 2 A mosquito-curtain. 3 A procuress bawd.

मल्लरी A kind of small-pox.

मल्लण *a.* 1 Unctuous, oily; मल्लण-चंदनचर्चितगि *Ch. P.* 7; or सरसमल्लणमणि मल्लजयंकं *Git.* 4. 2 Soft, tender, smooth; *U.* 1. 38. 3 Bland, mild, sweet. मल्लणवाणि *Git.* 10. 4 lovely. charming विन्दयमल्लणो वाणि विन्दन *U.* 2

2; 4. 21. 5 Beaming, glistening, *Māl.* 1. 27; 4. 2. -णा Linseed.

मल्ल 1 *P.* (मलति) To go, move.

मल्लकरः 1 A bamboo. 2 A hollow bamboo. 3 Going, motion. 4 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

मल्लकिन् *m.* 1 An ascetic or religious mendicant, a Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order; वारयन् मल्लकिन्तं *B.* 5 63. 2 The moon.

मल्ल 6 *P.* (मलति, मल्ल; *caus.* मल्लयति; *desid.* निमल्लति) 1 To bathe, plunge, dip or throw oneself into water; *R.* 15. 101; *Bv.* 2. 95. 2 To sink, sink into or down, sink under, plunge (with loc. or acc.); सद्गुणं तनति विद्युते मल्लजतीवार्तायाम् *U.* 3. 33, *Māl.* 9. 30; सोऽस्तुवं नाम तनः सह तेनैव मल्लजति *Ms.* 4. 81; *R.* 16 52. 3 To be drowned, perish (in water). 4 To sink into misfortune. 5 To despair, be discouraged or disheartened. -WITH उद्गु to come out of water, emerge (into view), rise up; वन्यः सरितो गज उन्ममज्ज *R.* 5. 43 16. 79; *Ki.* 9. 23; *Si.* 9. 30. -नि 1 to sink, sink down or under, sink. into (fig. also); यथा ध्रुवोऽपलेन निमज्जतु-दके तस्मिन् तथा निमज्जतोऽवस्तादृशी दातुप्रती-च्छको *Ms.* 4. 194; 5. 73; शोकं मुहुश्चाविरतं न्यनासीत् *Bk.* 3. 30, 15. 31; *Si.* 9. 74, *Git.* 1. 2 to be merged into, merge, disappear, escape observation; एको हि दोषो द्युगसक्तिपाते निमज्जतीदोः किरणेष्विवाकं *Ku.* 1. 3.

मल्लं The head. -Comp. -दारु *n.* the *devadāru* tree. -मूलकं the neck.

मल्लकः-कं 1 The head, skull; अति-लोमा (*v.* 1. दृग्णा) भिषूतस्य चक्रं अनति मल्लके *Pt.* 5. 22. 2 The head or top of anything; न च पर्वतमल्लके *Ms.* 4. 47; वृक्षं उड्डी &c. -Comp. -आरुखः the top of a tree. -ज्वरः, -मूलं an acute headache. -पिंडकः-कं a round protuberance on the temples of an elephant in rut. -मूलकं the neck. -स्तेहः the brain.

मल्लिकं The head.

मल्लिणकं The brain. -Comp. -त्वक् *f.* the membrane which surrounds the brain.

मल्लु *n.* 1 Sour cream. 2 Whey. -Comp. -लुंगः, -गं, -लुंगकः-कं the brain.

मल्ल 1. 1 *P.*, 10 *U.* (मलति, मल्लयति ते, महति) To honour; respect, hold in great esteem, worship, revere, value greatly; गोवार्त्तं न निधीनां महयति महेश्वरं विद्युवाः *Subhāsh.*; जयश्रीविन्यस्तैर्महित इव मंदारकुड्मलैः *Git.* 11; *Ku.* 5. 12; *Ki.* 5. 7, 24; *Bk.* 10. 2; *R.* 5. 25, 11. 49. -11 1 *A.* (महति) To grow or increase.

मल्लः 1 A festival, festive occasion; दक्षताहृदयकीमुदीमहः *Māl.* 9. 21; स खलु दूरगतोऽप्यतिवर्तते महमसाधितिं धेनुतयोदितैः *Si.* 6 19 मल्लमहं *Bān.* 1 2 An offering

sacrifice. 3 A buffalo. 4 Light, lustre; cf. महत् also.

महत्कः 1 An eminent man. 2 A tortoise. 3 N. of Vishnu.

महत् *a.* (compar. महतीम्; superl. महति; Nom. महान्, महती, महति; acc. pl. महताः) 1 Great, big, large, huge, vast; महान् सिंहः-बाघः &c. 2 Ample, copious, abundant, many, numerous; महाजनः, महान् द्रव्यराशिः. 3 Long, extended, extensive; महती वाहू यत्न स महाबाहुः; 80 महती कथा, महान्धा. 4 Strong, powerful, mighty; as महान् वीरः. 5 Violent, intense, excessive; महती शिखिरेवना, महती विषाभा. 6 Gross, thick, dense; महान्तकारः. 7 Important, weighty, momentous; महत्कार्यमुपास्थितं, महती वार्ता. 8 High, lofty, eminent, distinguished, noble; महत्कुलं, महान्जनः. 9 Loud; महान् शब्दः-ध्वनिः. 10 Early or late; महति प्रहृषे 'early in the morning'; महत्पराले 'late in the afternoon.' 11 High; महार्चः-*m.* 1 A camel. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 (In Sān. phil.) The great principle, the intellect (distinguished from मनः), the second of the twenty five elements or *tattvas* recognized by the Sānkhyas; Ms. 12. 14; Sān. K. 3, 8, 22 &c. -*n.* 1 Greatness, infiniteness, numerousness. 2 Kingdom, dominion. 3 Sacred knowledge. -*ind.* Greatly, excessively, very much, exceedingly. (Note. महत् as the first member of a Tatpuruṣa compound and a few other cases, remains unchanged, while in Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds it is changed to महा q. v.) -*Comp.* आवासः a spacious or large building. -आशा a high hope. -आश्चर्य *a.* very wonderful. -आश्रयः dependence on, or seeking protection with, the great. -कथ *a.* talked of or mentioned by the great, in great men's mouths. -क्षेत्र *a.* occupying a wide territory. -तत्त्वं the second of the 25 principles of the Sānkhyas. -बिलं the atmosphere. -सेवा service of the great. -स्थानं a high place, lofty station.

महती 1 A kind of lute. 2 N. of the lute of Nārada; अवैश्वनाथ महती सुहृद्; Si. 1. 10. 3 The egg-plant. 4 Greatness, importance.

महत्तर *a.* Greater larger &c. -रः 1 The principal, chief, or oldest person, the most respectable person; U. 4. 2 A chamberlain. 3 A courtier. 4 The head or the oldest man of a village.

महत्तरकः A courtier, chamberlain. महत्त्व 1 Greatness, largeness, magnitude great extent. 2 Mightiness majesty. 3 Importance. 4

Exalted position, height, elevation. 5 Intensity, violence, high degree.

महनीय *a.* Worthy of honour, respectable, worthy, illustrious, glorious, noble, exalted; महनीयशालिनः R. 3. 69; महनीयकीर्तिः 2. 25.

महंतः The superior of a monastery. महर् (महत्) *ind.* The fourth of the seven worlds which rise one above the other from the earth (being between *svar* and *janas*); (महलोक also in this sense).

महल्लः-महल्लिकः A eunuch in a king's harem (a word derived from Arabic).

महल्लक *a.* Weak, feeble, old. -कः 1 A eunuch in a king's harem. 2 A large house, halatīal building; (cf. Mar. महाल.)

महत् *n.* 1 A festival, a festive occasion. 2 An offering, oblation, a sacrifice. 3 Light, lustre; कल्याणानां त्वमसि महानां भाजनं विष्णुर्देवः Māl. 1. 3; U. 4. 10. 4 The fourth of seven worlds; see महर्.

महत्स्वत्, महत्स्वि *a.* Splendid, bright, brilliant, luminous, lustrous.

महा A cow.

महा The substitute of महत् at the beginning of Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and also at the beginning of some other irregular words. (Note. The number of compounds of which महा is the first member is very large and may be multiplied *ad infinitum* The more important of them, or such as have peculiar significations, are given below.) -*Comp.* -अक्षः an epithet of Siva. -अंग *a.* huge, bulky. (-यः) 1 a camel. 2 a kind of rat. 3 N. of Siva. -अंजनः N. of a mountain. -अत्ययः a great danger of calamity. -अध्वनिक *a.* 'having gone a long way', dead. -अध्वरः a great sacrifice. -अनसं a heavy carriage. (-सः-सं) a kitchen. -अनुभाव *a.* 1 of great prowess, dignified, noble, glorious, magnanimous, exalted, illustrious; Si. 1. 17; S. 3. 2 virtuous, righteous, just. (-वः) a worthy or respectable person. -अंतकः 1 death. 2 an epithet of Siva. -अंधकारः 1 thick darkness. 2 gross (spiritual) ignorance. -अंध्रः (*pl.*) N. of a people and their country. -अन्वयः, अभिजन *a.* nobly born, of noble birth. (-यः, -नः) noble birth, high descent. -अभिषेकः the great extraction of Soma. -अमात्यः the chief or prime minister (of a king). -अमुकः an epithet of Siva. -अमुकं a billion. -अम्ल *a.* very sour. (-स्ते) the fruit of the tamarind tree. -अरण्यं a great (dreary) forest, large forest. -अर्थ *a.* very costly costing a high price (-र्थः) a

kind of quail. -अर्थ *a.* valuable, precious. -अर्चिस् *a.* flaming high. अर्णवः 1 the great ocean. 2 N. of Siva. -अर्जुनं one thousand millions. -अर्ह *a.* 1 very valuable, very costly, Ku. 5. 12. 2 invaluable, inestimable, U. 6. 11. (-ई) white sandal-wood अवरोहः the fig-tree. -अदामिध्वजः a great banner in the form of the thunderbolt; R. 3. 56. -अज्ञान *a.* voracious, gluttonous. -अदमन् *m.* a precious stone, ruby. -अष्टमी the eighth day in the bright half of Āsvina sacred to Durgā. -असिः a large sword. -असुरी N. of Durgā. -अह्नः the afternoon. -आकार *a.* extensive, large, great. -आचार्यः 1 a great teacher. 2 an epithet of Siva. -आद्य *a.* wealthy, very rich. (-व्य) the Kadamba tree. -आत्मन् *a.* 1 high-souled, high-minded, magnanimous, noble; अयं दुरात्मा अथवा महान्, कीदृशः Mu. 7; द्विषति भृशमस्ति महान् Ku. 5. 75; U. 1. 49. 2 illustrious, distinguished, exalted, eminent. (-*m.*) the Supreme Spirit; Ms. 1. 54; (महात्मवत् means the same as महात्मन्). -आनकः a kind of large drum. -आनन्दः, -नन्दः 1 a great joy or bliss. 2 especially, the great bliss of final beatitude. -आपगा a great river. -आयुधः an epithet of Siva. -आरम्भ *a.* undertaking great, works, enterprising. (-भः) any great enterprise. -आलयः 1 a temple in general. 2 a sanctuary, an asylum. 3 a great dwelling. 4 a place of pilgrimage. 5 the world of Brahman. 6 the Supreme spirit. (-या) N. of a particular deity. -आशय *a.* high-souled, nobl-minded, magnanimous, noble; see महात्मन्. (-यः) 1 a noble-minded or magnanimous person, महाशयचक्रवर्ती Bv. 1. 70. 2 the ocean. -आस्पद *a.* 1 occupying a great position. 2 mighty, powerful. -आहवः a great or tumultuous fight. -आह्व *a.* 1 magnanimous, noble-minded, high-souled, noble; R. 18. 33. 2 having lofty aims or aspirations, ambitious. -इन्द्रः 1 'the great Indra,' N. of Indra; Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 20; Ms. 7. 7. 2 a chief or leader in general. 3 N. of a mountain range, चापः rain-bow. -नगरी N. of Amarāvati, the capital of Indra. -सन्निव *m.* an epithet of Brihaspati. -इष्वासः a great archer, a great warrior; Bg. 1. 4. -ईशः, -ईशानः N. of Siva. -ईशानी N. of Pārvatī. -ईश्वरः 1 a great lord, sovereign. 2 N. of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. (-री) N. of Durgā. -उक्षः (for उक्ष्) a large bull, a full grown or strong bull; महोक्षतं वत्तरः स्पृशन्निव R. 3. 32, 4. 22, 6. 72, Si 5 63 उत्पलं a large blue lotus

-उत्सवः 1 a great festival or occasion of joy. 2 the god of love. -उत्साह *a.* possessed of great energy, energetic persevering. (-हः) perseverance, -उद्धिः 1 the great ocean; R. 3. 17. 2 an epithet of Indra. -उजः a conch-shell, shell. -उद्य *a.* very prosperous or lucky, very glorious or splendid; of great prosperity. (-यः) 1 great elevation or rise, greatness, prosperity; R. 8. 16. 2 final beatitude. 3 a lord, master. 4 N. of the district called Kānyakubja or Kanouja. 5 N. of the capital of Kanouja. 6 sour milk mixed with honey. -उदर *a.* big-bellied, corpulent. (-र) 1 a big belly. 2 dropsy. -उदार *a.* very generous or magnanimous. -उद्यम *a.* = महोत्साह *q. v.* -उद्योग *a.* very industrious or diligent, hard-working. -उज्जत *a.* exceedingly lofty. (-तः) the palmyra tree. -उन्नतिः *f.* great rise or elevation (*fig.* also), high rank. -उपकारः a great obligation. -उपाध्यायः a great preceptor, a learned teacher. -उरगः a great serpent; R. 12. 98. -उरस्क *a.* broad-chested. (-स्कः) an epithet of Siva. -उल्का 1 a great meteor. 2 a great firebrand. -उद्धिः *f.* great prosperity or affluence. -उद्यमः a great bull. -उद्भिः 1 a great sage or saint; (the term is applied in Ma. 1. 34 to the ten *Prajāpatis* or patriarchs of mankind, but it is also used in the general sense of 'a great sage'). 2 N. of Siva. -ओष्ठ (महोष्ठ) *a.* having large lips. (-ष्ठः) an epithet of Siva. -ओजस *a.* very mighty or powerful possessed of great splendour or glory; महौजसो मानवना वनचित्तः Ki. 1. 19. (-म.) a great hero or warrior, a champion. -ओजसं the discus of Vishnu. -ओषधिः *f.* 1 a very efficacious medicinal plant, a sovereign drug. 2 the Dārvā grass. -ओषधं 1 a sovereign remedy, panacea. 2 ginger. 3 garlic. 4 a kind of poison (बलनाभ). -करच्छः 1 the sea. 2 N. of Varuṇa. 3 a mountain. -कंदः garlic. -कपर्दुः a kind of shell. -कपित्थः 1 the Bilva tree. 2 red garlic. -कंबु *a.* stark naked. (-बुः) an epithet of Siva. -कर *a.* 1 large-handed. 2 having a large revenue. -कर्णः an epithet of Siva. -कर्मन् *a.* doing great works. (*m.*) an epithet of Siva. -कला the night of the new moon. -कविः 1 a great poet, a classical poet such as कालिदास, मयूरति, वाण, भारवि &c. 2 an epithet of Sukra. -कौतः an epithet of Siva. (-तः) the earth. -काय *a.* big-bodied, big, gigantic, bulky. (-यः) 1 an elephant 2 an epithet of Siva 3 of Vishnu.

4 of a being attending on Siva (= नंदि). -कार्तिकी the night of full-moon in the month of Kārtika. -कालः 1 a form of Siva in his character as the destroyer of the world. 2 N. of a celebrated shrine or temple of Siva (Mahākāla), established at Ujjayint (immortalized by Kālidāsa in his Meghadūta, which gives a very beautiful description of the god, his temple, worship &c., together with a graphic picture of the city; cf. Me. 30-38; also R. 6. 34). 3 an epithet of Vishnu. 4 N. of a kind of gourd. -कुर the city of Ujjayint. -काली an epithet of Durgā in her terrific form. -काव्यं a great or classical poem; (for a full description of its nature, contents &c. according to Rhetoricians see S. D. 559). (The number of Mahākāvya is usually said to be five:—रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, किरातार्जुनीय, शिशुपालवध and वैभवचरित, or six if मेघदूत—a very small poem or खंडकाव्य—be added to the list. But this enumeration is apparently only traditional, as there are several other poems, such as the महिषकाय, विक्रमांकदेवचरित, हरविजय &c. which have an equal claim to be considered as Mahākāvya). -कुमारः the eldest son of a reigning prince, heir-apparent. -कुल *a.* of noble birth or descent, sprung from a noble family nobly-born. (-लः) a noble birth or family, high descent. -कुच्छं a great penance. -क्रोशः an epithet of Siva. -कृतः a great sacrifice; *e. g.* a horse-sacrifice; R. 3. 46. -क्रमः an epithet of Vishnu. -क्रोधः an epithet of Siva. -क्षत्रः a great satrap. -क्षीरः sugarcane. -खर्बः-र्व a high number (ten billions?). -गजः a great elephant; see विक्रिर. -गणपतिः a form of the god Ganeśa. -गंधः a kind of cane. (-घः) a kind of sandalwood. -गवः *Bos gaurus*. -गुण *a.* very efficacious, sovereign (as a medicine). -गृष्टिः a cow with a large hump. -ग्रहः an epithet of Rāhu. -ग्रिवः 1 a camel. 2 an epithet of Siva. -ग्रीविन् *m.* a camel. -वूर्णा spirituous liquor. -वोपं a market, fair. (-पः) a loud noise, clamour. -चक्रवर्तिन् *m.* a universal monarch. -चक्रः *f.* a large army. -छायः the fig-tree. -जटः an epithet of Siva. -जह्व *a.* having a great collar-bone. (-हुः) an epithet of Siva. -जनः 1 a multitude of men, a great many beings, the general populace or public; महाजनो वेद गतः स रथाः Mb. 2 the populace, mob; महाजन स्मेरुस्तो मविष्यति Ku 5 70 3 a great man, a distinguished or

eminent man; महाजनस्य संसर्गः कस्य नो-
काविरासः । पञ्चवन्धितं तीर्थं वृत्ते सुकाफलप्रिय
Subhāsh. 4 the chief of a trade. 5
a merchant, tradesman. -जातीय *a.* 1
rather large. 2 of an excellent kind
-ज्योतिस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -तपस्
m. 1 a great ascetic. 2 an epithet
of Vishnu. -तलं N. of one of the
seven lower regions; see पाताल.
-तिक्तः the Nimbā tree. -तीक्ष्ण *a.*
exceedingly sharp or pungent.
(-ष्ण) the marking-nut plant. -तेजस्
a. 1 possessed of great lustre or
splendour. 2 very vigorous or
powerful, heroic. (-म.) 1 a hero,
warrior. 2 fire. 3 an epithet of
Kārtikeya. (-न.) quick-silver.
-दंतः 1 an elephant with large tusks.
2 an epithet of Siva. -दंडः 1 a
long arm. 2 a severe punishment.
-दशा the influence exercised (over
a man's destiny) by a predominant
planet. -दारु *n.* the Devadaru tree.
-देवः N. of Siva. (-वी) N. of
Pārvatī. -द्रुमः the sacred fig tree
-धन *a.* 1 rich. 2 expensive, costly
(-नं) 1 gold. 2 incense. 3 a costly
or rich dress. -धनुस् *m.* an epithet
of Siva. -धनुः 1 gold. 2 an epithet
of Siva. 3 of Meru. -नदः an epithet
of Siva. -नदः a great river. -नदी
1 a great river; such as Gangā,
Kṛishnā; संभ्रजो विमम्यते महानद्या नगा-
प्या Si. 2*100. 2 N. of a river fall-
ing into the bay of Bengal. -नंदा 1
spirituous liquor. 2 N. of a river.
-नरकः N. of one of the 21 hells
-नलः a kind of reed. -नवमी the
ninth day in the bright half
of Aśvina, sacred to the worship of
Durgā. -नाटकं 'the great drama',
N. of a drama, also called
Hanumannāṭaka, (being popularly
ascribed to Hanumat). -नादः a loud
sound, uproar. 2 a great drum. 3 a
thunder-cloud. 4 a shell. 5 an ele-
phant. 6 a lion. 7 the ear. 8 a camel.
9 an epithet of Siva. (-दं) a
musical instrument. -नासः an
epithet of Siva. -निद्रा 'the great
sleep', death. -नियमः an epithet of
Vishnu. -निवोणं total extinction of
individuality (according to the
Buddhists). -निशा 1 the dead of
night, the second and third watches
of the night; महाविशा तु विज्ञेया मय्यनं प्रहर-
द्वयम्. -नीचः a washerman. -नील *a.*
dark-blue. (-लः) a kind of sapphire
or emerald; Si. 1. 16. 4. 44; R. 18.
42. -उपलः a sapphire. -दुत्यः an
epithet of Siva. -नैनिः a crow. -पक्ष
1 an epithet of Garuḍa. 2 a kind of
duck. (-क्षी) an owl. -पंचमूल the
five great roots:— दिव्योद्दिग्धः ह्योनाक
काश्मरी पाटला तथा सर्वैस् मिलितैरे
पञ्चमूलकं । -पञ्चविध the five great or

deadly po.sons. शृङ्ग, च कलङ्कदंष्ट्र
मुक्तको बलनाभकः । शङ्खकर्णीति योगिर्ग महा-
पञ्चविश्रम्भिः ॥ -पथः 1 chief road,
principal street, high or main road;
Ku. 7. 3. 2 the passage into the
next world, i. e. death. 3 N. of
certain mountain-tops from which
devout persons used to throw
themselves down to secure entrance
into heaven. 4 an epithet of Siva.
-पद्मः 1 a particular high number. 2
N of Nārada. 3 N. of one of the
nine treasures of Kubera. (-पद्म) 1
a white lotus. 2 N. of a city. पतिः
N. of Nārada. -पराह्णः a late hour
in the afternoon. -पातकं 1 a great
sin, a heinous crime; ब्रह्महत्या मुरापानं
मतेयं दुर्गव्यापारमः । महाति पातकांश्चाहुस्तत्समग्रं
पञ्चमम् ॥ Ms. 11. 54. 2 any great sin
or transgression. -पात्रः a prime
minister. -पादः an epithet of Siva.
-पापन् 1 a very sinful or wicked. -पुंसः
a great man. -पुरुषः 1 a great man,
an eminent or distinguished
personage; शब्दं महापुरुषसंविहितं निश्वस्य
U. 6. 7. 2 the Supreme Spirit. 3 an
epithet of Vishṇu. -पुष्पः a kind of
worm. -पूजा great worship; any
solemn worship performed on extra-
ordinary occasions. -पृष्ठः a camel.
-प्रपञ्चः the great universe. -प्रभ 1 a
great lustre. (-भः) the light of a
lamp. -प्रभुः 1 a great lord. 2 a king,
sovereign. 3 a chief. 4 an epithet
of Indra. 5 of Siva. 6 of Vishṇu.
-प्रलयः ' the great dissolution, ' the
total annihilation of the universe
at the end of the life of
Brahman, when all the lokas with
their inhabitants, the gods, saints
&c. including Brahman himself, are
annihilated. -प्रसादः 1 a great
favour. 2 a great present (of food
offered to an idol). -प्रस्थानं depart-
ing this life, death. -प्राणः 1 the
hard breathing or aspirate sound
made in the pronunciation of the
aspirates. 2 the aspirated letters
themselves (pl.); they are:—ख, इ,
ऊ, ई, ए, ओ, ऋ, ॠ, ए, ऐ, औ, 3 a
raven. -प्रवः a great flood, deluge.
-फल 1 a. bearing much fruit. (-ला) 1
a bitter gourd. 2 a kind of spear.
(-ले) a great fruit or reward. -बल
1 a very strong. (-लः) wind. (-लं)
leaf. ईश्वरः N. of a Linga of Siva
near the modern Mahāleshwar.
-बाहु 1 a. long-armed, powerful.
(-हुः) an epithet of Vishṇu. -वि-
(वि) लं 1 the atmosphere. 2 the
heart. 3 a water-jar, pitcher. 4 a
hole, cave. -बी (बी) जः an epithet
of Siva. -बी (बी) ज्यं the perinaeum.
-बोधिः a Buddha. -ब्रह्म, ब्रह्मन् 1.
the Supreme Spirit. -ब्राह्मणः 1 a
great or learned Brāhmana 2 a
cow or contemptible Brāhmana

भाग. **a. 1** very fortunate or blessed, very lucky or prosperous. **2** illustrious, distinguished, glorious; गङ्गाभागः कामं तत्पतिरभिजातिरिवी S. 5. 10; Ms. 3. 192. **3** very pure or holy, highly virtuous. -भगिन् **a.** very fortunate or prosperous. -भारतं **N.** of the celebrated epic which describes the rivalries and contests of the sons of Dhritarāshtra and Pāṇḍu. (It consists of 18 *parvas* or books, and is said to be the composition of Vyāsa; cf. the word भार also). -भाष्यं **1** a great commentary. **2** particularly, the great commentary of Patanjali on the Sūtras of Pāṇini. -भीमः an epithet of king Santanu. -भीरुः a sort of beetle or fly. -भुज **a.** long-armed, powerful. -भुतं a great or primary element; see भुत; तं वेदा विद्वे दूनं महाभुत-समाधिना B. 1. 26; Ms. 1. 6. (-तः) a great creature. -भोगा an epithet of Durgā. -भणिः a costly or precious jewel. -भनि **a. 1** high-minded. **2** clever. (-तिः) **N.** of Brihaspati or Jupiter. -मद् **a.** greatly intoxicated. (-द्) an elephant in rat. -मनसः, मनस्क **a. 1** high-minded, noble-minded, magnanimous. **2** liberal. **3** proud, haughty. (-म्.) a fabulous animal called झरभ q. v. -मन्त्रिन् **m.** the prime-minister, premier. -महोपाध्यायः **1** a very great preceptor. **2** a title given to learned men and reputed scholars; e. g. महामहोपाध्यायमहिनायकश्चि &c. -मांसं 'costly flesh', especially human flesh; Māl. 5. 12. -मात्रः **1** a great officer of state, high state official, a chief minister; मंत्रे कर्मणि भूमायां विचे माने परिच्छेदे। मात्रा च महती येषां महामात्रास्तु ते स्मृताः B; Ms. 9. 259. **2** an elephant-driver or keeper; Pt. 1. 161. **3** a superintendent of elephants. (-त्री) **1** the wife of a chief minister. **2** the wife of a spiritual teacher. -मायः an epithet of Vishnu. -माया worldly illusion, which makes the material world appear really existent. -मारी cholera, an epidemic. -माहेश्वरः a great worshipper of Mahesvara or Siva. -मुखः a crocodile. -मुनिः **1** a great sage. **2** **N.** of Vyāsa. (-नि *n.*) any medicinal herb or drug. -मूर्धन् **m.** an epithet of Siva. -मूले a large radish. (-लः) a kind of onion. -मूल्य **a.** very costly. (-ल्यः) a ruby. -सुगः **1** any large animal. **2** an elephant. -नेदुः the coral tree. -मोहः great infatuation of mind. (-हः) an epithet of Durgā. -यज्ञः 'a great sacrifice,' a term applied to the five daily sacrifices or acts of piety to be performed by a householder; अय्यापने ब्रह्मयज्ञः पितृयज्ञस्तु तर्पणम्। होमो देवो (or देवयज्ञः) बाल्यैर्नितो (or भूत-यज्ञः) सुजो

■ Ms 3 70 71

72. -यमक a great *Yamaka*. 2. *e.* a stanza all the four lines of which have exactly the same words, though different in sense; *e. g.* see Ki. 15. 52 where विकाशमीडुर्जगतीशमार्गनाः has four different senses; cf. also Bk. 10. 19. -यात्रा 'the great pilgrimage,' the pilgrimage to Benares. -याम्यः an epithet of Vishṇu. -युगं 'a great Yuga,' consisting of the four *Yugas* of mortals, or comprising 4,320,000 years of men. -योगिन् *m.* 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Viṣṇu. 3 a cock. -रजतं 1 gold. 2 the thorn-apple. -रजयं 1 safflower. 2 gold. -रत्नं a precious jewel. -रथः 1 a great chariot. 2 a great warrior or hero; कुतः प्रमादो वनं-जयस्य महारथजययथस्य विपचित्युदायितुं Ve. 2, R. 9. 1; Si. 3. 22; (a महारथ is thus defined: -रकोद्ग्राह्यहस्त्राणि योषवेद्यस्तु धन्विना । शस्त्रदात्रप्रवीणश्च विज्ञेयः स महारथः ॥). -रस *a.* very savoury. (-सः) 1 a sugarcane. 2 quicksilver. 3 a precious mineral. (-सं) sour rice-water. -राजः 1 a great king, sovereign or supreme ruler. 2 a respectful mode of addressing kings or other great personages (my lord, your majesty, your highness). 'वृत्तः a kind of mango tree. -राजिकाः (*m. pl.*) an epithet of a class of gods (said to be 220 or 236 in number). -राज्ञी the chief queen, principal wife of a king. -राजिः-त्री *f.* see महाप्रलय. -राष्ट्रः 'the great kingdom', N. of a country in the west of India, the country of the Marāṭhās. 2 the people of Mahārāṣṭra; the Marāṭhās (*pl.*). (-री) N. of the principal Prākṛita dialect, the language of the people of the Mahārāṣṭra; cf. Dandin:—महाराष्ट्रस्थं भाषां प्रकृष्टं प्राकृतं विदुः Kāv. 1. 34. -रूप *a.* mighty in form. (-पः) 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 resin. -रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -रौद्र *a.* very dreadful. (-द्री) an epithet of Durgā. -रौरवः N. of one of the 21 bells; Mā. 4. 88-90. -लक्ष्मी 1 the great Lakṣhmī, or *Sakhī* of Nārāyaṇa. 2 a young girl who represents the goddess Durgā at the Durgā festival. -लिङ्गं the great *Liṅga* or *Phalus*. (-गः) an epithet of Siva. -लोहः a crow. -लोहं a magnet. -वनं 1 a large forest. 2 N. of a large forest in Vṛindāvana. -वराहः 'the great boar', an epithet of Viṣṇu in his third or boar incarnation. -वसः the porpoise. -वाक्यं 1 a long sentence. 2 any continuous composition or literary work. 3 a great proposition, principal sentence such as तत्त्वसि, ब्रह्मैवेदं सर्वं &c. -वातः a stormy wind, violent wind. -वार्तिकं N. of the Vārtikas of Kātyāyana on Pāṇini's Sūtras. -विवेका N. of a certain

Yoga system of philosophy. -विभाषा a rule; giving a general option or alternative. -विषुवः the vernal equinox. -संक्रांतिः *f.* the vernal equinox (the sun's entering the sign Aries). -वीरः 1 a great hero or warrior. 2 a lion. 3 the thunderbolt of Indra. 4 an epithet of Vishnu. 5 of Garuda. 6 of Hanumat. 7 a cuckoo. 8 a white horse. 9 a sacrificial fire. 10 a sacrificial vessel. 11 a kind of hawk. -वीर्यो an epithet of सृष्टा, the wife of the sun. -वृषः a great bull. -वेग *a.* very swift or fleet. (-गः) 1 great speed, excessive velocity. 2 an ape. 3 the bird Garuda. -बेल *a.* billowy. -व्याधिः *f.* 1 a great disease. 2 a very bad kind of leprosy (black leprosy). -व्याहृतिः *f.* a great mystical word; *i. e.* मन्त्र, श्रवण and स्मरण. -व्रत *a.* very devotional, rigidly observing vows. (-तं) 1 a great vow, a great religious observance. 2 any great or fundamental duty; प्राणैरपि हिता इति प्रदोहो व्याजवर्जनं । आत्मनीव त्रियायानमेतन्मन्त्रमिहाव्रतं *Mv.* 5. 59. -व्रतित्वं *m.* 1 a devotee, an ascetic. 2 an epithet of Siva. -शक्तिः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Kārtikeya. -शङ्खः 1 a great conch-shell; *Bg.* 1. 15. 2 the temporal bone, forehead. 3 a human bone. 4 a particular high number. -शङ्खः a kind of thorn-apple. -शब्द *a.* making a loud sound, very noisy, boisterous. -शल्कः a kind of sea-crab or prawn; *Ms.* 3. 272. -शालः a great householder. -शिरस् *m.* a kind of serpent. -शुक्तिः *f.* a pearl-shell. -शुक्ला an epithet of Sarasvatī. -शुभ्रं silver. -शुद्धः (*श्री* *f.*) 1 a Śūdra in a high position. 2 a cowherd. -इन्द्रशानं an epithet of Benares. -अनघः an epithet of Buddha. -आसः a kind of asthma. -श्वेता 1 an epithet of Sarasvatī. 2 of Durgā. 3 white sugar. -संक्रांतिः *f.* the winter solstice. -सती a very chaste woman. -सत्ता absolute existence. -सत्यः an epithet of Yama. -सत्त्वः an epithet of Kubera. -संविधिग्रहः the office of the minister of peace and war -सक्तः an epithet of Kubera. -सर्जः the bread-fruit of jacktree. -संतपनः a kind of very rigid penance; see *Ms.* 11. 212. -संधिविशहिकः a minister of peace and war. -सारः a kind of Khadira tree. -सारथिः an epithet of Aruna. -साहसं great violence or outrage, great audacity. -साहसिकः a dacoit, highwayman, a daring robber. -सिंहः the fabulous animal called Sarabha. -सिद्धिः *f.* a kind of magical power. -सुखं 1 great pleasure. 2 copulation. -सुहृन् sand. -सुतः a military drum. -सेनः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 the
r of a large army (-ना)

a great army. -स्कंधः a camel. -स्थली the earth. -स्थानं a great position. -स्वनः a kind of drum. -हंसः an epithet of Vishnu. -हविस् *n.* clarified butter. -हिमवत् *m.* N. of a mountain.

महिका Frost, mist.
सहित *p. p.* Honoured, worshipped, esteemed, revered; see सह. -तं The trident of Siva.

महिम्न *m.* 1 Greatness (fig. also), अधि मलयज महिमाय कस्य विरामस्तु विषयस्ते *Bv.* 1. 11. 2 Glory, majesty, might, power; *Ku.* 2. 6; *U.* 4. 21. 3 high rank, exalted rank, or position, dignity 4 One of the Siddhis, the power of increasing size at will; see सिद्धि.

महिरः The sun.

महिला 1 A woman. 2 An amorous or intoxicated woman; विरहेण विकलहृदया निजलम्बनायते महिला *Bv.* 2. 68. 3 The creeper called Priyangu. 4 A kind of perfume or fragrant plant (रौद्रक). -Comp. -आह्वया the Priyangu creeper. महिलारोप्यं N. of a city in the south.

महिषः 1 A buffalo; (considered as the vehicle of Yama); गार्हता महिषा निपातसलिलं दूग्धं हृत्कुस्तद्वितं *S.* 2. 6. 2 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. -Comp. -अर्द्धः an epithet of Kārtikeya -असुरः the demon Mahiṣa. -चातिनी, 'मथनी, 'मर्दनी, 'सूदनी epithets of Durgā. -धनी an epithet of Durgā. -ध्वजः an epithet of Yama. -पालः, -पालकः a buffalo-keeper. -वाहनः, -वाहन epithets of Yama; कृतान्तः किं साधुत्वं महिषवहनेऽसाविति पुनः *K. P.* 10.

महिषी 1 A she-buffalo, buffalo-cow; *Ms.* 9. 55; *Y.* 2. 159. 2 The principal queen, queen-consort; महिषसिन्धुः *R.* 1. 48, 2. 25, 3. 9. 3 A queen in general. 4 The female of a bird. 5 A lady's maid, female servant (सेविका). 6 An immoral woman. 7 Money acquired by the prostitution of one's wife; cf. साहिषिक. -Comp. -पालः a keeper of she buffaloes. -स्तम्भः a pillar adorned with a buffalo's head.

महिषवत् *a.* Possessing, rich or abounding in buffaloes.

मही 1 Earth; as in महिपाल, महिभूत् &c.; मही रम्या शय्या *Bh.* 3. 79. 2 Ground, soil. 3 Landed properly or estate, land. 4 A country, kingdom. 5 N. of a river, falling into the gulf of Cambay. 6 (In geom.) the base of any plane figure. -Comp. -हन्, ईश्वरः a king; न न मही नमहीनपराक्रमे *R.* 9. 5. -कंप an earthquake. -सिन्धु *m.* a king, sovereign; *R.* 1. 11. 85; 19. 20. -जः 1 the planet Mars. 2 a tree. (-जं) wet ginger. -तल surface of the earth. -दुर्ग an earth fort -वरः 1 a mountain *B.* 6 52 *Ku.* 6. 89 2 an epithet of

Vishnu. -धः 1 a mountain; *Bh.* 2. 10. *Si.* 15. 24, *R.* 3. 60, 13. 7. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -नाथः, -पतिः, -पतिः-सुख *m.*, -सववत् *m.*, -सहैवः a king; *Bg.* 1. 20; *R.* 2. 34, 6. 12. -युजः, -युजः, -युजः 1 the planet Mars. 2. epithets of the demon Naraka. -पुत्री, -सुता an epithet of Sitā. -प्रक्षपः an earthquake. -प्ररोहः -रुह *m.*, -रुहः a tree, *Ki.* 5. 10; *Si.* 20. 48. -प्राचीरः, -प्रावरः the sea. -भट्ट *m.* a king. -भूत *m.* 1 a mountain; *Ku.* 1. 27, *Ki.* 5. 1. 2 a king, sovereign. -लत an earthworm. -सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. महोयत् *a.* Greater, larger, more powerful or weighty or important, mightier, stronger (compar. of महत् १. ४.). -म. A great or noble-minded man; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महोयसः सहते नान्यस-सुवर्ति यया *Ki.* 2. 21; *Si.* 2. 13.

महीला, महेला A woman, female.

मा *ind.* A particle of prohibition (rarely of negation) usually joined with the Imperative; मद्वाणि मा कुरु विषादमनादरेण *Bv.* 4. 41; also (a) with the Aorist, when the augment अ is dropped; पापे रतिं मा कृथाः *Bh.* 2. 77; मा सुदुष्टं खलु भवेत्तमनस्यज्जना मा ते मर्त्यमसविकार-वना नर्तयितुः *Māl.* 1. 32; (b) the Imperfect (the augment being dropped here also); मा वैतमसिमापथाः Rām.; (c) the Future, or Potential mood; in the sense of 'lest', 'that not'; खलु एतां परित्रायस्व मा कस्यापि तपस्विना हस्ते पणिष्यति *S.* 2; मा कश्चिन्मयाभ्यनर्थो भवेत् *Pt.* 5; मा नाम देव्याः किमप्यनिष्टमुत्पन्नं भवेत् *K.* 307; (d) the present participle when a curse is implied; मा जीवन्त्यः परावजादुःखदयोपि जीवन्ति *Si.* 2. 45; or (e) with potential passive participles; मन्त्रं ज्ञायेन्. मा is sometimes used without any verb; मा तावत् 'oh! do not (say or do) so; मा तेन'; मा नाम रक्षिणः *Mk.* 3 'may it not be the police'; see under नम. Sometimes मा is followed by स्म and is used with the Aorist or Imperfect and rarely with the potential mood; कैव्यं मा स्म गमः पार्थ *Bg.* 2. 3; मा स्म प्रतीयं नमः *S.* 4. 17; मास्म सीमंतिनी कापिज्जनयैवुन्नमदिशाम्.

मा 1 The goddess of wealth, Lakṣmī; तमाखुपन्नं राजेन्द्र भज माज्ञानदायकं Subhāsh. 2 A mother. 3 A measure. -Comp. -यः, -यतिः epithets of Vishnu.

मा 2 *P.*, 3. 4. A (माति, सिमिती or मीयते, मित) 1 To measure; मायितं विमान इवावर्ति पदानि *Si.* 7. 13. 2 To measure or mark off, limit; see मित. 3 To compare with (in size), measure by any standard; *Ku.* 5. 15. 4 To be in, find room or space in, be contained or comprised in; ततो मयुस्तन न केचमद्विषयस्त्वपि-नाभ्यामसंभवा सुदः *Si.* 1. 23; वृद्धिं गतेष्व-भवि नैव माती 3 73, 10 50 माति मातुम-माधि रसोराधिर्यदक ते *K. P.* 10 -Caus

(मापयति-ते) To cause to be measured, measure or mete out; एतेन मापयति भित्तिषु कर्ममार्गं Mk. 3. 16. -Desid. (नित्तलि-ते) To wish to measure &c. -With अन्तु 1 to infer, deduce (from some premises &c.); भूमाद्विभुत्वात् T. S.; Ku. 2. 25; to guess, conjecture; अन्वमीयत शुद्धेति ज्ञानेन वपुषेव सा R. 15. 77; 17. 11. 2 to reconcile. -उप 1 to compare, liken; तेनोपनीयत समान्नीलं Si. 3. 8; स्वानो मांसयर्थी कनककलशाविद्युपनिर्तो Bh. 3. 20. -निस् 1 to make, create, bring into existence; निर्मातुं प्रमेयमनोहरमिदं स्वं पुराणो मुनिः V. 1. 4, यस्मादेव सुरैर्द्राणां नात्राथो निर्मितो नृपः Ms. 7. 5, 1. 13. 2 (a) to build, form, construct; स्वायुर्निर्मितं एते पादाः H. 1. (b) to cause to be settled, colonize (as a town &c.); निर्मिमे निर्मेतोर्यथु मधुरां नद्वराकृतिः R. 15. 28. 3 to cause, produce; शलाकांजननिर्मितेव Ku. 1. 48; निर्मातुं मनेयव्यां Git. 3. 4 to compose, write; स्वनिर्मिता टीका समेते काव्ये. 5 to prepare, manufacture (in general). -परि 1 to measure. 2 to measure off, limit. -प्र 1 to measure. 2 to prove, establish, demonstrate. -सं 1 to measure. 2 to make equal, equalize; काताममिततयोपदेशयुजे K.P. 1; see समित 3 to liken, compare. 4 to be comprised or contained in; चणालवृत्तमिति ते न संताति स्तनादरे Subhāsh.

मांस *n.* 1 Flesh. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मांस after acc. dual.).

मांसं Flesh, meat; समांशो मधुपर्कः U. 4. (The word is thus fancifully derived in Ms. 5. 55.)—मांसं मसृजितं—इह यस्मात् मांसमिहाद्यद्यम् । एतन्मांसस्य मांसत्वं प्रवर्तते मनीषिणः ॥ 2 The flesh of fish. 2 The fleshy part of a fruit. -सः 1 A worm. 2 N. of a mixed tribe, selling meat. -Comp. -अद्, -आदिन्, -भक्षक *a.* flesh-eating, carnivorous (as an animal); Bk. 16. 28, Ms. 5. 15. -अगलः-लं a piece of flesh hanging down from the mouth. -अज्ञानं flesh-eating. आहारः animal food. -उपजीवितुं *m.* a dealer in flesh. -ओदनः 1 meal of flesh. 2 rice boiled with flesh. -कारि *n.* blood. -ग्रंथिः a gland. -जं, तेजस् *n.* fat. -द्राविन् *m.* a kind of sorrel. -निर्यासः the hair of the body. -पिडका-कं 1 a basket of flesh 2 a large quantity of flesh. -पित्तं a bone. -पेशी 1 a muscle. 2 a piece of flesh. 3 an epithet of the fetus from the 8th to the 14th day. -भेत्तु, भेदिन् *a.* cutting the flesh. -योनिः a creature of flesh and blood. -विक्रयः sale of meat. -सारः, -स्नेहः fat. -हासा skin.

मांसल *a.* 1 Fleishy. 2 Muscular, lusty, brawny; U. 1. 3 Fat, strong, powerful; शास्त्राः ज्ञानमांसलाः Bv. 1. 34. 4 Deep (as a red) U. 6. 2. 5

Increased in bulk or quantity; Māl. 9. 13.

मांसिकः A butcher.

माकंदः The mango tree; Bv. 1. 29. -क्षी 1 The myrobalan tree. 2 Yellow sandal. 3 N. of a city on the Ganges.

माकर *a.* (री *f.*) Belonging to the sea-monster Makara q. v.

माकरंद *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Derived from, relating to, the juice of flowers; full of or mixed with honey, Māl. 8. 1; 9. 12.

माकलिः 1 N. of Mātali, the charioteer or Indra. 2 The moon.

माक्षि(क्षी)न *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Coming or derived from a bee. -कं 1 Honey; Bv. 4. 33. 2 A kind of honey-like mineral substance. -Comp. -आश्रयः, -जं bees'-wax. -फलः a kind of cocoa-nut. -शर्करा candied sugar.

मागध *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Relating to or living in the country of Magadha or the people of Magadha. -धः 1 A king of the Magadhas. 2 N. of a mixed tribe, said to have been the offspring of a Vaisya father and a Kshatriya Mother, (the duty of the members of this caste being that of professional bards); Ms. 10. 11, 17; Y. 1. 94. 3 A bard or panegyrist in general. -धः (*pl.*) N. of a people, the Magadhas. -क्षी 1 A princess of the Magadhas; R. 1. 57. 2 The language of the Magadhas, one of the four principal kinds of Prakṛita. 3 Long pepper. 4 White cumin. 5 Refined sugar. 6 A kind of jasmine. 7 A variety of cardamoms.

मागधा, मागधिका Long:pepper.

मागधिका A king of the Magadhas.

माघः 1 N. of a lunar month (corresponding to January-February). 2 N. of a poet, the author of the Śisupālavadhā or Māgha-kāvya; (the poet describes his family in Si. 20. 80-84 and thus concludes:— श्रीशब्दरस्यकृतसर्गसमाविद्धम लक्ष्मीपतेश्चरितकीर्तनचारु माघः । तस्यात्मजः सुकविकीर्तिदुराश्रयाद्ः कार्यं व्यवस्य शिशुपाल-वधाभिधानम् ॥); उपमा कालिदासस्य माखेरथमोरवं । इंडिनः पदालित्ये साधे सति वयो गुणाः ॥ Udb. -क्षी The day of full moon in the month of Māgha.

माघना A female crab.

माघवत *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Belonging to Indra. -क्षी The east. -Comp. -चापं the rainbow; U. 5. 11.

माघवन *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Belonging to or ruled by Indra; ककुभे समस्तुरत माघवर्त्तं Si. 9. 25; अवनीतलेभ्य साधु मन्ये न वनी माघवनी विडासहेतुः Jg.

माघ्य The flower of the *kunda* creeper.

मांक्ष 1. P. (मांक्षि) To wish or desire long for

मांगलिक *a.* (क्षी *f.*) 1 Auspicious, tending to good fortune, indicative of auspiciousness; युद्धस्य मांगलिकदूर्यकुता भवयः प्रवेतुस्तुवनमयी Ki. 6. 4; Mv. 4. 35, Bv. 2. 57. 2 Fortunate.

मांगल्य *a.* Auspicious, indicative of good fortune; S. 4. 5. -ल्य 1 Auspiciousness, prosperity, welfare, good fortune. 2 A blessing or benediction. 3 A festivity, festival, any auspicious rite. -Comp. -सुदंश a drum beaten on auspicious occasions; U. 6. 25.

माचः A way, road.

माचलः 1 A thief, robber. 2 A crocodile.

माचिका A fly.

मांजिष्ट *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Red as madder -ष्टं Red colour.

मांजिष्टिक (क्षी *f.*) Dyed or tinged with madder; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

मादः 1 N. of Vyāsa. 2 A Brāhmaṇa. 3 A distiller (शौक्षिक Sk.). 4 One of the attendants on the sun.

मादी An armour, mail.

मादः 1 A species of tree. 2 Weight, measure.

मादिः *f.* 1 The young leaf before it opens. 2 Honouring. 3 Sadness, dejection. 4 Poverty. 5 Anger, passion. 6 The border or hem of a garment. 7 A double tooth.

माणवः 1 A lad, boy, youth, youngster. 2 A little man, mannikin (used contemptuously). 3 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (of twenty) strings.

माणवकः 1 A youth, boy, lad, youngster. (oft. used contemptuously). 2 A little man, dwarf, mannikin; माणवाणवकं हरिं Bhāg. 3 A, silly fellow. 4 A scholar, religious student. 5 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (or twenty) strings.

माणवीन *a.* Boyish, childish.

माणव्यं A company of lads or boys.

माणिका A particular weight (equal to eight *palas*).

माणिक्यं A ruby.

माणिक्या A small house-lizard.

माणिवर्धं माणिसंथं, Rock-salt.

मांडलिक *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Relating to, or ruling, a province. -कः The ruler of a province.

मातंगः 1 An elephant, Si. 1. 64. 2 A man of lowest caste, a Chāṇḍāla.

3 A Kirāta, a mountaineer or barbarian. 4 (At the end of comp.) Any thing the best of its kind; e g बलाहकमातंगः. -Comp. -दिवाकरः N. of a poet. -नक्रः a crocodile as large as an elephant; R. 13. 11.

मातरिपुरुषः 'One who can act like a man only against his mother' a poltroon, cowardly boaster

मातरिन्ध्र *m.* Wind; पुनरुचि विचिकै-
नीतिश्चावयुष्यं ज्वलयति नदनाग्निं मालतीनां
रजोभिः *Si.* 11. 17, *Ki.* 5. 36.

मातलिः *N.* of the charioteer of
Indra. -*Comp.* -सारथिः an epithet of
Indra.

माता *A* mother.

मातामहः *A* maternal grand-father.
-हौ (dual) The maternal grand-
father and grandmother. -ही *The*
maternal grand-mother.

मतिः *f.* 1 Measure. 2 *A* thought,
idea, conception.

मातुलः 1 *A* maternal uncle; *Bg.* 1.
26, *Ms.* 2. 130, 5. 81. 2 *The*
Dhattāra plant. 3 *A* kind of snake.
-*Comp.* -पुत्रकः 1 the son of a mater-
nal uncle. 2 the fruit of the
Dhattāra plant.

मातुल्यः *See* मातुलिंग.

मातुला, मातुलानी, मातुली 1 *The* wife
of a maternal uncle; *Ms.* 2. 131; *Y.*
3. 232. 2 *Hemp.*

मातुलिंगः, मातुल्यः *A* kind of
citron tree; (*सुको*) माताः प्रेक्षितमातुल्य-
वृत्तयः वेगो विधास्यति वा *Māl.* 6. 19. -नं
The fruit of this tree, a citron.

मातुल्यः (*वी f.*) *The* son of a
maternal uncle.

मातु *f.* 1 *A* mother; मातृत्वदर्शने
य पश्यति स पश्यति; सङ्खं तु पितृन् माता गौ-
देनातिरिक्ते *Subhāsh.* 2 *Mother*, as a
term of respect or endearment;
मातुलं हि भजस्व कश्चिदपरं *Bh.* 3. 64, 87;
अग्निं मातुलं वैष्णवी देवि स्तुति *U.* 4. 3 *A*
cow. 4 *An* epithet of Lakshmi. 5
An epithet of Durgā. 6 *Ether*, 'sky'.
7 *The* earth. 8 *A* divine mother;
मातुभ्यो बलिर्मुपहर *Mk.* 1. -*pl.* *An*
epithet of the divine mothers, said
to attend on Siva, but usually on
Skanda. (*They* are usually said to
be 8; ब्राह्मी मातेश्वरी चण्डो वाराही वैष्णवी तथा ।
कौमारी चैव चामुंडा चार्चिकेष्ट मातरः ॥ or,
according to some, only seven; ब्राह्मी
मातेश्वरी चैव कौमारी वैष्णवी तथा । महेंद्री चैव
वाराही चामुंडा सप्त मातरः ॥ Some increase
the number to sixteen). -*Comp.*
-केशवः a maternal uncle. -गणः the
collection of; the divine mothers.
-गधिनी an unnatural mother. -गामिन्
m. one who has committed incest
with his mother. -गोत्रं a mother's
family. -घातः, घातकः, घातिका *m.*, -घ्नः
a matricide. -घातुकः 1 a matricide.
2 an epithet of Indra. -चक्रं the
group of divine mothers. -देव *a.*
having a mother for one's god, ador-
ing mother like a god. -नन्दनः an
epithet of Kārtikeya. -पक्ष *a.* belong-
ing to the mother's side or line.
(-क्षः) maternal kinsmen. -पितृ
(dual) (forming मातापितरौ or
मातरपितरौ) parents. -पुत्रौ (मातापुत्रौ)
a mother and son. -पूजन् worship
of the divine mothers. -पुत्र, पौत्र

a maternal kinsman; *R.* 12. 12.
(-*pl.*) a class of relatives on the
mother's side; they are thus specifi-
ed: -मातुः पितुः स्वसुः पुत्रा मातुर्मातुः स्वसुः सुताः
मातुर्मातुः पुत्राश्च विज्ञेया मातुर्मातुः ॥ -मंडलं
the collection of the divine mothers.

-मातु *f.* an epithet of Pārvatī. -मुखः
a foolish fellow, simpleton. -यज्ञः a
sacrifice offered to the divine
mothers. -वत्सलः an epithet of
Kārtikeya. स्वसु *f.* (मातृस्वसु or मातुः
स्वसु) a mother's sister, a maternal
aunt. -स्वसेयः (मातृस्वसेयः) a mother's
sister's son. (*वी*) the daughter of
a maternal aunt; so मातृस्वसीयः -वा.

मातृकः *a.* 1 Coming or inherited
from a mother; मातृकं च अनुसृजितं दधत्
R. 11. 64, 90. 2 *Maternal.* -कः *A*
maternal uncle. -का 1 *A* mother.
2 *A* grandmother. 3 *A* nurse. 4 *A*
source, origin. 5 *A* divine mother.
6 *N.* of certain diagrams written
in characters supposed to have a
magical power. 7 *The* character or
alphabet so used (*pl.*)

मात्र *a.* (*त्रा*, -त्री *f.*) *An* affix add-
ed to nouns in the sense of 'measur-
ing as much as', 'as', high or long,
or broad as, 'reaching as far as'; as
in ऊरुमात्रो मितिः (in this sense the
word may as well be considered to
be मात्रा at the end of comp. q. v. be-
low). -त्र 1 *A* measure, whether of
length, breadth, height, size, space,
distance or number; usually at the
end of comp.; *e. g.* अंगुलिमात्रं a
finger's breadth; किञ्चिन्मात्रं गत्वा to
some distance; कोशमात्रे at the dis-
tance of a Krosa; रक्षामात्रमपि even the
breadth of a line, as much as a line;
R. 1. 17; so क्षणमात्रं, निमिषमात्रं the space
of an instant; शतमात्रं a hundred in
number; so गजमात्रं as high or big as
an elephant; तालमात्रं, यवमात्रं &c. 2 *The*
full measure of anything, the whole
or entire class of things, totality;
जीवमात्रं or प्राणिमात्रं the entire class of
living beings; मनुष्यमात्रे मर्त्यः every
man is mortal. 3 *The* simple measure
of anything, the one thing and no
more, often translatable by 'mere',
'only', 'even'; जातिमत्रेण *H.* 1. 58 by
mere caste; दिग्दिग्मात्रेण समुद्रे व्याकुलीकृतः
2. 149 by a mere wag-tail; वाचात्रेण
जाप्ये *S.* 2 'merely by words'; so अर्थ-
मात्रं, संज्ञामात्रं *Pt.* 1. 83; used with past
participles मात्रं वाच्यं may be translated by
'as soon as', 'no sooner than', 'just';
विद्धमात्रः *R.* 5. 51 'as soon as pierced',
'when just pierced'; हस्तमात्रे just after
eating : त्रिष्टमात्रं इव तत्रभवति *S.* 3. &c.

मात्रा 1 *A* measure; see मात्रं above
2 *A* standard of measure,
standard rule 3 *The* correct
e 4 *A* unit of measure a foot

5 *A* moment. 6 *A* particle, an
atom. 7 *A* part, portion; त्रेह-
मात्राभित्तौ रत्नत्वात् *R.* 3. 11. 8 *A* small
portion, a little quantity, a small
measure only, see मात्र (3). 9 *Ac-*
count, consideration; राजेति किञ्चिन्मात्रं
Pt. 1. 40 'of what account or con-
sideration is a king', *i. e.* I hold
him of no account; कायस्थ इति ल. १
मात्रा *Mu.* 1. 10 Money, wealth. 11
(*In* prosody) a prosodial or syllabic
instant, the time required to pro-
nounce a short vowel. 13 *An* element.
14 *The* material world, matter. 15
The upper part of the Nāgarī cha-
racters. 16 *An* ear-ring. 17 *An* orna-
ment, jewel. -*Comp.* -अर्धं half of a
prosodial instant. -छन्दस्, वृत्तं a metre
regulated by the number of prosodial
instants it contains, *e. g.* the *Āryā*.
-मन्त्रा a money-bag. -संगः attachment
to or regard for household posses-
sions or property; *Ms.* 6. 57. -सप्तक
N. of a class of metres, see App. 1
-स्पर्शः material contact, contact with
material elements; *Bg.* 2. 14.

मात्रिका *A* syllable or prosodial
instant (= मात्रा above.)

मात्सर *a.* (*री f.*) मात्सरिक *a.* (*की f.*)
Jealous, envious, malicious, spite-
ful.

मात्सर्व्यं Envy, jealousy, spite, malice,
अहो वस्तुनि मात्सर्व्यं *Ks.* 21. 49; *Ki.* 3. 50
मात्सर्विक *A* fisherman.

मायः 1 *Stirring*, churning, shaking
about. 2 *Killing*, destruction. 3 *A*
way, road.

माथुर *a.* (*री f.*) 1 Coming from
Mathurā. 2 Produced in Mathurā 3
Dwelling in Mathurā.

मादः Intoxication, drunkenness. 2
Joy, delight. 3 Pride, arrogance.

मादक *a.* (*दिका f.*) 1 Intoxicating,
maddening, stupefying. 2 Gladden-
ing. -नः *A* gallinule.

मादन *a.* (*नी f.*) Intoxicating &c ;
see मादक. -नः 1 *The* god of love 2
The thorn-apple. -न 1 Intoxication
2 Delighting, exhilaration. 3 Cloves
मादनीयं An intoxicating drink.

मादुक्ष *a.* (*क्षी f.*), मादुक्ष *a.*, मादुक्ष
a. (*शी f.*) Like me, resembling me,
प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु मादुक्षो गिरः *Ki.* 1. 25; *U.*
2; उपचारो नैव कल्प्य हति तु मादुक्षः *R. G.*
माद्रकः *A* Prince of the Madras.
माद्रवती *N.* of the second wife of
Pāṇḍu.

माद्री *N.* of the second wife of
Pāṇḍu. -*Comp.* -नन्दनः an epithet of
Nakula and Sahadeva. -पतिः an epi-
thet of Pāṇḍu.

माद्वेयः *An* epithet of Nakula and
Sahadeva.

माधव *a.* (*की f.*) 1 Honey-like,
sweet 2 Made of honey 3 Vernal
Relating to the descendants of Madhu.

व 1 N. of K.ishna, राधासाधवयोजयात
यमुनाकुले रहःकलयः Git. 1; माधवे ना कुरु मानि-
नि मानस्य 9. 2 The spring season, a
friend of Cupid; स्मर पर्युत्तक एष माधवः
Ku. 4. 28; स माधवेनाभिनेतेन सत्यया (अनुप्र-
यातः) 3. 23. 3 The month called
Vaisākha; भास्करस्य यमुनाधवाधिव R. 11. 7.
4 N. of Indra. 5 N. of Parasurāma.
6 N. of the Yādavas (pl.); Si. 16.
52 7 N. of a celebrated author, son
of Māyana and brother of Sāyana
and Bhoganāth, and supposed to
have lived in the fifteenth century.
He was a very reputed scholar,
numerous important works being
ascribed to him; he and Sāyana are
supposed to have jointly written the
commentary on the Rīgveda; श्रुतिस्मृति-
न्यायारण्यकौ माधवी दुयः। स्मार्त व्याख्याय
नवीं द्विजायै श्रोत उच्यतः। J. N. V. -Comp.
-वल्ली = माधवी q. v. -औ vernal beauty.
माधवकः A kind of intoxicating
liquor (produced from honey).
माधविका N. of a creeper; माधविका-
परिमलदलिते Git. 1.

माधवी 1 Candied sugar. 2 A kind
of drink made from honey. 3 The
spring-creeper (वासेती), with white
fragrant flowers; पञ्चानां निव शोषणेन मरुता
सृष्टा लता माधवी S. 3. 10; Me. 78. 4 The
sacred basil. 5 A procuress, bawd.
-Comp. -लता the spring creeper.
-वनं a grove of Mādhavi creepers.
माधवीय a. Relating to Mādhava.
माधुकर a. (सी. f.) Relating to or re-
sembling a bee; as in माधुकरि वृत्तिः.
-री 1 Collecting alms by begging
from door to door, as a bee collects
honey by moving from flower to
flower. 2 Alms obtained from five
different places.

माधुरं The flower of the Mallikā-
creeper.

माधुरी 1 Sweetness, sweet or savoury
taste; वदने तव त्र माधुरी सा Bv. 2. 161;
कामालसखाभाभारमाधुरीमधुरस्यन् वाचा विपाका
सम 4. 42, 37, 43. 2 Spirituous liquor.
माधुर्ये 1 Sweetness, pleasantness;
माधुर्यमीदृ हस्तिान् ग्रहीतुं R. 18. 13. 2 Attractive
beauty, exquisite beauty; रूपं
किमप्यनिर्वच्यं तनोमीषुयुच्यते. 3 (In Rhet.)
Sweetness, one of the three (accord-
ing to Mammata) chief Guṇas
in poetic compositions: चित्रद्वी-
भावस्यो ह्लादो माधुर्यमुच्यते S. D. 606; see K.
P. 8 also.

माध्व a. Central, middle.

माध्वदिनः N. of a branch of Vā-
jasaneyins. -नं A branch of the शुक्ल
or white Yajurveda (followed by
the Mādhyandinas).

माध्वम a. (सी. f.) Belonging to
the middle portion, central, middle,
middle-most.

माध्वमक a. (मिका f.) माध्वमिक a.
(की f.) Middle central

माध्वस्थ, माध्वस्थ 1 Impartial. 2
Indifference, unconcern; अन्धधनार्थम-
भयेन साधुर्माध्वस्थयति हिंसावर्तव्ये Ku. 1. 52.
3 Intercession, mediation.

माध्वार्त्तिक a. (की f.) Belonging
to noon.

माध्व a. (ध्वी f.) Sweet. -ध्वः A
fellow of Madhva. -ध्वी A kind
of liquor (made from honey).

माध्वीकं 1 A kind of spirituous
liquor, distilled from the flowers of
the tree called Madhūka. वचनान् मधु
माध्वीकं Bk. 14. 94. 2 Wine distilled
from grapes; माध्वी माध्वीकं चिंता न भवति
भवतः Git. 12 (=मयो Com.) 3 A grape.
-Comp. -फलं a kind of cocoa-nut.

माध्व 1. 1 A. (मनिंसते = desid. of
मृ q. v.) -II. 1 P., 10 U. = Caus.
of मृ q. v.

मानः 1 Respect, honour, regard,
respectful consideration; मानद्विगण-
स्तन Pt. 2. 159; Bg. 6. 7; so मानधन
&c. 2 Pride (in a good sense),
self-reliance, self-respect; जन्मिन्
मानहीनस्य तुल्यस्य च समा गतिः Pt. 1. 106;
R. 16. 81. 3. Haughtiness, pride,
econceit, self-confidence. 4 A
wounded sense of honour. 5 Jealous
anger, anger excited by jealousy
(especially in women); anger in
general मुच मयि मानमनिदानं Git. 10;
माधवे ना कुरु मानिनि मानस्ये 9; Si. 9. 84;
Bv. 2. 56. -नं 1 Measuring. 2 A
Measure, a standard. 3 Dimension,
computation. 4 A standard of
measure, measuring rod, rule. 5
Proof, authority, means of proof or
demonstration; वेदोऽपि माधुर्योजः-प्रसादा
रसमात्रयमंतयोक्तोस्तोषां रसधर्मत्वे किं मानं R. G.;
मानभावात् (frequently occurring in
controversial language). 6 Likeness,
resemblance. -Comp. आसक्त a.
given to pride, haughty, proud.

-उन्नतिः f. great respect or honour.
-उन्मादः infatuation of pride. -कलहः
कलिः a quarrel caused by jealous
anger. -क्षतिः f., भंगः, हानिः f. injury
to reputation or honour, humiliation,
insult, indignity. -ग्रन्थिः injury to
honour or pride. -वृ a. 1 showing
respect. 2 proud. -दंडः a measuring-
rod; स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंडः Ku. 1. 1.
-धन a. rich in honour; महीजितो मानधनो
पनाचिताः Ki. 1. 19. -धानिका a
cucumber. -परिखंडनं mortification,
humiliation. -भंग see: मानक्षति. -महत्
a. rich or great in pride, greatly
proud; किं जनिं तुल्यमपि मानमहतामसेसरः
केसरी Bh. 2. 29. -योगः the correct
mode of measuring or weighing;
Ms. 9. 330. -रंभा a sort of clepsydra,
a perforated water-vessel, which,
placed in water and gradually filling,
serves to measure time. -सूत्रं 1 a
measuring cord 2 a chain (of gold
&c) worn round the body

मान.शिल a. Consisting of red
arsenic (ननःशिला).

माननं-ना 1 Honouring, respecting.
2 Killing; Si. 16. 2.

माननीय a. Fit to be honoured,
worthy of honour, deserving to be
honoured (with gen.); येनो मुनीनामनि
माननीयां Ku. 1. 18; R. 1. 11.

मानव a. (वी f.) 1 Relating to or
descended from Manu; मानवस्य राजर्षे-
वंशस्य वसवितारं सवितारं U. 3; Ms. 12
107. 2 Human. -वः 1 A man, human
being; मनोविज्ञो मानवानां लतयं प्रथितो भवत्।
ब्रह्मवादिष्वस्मान्मनोजातिस्तु मानवाः Mb.,
Ms. 2. 9; 5. 35. 2 Mankind (pl.) -व
A particular fine. -Comp. -हृद्, -देव
-पतिः a lord of men, king, sovereign,
R. 14. 32. -धर्मशास्त्रं the institutes
of Manu. -राक्षसः a demon or fiend
in the form of a man; त्वेदो मानवराक्षसाः
परहितं स्थापयन् निद्राति ये Bh. 2. 74.

मानवत् a. Proud, arrogant,
haughty, high-spirited -सी A
haughty or high-spirited woman
(angry through jealous pride).

मानव्य A number of boys or youths
(माणव्ये).

मानस a. (सी. f.) 1 Pertaining
to the mind, mental, spiritual (opp.
शरीर). 2 Produced from the mind,
sprung at will; किं मानसी सृष्टिः S. 4.
Ku. 1. 18; Bg. 10. 6. 3 Only to be
conceived in the mind, conceivable.
4 Tacit, implied. 5 Dwelling on the
lake Mānasa. -सः A form of
Vishnu. -सं 1 The mind, the heart,
सपदि मन्दानलो दहति मन मानसं Git. 10; अपि
च मानससंभवतिविः Bv. 1. 113; मानसं विषये-
विना (भाति) 116. 2 N. of a sacred
lake on the mountain Kailāsa;
केलासशिखरे राम मनसा निर्मितं सरः। ब्रह्मणा
प्रागिदं वसनावधुमानसं सरः। Rām.; (it is
said to be the native place of swans,
who are described as migrating to
its shores every year at the
commencement of the breeding
season or the monsoons; मेघययना दिशो
दृष्ट्वा मानसोत्सुकचेतसां। कूर्जितं राजहंसानां वेदं
दुपूरिजाजितं V. 4. 14. 15; यस्यास्तोत्रे कृत-
व्रततयो मानसं संनिकुटं नाप्यास्ति वि-
यपगतशुच-
स्त्वामपि प्रेक्ष्य हंसाः Me. 76; see Me. 11;
Ghaṭ. 9 also); R. 6. 26; Me. 62;
Bv. 1. 2. 3 A kind of salt. -Comp.
-आलयः a swan, goose. -उत्क a.
eager to go to Mānasa; Me. 11.
-ओकसः, -धारिन् m. a swan. -जनमन्
m. 1 the god of love. 2 a swan.

मानसिक a. (की f.) Mental,
spiritual. -कः An epithet of
Vishnu.

मानिका 1 A kind of spirituous
liquor. 2 A kind of weight.

मानित p. p. Honoured, respected,
esteemed.

मानिन् a. 1 Fancying, considering,
regarding (at the end of comp)

as a प्रतिमानिन्. 2 Honoring, respecting; (at the end of comp.). 3 Haughty, proud, possessed of self-respect; परामर्शोऽयुक्त एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 41. परवृत्तिमत्सरि ननो हि मानिनां Si. 15. 1. 4 Entitled to respect, highly honoured. Bk. 19. 24. 5 Disdainful, angry, sulky. -m. A lion. -नी 1 A woman possessed of self-respect, strong-minded, resolute, proud (in a good sense); चतुर्विंशतिशतवयस्यमानिनी Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 38. 2 An angry woman, or one offended with her husband (through jealous pride); माधवे मा कुरु मानिनि मानये Git. 9; Ki. 9. 36. 3 A kind of odoriferous plant.

मातृष्य *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Human; मातृषी तदु, मातृषी वाङ् &c.; R. 1. 60, 16. 22; Bg. 4. 12; 9. 11; Ms. 4. 124. 2 Humane, kind. -षः 1 A man, human being. 2 An epithet of the three signs of the zodiac; Gemini, Virgo and Libra. -षी A woman. -ई 1 Humanity. 2 Human effort or action.

मातृष्यक *a.* (की. *f.*) Human, mortal.

मातृष्यकं, मातृष्यकं 1 Human nature, humanity. 2 Mankind, the race of human beings. 3 A collection of men.

मानोज्ञक Beauty, loveliness.

मात्रिक One who is conversant with charms or spells, a conjurer, sorcerer.

मात्र्यै 1 Slowness, dullness, tardiness. 2 Weakness.

माद्वारः, माद्वारवः A kind of tree.

माद्वै 1 Dullness, laziness, slowness. 2 Stupidity. 3 Weakness, feeble state; अग्रिमाद्वै. 4 Apathy. 5 Sickness, illness, indisposition.

माद्वत् *m.* N. of a king of the solar race, son of Yuvanāśva (being born from his own belly). As soon as he came out of the belly, the sages said 'क एव माद्वत्ति'; whereupon Indra came down and said 'मा माद्वत्ति'; the boy was, therefore, called Mādhātī.

माद्वत्थ *a.* (शी. *f.*) Relating to or caused by love; आचार्यकं विजयि माद्वत्थमाद्वत्ति Māl. 1. 26; 2. 4.

माद्वत् *poi. p.* 1 To be revered or respected; अहमपि तव माद्वत् हेतुमिस्तेष्वैश्वर्ये Māl. 6. 26. 2 Respectable, honourable, venerable; R. 2. 45; Y. 1. 111.

मापनं 1 Measuring. 2 Forming, making. -नः A balance.

मापत्वः The god of love.

मान *a.* (मी. *f.*) 1 My, mine. 2 Unde (used in voc.).

मानक *a.* (मिका. *f.*) 1 My, mine, belonging to my side मानका पदमाद्वै, ईश्वर्यकं सज्ज Bg. 1. 1. 3 Selfish,

covetous, greedy. क. 1 A miser. 2 A maternal uncle.

मानकीन *a.* My, mine; वो मानकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निबन्धनं Māl. 2; Bv. 2. 32; 3. 6.

मायः 1 A conjurer, juggler. 2 A demon, an evil spirit.

माया 1 Deceit, fraud, trick, trickery; a device, an artifice; Pt. 1. 359. 2 Jugglery, witchcraft, enchantment, an illusion of magic; स्वप्नो नु माया नु नतिस्वप्नो नु S. 6. 7. 3 (Hence) A unreal or illusory image, a phantom, illusion, unreal apparition; मायां मनोऽद्वयं परीक्षितोऽसि R. 2. 62; oft. as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'false', 'phantom', 'illusory'; e. g. मायावचनं false words; मायायुग &c. 4 A political trick or artifice, diplomatic feat. 5 (In Vedānta phil.) Unreality, the illusion by virtue of which one considers the unreal universe as really existent and as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. 6 (In Sān. phil.) The Pradhāna or Prakṛiti. 7 Wickedness. 8 Pity, compassion. 9 N. of the mother of Buddha. -Comp. आचार *a.* acting deceitfully. -आत्मक *a.* false, illusory. -उपजीविन् *a.* living by fraud; Pt. 1. 288. -कारः, -कृत्, -जीविन् *m.* a conjurer, juggler. -दः a crocodile. -देवी N. of the mother of Buddha. -हृतः Buddha. -धर *a.* deceitful, illusive. -पटु *a.* skilled in deception, fraudulent, deceitful. -प्रयोगः 1 deceitfulness, employment of tricks or fraud. 2 employment of magic. -सुगः a phantom deer, an illusory or false deer. -यंत्रं an enchantment. -योगः employment of magic. -वचनं false or deceitful words. -वादः the doctrine of illusion, a term applied to Buddhism. -विद् *a.* skilled in deception or magical arts. -सुतः an epithet of Buddha.

मायावत् *a.* 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. 2 Illusory, unreal, deceptive. 3 Skilled in magical arts, employing magical powers. -*m.* An epithet of Kama. -नी N. of the wife of Pradyumna. मायाविन् *a.* 1 Using deceits or tricks, employing stratagems, deceitful, fraudulent; वज्रं ते बुद्धयिः परामव भवति मायाविषु येन मायिनः Ki. 1. 30. 2 Skilled in magic. 3 Unreal, illusory. -*m.* A magician, conjurer. 2 A cat. -*n.* A gall-nut.

मायिक *a.* 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. 2 Illusory, unreal. -कः A juggler. -कं A gall-nut.

मायिन् See मायाविन्. -*m.* 1 A conjurer. 2 A rogue cheat 3 N. of Brahmā or Kama

मायु. 1 The sun. 2 Bile, bilious humor; (n. also in this sense).

मायूर *a.* (री. *f.*) 1 Belonging to or arising from a peacock. 2 Made of the feathers of a peacock. 3 Drawn by a peacock (as a car). 4 Dear to a peacock. -रः A flock of peacocks

मायूरकः, मायूरिकः A peacock-catcher.

मारः 1 Killing, slaughter, slaying, अशेषप्राणिनामासीदमारो दक्ष वत्तरात् Rāj. T. 5. 64. 2 An obstacle, hindrance, opposition. 3 The god of love; इयामाता कुटिल करोतु कवरीमारोपि भारोचमं Git. 3; (where मार primarily means 'killing'); Nāg. 1. 1. 4 Love, passion. 5 The thorn-apple (वृत्). 6 An evil one, destroyer; (according to Buddhists) -Comp. -अंक *a.* 'marked by love', displaying signs of love; मारके रतिकेलि-सङ्कलपामि Git. 12. -अभिषूः (शुः ?) an epithet of a Buddha. -अरिः, -रिपु. Siva. -आत्मक *a.* murderous; कथं मार-तकं त्वयि विश्वासः कर्तव्यः H. 1. -जित् *m.* 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of a Buddha.

मारकः 1 Any pestilential disease, plague epidemic. 2 The god of love.

3 A murderer, destroyer in general. 4 A hawk.

मारकत *a.* (ती. *f.*) Belonging to an emerald; काचः काचनसंसर्गाद्भवे मारकती कुटि H. Pr. 41.

मारणं 1 Killing, slaying, slaughter, destruction; पशुमारणकर्मदारुणः S. 6. 1. 2 A magical ceremony performed for the purpose of destroying an enemy. 3 Calcination. 4 A kind of poison.

मारिः *f.* 1 A pestilence, plague. 2 killing, ruin.

मारिच *a.* (ची. *f.*) Made of pepper.

मारिषः A respectable, worthy or venerable man, used in dramas in the voc. as a respectful mode of address by the Sātradhāra to one of the principal actors; see U. 1; Māl. 1.

मारी 1 Plague, pestilence, an epidemic. 2 Pestilence personified (the goddess presiding over plagues and identified with Durgā).

मारिचः 1 N. of a demon, son of Sunda and Tāḍakā. He assumed the form of a golden deer, and thus enticed Rāma to a considerable distance from Sitā; so that Rāvana found a good opportunity to carry her off. 2 A large or royal elephant. 3 A kind of plant. -चः A collection of pepper-shrubs.

मारुहः 1 A serpent's egg. 2 Cow-dung. 3 A way, road.

मारुत *a.* (री. *f.*) 1 Relating to or arising from the Maruts. 2 Relating to wind, aerial, windy. -तः 1 Wind. R. 2. 12. 34. 4. 54. Ms. 4. 122. 2 The god of wind, the deity presiding

ing over wind. 3 Breathing. 4 Vital air, one of the three essential humours of the body. 5 The trunk of an elephant. —*त्ते* The lunar mansion called Svātī. —*Comp.* —अशनः a snake. —आत्मजः, सुतः, सुहृः 1 epithets of Hanumat. 2 of Bhīma.

मार्गतिः 1 An epithet of Hanumat; R. 12. 60. 2 Of Bhīma.

मार्कंडः, मार्कंडेयः N. of an ancient sage. —*Comp.* —पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas (composed) by this sage).

मार्ग 1. 1 P., 10 U. (मार्गति, मार्गतिने) 1 To seek, seek for. 2 To hunt after, chase. 3 To strive to attain, strive after; आत्मोच्छेदं न मार्गति परेषां परिनिर्वाणं स्वयुगेरेव मार्गति विप्रकर्षं पृथग्जनान् Subhāṣ. 4 To solicit, beg, ask for; वरं यच्छे नृपते-रमार्गति Bk. 1. 12; Y. 2. 66. 5 To ask in marriage. —II. 10 U. (मार्गतिने) 1 To go, move. 2 To decorate, adorn. —WITH परि to seek, look out for.

मार्गः 1 A way, road, path (fig. also); अग्निशिरसमार्गमादेशय S. 5; so विचारमार्गमहिमेन चेतना Ku. 5. 42; R. 2. 72. 2 A course, passage, the tract passed over; बायोस्मि परिवहस्य वदति मार्ग S. 7. 7. 3 Reach, range; Ki. 13. 40. 4 A scar, mark (left by a wound &c.); R. 4. 48, 14. 4. 5 The path or course of a planet. 6 Search, inquiry, investigation. 7 A canal, channel, passage. 8 A means, way. 9 The right way or course, proper course; सुमार्ग, अमार्ग. 10 Mode, manner, method, course, usage, शक्ति R. 7. 71; 80 कुलं, शास्त्रं, धर्मं &c. 11 Style, diction; इति वैदर्भमार्गस्य प्रणा दश गुणाः स्थिताः Kāv. 1. 41; बाचो विचित्रमार्गिणां 1. 9. 12 The anus. 13 Musk. 14 The constellation called शुक्रशिरः. 15 The month called मार्गशीर्ष. —*Comp.* —तोरणं a triumphal arch erected on a road; R. 11. 5. —दर्शकः a guide. —धेनुः, धेनुकं, a measure of distance equal to 4 krosas. —वैद्यनं a barricade. —रक्षकः a road-keeper, guard. —शोधकः a pioneer. —स्थ a. travelling, way-faring. —द्वन्द्वं a palace on a high road.

मार्गकः The month called मार्गशीर्ष. मार्गण-णा 1 Begging, requesting, soliciting. 2 Seeking, looking out for, searching. 3 Investigating, inquiry, examination. —णः 1 A beggar, supplicant, mendicant. 2 An arrow; दुर्गताः स्मरमार्गणाः K. P. 10; अमेदि तचाद्य-नमार्गणैर्यस्य चौधैरपि धैर्यकंचुकं N. 1. 46; Vikr. 1. 77, R. 9. 17, 65. 3 The number 'five.'

मार्गशिरः, मार्गशिरस m., मार्गशीर्षः N. of the ninth month of the Hindu year (corresponding to November-December) in which the full-moon is in the constellation शुक्रशिरः.

मार्गशीर्षी, मार्गशीर्षी The full day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष

मार्गिकः 1 A traveller. 2 A hunter. मार्गित p. p. 1 Sought, searched, inquired after. 2 Hunted after, desired, solicited.

मार्ज 10 U. (मार्जयतिने) 1 To purify, cleanse, wipe; cf. ह. 2 To sound.

मार्जः 1 Cleansing, purifying, scouring. 2 A washerman. 3 An epithet of Viṣṇu.

मार्जक a. (जिका f.) Cleansing, purifying, scouring.

मार्जन a. (नी f.) Cleansing, purifying. —ने 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. 2 Wiping or rubbing off. 3 Effacing, wiping away. 4 Cleansing the person by rubbing it with unguents. 5 Sprinkling the person with water by means of the hand, a blade of Kusa grass &c. —नः The tree called Lodhra. —ना 1 Cleansing, purifying, cleaning. 2 The sound of a drum; मधुरी स्रजति मानवा नवादि M. 1. 18. —नी A broom, brush.

मार्जरीः (लः) A cat; कवलि मर्जरीः पय इति करहिदि शशिनः K. P. 10. 2 A pole-cat. —*Comp.* —कटः a peacock. —करणं a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

मार्जरीकः 1 A cat. 2 A peacock. मार्जरी 1 A female cat. 2 A civet-cat. 3 Musk.

मार्जरीयः 1 A cat. 2 A Sūdra. मार्जित p. p. 1 Cleansed, scoured, purified. 2 Swept, brushed. 3 Adorned.

मार्जिता Cards with sugar and spices.

मार्तण्डः 1 The sun; अयं मार्तण्डः किं स ब्रह्म तुरंगः सप्तशिरः K. P. 10; U. 6. 3. 2 The Arka tree. 3 A hog. 4 The number twelve. (Also मार्तण्ड.)

मार्तिक a. (की f.) Made of clay, earthen. —कः 1 A kind of pitcher. 2 The lid of a pitcher. —कं A clod or lump of earth; गुरुमध्ये हरिमाक्षी मार्तिकशकलैर्निर्देवकानं वा Bv. 2. 49.

मार्तव्य Mortality.

मार्द्विगः A drummer. —नं A city, town.

मार्द्विगिकः A drummer.

मार्दवं Softness (lit. and fig.), pliancy, weakness; अभितननोऽपि मार्दवं भजते R. 8. 43 'becomes soft'; स्वमर्द्वी-मार्दवं Ku. 5. 18. 2 Mildness, indulgence, gentleness, leniency; Bg. 16. 2.

मार्द्विक a. (की f.) Made of grapes. —कं Wine; Si. 8. 30.

मार्द्विक a. Having a deep insight into, fully conversant with the essence, beauty, &c.; (= नर्तक q. v.) मार्द्विकः को नरदानमतेरेण मधुवते Bv. 1. 117, 1. 8, 4. 40.

मार्द्वे See मार्द्वि.

मार्द्वि f Cleansing scouring purify
pg

मालः 1 N. of a district in the west or south-west of Bengal. 2 N. of a tribe of barbarians, a mountaineer. 3 N. of Viṣṇu. —लं 1 A field. 2 A high ground, rising or elevated ground; (मालमुत्तममुत्तलं); क्षेत्रमाह मालः Me. 18 (क्षेत्रमाहमुत्तममुत्तलं Malli.). 3 Deceit, fraud. —*Comp.* —चक्रं the hip-joint.

मालकः 1 The Nimba tree. 2 A wood near a village. 3 A pot made of a cocoa-nut shell. —कं A garland.

मालदि-नी f. 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant white flowers), कवलि कवचिदं सुगतकेवास्वादिता मालदी G. M.; मालदिनीमालीनां Me. 98. 2 A flower of this jasmine; इतिरपि बहुमालां मालदीमि स्मरतः Rs. 2. 24. 3 A bud, blossom (in general). 4 A virgin, young woman. 5 Night. 6 Moon-light. —*Comp.* —क्षारकः borax. —पत्रिका the shell of a nutmeg. —फलं a nutmeg. —माला a garland of jasmine flowers.

मालव a. (वी f.) Coming from the Malaya mountain. —रः Sandal-wood.

मालवः 1 N. of a country, the modern Mālvā in central India. 2 N. of a Rāga or musical mode. —वाः (pl.) The people of Mālvā. —*Comp.* —अधीनः —इन्द्रः, द्रुपतिः a king of Mālvā.

मालवकः 1 The country of the Mālavas. 2 An inhabitant of Mālvā. मालवी N. of a plant.

माला 1 A garland, wreath, chaplet, अलपितपपरिमलादि वि इति दृष्टं मालतीमाला Vis. 2 A row, line, series, succession; गन्धोद्गीतालिमाला Māl. 1. 1; आवद्धमालाः Me. 9. 3 A group, cluster, collection. 4 A string, necklace; अस्मिन् रत्नमाला. 5 A rosary, chain; as in अक्षमाला. 6 A streak; as in तदिन्माला, विद्युन्माला. 7 A series of epithets. 8 (In drama) The offering of several things to obtain a wish. —*Comp.* —उपमा a variety of Upamā or simile, in which one Upamāya is compared to several Upamānas; e. g. अन्येनेव राज्यश्रीर्द्विनेव मरुस्थिताः मल्लो साय विषदिन पश्चिमीव दिनामसः K. P. 10. —करः, कारः 1 a garland-maker, florist, gardener; इती मालाकारी बहुलमपि कुत्रापि निद्वे Bv. 1. 54; Pt. 1. 220. 2 the tribe of gardeners. —तुणं a kind of fragrant grass. —वीपकं a variety of वीपक, Mammata thus defines it:—मालादी-पकमायं वैयथोचरुणावहत् K. P. 10; see the example given *ad loc.*

मालिकः 1 A florist, gardener. 2 A dyer, painter.

मालिका 1 A garland. 2 A row, line, series. 3 A string, necklace. 4 A variety of jasmine. 5 Lin-seed. 6 A daughter. 7 A palace. 8 A kind of b d 9 An utotoxic drink.

मालिन *a.* 1 Wearing a garland. 2 (At the end of comp.) crowned or wreathed with, encircled by; ससुह-मालिनी पृथ्वी; अंशुमालिन्, मरीचिमालिन्, ऊर्मिमालिन् &c. -*m.* A florist, garland-maker. -**नी** 1 A female florist, the wife of a garland-maker. 2 N. of the city of Champā. 3 A girl seven years old representing Durgā at the Durgā festival. 4 N. of Durgā. 5 The celestial Ganges. 6 N. of a metre; see App I.

मालिन्यं 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. 2 Pollution, defilement. 3 Sinfulness. 4 Blackness. 5 Trouble, affliction.

मालः *f.* 1 A kind of creeper. 2 A woman. -**Comp.** -**घानः** a kind of snake.

मालूरः 1 The *Bilva* tree. 2 The *Kapūthā* tree.

मालया Large cardamoms.

माल्य *a.* Proper for or relating to a garland. -**ह्वं** 1 A garland, wreath; माल्येन तं निर्वचनं जवान Ku. 7. 19; Ki. 1. 21 2 A flower; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 4. 72 3 A chaplet or garland worn on the head. -**Comp.** -**आपलः** a flower-market. -**जीवकः** a florist, garland-maker. -**पुष्पः** a king of hemp. -**वृत्तिः** a florist.

माल्यवत् *a.* Wreathed, crowned. -**m** 1 N. of a mountain or mountain range; U. 1. 33; R. 13. 26. 2 N. of a demon, son of Suketu. [He was the maternal uncle and minister of Ravana and aided him in many of his schemes. In early times he propitiated the god Brahma by his austere penance, as a reward of which the splendid island of Lanka was caused to be built for him. He lived there with his brothers for some years, but afterwards left it, which was then occupied by Kubera. Afterwards when Ravana ousted Kubera from the island, Malyavat returned with his relatives and lived with him for a long time.]

मालुः N. of a particular mixed tribe.

मालुवी A wrestling or boxing match.

मासः 1 A bean; (the sing. being used for the plant and the Pl. for the fruit or seed); तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति मन्वात् Sk. 2 A particular weight of gold; मासो विंशतिर्यो मासः पणस्य परिकीर्तितः ० गुजामिर्दशभिर्मासः 3 A fool, blockhead. -**Comp.** -**अद्**, -**आद्**: a tortoise. -**आज्यं** a dish of beans cooked with ghee. -**आज्ञः** a horse. -**ऊन** *a.* less by a Māsha. -**वर्धकः** a goldsmith.

माषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth a Māsha.

माषीयं माष्यं A field of kidney beans

मास *m.* = मास *q. v.* (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मास after acc. dual).

मासः, सं 1 A month; (it may be चंद्र, सौर, सावन, मासक or वार्धस्पत्य); न मासे प्रतिपत्तसे मां चेन्मर्तासि मैथिलि Bk. 8. 95. 2 The number 'twelve'. -**Comp.**

-**अधुना** सिक *a.* monthly. -**अंतः** the day of new moon. -**आहार** *a.* eating only once a month. -**उपवासिनी** 1 a woman who fasts for a whole month. 2 a procuress, a lascivious or lewd woman (ironically). -**कालिक** *a.* monthly. -**जात** *a.* a month old, born a month ago. -**जः** a kind of gallinule. -**देय** *a.* to be paid in a month. -**प्रमितः** the new-moon. -**प्रवेशः** the beginning of a month. -**मानः** a year.

मासकः A month.

मासरः The scum of boiled rice, rice-gruel.

मासलः A year.

मासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a month. 2 Happening every month, monthly. 3 Lasting for a month. 4 Payable in a month. 5 Engaged for a month. -**कं** A funeral rite or Śrāddha performed every new-moon (during the first year of a man's death); विद्वर्णा मासिकं श्राद्धसन्वाहार्थं विदुर्वाचः.

मासीन *a.* 1 One month old. 2 Monthly.

मासुरी A beard.

माह 1 U. (माहति-ने) To measure. **माहाकुल** *a.* (ली *f.*), **माहाकुलीन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Nobly born, of noble family, of illustrious descent.

माहाजनिक *a.* (की *f.*) **माहाजनोन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Fit for merchants. 2 Fit for great persons.

माहात्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) High-minded, magnanimous, noble, dignified, glorious.

माहात्म्यं 1 Magnanimity, noble-mindedness. 2 Majesty, dignity, exalted position. 3 The peculiar virtue of any divinity or sacred shrine; or a work giving an account of the merits of such divinities or shrines; as देवीमाहात्म्य, शनिमाहात्म्य &c. **माहाराजिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Fit for a great king, imperial, royal.

माहाराज्यं Sovereignty.

माहाराष्ट्री See महाराष्ट्री.

माहिरः An epithet of Indra.

माहिष *a.* (वी *f.*) Coming or derived from a buffalo or a buffalo cow; १३ माहिषं वृषि.

माहिषकः A buffalo-keeper.

माहिषिकः 1 A buffalo-keeper, a herdsman. 2 The paramour of an unchaste woman माहिषीत्युच्यते नारी या च स्वाद्यमिचारिणी ता एह काममयि य स

वे माहिषिकः स्मृतः ॥ Kālikā Purāṇa. 3 One who lives by the prostitution of his wife; माहिषीत्युच्यते नारी भगवतापार्जितं वनं । उपजीवति यस्तस्याः स वै माहिषिकः स्मृतः । Sridhara on V. P.

माहिष्मती N. of a city, the here ditary capital of the Haihaya kings, R. 6. 43.

माहिष्यः A mixed caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Vaisya mother.

माहेंद्र *a.* (द्री *f.*) Relating to Indra; Ku. 7. 84; R. 12. 86. -**द्री** 1 The east. 2 A cow. 3 N. of Indrāṇi.

माहेय *a.* (यी *f.*) Terrestrial. -**यः** 1 The planet Mars. 2 Coral.

माहेयी A cow.

माहेश्वरः A worshipper of Śiva.

मि 5 U. (मिनेति, मिनुते; rarely used in classical literature). 1 To throw, cast, scatter. 2 To build, erect. 3 To measure. 4 To establish. 5 To observe, perceive.

मिच्छ 6 P. (मिच्छति) 1 To hinder, obstruct. 2 To annoy.

मित *p. p.* 1 Measured, meted or measured out. 2 Measured off, bounded, defined. 3 Limited, measured, moderate, little, scanty, sparing, brief (of words &c.); पृष्ठः सत्यं मितं ज्ञेयं स भूत्योर्हो महीमुजा Pt. 1. 87; R. 9. 34. 4 Measuring, of the measure of; (at the end of comp.) as in ग्रहवृत्तचिह्न-मिति बर्षे i. e. in 1889. 5 Investigated, examined; (see मा). -**Comp.** -**अक्षर** *a.* 1 brief measured short, concise; Ku. 5. 63. 2 composed in verse, metrical. -**अर्थ** *a.* of measured meaning. -**आहार** *a.* sparing in diet. (-रः) moderation in eating. -**भाषित्**, -**वाच्** *a.* speaking little or measured words, महीयांसः वक्रत्या मितभाषिणः Si. 2. 13.

मितमग *a.* Going slowly. -**मः** An elephant.

मितपच *a.* 1 Cooking a measured portion, cooking little. 2 Sparing, niggardly, stingy.

मिति *f.* 1 Measuring, a measure, weight. 2 Accurate knowledge 3 Proof, evidence.

मित्रः 1 The sun 2 N. of an Aditya and usually associated with Varuna. -**त्रं** 1 A friend; तन्मित्रमापदि ह्ये च सम-क्षिं यत् Bh. 2. 68; Me. 17 2 An ally, the next neighbour of a king; cf. मेडल. -**Comp.** -**आचारः** conduct towards a friend. -**उदयः** 1 sun-rise 2 the welfare or prosperity of a friend -**कर्मन्** *n.*, -**कार्यं**, कृत्यं the business of a friend, a friendly act or service, R. 19. 31. -**घ्न** *a.* treacherous. -**दुह**, -**द्वेष्टिन्** *a.* hating a friend, treacherous to a friend a false or treacherous friend **मात्र** friendship मेघ-

breach of friendship. -वत्सल *a.* kind to friends, of winning manners. -हत्या the murder of a friend.

मित्रव्यु *a.* 1 Friendly-minded. 2 Winning friends.

मिश्र 1 U. (मेषयतिने) 1 To associate with. 2 To unite, pair, copulate. 3 To hurt, injure, strike, kill. 4 To understand, perceive, know. 5 To wrangle.

मिश्र *ind.* 1 Mutually, reciprocally, to each other; Ms. 2.147; oft. in comp.; मिश्रःप्रस्थाने *S.* 2; मिश्रःसनयात् *S.* 5. 2 In secret or private, secretly, privately; भर्तुः प्रसादं प्रतिनयं दृष्ट्वा वक्तुं मिश्रः प्राकम्पनैवमेतं *Ku.* 3. 2; 6.1; *R.* 13.1.

मिथिलः *N.* of a king. -लः (pl.) *N.* of a people. -लः *N.* of a city, capital of the country called Videna, q. v.

मिथुन 1 A pair, couple; मिथुनं परि-
कल्पितं स्वयां सङ्कारः कलिनी च नन्दिनी *R.* 8. 61; *Me.* 18; *U.* 2. 6. 2 Twine. 3 Union, junction. 4 Sexual union, copulation, cohabitation. 5 The third sign of the zodiac. *Gemini.* 6 (In gram.) A root compounded with a preposition. -Comp. -भाषः 1 forming a couple, state of being a pair. 2 copulation. -व्रतिन् *a.* practising cohabitation.

मिथुनेच्छरः The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक) cf. द्वेक्षर.

मिथ्या *ind.* 1 Falsely, deceitfully, wrongly, incorrectly; oft. with the force of an adjective; मणौ महानोल इति प्रभावाद्द्वयप्रमाणेऽपि यथा न मिथ्या *R.* 18. 42; यदुवाच न तन्मिथ्या 17. 42; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदति मृगयामीदृग्विन्दोः कुतः *S.* 2. 5. 2 Invertedly, contrarily. 3 To no purpose, in vain, fruitlessly; मिथ्या कारयेत् चरिष्येण राक्षसायिः *Bk.* 8. 44; *Bg.* 18. 59. (मिथ्या वच्-च् to tell a falsehood, lie; मिथ्या कृ to falsify; मिथ्या नू to turn out false, be false; मिथ्या ब्रू to misunderstand, mistake. At the beginning of comp. मिथ्या may be translated by 'false, untrue, unreal, sham, pretended, feigned' &c.) -Comp. -अश्वयवसितिः *f.* a figure of speech, an expression of the impossibility of a thing by making it depend upon an impossible contingency; किञ्चिमिथ्यावाचनद्वयार्थे मिथ्या-धीतरकल्पनम् । मिथ्याव्यवसितिर्वैद्यां वञ्चयेत् सञ्जं बह्वर्हः *Kuval.* -अपवादः a false charge. -आभयानं a false assertion. -आभेयः a false or groundless charge. -अभिज्ञानं calumny, false accusation. -अभिज्ञापः 1 a false prediction. 2 a false or unjust claim. -आचारः wrong or improper conduct. -आहारः wrong diet. -उत्तरः a false or prevaricating reply. -उपचारः pretended kindness or service. -कमन् a false act -कोप -क्रोध

feigned anger. -क्रयः a false price. -ग्रहः-ग्रहणं misconception, misunderstanding. -चर्यो hypocrisy. -ज्ञानं a mistake, error, misapprehension. -दर्शनं heresy. -दृष्टिः *f.* heresy, holding heretic or atheistic doctrines. -धुर्यः a man only in appearance. -प्रतिज्ञा *u.* false to one's promise, perfidious. -फलं an imaginary advantage. -मतिः delusion, mistake, error. -वचनं, वाक्यं a falsehood, lie. -वास्ता a false report. -साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness.

मिदृ 1. 1 A., 4. 10. U. (मेदृते, मेदृतिने, मेदयतिने) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. 2 To melt. 3 To be fat. 4 To love, feel affection. -II. 1 U. (मेदृतिने) see मिश्र.

मिद्रे 1 Sloth, indolence. 2 Torpor, sleepiness, dulness (of spirits also.).

मिदृ 1. 10. P. (मिदृति, मिदयति) See मिदृ 1.

मिन् 1 P. (मिन्वि) 1 To sprinkle, moisten. 2 To honour, worship.

मिल 6 U. (मिलति ते, generally मिलति; मिलित) 1 To join, be united with, accompany; सम्पद्यते मिलितः *Batn.* 4. 2 To come or meet together, meet, gather, assemble; ये चान्ये सुहृदः सङ्गृह्यमये द्रव्याभिलाषाकुलास्ते सर्वेन मिलति *H.* 1. 210; याताः किं न मिलति *Amaru.* 10; मिलितशिलीमुख &c. *Git.* 1; स पावेन-मितोऽन्यत्र भोजनान्मिलितो न यः *Trik.* 3 To be mixed or united with, come in contact with; मिलति तव तोवैर्युग्मदः *G. L.* 7. 4 To meet or encounter (as in fighting); close, close with. 5 To come to pass, happen. 6 To find, fall in with. -Caus. (मिलयतिने) To bring together, assemble, convene.

मिलनं 1 Joining, meeting, assembling together. 2 Encountering. 3 Contact, being mixed with, coming in contact with; व्यालविलयमिलनेन गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरे *Git.* 4.

मिलित *p. p.* 1 Come together, assembled, encountered, combined. 2 Met, encountered. 3 Mixed. 4 Put together, taken in all.

मिलिदुः A bee; परित्तमकरंदमार्मिकास्ते जगति भवन्ति चिरादुषो मिलिदुः *Bv.* 1. 8, 15.

मिलिदुकः A kind of snake.

मिश्र 1 P. (मेषयति) 1 To make a sound or noise. 2 To be angry.

मिश्र 10 U. (मिश्रयतिने; strictly a denom. from मिश्र) 1 To mix, mingle, unite, blend, combine, add; वाचं न मिश्रयति यद्यपि मे वचोमिः *S.* 8. 31; न मिश्रयति लोचने *Bv.* 2. 140.

मिश्र *a.* 1 Mixed, blended, mingled, combined; मयं पदं च मिश्रं च तत् विधेयं व्यवस्थितं *Kāv.* 1. 11, 31, 32; *R.* 16. 32. 2 Associated, connected. 3 Manifold, diverse. 4 Tangled, intertwined. 5 (At the end of comp.) Having a mixture of compounds for

the most part of. -अः 1 A respectable or worthy person; usually affixed to the names of great men and scholars; अर्यमित्राः वनार्ण *M.* 1, वसिष्ठमित्रः, मेघनमित्रः &c. 2 A kind of elephant. -अं 1 A mixture. 2 A kind of radish. -Comp. -जः a mule. -वर्ण *a.* of a mixed colour. (-यं) a kind of black aloewood. -शब्दः a mule.

मिश्रक *a.* 1 Mixed, mingled. 2 Miscellaneous. -कः 1 A compounder. 2 An adulterator of mercantile goods. -कं Salt produced from salt soil.

मिश्रणं Mixing, bleeding, combining.

मिश्रित *p. p.* 1 mixed, blended, combined. 2 Added. 3 Respectable.

मिश्र 1. 6 P. (मिश्रति) 1 To open the eyes, wink. 2 To look at, look helplessly; जानतेदोहसाम्पायी मिश्रतामाच्छि-
नन्ति नः *Ku.* 2. 46. 3 To rival, contend, emulate. WITH उद् 1 to open the eyes; उन्मिश्रमिषमपि *Bg.* 5. 9. 2 to open (as the eyes); *Ku.* 4. 2. 3 to open, bloom, be expanded. 4 to rise 5 to shine, glitter. -नि to shut the eyes; *Bg.* 5. 9. -II. 1 P. (मेषयति) To wet, moisten, sprinkle.

मिश्रः Emulation, rivalry. -अं Pretext, disguise, deceit, trick, fraud, false or outward appearance, बालमेनमेकेन मिषेणानीय *Dk.* (often used like डल q. v., to indicate an उल्लेख), म रोमकृषीचमिषाज्जनाकृता कृताश्च किं दूषणशून्य-
विद्वः *N.* 1. 21. वदने विविधेति श्रुतेर्गी मिथुनानां रत्नानामिषेण धात्रा *Bv.* 1. 111.

मिश्र *a.* 1 Sweet. 2 Dainty, savoury, किं मिष्टमन्नं खरङ्कराणां 'who cast pearls before swine.' 3 Moistened, wetted. -अं A sweet-meat.

मिश्र 1 P. (मेदृति; मीढ) 1 To make water. 2 To wet, moisten, sprinkle. 3 To emit semen.

मिहिदा Mist, snow.

मिहिरः 1 The sun; नयि तावन्मिहिरोऽपि निदेनेऽभूत् *Bv.* 2. 34; यति मय्यचिरान्निदाय-
मिहिरज्वालाश्रितः शुष्कतां 1. 16; *N.* 2. 36, 13. 54. 2 A cloud. 3 The moon. 4 Wind, air. 5 An old man.

मिहिराणः An epithet of Siva.

मी 19 U. (मीनाति, मीनति; seldom used in classical literature) 1 To kill, destroy, hurt, injure. 2 To lessen, diminish. 3 To change, alter 4 To transgress, violate. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (मयति, जाययतिने) 1 To go, move. 2 To know, understand (गतिमययोः). -III. 4 A. (मीयते) To die, perish.

मीढ *p. p.* 1 Urined, watered. 2 Passed (as urine).

मीढुष्टमः, मीढुष्ट *m.* An epithet of Siva.

मीनः 1 A fish; सुवमीन इव हृदः *R.* 1 73 मीनो ह इव स्तम्भा मतिमन्मुहूर्त *Bv.* 1

17. 2 the twelfth sign of the zodiac (*Pisces*). 3 The first incarnation of Vishnu; see मत्स्यवतार. -Comp. -अंशं roe, fish-sprawn. -आवातिन्, वातिन् *m.* 1 a fisherman; 2 a crane. -आलयः the sea. -केतनः the god of love. -गन्ध an epithet of Satyawati. -मधिका a pond, pool of water. -रंकः, -रंगः a king-fisher.

मीनरः The sea-monster called *Makara* q. v.

मीन् 1 P. (मिवति) 1 To go move, 2 To sound.

मीनांसकः 1 One who investigates or inquires into, an investigator, examiner. 2 A follower of the system of philosophy called मीमांसा q. v. below.

मीमांसन् Investigation, examination, inquiry.

मीमांसा 1 Deep reflection, inquiry, examination, investigation; रसगन्धर्वनाम्नी करोति कुतूहेन काव्यमीमांसा R. G.; so दृक्, अलंकार &c. 2 N. of one of the six chief *Darsanas* or systems of Indian philosophy. It was originally divided into two systems:—the पूर्वमीमांसा or कर्ममीमांसा founded by Jaimini; and the उत्तरमीमांसा or ब्रह्ममीमांसा ascribed to Bādarāyana; but the two systems have very little in common between them, the first concerning itself chiefly with the correct interpretation of the ritual of the Veda and the settlement of dubious points in regard to Vedic texts; and the latter dealing chiefly with the nature of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. The पूर्वमीमांसा is, therefore, usually styled only मीमांसा or the *Mīmāṃsā*, and the उत्तरमीमांसा, वेदान्त which, being hardly a sequel of Jaimini's system, is now considered and ranked separately); मीमांसाष्टसंज्ञमाय सहसा हस्ती मुनि जैमिनि Pt. 2. 33.

मीरः 1 The ocean. 2 A limit, boundary.

मील 1 P. (मीलति, मीलिते) 1 To close (as the eyes), close or contract the eye-lids, wink, twinkle; क्वे विष्पति मीलति क्षणमपि क्षिप्रं तदालोकनात् Gīt. 10. 2 To close, be closed or shut (as eyes or flowers); नयनमुगममीलत् Si. 11. 2; तस्यां मीलीलुर्नेत्रे Bk. 14. 54. 3 To fade, disappear, vanish. 4 To meet or be collected (for मित्र). -Caus. (मीलयति) To cause to shut, close, shut (eyes, flowers &c.); दोषान्मास्त्रायमय वतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110. -WITH. -आ Caus. to shut; नेत्रे चामीलयत् Kāv. 2. 11. -उद् 1 to open (as the eyes); उद्मीलीच लोचने Bk. 15. 102, 16. 8. 2 To be awakened or roused, Si. 10. 72. 3 to expand, blow; Kī. 4. 3 Mīl. 1 38 4 to be

fused or spread, cluster round; उन्मीलनयुग्म &c Gīt. 1; U. 1. 20. 5 to appear, spring up, rise, become manifest; खे वायुञ्जलो जले क्षितिरिति त्रैलोक्यमुन्मीलति Prab. 1. 2; Br. 2. 72 (Caus.) to open; तद्वत्तुन्मीलय चक्षुरावत् V. 1. 5; Mk. 1 33. -नि 1 to shut the eyes; R. 12. 65; Ms. 1. 52. 2 to close the eyes in death, die; निमील नयेचमिया हन्त्रं द्वा तमसेन कोहरी R. 8. 38. 3 to obscure (fig.); प्रजालोपनिमीलितः R. 1. 68. 4 to be closed or shut (as eyes, flowers &c.); निमीलितानामिव पक्ष्माणां R. 7. 64. 5 to disappear, vanish, set (fig. also); नरेषु जीवलोकोऽस्य निमीलति निमीलति H. 3. 145; यैर्मिमीलितमक्षरा Hariv. (-Caus.) to shut, close; उन्मीलतापि दृष्टिर्निमीलितेवाधकारेण Mk. 1. 33; यमिमीलितवज्जनयन् नल्लि Si. 9. 11; ललिपक्षं यमीलयत् Kāv. 2. 261; Ku. 3. 36; 5. 57; R. 19. 28. -सं to be shut or closed. (-Caus.) 1 to shut or close; उपांतसंमीलितलोचने नृपः R. 3. 26; 13. 10. 2 to obscure, darken, make dim; विकारश्चैतन् अमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 36.

मलिनं 1 Closing of the eyes, winking, twinkling. 2 Closing the eyes. 3 The closing of a flower.

मीलित *p. p.* 1 Snut, closed. 2 Twinkled. 3 Half-opened, unblown. 4 Vanished, disappeared. -तं (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which the difference or distinction between two objects is shown to be completely obscured on account of their similarity—whether natural or artificial—in some respects; it is thus defined by Mammata:—समेन लक्षणा वस्तु वस्तुना यन्मिथुनं निजिनामुक्तं वापि तन्मीलितमिति स्पष्टं ॥ K. P. 10.

मीव् 1 P. (मिवति) 1 To go, move. 2 To grow fat.

मीवरः The leader of an army, a general.

मीवा 1 The tapeworm. 2 Wind.

मुः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 Bondage, confinement. 3 Final emancipation. 4 A funeral pile.

मुकुटकः An onion.

मुकुः Liberation, deliverance; especially, final emancipation.

मुकुटं 1 A crown, tiara, diadem; मुकुटारकनरीचिभिरसृष्टात् R. 9. 13. 2 A crest. 3 A peak, point.

मुकुटी Cracking or snapping the fingers.

मुकुटः 1 N. of Vishnu or Krishna. 2 Quicksilver. 3 A kind of precious stone. 4 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. 5 A kind of drum.

मुकुटः 1 A mirror, looking-glass; गुणितमपि निजस्वभावादिभिः परत एव संभवति । स्वभावेन दर्शनमप्युक्तं तले जायते यस्मात् Vās. Si. 9. 73; N. 22. 43. 2 A bud; see मुकुल. 3 The handle of a potter's wheel 4 The Bakula tree

मुकुलः-ल 1 A bud; आविर्भूतप्रथममुकुला कंदलीश्रावुकच्छे Me. 21; R. 9. 31; 15. 99 2 Anything like a bud; आलक्ष्यं तमुकुलान् (तदयान्) S. 7. 17. 3 The body. 4 The soul or spirit. (मुकुलीकृ means 'to close in the form of a bud,' Ku 5. 63).

मुकुलित *a.* 1 Having buds, budded, blossoms. 2 Half-closed, half-shut दसमुकुलितयनसरोजं Gīt. 2; Ku. 3. 76.

मुकुडः, मुकुडकः A kind of bean.

मुक्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened, relaxed, slackened. 2 Set free, liberated, relaxed. 3 Abandoned, left, given up, set aside, taken off. 4 Thrown, cast, discharged, hurled. 5 Fallen down, dropped down from. 6 Drooping, unnerved; मुक्तैरवयवैरायिषि Dk. 7 Given, bestowed. 8 Sent forth, emitted. 9 Finally saved or emancipated, (see मुक्ष). -क्तः One who is finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and secured final beatitude, an absolved saint, सुभाषितेन गीतेन युवतीनां च लीलया मनो न मियते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पशुः ॥ Subhā'sh. -Comp. -अवरः a Jaina mendicant of the *digambara* class. -आत्मन् *a* finally saved or emancipated. (-*m*) 1 the soul absolved from sins or from worldly matter. 2 a person whose soul is absolved. -आसन *a.* rising from a seat. -कच्छः a Buddhist. -कच्छकः a snake that has cast off its slough. -कण्ठ *a.* raising a cry. (-*ठ*) ind. bitterly, loudly, aloud; R. 14. 68. -करः-हस्त *a.* open-handed, liberal, bountiful. -चक्षुस् *m.* a lion. -वसन see मुक्तावर.

मुक्तकं 1 A missile, a missile weapon. 2 Simple prose. 3 A detached stanza, the meaning of which is complete in itself; see Kāv. 1. 13; मुक्तक श्लोक एवैकग्रन्थकारक्षमः सताम्.

मुक्ता 1 A pearl; हरीये हरिणाक्षिणां लुण्ठिते स्तनमंडले । मुक्तानामप्यवस्थेयं के वयं समरक्षिकरा Amarn. 100 (where मुक्ताना means also 'of absolved saints'). Pearls are said to be produced from various sources, but particularly from oyster shells:—करीद्वीजसूतवराहशंखमत्स्यादिमुक्त्युद्भव-वेणुजानि । मुक्ताफलानि प्रथितानि लोके तेषां तु मुक्त्युद्भवमेव हुरि ॥ Malli.). 2 A harlot, courtesan. -Comp. -अगरः, अगरारः the pearl-oyster. -आवलिः -ली 1 -कलापः a pearl-necklace. -मुणः a pearl-necklace, string of pearls; Me. 46 R. 16. 18. -जालं a string or zone of pearls. -दानम् *n. a.* string of pearls. -पुष्पः a kind of jasmine. -प्रसूः *f.* the pearl-oyster -मालंचः a string of pearls -फलं 1 a pearl; Ku. 1. 6; R. 5. 28. 16. 62. 2 a kind of flower. 3 the custard-apple. 4 camphor. -मणिः a pearl मातृ *f* the pearl oyster -स्तन

-चक्र *f.*, -हार: a pearl-necklace. -शुक्तिः, -श्लोडः the pearl-oyster.

शुक्तिः *f.* 1 Release, liberation, deliverance. 2 Freedom, emancipation. 3 Final beatitude or emancipation, absolution of the soul from metempsychosis. 4 Leaving, giving up, abandoning, avoiding; संसर्गशुक्तिः खल्लु Bh. 2. 62. 5 Throwing, hurling, letting off, discharging. 6 Unloosing-opening. 7 Discharge, paying off (as a debt). -Comp. -सेव्यं an epithet of Benares. -मार्गः the way to final beatitude. -मुक्तः frankincense.

मक्त्वा *ind.* 1 Having left, abandon, ed &c. 2 Excepting, except (with the force of a preposition.)

मुखं 1 The mouth (fig. also) वायुशोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Bv. 10. 90. 12; सुभृ-भग मुखमिव Me. 24; त्वं मम मुखं भव V. 1 'be my mouth or spokesman'. 2 The face, countenance; परिवृत्ताक्षुस्त्री भयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17; निमग्नान्मुखी धृतेकवेणिः S. 7. 21; so चन्द्रमुखी, मुखचन्द्रः &c. 3 The snout or muzzle (of any animal). 4 The front, van, forepart. 5 The tip, point, barb (of an arrow), head; पुरारिमग्रावमुखः शिलीमुखः Ku. 5. 54; R. 3. 57. 59. 6 The edge or sharp point (of any instrument). 7 A teat, nipple; Ku. 1. 40; R. 3. 8. 8 The beak or bill of a bird. 9 A direction, quarter; as in दिग्मुखे, अंतर्मुखे. 10 Opening, entrance, mouth; नीचाराः शुक्रगर्भकोटरमुखप्रदास्तस्मान्भवः S. 1. 14; नदीमुखेनैव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28; Ku. 1. 8. 11 An entrance to a house, a door, passage. 12 Beginning, commencement; सखीजनोंद्गीक्षणकोद्गर्भमुखे R. 3. 1; दिनमुखानिर्विर्दिननिग्रहीर्बिलयन् मलयं नगमयन् R. 25; S. 76; Ghat. 2. 13 Introduction. 14 The chief, the principal or prominent; (at the end of comp. in this sense): वंशोन्मुख्ये खलु मखमुखान्मुखे कर्मपाशान् Bv. 4. 21; so इन्द्रमुखः देवाः &c. 15 The surface or upper side. 16 A means. 17 A source, cause, occasion. 18 Utterance; as in मुखहृत्. 19 The Vedas, scripture. 20 (In Rhet.) The original cause or source of the action in a drama. -Comp. -अग्निः 1 a forest-conflagration. 2 a sort of goblin with a face of fire. 3 the consecrated or sacrificial fire. 4 fire put into the mouth of a corpse at the time of lighting the funeral pile. -अनिलः, उद्युतः breath. -अस्त्रः a crab. -आकारः look, mien, appearance. -आसवः nectar of the lips. -आस्रावः, -ज्रावः spittle, saliva. -चंद्रः a moon-like face, i. e. a round lovely face. -उल्का a forest-conflagration. -कमलं a lotus-like face. -सुरः a tooth. -अंघ्रिकः an onion. -खपल *a* is katuse garrulous a slap

on the face. -जीरिः *f.* the tongue. -जः a Brāhmana. -जाहं the root of the mouth. -दूषणः an onion. -दूषिका an eruption disfiguring the face. -निरीक्षकः a lazy fellow, an idler. -नियामिनी an epithet of Sarasvatī. -पटः a veil कुर्यन् कान् क्षणमुत्तरपटं निरसव-तस्य Me. 62. -पिंडः a mouthful of food. -पूरणं 1 filling the mouth. 2 a mouthful of water, a mouthful in general. -प्रसादः a pleased countenance, graciousness of aspect. -प्रियः an orange. -पंचः a preface, an introduction. -बंधनं 1 a preface. 2 a lid, cover. -सूयणं a preparation of betel; see तांबूल. -भेदः distortion of the face. -मधु *a.* honey-mouthed, sweet-lipped. -मार्जनं washing the face. -चवर्णं the bit of a bridle. -रंगः the colour or complexion of the face; R. 12. 8; 17. 31. -लंगलः a hog. -लेपः 1 anointing the face or upper side (of a drum). 2 a disease of the phlegmatic humour. -वल्गुः the pomegranate tree. -वाद्यं 1 an instrument of music sounded with the mouth, any wind-instrument. 2 a sound made with the mouth. -वासः, -वासनः a perfume used to scent the breath. -विलुटिका ashe-goat. -व्यादानं gaping, yawning. -शफ *a.* abusive, foul-mouthed, scurrilous. -शुद्धिः *f.* washing or purifying the mouth. -शेषः an epithet of Rāhu. -शोधन *a.* 1 cleansing the mouth. 2 pungent, sharp. (-नः) the sharp flavour, pungency. (-नं) cleansing the mouth. -श्रीः *f.* 'beauty of countenance', a lovely face. -मुखं facility of pronunciation, phonetic ease. -सुरं the moisture of the lips.

मुखपचः A beggar, mendicant.

मुखर *a.* 1 Talkative, garrulous, loquacious; मुखरा खल्वेवा गर्भदासी Ratn. 2; मुखरतावसरे हि विराजेते Ki. 5. 16. 2 Noisy, making a continuous sound, tinkling, jingling (as an anklet), संवेदना मुखरं मुखलक्षणेति R. 5. 72; अंतः-क्षुब्धमुखराहुनी यत्र रम्यो वनांतः U. 2. 25. 20; Māl. 9. 5; मुखरमयीं त्यज मेजीरं त्रि-मिव केलिषु लोलं Git. 5; Mk. 1. 35. 3 Sounding, resonant or resounding with (usually at the end of comp.); स्थाने स्थाने मुखरकडुमो झाङ्कतिर्निर्झराणां U. 2. 14; मेढलीमुखपशिक्षरे (लताकुंजे) Git. 2; R. 13. 46. 4 Expressive or indicative of. 5 Foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous. 6 Mocking, ridiculing (मुखरिङ्क 'to cause to sound or talk, make resonant with'). -रः 1 A crow. 2 A leader, the chief or principal person; यदि कार्यविपातेः स्थानु-खरस्तत्र हव्यते H. 1. 29. 3 A conch-shell.

मुखरयति Den P 1 To make resonant or noisy cause to d or

echo. 2 To make (one) talk or speak; अत एव शुद्धया नां मुखरयति Mn. 3. 3 To notify, declare, announce.

मुखरिका, मुखरी The bit of a bridle. **मुखरित** *a.* Made noisy or resonant with, ringing or noisy with, गंडोद्गीना-दिनाया मुखरितककुभस्तांडये शूलपाणिः Māl. 1. 1

मुख्य *a.* 1 Relating to the mouth or the face. 2 Chief, principal, foremost, first, pre-eminent, prominent; द्विजातिमुख्यः, वारमुख्या, यौव-मुख्या &c. -ह्यः A leader, guide. -रूपं 1 A principal rite or ordinance. 2 Reading or teaching the Vedas. -Comp. -अर्थः the primary or original (as opp. यौग्य) meaning of a word. -चांद्रः the chief lunar month. -द्वयः, -द्वयतिः a sovereign monarch, paramount sovereign. -मन्त्रिन् *m.* the prime minister.

मुखूहः A kind of gallinule.

मुखी *a.* 1 Stupefied, fainted. 2 Perplexed, infatuated. 3 Foolish, ignorant, silly, stupid; शशांक केन मुखेन शुभा-शुरेति भाषितः Bv. 2. 29. 4 Simple, artless, innocent; U. 1. 46. 5 Erring, mistaken. 6 Attractive by youthful simplicity (not yet acquainted with love), childlike; (कः) अयमाचरत्यविनय-मुखात् तपस्विकम्बात् S. 1. 25; R. 9. 34. (Hence) Beautiful, lovely, charming, pretty; हरिश्चि मुखवर्धनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिषु Git. 1; U. 8. 5. -ग्वा A young girl attractive by her youthful simplicity, a pretty young maiden; (regarded as a variety of Nāyikā in poetic compositions). -Comp. अक्षी a lovely eyed woman; श्रियोगे मुखारुवाः स खलु विदुषातावविभूत् U. 3. 44 -आननार having a lovely face. -धी, -बुद्धिः, -मति *a.* silly, foolish, stupid, simple. -भावः simplicity, silliness.

मुच I. 1 A. (मोचते) To deceive, cheat; see मुच. -II. 6 U. -मुचति-ते, मुक 1 To loose, set free, release, let go, let loose, liberate, deliver (from captivity &c.); वनाय ... यशोवतो देहमुचरेर्मुचोच R. 2. 1, 3. 20; Ms. 8. 202; मोक्षते मुचरेदीनावेणीर्दीर्घविह्वलिभिः Ku. 2. 61; R. 10. 47; भा नवनिगानि मुचतु V. 2 'let not thy limbs droop', 'do not despond'. 2 To set free, loosen (as the voice); कंठः मुचति बर्हिः समदनः Mk. 5. 14, loosens his throat or voice, i. e. raises a cry. 3 To live, abandon, quit, give up, lay aside, relinquish; रात्रिर्वाता मतिमतां वर मुच शय्यां R. 5. 66; उनिहताप्रणयस्यतिरेषिणा मम च मुकमिदं तमसा मनः S. 6. 7; मौनं मुचति किं च कैरवकुले Bv. 1. 4; आविष्टेति शशिनि तमसा मुखमनिव राविः V. 1. 8; Me. 96, 41, R. 3. 11. 4 To set apart, take away, except, see मुक्त्वा. 5 To dismiss, send away. 6 To cast, throw, hurl, fling, discharge: स्फोट इतान्ममुक्षोः R. 9. 58. Bk 15 53 7 To emit, drop, pour

17 2 the twelfth sign of the zodiac (*Pisces*). 3 The first incarnation of Vishnu; see मत्स्यावतार. -Comp. -अंशं roe, fish-sprawn. -आवातिस्, वातिस् *m.* 1 a fisherman; 2 a crane. -आलयः the sea. -केतनः the god of love. -नद्यः an epithet of Satyawati. -गंधिका a pond, pool of water. -रंकाः, -रंगः a king-fisher.

मीनरः The sea-monster called *Makara* q. v.

नीच् 1 P. (नीचति) 1 To go move. 2 To sound.

मीमांसकः 1 One who investigates or inquires into, an investigator, examiner. 2 A follower of the system of philosophy called मीमांसा q. v. below.

मीमांसनं Investigation, examination, inquiry.

मीमांसा 1 Deep reflection, inquiry, examination, investigation; रत्नगंगाराम्नी करोति कुतूहेन कायममिमांसा R. G.; so दृक्क, अलंकार &c. 2 N. of one of the six chief *Darsanas* or systems of Indian philosophy. It was originally divided into two systems:--the पूर्वमीमांसा or कर्ममीमांसा founded by Jaimini; and the उत्तरमीमांसा or ब्रह्ममीमांसा ascribed to Bādarāyaṇa; but the two systems have very little in common between them, the first concerning itself chiefly with the correct interpretation of the ritual of the Veda and the settlement of dubious points in regard to Vedic texts; and the latter dealing chiefly with the nature of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. The पूर्वमीमांसा is, therefore, usually styled only मीमांसा or the Mīmāṃsā, and the उत्तरमीमांसा, वेदांत which, being hardly a sequel of Jaimini's system, is now considered and ranked separately; मीमांसाकृतसुम्ननाथ सहसा हस्ती मुनि जैमिनि Pt. 2. 33.

मीरः 1 The ocean. 2 A limit, boundary.

मील 1 P. (मीलति, मीलित) 1 To close (as the eyes), close or contract the eye-lids, wink, twinkle; ये निष्पति मीलति क्षणमपि क्षिप्तं तदालोकनात् Gtt 10. 2 To close, be closed or shut (as eyes or flowers); नयनमुपममीलत् Si. 11. 2; तस्मात् मीमिलतुर्वै Bk. 14 54. 3 To fade, disappear, vanish. 4 To meet or be collected (for निष्). -Caus. (मीलयति) 1 To cause to shut, close, shut (eyes, flowers &c.); देशान्मासागमय वतुरो लोचने मीलयिष्या Me. 110. -WITH. -आ Caus. to shut; नैत्रं चामीलयन् Kāv. 2. 11. -उच् 1 to open (as the eyes); उद्वी लोचं लोचने Bk. 15. 102, 16. 8. 2 To be awakened or roused Si. 10 72. 3 to expand, blow. K. 4 3 Mal. 1 38 4 to be f

fused or spread, cluster round; उन्मीलनमुपगं &c Gtt. 1; U. 1. 20. 5 to appear, spring up, rise, become manifest; स्ने वायुज्वलतो जलं द्यातिरिति नैलोत्पन्नमुन्मीलति Prabh. 1. 2; Bv. 2. 72 (Caus.) to open; तद्वत्तुन्मीलय चक्षुरायत् V. 1. 5; Mk. 1 33. -नि 1 to shut the eyes; R. 12. 65; Ms. 1. 52. 2 to close the eyes in death, die; निमिमील नरोत्तमप्रिया हतवेदा तमसेन कौस्तुभे R. 8. 38. 3 to obscure (fig.); यनालोपनिमीलितः K. 1. 68. 4 to be closed or shut (as eyes, flowers &c.); निमीलितानामिन्द्रं कजायां R. 7. 61. 5 to disappear, vanish, set (fig. also); नरो जिवलोकोऽयं निमीलति निमीलति H. 3. 145; यैर्निमीलितमक्ष्णं Hariv. (-Caus.) to shut, close; उन्मीलितानि दृष्टिनिमीलितेवाधकारेण Mk. 1. 33; न्यमिमीलवृज्जनयनं नल्लिनी Si. 9. 11; ललिपयं न्यमीलयन् Kāv. 2. 261; Ku. 3. 36; 5. 57; R. 19. 28. -सं to be shut or closed. (-Caus.) 1 to shut or close; उपांतं संमीलितलोचने नृपः R. 3. 26; 13. 10. 2 to obscure, darken, make dim; विकारश्चेतनं धनयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 36.

मलिनं 1 Closing of the eyes, winking, twinkling. 2 Closing the eyes. 3 The closing of a flower.

मीलित p. p. 1 Snut, closed. 2 Twinkled. 3 Half-opened, unblown. 4 Vanished, disappeared. -तं (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which the difference or distinction between two objects is shown to be completely obscured on account of their similarity-whether natural or artificial-in some respects; it is thus defined by Mammāṭa:--समेन लक्षणा वस्तु वस्तुना यन्निगृह्यते । निजानामनुना वापि वन्मीलितमिति स्तुतं ॥ K. P. 10.

मीव् 1 P. (मीवति) 1 To go, move. 2 To grow fat.

मीवरः The leader of an army, a general.

मीवा 1 The tapeworm. 2 Wind.

मुः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 Bondage, confinement. 3 Final emancipation. 4 A funeral pile.

मुकुटकः An onion.

मुकुः Liberation, deliverance; especially, final emancipation.

मुकुटं 1 A crown, tiara, diadem; मुकुटमनवीर्यमिरसुशब्द R. 9. 13. 2 A crest. 3 A peak, point.

मुकुटी Cracking or snapping the fingers.

मुकुटः 1 N. of Vishnu or Krishna. 2 Quicksilver. 3 A kind of precious stone. 4 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. 5 A kind of drum.

मुकुरः 1 A mirror, looking-glass; गुणिनामपि निजरूपप्रतिपत्तिः परत एव संभवति । स्वमहिमदर्शनमक्षुण्णमुकुरतले जायते यस्मात् Vās., Si. 9. 73; N. 22. 43. 2 A bud; see मुकुट 3 The handle of a potter's wheel 4 The Bakula tree

मुकुलः-लं 1 A bud; आविर्भूतप्रथममुकुला कंदलीश्रावुकच्छं Me. 21; R. 9. 31; 15. 99 2 Anything like a bud; आलक्ष्यन्तमुकुलान् (तनयान्) S. 7. 17. 3 The body. 4 The soul or spirit. (मुकुलीक means 'to close in the form of a bud,' Ku. 5. 63).

मुकुलित a. 1 Having buds, budded, blossoms. 2 Half-closed, half-shut; द्रमुकुलितनयनसरोजं Gtt. 2; Ku. 3. 76.

मुकुष्ठः, मुकुष्ठकः A kind of bean.

मुक्त p. p. 1 Loosened, relaxed, slackened. 2 Set free, liberated, relaxed. 3 Abandoned, left, given up, set aside, taken off. 4 Thrown, cast, discharged, hurled. 5 Fallen down, dropped down from. 6 Drooping, unnerved; मुक्तैरखवैरासुवि Dk. 7 Given, bestowed. 8 Sent forth, emitted. 9 Finally saved or emancipated, (see मुच्). -क्तः One who is finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and secured final beatitude, an absolved saint, मुभाषितेन गतिन युवतीनां च लीलया मनो न मियते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पशुः ॥ Subhā'sh. -Comp. -अंबरः a Jaina mendicant of the *digambara* class. -आत्मन् a. finally saved or emancipated. (-m) 1 the soul absolved from sins or from worldly matter. 2 a person whose soul is absolved. -आसन a. rising from a seat. -कच्छः a Buddhist. -कंचकः a snake that has cast off its slough. -कंठ a. raising a cry. (-ठं) ind. bitterly, loudly, aloud; R. 14 68. -कर, -हस्त a. open-handed, liberal, bountiful. -चक्षुस् m. a lion. -वसन see मुक्तांबर.

मुक्तकं 1 A missile, a missile weapon. 2 Simple prose. 3 A detached stanza, the meaning of which is complete in itself; see Kāv. 1. 13; मुक्तक श्लोक एवैकश्रमत्कारक्षमः सताम्.

मुक्ता 1 A pearl; हारीषे हरिणाक्षिणां लुटति स्तनमंडले । मुक्तानामयवस्थेयं के वयं समरक्षिकरा Amaru. 100 (where मुक्ताना means also 'of absolved saints'). Pearls are said to be produced from various sources, but particularly from oyster shells: -करीञ्जीरुतवराहखलस्यवादिशुकमुद्रव-वेणुजानि । मुक्ताफलानि प्रथितानि लोकं तेषां तु शुक्लमुद्रवमेव सुरि ॥ Malli.). 2 A harlot, courtesan. -Comp. -अगारः, आगारः the pearl-oyster. -आवलिः -ली f. -कलापः a pearl-necklace. -गुणः a pearl-necklace, string of pearls; Me. 46 R. 16. 18. -जालं a string or zone of pearls. -दानम् n. a. string of pearls. -पुष्पः a kind of jasmine. -प्रक्षुः f. the pearl-oyster -प्रालंबः a string of pearls. -फलं f. a pearl; Ku. 1. 6; R. 3. 23. 16. 62. 2 a kind of flower. 3 the custard apple 4 camphor -मणि a pearl -मासु f. the pearl oyster -लता

-सूक्तः *f.* -हारः a pearl-necklace. -मुक्तिः, -स्फोटः the pearl-oyster.

मुक्तिः *f.* 1 Release, liberation, deliverance. 2 Freedom, emancipation. 3 Final beatitude or emancipation, absorption of the soul from metempsychosis. 4 Leaving, giving up, abandoning, avoiding; संसर्गमुक्तिः खल्लु Bh. 2. 62. 5 Throwing, hurling, letting off, discharging. 6 Unloosing-opening. 7 Discharge, paying off (as a debt). -Comp. -क्षेत्रं an epithet of Benares. -मार्गः the way to final beatitude. -मुक्तः frankincense.

मक्त्वा *ind.* 1 Having left, abandoned &c. 2 Excepting, except (with the force of a preposition.)

मुखं 1 The mouth (fig. also) ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; मुखं मम मुखमिव Me. 24; त्वं मम मुखं भव V. 1 'be my mouth or spokesman'. 2 The face, countenance; परिब्रुवांसुखी मयाद्य द्या V. 1. 17; नियमक्षाममुखी धृतैकवेणिः S. 7. 21; so चंद्रमुखी, मुखचंद्रः &c. 3 The snout or muzzle (of any animal). 4 The front, van, forepart. 5 The tip, point, barb (of an arrow), head; पुगुरिमात्रमुखः झिडीमुखः Ku. 5. 54; R. 3. 57. 59. 6 The edge or sharp point (of any instrument). 7 A teat, nipple; Ku. 1. 40; R. 3. 8. 8 The beak or bill of a bird. 9 A direction, quarter; as in दिग्मुखं, अंतमुखं. 10 Opening, entrance, mouth; दीवाराः शुक्रमर्ककीटारमुखभ्रष्टास्तरुणामयः S. 1. 14; नदीमुखेनैव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28; Ku. 1. 8. 11 An entrance to a house, a door, passage. 12 Beginning, commencement; सखीजनोद्गीर्णकौमुदीमुखं R. 3. 1; दिनमुखातिरेहिमिनिर्गमिनिर्गमयन् मलयं नगमयजत् 9. 25; 5. 76; Ghat 2. 13 Introduction. 14 The chief, the principal or prominent; (at the end of comp. in this sense): देवीमुख्यै खलु मखमुखाङ्कुशैः कर्मपाशान् Bv. 4. 21; so इदमुखा देवाः &c. 15 The surface or upper side. 16 A means. 17 A source, cause, occasion. 18 Utterance; as in मुखद्वय. 19 The Vedas, scripture. 20 (In Rhet.) The original cause or source of the action in a drama. -Comp. -अग्निः 1 a forest-conflagration. 2 a sort of goblin with a face of fire. 3 the consecrated or sacrificial fire. 4 fire put into the mouth of a corpse at the time of lighting the funeral pile. -अनिलः, उच्छ्वासः breath. -अश्वः a crab. -आकारः look, mien, appearance. -आसवः nectar of the lips. -आस्रावः, -स्रावः spittle, saliva. -ह्रदुः a moon-like face, *i. e.* a round lovely face. -उत्का a forest-conflagration. -कमलं a lotus-like face. -सुरः a tooth an on on चपल *a* ta katise garrulous a slap

on the face. -वीरिः *f.* the tongue. -जः a Brāhmaṇa. -आहं the root of the mouth. -दूषणः an onion. -दूषिका an eruption disfiguring the face. -निरीक्षकः a lazy fellow, an idler. -निवासिनी an epithet of Sarasvatī. -पटः a veil कुर्वद् कानं क्षणमुपपटप्रतिमिराव-तस्य Me. 62. -पिंडः a mouthful of food. -पुरणं 1 filling the mouth. 2 a mouthful of water, a mouthful in general. -यसावः a pleased : countenance, graciousness of aspect. -प्रियः an orange. -पंचः a preface, an introduction. -पंचनं 1 a preface. 2 a lid, cover. -भूषणं a preparation of betel; see तांबूलः. -भेदः distortion of the face. -मधु *a.* honey-mouthed, sweet-lipped. -मार्जनं washing the face. -चंचणं the bit of a bridle. -रागः the colour or complexion of the face; R. 12. 8; 17. 31. -लंगलः a hog. -लेपः 1 anointing the face or upper side (of a drum). 2 a disease of the phlegmatic humour. -वल्लभः the pomegranate tree. -वाद्यं 1 an instrument of music sounded with the mouth, any wind-instrument. 2 a sound made with the mouth. -वासः, -वासनः a perfume used to scent the breath. -विलुटिका ashe-goat. -व्यादानं gaping, yawning. -शक *a.* abusive, foul-mouthed, scurrilous. -शुद्धिः *f.* washing or purifying the mouth. -शेषः an epithet of Rāhu. -शोधन *a.* 1 cleansing the mouth. 2 pungent, sharp. (-नः) the sharp flavour, pungency. (-नं) cleansing the mouth. -श्रीः *f.* 'beauty of countenance', a lovely face. -सुखं facility of pronunciation, phonetic ease. -सुरं the moisture of the lips.

मुखपचः A beggar, mendicant. मुखर *a.* 1 Talkative, garrulous, loquacious; मुखर खल्लेषा गर्मदासी Ratn. 2; मुखरतावच्छरे हि विराजते Ki. 5. 16. 2 Noisy, making a continuous sound, tinkling, jingling (as an anklet), संवेरना मुखरशूलकविणस्ते R. 5. 72; अंतः-कूजमुखरशकुनी यत्र रज्यो वनांतः U. 2. 25. 20; Māl. 9. 5; मुखरमवीरं त्यज मेजरी रि-मिव केलिडु लोले Git. 5; Mx. 1. 35. 3 Sounding, resonant or resounding with (usually at the end of comp.); स्थाने स्थाने मुखरककुभो झाङ्कतिर्निर्झराणां U. 2. 14; मंडलीमुखरसिखरे (लताकुले) Git. 2; R. 13. 46. 4 Expressive or indicative of. 5 Foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous. 6 Mocking, ridiculing (मुखरीकृ 'to cause to sound or talk, make resonant with'). -रः 1 A crow. 2 A leader, the chief or principal person; यदि कार्यविपातिः स्यान्मुखरस्त्व हन्यते H. 1. 29. 3 A conch-shell.

मुखरयति Don P 1 To make resonant or noisy cause to sound or

echo. 2 To make (one) talk or speak; अत एव मुखरं मां मुखरयति Mu. 3 3 To notify, declare, announce.

मुखरिका, मुखरी The bit of a bridle. मुखरित *a.* Made noisy or resonant with, ringing or noisy with, गंडोद्गीति-लिमाला मुखरितकुम्भस्ताडके झल्लपाने Māl. 1. 1.

मुख्य *a.* 1 Relating to the month or the face. 2 Chief, principal, foremost, first, pre-eminent, prominent; द्विजातिमुखः, दासमुखः, योय-मुखः &c. -रथः A leader, guide. -रथं 1 A principal rite or ordinance. 2 Reading or teaching the Vedas. -Comp. -अर्थः the primary or original (as opp. गैण) meaning of a word. -चांद्रः the chief lunar month. -रुपः, -रुपतिः a sovereign monarch, paramount sovereign. -मन्त्रिश्च *m.* the prime minister.

मुख्यः A kind of gallinule. मुख्ये *a.* 1 Stupefied, fainted. 2 Perplexed, infatuated. 3 Foolish, ignorant, silly, stupid; शशांक केन मुख्येन सुभा-शुरिति भाषितः Bv. 2. 29. 4 Simple, artless, innocent; U. 1. 46. 5 Erring, mistaken. 6 Attractive by youthful simplicity (not yet acquainted with love), childlike; (कः) अयनाचरत्नविनय मुखाद्य तपस्विकन्यास S. 1. 25; R. 9. 34. (Hence) Beautiful, lovely, charming, pretty; हरिश्चि मुखयद्विनिर्गरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिरे Git. 1; U. 3. 5. -ग्या A young girl attractive by her youthful simplicity, a pretty young maiden, (regarded as a variety of Nāyikā in poetic compositions). -Comp. अक्षी a lovely eyed woman; त्रियोमी मुख्याद्याः स खलु रिपुवातावविरसूत U. 3. 44. -आनना having a lovely face. -धी, -दुद्धि, -मति *a.* silly, foolish, stupid, simple. -भावः simplicity, silliness.

मुच 1. 1 A. (मोचते) To deceive, cheat; see मुच. -II. 6 U. -मुचति-ने, मुक्त) 1 To loose, set free, release, let go, let loose, liberate, deliver (from captivity &c.); वनाय ... यशोधनो वेदुश्चेद्देमोच R. 2. 1. 3. 20; Ms. 8. 202; मोक्षते मुखं देवीनां देवीर्वीरविभूतिभिः Ku. 2. 61; R. 10. 47; ना भवामंगाणि मुचतु V. 2 'let not thy limbs droop', 'do not despond'. 2 To set free, loosen (as the voice); कंठं मुचति बर्हिणः समद्वयः Mk. 5. 14, loosens his throat or voice, *i. e.* raises a cry. 3 To live, abandon, quit, give up, lay aside, relinquish; रात्रिर्नता मलिनतां वर मुच शय्या R. 5. 66; मुनिमुद्राप्रणयस्थतिरोषिणा मम च मुक्तमिदं तप्तमम मनः S. 6. 7; मौनं मुचति किं च कैरवकुले Bv. 1. 4; आविर्भूते शशिनि तमसा मुच्यमाने रात्रिः V. 1. 8; Me. 96, 41; R. 3. 11. 4 To set apart, take away, except, see मुक्त्वा. 5 To dismiss, send away. 6 To cast, throw, hurl, fling, discharge मुष्टे शरापुष्टो B 9 58 Bk 15 53 7 To omit, drop, pour

forth or down, shed, let fall (tears &c.); असुतपांडुपना मुचंलक्ष्मीव लता: S. 4. 11; शिरविरहजं मुचतो वायमुष्णं Me. 12; Bk. 7. 2. 8 To utter, give forth, Māl. 9. 5; Bk. 7. 57. 9 To give away, grant, bestow. 10 To put on (A). 11 To void (as excrement). -Pass. (मुच्यते) To be loosed or released, be freed or absolved from; मुच्यते सर्वपापेभ्यः &c. -Caus. (मोचयति-ते) 1 To cause to be freed or liberated. 2 To cause to shed. 3 To loose, set at liberty, liberate. 4 To extricate, disentangle. 5 To unyoke, unharness. 6 To give away, bestow. 7 To gladden, delight. -Desid. 1 (मुच्यते) To wish to free or liberate. 2 (मुच्यते-मोचते) To long for final emancipation. -With अव to take off or down, put away. -आ 1 to wear, put on, tie round or fasten; आमुचतीवामर्णं द्वितीयं R. 13. 21; 12. 86; 16. 74; Ki. 11. 15; आमुचद्वर्णं रत्नाच्च Bk. 17. 6. 2 to cast, throw, discharge; आमुच्यते त्वयि कदाह्वानं Me. 35. -उच् 1 to unfasten; R. 6. 28. 2 to loosen, liberate; free from. 3 to take or pull off, keep or put aside, give up, abandon Bk. 3. 22. निस् 1 to free, liberate; release; निमित्तमुच्यते किमार्चनसोत्तिव R. 1. 46; Bg. 7. 28. 2 to leave, quit, abandon. -परि 1 to free, release, liberate; मेवोपरोधपरिमुक्तशङ्करवत्ना Bs. 3. 7; Ch. P. 9. 2 to leave, quit, abandon. -प्र 1 to free, liberate, release. 2 to throw, cast, hurl. 3 to shed, emit, send forth. -प्रति 1 to free, liberate, release, set free; गृहीतप्रतिमुक्तस्य R. 4. 43; अद्भुतं दुर्गं प्रतिमोक्तं महिषि 3. 46. 2 to put on, wear. 3 to quit, leave, abandon. 4 to throw, cast or discharge at. -वि 1 to free, liberate. 2 to give up, lay aside, abandon, quit; विमुच्य वाससि गुरुणि संवत् R. 1. 7. 3 to let go, let loose; Bk. 7. 50. 4 to except, leave apart; Ku. 4. 31. 5 to shed, pour down (tears); चिरनशृणि विमुच्य रात्रवः R. 8. 25. 6 to throw, cast. -स to shed, discharge.

सुचकः Lac.

सुच (सु)कुंदा 1 N. of a tree. 2 N. of an ancient king, son of Māndhātṛi. [For having assisted the gods in their wars with the demons he got, as a reward, the boon of long and unbroken sleep. The gods also decreed that whosoever dared to interrupt his sleep should be burnt to ashes. When Krishna wanted to kill the mighty Kalayavana he cunningly decoyed him to the cave of Muchukunda and on his entering it, he was burnt down by the fire which emanated from the king's eye]. -Comp. -प्रसादकः an epithet of Kṛṣṇa.

सुचिरः 1 A deity. 2 Virtue. 3 Wind.

सुचिर्लक्ष्मिः A kind of flower

सुचुरा 1 Snapping the fingers. 2 A fist.

सुचः, सुच 1 P. 10 U. (मोजति, मुंजति, मोजयति-ते, मुंजयति-ते) 1 To cleanse, purify. 2 To sound.

सुंजः 1 A sort of rush or grass (of which the girdle of a Brāhmaṇa should be made); Ms. 2. 43. 2 N. of a king of Dhārā (said to be the uncle of the celebrated Bhoja). -Comp. -केशः 1 an epithet of Śiva. 2 of Viṣṇu. -कोशिन m. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -वधने investiture with the sacred thread (or girdle). -वासस m. an epithet of Śiva.

सुंजरं The fibrous root of the lotus.

सुद I. 1. P. 10 U. (मोदति, मोदयति-ते) 1 To crush, break, grind, powder. 2 To blame, rebuke (in this sense 6 P. also.)

सुद 6 P. (मुगति) To promise.

सुद 1 P. (हृदति) To crush, grind.

सुद 1 P. (मुकति) 1 To shave, shear. 2 To crush, grind. -II. 1 A. (हृदते) To sink.

सुद a. 1 Shaved. 2 Lopped. 3 Blunt. 4 Low, mean. -हः 1 A man with a shaved or bald head. 2 A bald or shaven head. 3 The forehead. 4 A barber. 5 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top branches. -हा A female mendicant of a particular order. -हं 1 The head. 2 Iron. -Comp. -अयसं iron. -फलः a coconut tree. -मंडली a number of shaven heads. -लोहं iron. -शालिः a kind of rice.

सुदकः 1 A barber. 2 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top branches, a pollard. -कं The head. -Comp. -उपनिषद् f. N. of an Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

सुदने Shaving the head, tonsure.

सुदित p. p. 1 Shaved. 2 Lopped. -नं Iron.

सुदिन m. 1 A barber. 2 An epithet of Śiva.

सुदयं A pearl.

सुद I. 10 U. (मोदयति-ते) 1 To mix, blend. 2 To cleanse, purify. -II. 1 A. (मोदते, मुदित, caus. मोदयति-ते desid. सुमुदियते or सुमोदियते) To rejoice, be glad or happy, be joyful or delighted; यक्ष्ये दास्यामि मोदिष्य इत्यज्ञानविमोहितः Bg. 16. 15; Ms. 2. 232. 3. 191; Bk. 15. 97. -With अनु to approve of, allow, permit, sanction; R. 14. 43. -आ 1 to be glad or joyous, rejoice. 2 to be fragrant. (-Caus.) to scent, perfume; परिसंलेपमोदयती दिशः Bv. 1. 56. -प्र to be extremely glad, to be very much delighted; R. 6. 86, Māl. 5. 23.

सुद, सुदा f. Joy, delight, pleasure, gladness satisfaction पितृर्हृदं तेन त्वान मोर्जय R. 3. 25 अस्मद् इतो इति को हृदनाद

चानः Si. 5. 58, 1. 23, विषादे कर्तव्यं विदुषः जडाः प्रसृतं हृदं Bb. 3. 25; द्विपरमुदा Git 11; Ki. 5. 26; R. 7. 30.

मुदित p. p. Pleased, rejoiced; delighted, glad, joyous. -ते 1 Pleasure delight, joy, happiness. 2 A kind of sexual embrace. -ता Joy, delight.

मुदिरः 1 A cloud; प्रचुरपुंदरपद्मपुरोजितनेत्र-मुदिरुर्वेदो Git. 2; or मुचसि नायापि रुचं मामिनि मुदिरालिखदियाय Bv. 2. 86. 2 A lover, libertine. 3 A frog.

मुदी Moonlight.

मुदः 1 A kind of kidney-bean. 2 A lid, cover. 3 A kind of sea-bird. -Comp. -मुच, -मोजिन m. a horse.

मुदरः 1 A hammer, mallet; as in मोहमुदरः (a small poem by Sankarāchārya) R. 12. 73. 2 A club, mace. 3 A staff for breaking clods of earth. 4 A kind of dumb-bell. 5 A bud. 6 A kind of jasmine (said to be n. also in this sense.)

मुदलः A kind of grass.

मुददः A kind of bean.

मुदणं 1 Sealing, stamping, printing, marking. 2 Closing, shutting.

मुदयति Den. P. 1 To seal; अनया मुदया मुदयेन Mu. 1. 2 To stamp, mark, impress. 3 To cover, close up (fig.); निवराणि मुदयन् द्राघ्यायुरिव सज्जनो जयति Bv. 1. 90.

मुदा 1 A seal, an instrument for sealing or stamping; especially a seal-ring, signet ring; अनया मुदया मुदयेन Mu. 1; नाममुदाक्षराण्यनुवाच्य परस्परमलोकयतः S. 1. 2 A stamp, print, mark, impression; चतुःसहस्रमुदः K. 191; सिद्धमुदाभिः (वाहुः) Git. 4. 3 A pass, pass-portal (as given by a seal-ring); अगृहीतमुदः कटकनिष्कामसि Mu. 5. 4 A stamped coin, piece of money. 5 A medal. 6 An image, sign, badge, token. 7 Shutting, closing, sealing; सैवाहमुदा स च कर्णः U. 6. 27; द्विपक्षि-द्रासुदो मदनकलहं हृदयमुदमालं 2. 12. 8 A mystery. 9 N. of certain positions of the fingers practised in devotion or religious worship. -Comp. -अक्षरं 1 a letter of the seal. 2 a type (modern use). -कारः a maker of seals. -मार्गः an opening believed to exist in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death; cf. ब्रह्मरंध्र.

मुदिका A seal-ring; see मुदा.

मुदित a. 1 Sealed, marked, impressed, stamped; त्वयाः सप्तसमुद्रमुदितमही-तिर्य्यजदानावधिः Mv. 2. 36; काश्मीरमुदितसुरो मुदुदस्य Git. 1; स्वयं सिद्धेण द्विपरमुदा मुदित इव 11. 2 Closed, sealed up. 3 Unblown.

मुधा ind. 1 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly, unprofitably; दक्षि-विदुषि संवीक्ष्य कुले हसितं मुधा S. D. 2 wrongly falsely रात्रिः सैव इत स यम दिवसो मत्वा मुधा जलव Bb. 3. 78 v. l.

सुनि: 1 A sage, a holy man, saint, devotee, an ascetic; सुनीनामग्रह व्यासः Bg. 10. 37; गुरुः शब्दो सुनिरिति सुहः केवलं राजर्षेः S. 2. 14; R. 1. 8, 3. 49; Bg. 2. 56. 2 N. of the sage Agastya. 3 Of Vyāsa. 4 Of Buddha. 5 The mango-tree. 6 The number 'seven'. -pl. The seven sages. -**Comp.** -अन्नं (pl.) the food of ascetics. -ईशः, ईश्वरः a great sage. -त्रयं 'the triad of sages', i. e. Pāṇini, Kātyāyana, and Patanjali (who are considered to be inspired saints); सुनित्रयं नमस्कृत्य, or त्रिमुनि श्याक-रुणं Sk. -पिचले copper. -पुंगवः a great or eminent sage. -पुच्छकः 1 a wag-tail. 2 the *Damanaka* tree. -मेघजं 1 the fruit of the yellow myrobalan. 2 fasting. -व्रतं an ascetic vow; Ku. 5. 48.

सुप 1 P. (सुयति) To go, move. **सुपशा** Desire of liberation or of final emancipation.

सुसु a. 1 Desirous of releasing or liberating. 2 Wishing to discharge. 3 About to shoot (arrows &c.); R. 9. 58. 4 Wishing to be free from worldly existence, striving after final emancipation. -सुः A sage striving after final emancipation or beatitude; Ku. 2. 51; Bg. 4. 15; V. 1. 1.

सुसुचानः A cloud.

सुमूर्षा Desire of death; Bk. 5. 57.

सुमु a. Being on the point of death, about to die.

सुर 6 P. (सुरति) To encircle, surround, encompass, entwine.

सुरः N. of a demon slain by Krishna. -रं Encompassing, surrounding. -**Comp.** -अरिः 1 an epithet of Krishna; सुरारिमारादुपदेश्येयसौ Gtt. 1. 2 N. of the author of Anargharāghava. -जित्, -द्विज्, -भिज्, -मर्दनः, -रिज्, -वैरिन्, -हन् m. epithets of Krishna or Vishnu; प्रकीर्णसृष्टिदुर्जयति सुजद्वंशो सुरजितः Gtt. 1; सुवैरिणो राधिकामात्रि वचनजातं 10.

सुरजः 1 A kind of drum or tabor; सानद नदिहस्तहतसुरजस्य &c. Māl. 1. 1; रगीताय प्रहतसुरजाः Me. 64, 56; M. 1. 22; Ku. 6. 41. 2 A stanza artificially arranged in the form of a drum; also called सुरजबंध, see K. P. 9. ad loc. -**Comp.** -फलः the jack-fruit tree.

सुरजा 1 A large drum. 2 N. of Kubera's wife.

सुरदला N. of a river (supposed to be the same as Narmadā).

सुरला N. of a river rising in the country of the Keralas; (mentioned in U. 3 along with तमसा); सुरलामारुती-श्रुतमगमसैतकं रजः R. 4. 55.

सुरली A flute, pipe -**Comp.** सुरः an epithet of Krishna

सुह 1 P. (सुहति, सुहति or सुत, the word is written as सुह or सुह्ये) 1 To settle into a solid form, coagulate, congeal. 2 To faint, swoon, faint away; loose consciousness, become senseless, पतत्युयाति सुह्येऽपि Gtt. 4; क्रीडानिर्जितविश्वं सुह्येऽतजनापातेन किं वैरुषं Gtt. 3; Bk. 15. 55. 3 To grow, increase, become strong or powerful; सुह्येऽसहजं तेजो हविषेव हविर्भूजः R. 10. 79; सुह्येऽसह्ये रामस्य 12. 57; सुह्ये-त्यस्मी विकाराः प्रायेणैश्वर्यमतेषु S. 5. 18; 4 To gather strength, thicken, become dense; तमसां निशि सुह्येऽतां V. 3. 7. 5 (a) To take effect on; छाया न सुह्येति मलोपहतसर्वे दुष्टे ह स्वर्णतले सुलभाकाशा S. 7. 32. (b) To prevail against, have power against; न पादपोन्मूलनशक्तिं रंहः शिखीचये सुह्येति मारुतस्य R. 2. 34. 6 To fill, pervade, penetrate, spread over; Ku. 6. 59; R. 6. 9. 7 To be a match for. 8 To be frequent. 9 To cause to sound loudly. -**Caus.** (सुह्यतिने) To stupefy, cause to faint; स्नेच्छामुह्ये-ते Gtt. 1. -**With** वि to faint, swoon. -सं 1 to faint, swoon. 2 to grow strong or powerful, gather strength, become intense; Ki. 5. 41.

सुहुरः 1 A fire made of chaff, chaff-fire; स्मरहताशनसुहुरचूर्णतां दुष्टुरिवाग्रवणस्य रजःकणाः Si. 6. 6. 2 The god of love. 3 N. of one of the horses of the sun.

सुर्व 1 P. (सुर्वति) To bind, tie.

सुशदी A kind of grain.

सु (स)ली A small house-lizard.

सुह I. 9 P. (सुह्यति, सुहित; desid. सुह्यति) 1 To steal, fitch, rob, plunder, carry off (said to govern two acc.; देवदत्तं शतं सुह्यति, but very rarely used in classical literature); सुयाण रत्नाणि Si. 1. 51; 3. 38; क्षत्रस्य सुह्यन् वहु जैत्रभोजः Ki. 3. 41. 2 To eclipse, cover, envelop, conceal; हेन्यरेषुमुषितात्कंदीषितिः R. 11. 51. 3 To captivate, enrapture, ravish. 4 To surpass, excel; सुह्यन् श्रियमशोकानां रक्तैः परिजनां वैः । गतिर्दरांगनानां च कोकिलभ्रमरखनिं Ks. 55. 113; Ratn. 1. 24; Bk. 9. 32; Me. 47.

-**With** परि to rob, deprive of; परिमुषितरत्नं विमुष्यते Māl. 5. 30. -न to take away, obscure; Bk. 17. 60. -II. 1 P. (सोषति) To hurt, injure, kill. -III. 4 P. (सुषति) 1 To steal. 2 To break, destroy; Bk. 15. 16.

सुषकः A mouse.

सुषल See सुसल.

सुषा-ली A crucible.

सुषित p. p. 1 Robbed, stolen, plundered. 2 Taken away, carried off, ravished. 3 Deprived of, free from. 4 Cheated, deceived; देवेन सुषितोऽस्मि K.

सुहितकं Stolen property.

सुषकः 1 A testicle 2 The scrotum 3 A muscular or robust man 4 A

mass, heap, quantity, multitude 5 A thief. -**Comp.** -देशः the region of the scrotum. -सुन्यः a eunuch, a castrated person. -शोकः swelling of the testicles.

सुह p. p. Stolen; S. 5. 20. -ष्ट Stolen property.

सुष्टिः m. f. 1 The clenched hand. first; कर्णतलेन विभिदे निविडोपि मुष्टिः R. 9. 58; 15. 21; Si. 10. 59. 2 A handful, fistful, श्यामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्तितकः S. 4. 14; R. 19. 57; Ku. 7. 69; Me. 68. 3 A handle or hilt. 4 A particular measure (=apala). 5 the penis. -**Comp.** -देशः the middle of a bow, that part of it which is grasped in the hand. -युतं a kind of game. -पातः boxing. -बंधः 1 clenching the fist. 2 a handful. -युद्धं a pugilistic encounter, boxing.

सुष्टिकः 1 A goldsmith. 2 A particular position of the hands. 3 N. of a demon. -रं A pugilistic encounter, fist-cuffs. -**Comp.** -अंतकः an epithet of Balarāma.

सुष्टिका The fist.

सुष्टिचयः A child, baby, infant.

सुष्टिसुष्टि ind. Fist-to fist, hand-to-hand fighting.

सुष्टकः Black mustard.

सुस 4 P. (सुसति) To cleave, divide, break into pieces.

सुसलः -लं 1 A mace, club. 2 A pestle (used for cleaning rice), सुसलमिदं विषं च पातकाले उदुहयति कलेन सुस-तेन Mu. 1. 4; Ms. 6. 56. -**Comp.** -आयुधः an epithet of Balarāma. -उलूखलं a pestle and mortar.

सुसलसुसल ind. Club against club.

सुसलिन m. 1 An epithet of Balarāma. 2 Of Siva.

सुसल्य a. To be pounded or put to death with a club.

सुस्त 10 U. (सुस्तयति-ने) To heap up, gather, collect, accumulate.

सुस्तः -स्ता-स्तं A kind of grass; विस्मयं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मस्तास्तैः पल्लवैः S. 2. 6; R. 9. 59; 15. 19. -**Comp.** -अद्ः, -आद्ः hog.

मस्रं 1 A pestle. 2 A tear.

सुह 4 P. (सुहति, सुष or सुह) 1 To faint, swoon, lose consciousness, become senseless; इहाहं द्रष्टुमात्रं तो स्मर-केवं युमेह सः Bk. 6. 21. 1. 20; 15. 16. 2 To be perplexed or bewildered, to be disturbed in mind. 3 To be foolish, stupid or infatuated. 4 To err, mistake. -**Caus.** (सोहयति-ने) 1 To stupefy, infatuate; ना सुमुह्यन्तु मन्वे-तमन्यजन्मा Māl. 1. 32. 2 To confound, bewilder, perplex; Bg. 3. 2, 4. 16. -**With** परि to be bewildered or perplexed. (-**Caus.** Atm.) to entice, beguile, allure; Bk. 8. 63. -न to be stupefied or infatuated -वि 1 to be bewildered, or perplexed, be embarrassed Bg. 2. 72. 3 6

27. 2 to be foolish or infatuated. -स 1 to be perplexed. 2 to be foolish or ignorant. (-Caus.) to infatuate, stupefy; अवरमधुसूयेन सेनोहिता Gt. 12.

सुहिर *a.* Silly, foolish, stupid. -रः 1 The god of love. 2 A fool, block-head.

सुहृत् *ind.* 1 Often, constantly, repeatedly, frequently; श्रीवामनाभिरामं सुहृत्पुत्रं स्वंदं दृष्टवः S. 1. 7, 2. 6; generally repeated in this sense; सुहृत्सुहृत्: over and over again, often and often; सुहृत्सुहृत् सविवासेषु कः कूजति सुहृत्सुहृत्: 2 For a time or moment, awhile; Me. 115; generally used with successive clauses in the sense of 'now now', 'at one time-at another time'; सुहृत्सुहृत्ते बाळा सुहृत्: पतति विह्वला । सुहृत्सुहृत्ते भीता सुहृत्: कौशति रेदिती॥ Śubbāsh.; Mu. 5. 3. -**Comp.** -मात्र, -वचस् *n.* repetition, tautology. -भुज् *m.* a horse.

सुहृत् -ते 1 A moment, any short portion of time, an instant; नवांशुदानी-कसुहृत्काले R. 3. 53; संध्याभरेण सुहृत्-रणाः Pt. 1. 194; Me. 19; Ku. 7. 50. 2 A period, time (auspicious or otherwise). 3 A period of 48 minutes. -तेः An astrologer.

सुहृत्क 1 An instant, a moment. 2 A period of 48 minutes.

सू 1 P. (मचते) To bind, fasten, tie.

सूक *a.* 1 Dumb, silent, mute, speechless; सूकं करोति वाचालः; सूकांडजं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42; सलीमिये वीक्ष्य विषाद-सूका Gt. 7. 2. 2 Poor, miserable, wretched. -कः 1 A mute; सौम्यसूकः H. 2. 26, v. 1; Ms. 7. 149. 2 A poor or miserable man. 3 A fish. -**Comp.** -अंबा a form of Durgā. -भाजः silence, muteness, dumbness.

सूकिन *m.* Muteness; dumbness, silence.

सुह *p. p.* 1 Stupefied, infatuated. 2 Perplexed, bewildered; confounded, at a loss; किंकरंभ्यामुहः 'being at a loss what to do'; so ह्रीहृह Me. 63. 3 Foolish, silly, dull, stupid, ignorant; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु शतुमिच्छश्चिचारहृहः प्रतिभासि मे त्वं R. 2. 47. 4 Mistaken, erring, deceived, gone astray. 5 Abortive. 6 Confounding. -हः A fool, blockhead, dolt, an ignorant person; सुहः परप्रत्येयसुहृदिः M. 1. 2. -**Comp.** -आत्मन् *a.* 1 stupefied in mind. 2 Foolish, stupid, silly -गर्भः a dead foetus. -ग्राहः a wrong notion, misconception, misapprehension. -चित्तन, चित्तस् *a.* foolish, silly, ignorant; अवाच्यं चित्तं सुचेतनः प्रियनाशं हृदि शल्यमाप्ति R. 8. 88. -धी, -बुद्धि, -मति *a.* foolish, stupid, silly; simple; Ki. 1. 30. -सख *a.* infatuated, insane.

सूय *a.* 1 Bound, tied 2 Confined

सूय Urine; नाह सूयं समुहजेत् Ms. 4. 56; सूयं चकार made water. -**Comp.** -आवातः a urinary disease. -आशयः the lower belly. -उत्सर्ग see सूयसंग. -कृच्छं painful discharge of urine, strangury. -कोशः the scrotum. -सूयः insufficient secretion of urine. -जठरः -रं the swelling of the belly caused by retention of urine. -दोषः a urinary disease. -निरोधः retention of urine. -पतनः a civet-cat. -पथः the urinary passage. -परीक्षा uroscopy or examination of urine. -पुष्टं the lower belly. -नारीः the urethra. -वर्धक *a.* diuretic. -शूलः -लं urinary colic. -संगः urinary obstruction, a painful and bloody discharge of urine.

सूययति Den. P. To make water; तिष्ठसूययति Mbh.

सूयल *a.* Promoting the secretion of urine, diuretic.

सूयित *a.* Discharged or voided as urine.

सूय *a.* Stupid, dull-headed, foolish, silly. -खः 1 A fool, blockhead; न तु प्रतिनिविष्टसूयसंज्ञनचित्तमाराधयेत् Bh. 2. 6, 8; सूयं बलादपराधिनं न प्रतिपादयिष्यति V. 2. 2 A kind of bean. -**Comp.** -सूयं folly, stupidity, ignorance.

सूच्छ *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Stupefying, producing insensibility or stupor (an epithet applied to one of the five arrows of Cupid). 2 Increasing, augmenting, strengthening. -नं 1 Fainting, swooning. 2 (In music) The rising of sounds, an intonation, a duly regulated rise and fall of sounds, conducting the air and the harmony through the keys in a pleasing manner, changing the key or passing from one key to another; modulation, melody; सूच्छीनयद्व्यामविशेष-सूच्छेना Si. 1. 10; सूयो सूयैः स्वयमपि कृतां सूच्छेना विस्मरती Me. 86; वंशानामपि सूच्छेनांतर-गतं तारं विरमि युद्ध Mk. 3. 5; सप्त स्वरास्त्रये यानां सूच्छेनाश्रिकविज्ञातिः Pt. 5. 54; (a सूच्छी or सूच्छेना is thus defined: - क्रमात्स्वराणां सप्तानामारोहश्चाक्रोहणम् । सा सूच्छेलुच्यते ग्राम-स्था एताः सप्त सप्त च ॥ see Malli. on Si. 1. 10 for further information).

सूच्छ 1 Fainting, swooning; R. 7. 44. 2 Spiritual ignorance or delusion. 3 A process in calcining metals; सूच्छी गतो सूयो वा विदर्शनं पादोऽत्र रसः Bv. 1. 82.

सूच्छाल *a.* Fainted, insensible, senseless.

सूच्छित *p. p.* 1 Fainted, swooning, insensible. 2 Foolish, stupid, silly. 3 Increased, augmented. 4 Made violent, intensified. 5 Perplexed, bewildered. 6 Filled. 7 Calcined.

सूत *a.* 1 Fainted, insensible. 2 Stupid, foolish. 3 Embodied, incarnate. सूतो विप्रलपश्च नो मिश्रसोऽयं 8 1 33 प्रसृज्य सूतो तस्यै स्वेष्टार्थं

शीतलः U. 8. 14; R. 2. 69; 7. 70; Ku. 7. 42; Pt. 2. 99. 4 Material, corporeal. 5 Solid, hard.

सूतिः *f.* 1 Anything which has definite shape and limits, material element, matter, substance. 2 A form, visible shape, body, figure; Mu. 2. 2; R. 3. 27; 14. 54. 3 An embodiment, incarnation, personification, manifestation; कर्णस्य सूतिः V. 3. 4; Pt. 2. 159. 4 An image, idol, a statue. 5 Beauty. 6 Solidity, hardness. -**Comp.** -धर, -संचर *a.* embodied, incarnate; U. 6. -प. a worshipper of an image, one who is in charge of an idol.

सूतिमत् *a.* 1 Material, corporeal 2 Embodied, incarnate, personified, शकुन्तला सूतिमती च सत्क्रिया S. 5. 15; तव सूतिमानिव महोत्सवः करः U. 1. 18; R. 12. 64. 3 Hard, solid.

सूर्य *m.* 1 The forehead, brow. 2 The head in general; नतेन सूर्यो हरिर-महीधरः Si. 1. 18; R. 16. 81; Ku. 3. 12. 3 The highest or most prominent part, top, summit, peak, head, अतिष्ठन्मनुजैर्द्वाराणां सूर्यं देवपतिवंधा Mb. 'stood at the head of all kings' &c.; सूर्यां पश्यत्सूर्यनिः S. 5. 7; Me. 17 4 (Hence) A leader, head, chief, foremost, prominent. 5 Front, van, forepart; स किल संयुगद्वित्रि सहायतां मयवत् प्रतिपद्य महारथः R. 9. 19. -**Comp.** -अंत the crown of the head. -अभिषिक्त *a.* consecrated, crowned, inaugurated, R. 16. 81. (-क्तः) 1 a consecrated king. 2 a man of the Kshatriya caste. 3 a minister. 4 =सूर्यावसिक्त (1) q. v. -अभिषेकः consecration, inauguration. -अवसिक्तः 1 N. of a particular mixed tribe sprung from a Brāhmaṇa father and a Kshatriya mother. 2 a consecrated king. -कर्णी, -कर्परी *f.* an umbrella. -जः 1 the hair (of the head); पृथङ्गुला सूर्य-जाः S. 1. 30; विललाप विकीर्णसूर्यजा Ku 4. 4 'she tore her hair for grief'. 2 The mane. -ज्योतिस् *n.* see बह्वर्ध or सुदामार्ण. -युष्पः the Sirisha tree. -रसः the scum of boiled rice. -वेष्टनं a turban, diadem.

सूर्य *a.* 1 Being in or on the head. 2 Cerebral or lingual, a term applied to the letters क, ख, इ, ह, ङ, ए, र, and व; कट्टरणाणां सूर्या. 3 Chief, pre-eminent, most excellent.

सूर्य See सूर्य.

सूरी -नी, सूरीका A kind of creeper from the fibres of which bow-strings and the girdle of Kshatriyas are made.

सू I 1 U. (सूति-ने) To take or strike root, be firm, stand fast. -II. 10 U. (सूयति-ने, सूयति) To plant, cause to grow rear With उरू to root out, extirpate eradicate Ki 1 41

to destroy, annihilate. -निस् to root out, eradicate.

मूलं 1 A root (fig. also); तरुमूलानि गृहीमन्ति तेषां S. 7. 20; or शक्तिनो धौतमूलाः 1. 20; मूलं बध् to take or strike root; बद्धमूलस्य मूलं हि महद्वैतरोः त्रियः Si. 2. 38. **2** The root, lowest edge or extremity of anything; कस्याश्चिदासीदशना तदानी-मष्टमूलानि तद्देशे R. 7. 10; so प्राचीमूले Me. 89. **3** The lower part or end, base, the end of anything by which it is joined to something else; बाह्यमूलं Si. 7. 32; so पादमूलं, कर्णमूलं, ऊरुमूलं &c. **4** Beginning, commencement; आमूलच्छ्रोतुमिच्छामि S. 1. **5** Basis, foundation, source, origin, cause; सर्वं गार्हस्थ्यमूलकाः Mb.; रसगृहे स्थितिमूलं U. 1. 6; इति केनाप्युक्तं तत्र मूलं मयं 'the source or authority should be found out.' **6** The foot or bottom of anything; पर्वतमूलं, गिरिमूलं &c. **7** The text, or original passage (as distinguished from the commentary or gloss). **8** Vicinity, neighbourhood. **9** Capital, principal stock. **10** A hereditary servant. **11** A square root. **12** A king's own territory; स गृहमूलवर्त्यतः R. 4. 26; Ms. 7. 184. **13** A vendor who is not the true owner; Ms. 7. 202 (अस्वानिविक्रेता Kull.). **14** The nineteenth lunar mansion containing. **15** Stars. **16** A thicket, copse. **17** A particular position of the fingers. -Comp. आधारं 1 the navel. **2** a mystical circle above the organs of generation. -आमं a radish. -आयतनं original abode. -आशिव् a. living upon roots. -आहं a radish. -उच्छेदः utter destruction, total eradication. -कर्मन् n. magic. -कारणं the original or prime cause; Ku. 6. 13. -कारिका a furnace, an oven. -कच्छः -कच्छं a kind of penance, living only upon roots. -केशरः a citron. -गुणः the coefficient of a root. -जः a plant growing from a root. (-जं) green ginger. -देवः an epithet of Kamesa. -दन्यः, धनं principal, stock, capital. -धातुः lymph. -निहंतन a. destroying root and branch. -गुरुवः 'the stockman', the male representative of a family. -प्रकृतिः f. the Prakriti or Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas (q. v.). -फलवः the bread-fruit tree. -भद्रः an epithet of Kamesa. -भृत्यः an old or hereditary servant. -वचनं an original text. -वित्तं capital, stock. विभुजः a chariot. -शाकवः, शाकिनं a field planted with edible roots. -स्थानं 1 base, foundation. **2** the Supreme Spirit. **3** wind, air. -स्रोतस् n. the principal current or fountain-head of a river.

मूलक-क 1 A radish **2** An esculent root -क A kind of poison -Comp पोषिका a radish

मूला 1 N. of plant. **2** he as-terism Māla.

मुलिक a. Radical, original. -कः A devotee, an ascetic.

मुलित्व m. A tree.

मूलन a. Growing from a root.

मूली A small house-lizard.

मूलरः 1 A king. **2** The Indian spikenard.

मूल्य a. **1** To be eradicated. **2** Purchasable. -ल्यं **1** Price, worth, cost; क्रीणन्ति स्म प्राणमूल्यवशांसि Si. 18. 15, Sānti. 1. 12. **2** Wages, hire, salary. **3** Gain. **4** Capital, principal.

मूख 1 P. (मृषति, मृषित) To steal, rob, plunder.

मूषः 1 A rat, mouse. **2** A round window, an air-hole.

मूषकः 1 A rat, mouse. **2** A thief. -Comp. -अरातिः a cat. -वाहनः an epithet of Ganesa.

मूषण Stealing, pilfering.

मूषा, मूषिका 1 A female rat. **2** A crucible.

मुषिकः 1 A rat. **2** A thief. **3** The Sirisha tree. **4** N. of a country. -Comp. -अंकः, -अंचनः -रथः epithets of Ganesa. -अद्ः a cat. -अरातिः a cat. -उत्करः, -स्थलं a molehill.

मुषिकारः A male rat.

मुषी, मूषीकः मूषीका A rat, mouse.

मृ 6 A. (but P. in the Perfect, the two Futures and the Conditional) (मृयते, मृत) To die, perish, decess, depart from life. -Caus. (मायति-ते) To Kill, slay. -Desid. (मृष्यति) **1** To wish to die. **2** To be about to die, be on the point of death. -With अद् to die after, follow in death; R. 8. 85.

मृक्ष See मृक्ष.

मृष 4 P., 10 A. (मृष्यति, मृषयते, मृषित) **1** To seek, search for, seek after; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृष्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45; गता बुता दूरं कचिदपि परितान् मृषयति G. L. 25. **2** To hunt, chase, pursue. **3** To aim at, strive for. **4** To examine, investigate; अविचलितमनोभिः साधकैर्मृष्यमाणः Māl. 5. 1; अंतर्मुखं मृष्यमानि यमितप्राणादिभिर्मृ-यते V. 1. 1 'inwardly sought or investigated'. **5** To ask for, beg of one; एतावदेव मृष्ये प्रतिपक्षहेतोः M. 5. 20.

मृगः 1 A quadruped, an animal in general; नामिषको न संस्कारो सिंहस्य कियते मृगेः । विक्रमाजितराज्यस्य स्वयमेव मृगेदता, see मृगाधिप below. **2** A deer, an antelope; विश्वासो-पगमादभिगतयः शब्दं सहते मृगाः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 40, 50; आश्रममृगोयं न हंतव्यः S. 1. **3** Game in general. **4** The spots on the moon represented as an antelope. **5** Musk. **6** Seeking, search. **7** Pursuit, chase, hunting. **8** Inquiry, investigation. **9** Asking, soliciting. **10** A kind of elephant. **11** N. of a particular class of men मृगे दृष्टा च विधिषी पदति मवुराशी दक्षिणा शीप्रवेनो मृगोऽयम् Śabdar 12 The lunar mansion

called मृगशीर्ष. **13** The lunar month called मृगशीर्ष. **14** The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -Comp. -अक्षी a fawn-eyed or deer-eyed woman. -अंकः 1 the moon. **2** camphor. **3** the wind. -अंगना a doe. -अजिनं a deer's skin. -अंजना musk. -अद्, -अदनः, अंतक. a small tiger or hunting leopard, hyena. -अधिपः, अधिराजः a lion; केसरी निद्राक्षितमृगमृगो मृगाधिपः Si. 2. 53; मृगाधिराज-स्य बभौ निद्राम् R. 2. 41. -अरातिः 1 a lion. **2** a dog. -अरिः 1 a lion. **2** a dog. **3** a tiger. **4** N. of a tree. -अशनः a lion. -आविध् m. a hunter. -आरयः the sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -इन्द्रः 1 a lion; ततो मृगेदस्य मृगेद-गानी R. 2. 30. **2** a tiger. **3** the sign Leo of the zodiac. -आसनं a throne. -आस्यः an epithet of Siva. -चक्रः a hawk. -इष्टः a variety of jasmine. -ईक्षणा a fawn-eyed woman. -ईश्वरः 1 a lion. **2** the sign Leo of the zodiac. -उत्तमं -उत्तमांगं the constellation मृ-शिरस् -कानचं a park. -गामिनी a kind of medicinal substance. -जले mira, e. -स्नानं bathing in the waters of the marage; i. e. an impossibility. -जीवन- a hunter, fowler. -मृष, -मृषा, मृषणा, -मृषिणा f. mirage; मृगवृषाभिः स्वातः; see खडुष्य -मृशा, मृशकाः a dog -मृश f. a fawn-eyed woman; तदीयद्विस्तारि स्तनयुगलमासीन्मृगद्वय U. 6. 35. -मृः a hunter. -मृषि m. a lion. -धरः the moon. -धृतः, धृतकः a jackal. -नयना a fawn-eyed woman. -नाभिः 1 musk; Ku. 1. 54; R. 6. 12, Ch. P. 8; R. 17. 24. **2** the musk-deer, R. 4. 74. -जा musk. -पतिः 1 a lion. **2** a roe-buck. **3** a tiger. -पालिका the musk-deer. -पितुः the moon. -प्रसुः the lion. -व (व) धाजीवः a hunter. -बंधिनी a net for catching deer. -मद्ः musk, कुचतटीगतो यावन्मातर्भिलति तव तोयैर्मृगमदः G. L. 7; मृगमदतिलकं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव रज-नीकरं Git. 7. -वासरा a musk-bag. -मंज्रः N. of a class of elephants. -मातृका a doe. -मृगः the sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -मृगो a herd of deer. -राज् m. 1 a lion; Si. 9. 18. **2** a tiger. **3** the sign Leo of the zodiac. -राजः 1 a lion; R. 6. 3. **2** the sign Leo of the zodiac. **3** a tiger. **4** the moon. -धारिद्, -लक्ष्मन् m. the moon. -रिपुः a lion. -रोमं wool. -जं woollen cloth. -लांडनः the moon; अंकाधिरूपितस्यक्षेत्रमा मृगलांडनः Si. 2. 53. -जः the planet Mercury. -लेखा the deer like streak on the moon; मृगलेखाधुपसीव चंद्रमाः R. 8. 42. -लोचनः the moon. (-ना, नी) a fawn-eyed woman. -वाहनः Wind. -व्याध. 1 a hunter. **2** Sirius or the dog-star. **3** an epithet of Siva. -शावः a fawn, मृगशविः समवेधितो जनः S. 2. 18. -शिरः, शिरस् n., -शिरा N. of the fifth lunar mansion consisting of three stars -स्वार्थं the constellation मृगशीर्ष (-वः) the lunar month Mārgasīrha

-शरिर्ष m. the constellation. सुशिरस्.
-श्रेष्ठः a tiger. -हन् m. a hunter.

सुगण Search, looking out for, inquiry, research.

सुगण Hunting, chase, मिथ्यैव व्यसं वदति सुगामीदन्विनादः कुतः S. 2. 5 ; सुगण-वादिना माउथेन S. 2 ; सुगणवेप, सुगणविहारिन् &c.

सुगणः 1 A hunter, fowler ; इति नोप-शयस्थोऽपि शयान् सुगणम् Si. 2. 80. 2 A jackal. 3 An epithet of Brahman.

सुगण्य 1 The chase, hunting ; Ki. 13. 9. 2 A target.

सुगी 1 A female deer, doe. 2 Epilepsy. 3 N. of a particular class of women. -Comp. -दूता f. a woman with eyes like those of a doe or fawn. -पतिः an epithet of Krishna.

सुग्य a. To be sought or inquired. after to be hunted ; तत्र सुलं न्ययम्.

सुल 1 P. (मार्जित) To sound.

-II. 2 P. 10 U. (मार्दि, (मार्जयति ने ; desid. मिश्रसुति or मिश्रजिपति) 1 To wipe, or wash off, cleanse, clean, sweep clean (fig. also) ; स्वदुश्वान्मज्जे Si. 3. 79, दौषप्रवादममुज्ज् 5. 28. 2 To rub, stroke. 3 To make smooth, curry (as a horse). 4 To deck, adorn. 5 To purify, wash with water, sharpen ; लङ् खड्गान् ममालुङ्ग ममुज्जुष परस्ववान् Bk. 14. 92 (बुद्धात् चक्रुः or शोधितवन्तः) - With अव 1 to rub, stroke. 2 to wash off.

-उद् to wipe off, remove ; R. 15. 32.

-निस् to wipe off, wash out. -परि 1 to wipe off or away, wash out, remove ; (वाच्यं) त्यागेन पत्न्याः परिमार्द्धमैच्छत् R. 14. 35. 2 to rub, stroke. -न to wipe off or out, remove, atone for ; स्वभावलोलेत्यशः प्रष्टुं R. 6. 31 ; प्राणिपाल-त्वं प्रमार्द्धकानां V. 3 ; M. 4. -वि 1 to wipe off or away, wipe out. 2 to purify, cleanse. -स 1 to sweep clean, purify. 2 to wipe off or out, wipe away, remove. 3 to rub, stroke. 4 to strain, filter.

सुजः A kind of drum.

सुजा 1 Cleansing, purifying, washing, ablution. 2 Cleanliness, purity ; Bk. 2. 13 (बुद्धि). 3 Complexion, pure skin or clear complexion.

सुजित a. Wiped off or away, cleansed, removed.

सुहः An epithet of Siva.

सुहा, सुहानी, सुही An epithet of Parvati, हुंके सुं रिकालकूटमपिबन् सुहो सुहानपतिः Git 12.

सुहृ 6 P. (सुगति) To kill, slay, destroy.

सुणालः ल The fibrous root of a lotus, a lotus-fibre ; अनेपि हि सुणालाममु-बध्ति तैत्तवः H. 1. 95 ; सुं सुणालानि राजहंसी V. 1. 19 ; Rs. 1. 19 ; V. 3. 13. -ल The root of a fragrant grass (वरिणमूल).

-Comp. -अंगः a bit of lotus-fibre. -सुं the fibre of a lotus-stalk.

सुणालिका, सुणाली A lotus stalk or

सुहृ 1 22

U 1 94

सुणालिन् m. A lotus.

सुणालिनी 1 A lotus-plant. 2 An assemblage of lotuses. 3 A place abounding with lotuses.

सुत p. p. 1 ead, deceased. 2 As good as dead, aseless, inefficacious ; सुतो दरिद्रः पुरुषो सुतं मेधुनमग्रजं । सुतमश्रोत्रिणं श्राद्धं सुतो यज्ञस्त्वदक्षिणः ॥ Pt. 2. 94. 3 Calcined, reduced ; सुहृन् गतो सुतो वा नि-दर्शनं पारदोऽस्त्रः Bv. 1. 82. -तं 1 Death.

2 Food obtained by begging, alms ; see अग्रतं (8). -Comp. -अंगं a corpse. -अंशः the sun. -अशाचं impurity contracted through the death of a relation ; see अशौच. -उद्भूतः the sea, ocean. -कल्प a. almost dead, insensible. -सुहृ a grave. -दारः a widower. -निर्यातकः one who carries out dead bodies to the cemetery. -नक्तः, -नक्तकः a jackal. -संस्कारः funeral or obsequial rites. -संजीवन a. reviving the dead. (-नं, -नी) the revival of a dead person. (-नी) a charm for reviving the dead. -सुतक bringing forth a still-born child. -स्नानं ablu- tion after a death. or funeral.

सुतकः कं A dead person, a corpse ; प्रव ते जीवन्तोऽप्यहं सुतका मंदमतयो न वेपामानन्दं जन्मयाति जगन्नाथ मोषितः Bv. 4. 39. -कं Impurity contracted through the death of a relation. -Comp. -अंतकः a jackal.

सुतंहः The sun.

सुतालक A kind of clay.

सुतिः f. Death, dying.

सुतिका 1 Clay, earth ; Ms. 2. 182. 2 Fresh earth. 3 A kind of fragrant earth.

सुतुः 1 Death, decease ; जातस्य हि प्रवो सुतुर्ध्वं जन्म सतस्य च Bg. 2. 27. 2 Yama, the god of death. 3 An epithet of Brahmā. 4 Of Vishnu. 5 Of Māyā. 6 Of Kali. 7 The god of love. -Comp. -सुर्य a kind of drum beaten at obsequial rites. -नाशकः quicksilver. -पाः an epithet of Siva. -पाशः the noose of death or Yama. -सुग्यः the sugar-cane. -प्रतिबद्ध a. liable to death. -फलाली the plantain. -बीजः, -बीजः a bamboo-cane. -राज m. Yama, the god of death. -लोकः 1 the world of the dead, the world of Death or Yama. 2 earth, the world of mortals ; cf. मर्त्यलोक. -वंचनः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 a raven. -सुतिः f. a female crab.

सुतुंजयः An epithet of Siva.

सुतुता, सुतुत्ता 1 Earth, clay. 2 Good earth or clay. 3 A kind of fragrant earth.

सुहृ 9 P. (सुहृति, सुहृति) 1 To squeeze, press, rub ; नम च सुहृते क्षीमे बाह्वे त्वदंगविचर्तने Ve. 5. 40. 2 To trample or tread upon ; crush to pieces. kill. destroy pound, bruise niver zo तामर्षविषादीच Bk 15 15 बलान्यसदाशान

तामवक्त्रः R. 18. 5. 3. To rub, stroke, rub against, touch ; Si. 4. 61. 4 To overcome, surpass. 5 To wipe away, rub off, remove. -With अग्नि to squeeze, crush, trample upon. -अव to tread or trample upon. -उप 1 to squeeze, press. 2 to destroy, kill, crush ; यानिकाननुपम्य N. 5. 110. -परि 1 to press, squeeze ; परिमुदितसुणालीदुर्बलात्-गकालि U. 1. 24. 2 to kill, destroy. 3 to wipe away, rub off. -न to crush, bruise, pound, kill. -वि 1 to press, squeeze. 2 to bruise, crush, pound, Ms. 4. 70. 3 to kill, destroy. -न to squeeze together, bruise, pound, kill.

सुहृ f. 1 Clay, earth, loam ; आमेदं कुसुममव मदेव धत्ते सुहृत् न हि कुसुमानि धारयति । Subhāsh. ; प्रभवति सुचिर्धियोऽयमे मणिर्न सुहृ चयः U. 2. 4. 2 A piece of earth, lump of clay. 3 A mound of earth. 4 A kind of fragrant earth. -Comp.

-कणः a small clod or lump of earth

-करः a potter. -कांस्यं an earthen vessel. -गः a kind of fish. -चयः (मृचयः) a heap of earth. -पचः a potter. -पात्रं, भांडं earthenware, a vessel of clay. -पिंडः a clod of earth, a lump of clay. ' बुद्धिः ' clod-

' potted ', a blockhead ; मया च मयिदुःखिना तथैव गृहीतं S. 6. -लोहः a clod of earth

-शकटिका (सुच्छकटिका) a small car of earth, a toy-cart ; (it is the name of a celebrated play by Śādraka).

सुदंशः 1 A kind of drum or tabor. 2 A bamboo-cane. -Comp. -फलः the bread-fruit tree.

सुदर a. 1 Sporting, sportive. 2 Transient, evanescent.

सुदृ See सुहृ f.

सुदित p. p. 1 Pressed, squeezed ; सुतमुदितं बालवतिता Bb. 2. 44. 2 Crushed, pounded, ground down, trampled upon, killed. 3 Rubbed off, removed. (see सुहृ.)

सुदिनी Good or soft earth.

सुहृ a. (दु or ही f. ; compar. ब्रवीत्य, superl. वदित्) 1 Soft, tender, subtle, pliant, delicate ; सुहृ तीक्ष्णतरं सुहृच्येन तादृशं ममस्य दृश्यते त्वयि M. 3. 2 ; अथवा सुहृ वस्तु हिंसितं सुहृवैराभते प्रजातकः R. 8. 45, 57 ; S. 1. 10. 2 Soft, mild, gentle ; न खरो न च भूयसा सुहृः R. 8. 9 ; बाष्पं कृपासुमानाः प्रतिसंजहार 9. 47 ' with his mind softened with pity ' ; 11. 83 ; S. 6. 1 ; महर्षिर्मुदुतामगच्छत् R. 5. 54 ' relented ' ; स्वातथुलमनिलो नदीरैः पातय-त्यपि सुहृस्तदुग्धं 11. 76 ' even a soft or gentle breeze ' &c. 3 Weak, feeble सर्वथा सुहृसौ राजा H. 3 ; ततस्ते सुहृवोऽध्वन गंधर्वाः शरणीडिताः Mb. 4 Moderate. -दु The planet Saturn. -दु ind. Softly, gently, in a sweet manner ; स्वनासे सुहृ कर्मातिक्रमः S. 1. 23 ' बादवते सुहृ वसं Git 5 -Comp. अंग a of delicate limbs (-न) tin. (-नी) a delicate w

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-उत्पल the soft *s. e.* blue lotus. -काष्णायसं lead. -कोष्ठ *a.* having bowels which are relaxed or easily affected by medicines. -गसन *a.* having a gentle or lounging gait. (-ना) a goose, female swan. -चर्मिन्, -छदः, -त्वच, -त्वच *m.* a kind of birch tree. -पत्रः a rush or reed. -पर्वकः, -पर्वन् *n.* a reed, cane. -पुष्पः the *Siri'sha* tree. -पुर्व *a.* gentle at first, bland, coaxing. -भाषिन् *a.* sweet speaking. -रोमन् *m.*, -रोमकः a hare. -स्पर्श *a.* soft to the touch.

सुदुलक Gold.

सुदुल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate. 2 Mild, gentle. -लं 1 Water. 2 A variety of aloewood.

सुद्री, सुद्रीका A vine or bunch of grapes; वाचं तदीयां परिपीय सुद्री सुद्रीकया तुल्यरसां स हंसः N. 3. 60; Bv. 4. 13, 37.

सुध् 1 U. (मर्षति-ते) To be moist or to moisten.

सुध् War, battle, fight; सत्त्वविहितमदुलं सुजयोर्विलमस्य पश्यत स्पृष्टधिकुप्यतः Ki. 12. 39; R. 13. 65; Mv. 5. 13.

सुन्मय *a.* Earthen; R. 5. 2.

सुश् 6 P. (सुशति, सुश) 1 To touch, handle. 2 To rub, stroke. 3 To consider, reflect, deliberate. -WITH अभि to touch, handle. -आ 1 to touch, handle, lay hands on (fig. also); नवतपामृष्टसरोजचक्षुभिः Ki. 4. 14; शरासनज्यां सुश्राममर्शं Ku. 3. 64; Si. 9. 34. 2 to seize upon, eat up; R. 5. 9. 3 to attack, assail; आसुष्टः नः पदं परैः Ku. 2. 31. -परा 1 to touch, rub or stroke gently; परासुशन् हर्षजडेन पाणिना तदीयमर्शं कुलिशप्रणाकितं R. 3. 68; Si. 17. 11; Mk. 5. 28. 2 to lay hands on, attack, assail, seize; Mk. 1. 39. 3 to defile, pollute, outrage. 4 to reflect, think, consider; किं भवितेति सञ्चक्षं पंकज-नयना परासुशति Bv. 2. 53. 5 to think of mentally, praise (स्तु); इयारसे विच-रिषाताप सधुचितेदेवता ग्रंथकृत्परश्रुति K. P. 1. -परि 1 to touch, graze; शिखरश्रुतिः परिमुष्टेद्वलोकं Bk. 10. 45. 2 to find. -चि 1 to touch. 2 to think, consider, reflect, ponder (over); वृणते हि विमुश्य-कारिणं गुणलब्ध्याः स्वयमेव रूपदः Ki. 2. 30; रामप्रवासे व्यसृज्य दोषं जनापवादं सत्तरेद्रुशुं Bk. 3. 7, 12. 24; Ku. 6. 87; Bg. 18. 63. 3 to perceive, observe. 4 to examine, test; तद्व्यभवानिर्भवं मां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विमुशतु M. 1.

सुष् I. 1 P. (मर्षति) To sprinkle. -II. 1 U. (मर्षति-ते) To bear, endure &c. (usually 4 U.) -III. 4. 10. U. (सुष्यति-ते, मर्षयति-ते, मर्षति) 1 To suffer, bear, endure, put up with; तस्मिन्निद-कार्यममुष्टितं देवेन-लोको न सुष्यतीति U. 3; U. 9. 62. 2 To allow, permit. 3 To pardon, forgive, excuse; forbear; सुष्यतु लवण्यं बालिशतां हातपादाः U. 6; अथम-भिति प्रेष्य दुष्टिनुजनसौकोपराधो मर्षयि तथ S 4 आर्षं मर्षय मर्षय Ve 1 मर्षय Mk 1

सुषा 1 Falsely, wrongly, untruly, lyingly; यद्वचनं सुदुलीकसे न धर्मा न ज्ञे न चादु सुषा Bh. 3. 147; सुषामाशंसिदो Bv. 2. 21. 2 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. -Comp. -अध्याचिन् *m.* a kind of crane. -अर्थक *a.* 1 untrue. 2 absurd. (-कं) an absurdity, an impossibility. -उद्यं falsehood, lying, a false statement; तर्हि मन्त्रसे राजपुत्रि सुषोद्यं तदिति U. 4. -ज्ञानं ignorance, error. -भाषिन्, -वादिन् *m.* a liar. -वाच *f.* an untrue or satirical speech, satire, irony. -वादः 1 an untrue speech; a lie, falsehood. 2 insincere speech, flattery. 3 irony, satire.

सुषालकः The mango tree.

सुष्ट p. p. 1 Cleansed, purified. 2 Besmeared. 3 Dressed, cooked. 4 Touched. 5 Considered, deliberated. 6 Savoury, agreeable. -Comp. -गंधः a savoury or agreeable smell.

सुष्टिः *f.* 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. 2 Cooking, dressing, preparation. 3 Touch, contact.

मे 1 A. (मयते, मित; desid. मिसते) To exchange or barter. -WITH नि or विनि to exchange or barter.

मेकः A goat.

मेखलः 1 N. of a mountain; (also मेखल). 2 A goat. -Comp. -अद्रिजा, -कन्यका, -कन्या epithets of the river Narmadā.

मेखला 1 A belt, girdle, waistband, zone in general (fig. also); any-thing which girds or surrounds; मही-सागरमेखला 'the sea-girt earth'; रत्नातु-विद्यार्षवनेखलाया दिशः सपत्नी मय दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63; Ra. 6. 2. 2 Particularly, the girdle or zone of a woman; नितेयविदेः सवकुलमेखलैः Ra. 1 4, 6; R. 8. 64; मेखला-कुपैरुत गोयस्त्वलितेषु बंधन Ku. 4. 8. 3 The triple girdle worn by the first three castes; cf. Ms. 2. 42. 4 The slope of a mountain (चित्तं); आमेखलं संचरतां वनानां Ku. 1. 5; Me. 12. 5 The hips. 6 A sword-belt. 7 A sword-knot or string fastened to the belt. 8 The girth of a horse. 9 N. of the river Narmadā. -Comp. -पद्मे the hips. -बंधः investiture with the girdle.

मेखलालः An epithet of Siva.

मेखलिन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 A religious student, a Brah-
machārin, q. v.

मेघः 1 A cloud; कुर्वन्नजनमेघका इव दिशो मेघः समुचितते Mk. 5. 23, 2, 3 &c. 2 A mass, multitude. 3 A fragrant grass. -चं Talc. -Comp. -अध्वन् *m.*, -पथः, -सार्गः 'the path of clouds', atmosphere. -अंतः the autumn. -अरिः the wind. -अस्थि *n.* hail. -आरुचं talc. -आगमः the approach of rains, the rainy season. -आरोपः a dense or thick cloud. -आहंवरः thunder. -कं a kind of crane -आपविन् *m.* a k -आलोक the appearance or sight of clouds मेघा

लोके भवति मुक्तिनोभयथावृत्ति चेतः Me. 3. -आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. -उदकं rain. -उदयः the rising of clouds. -कफः hail. -कालः the rains, rainy season. -गर्जनं, गर्जना thunder. -चित्तकः the Chātaka bird. -जः a large pearl. -जालं 1 a dense mass of clouds. 2 talc. -जीवकः, -जीवनः the Chātaka bird. -ज्योतिस् *m. n.* lightn-
ing. -डंवरः thunder. -दीपः lightning. -द्वारं the sky, atmosphere. -नादः 1 the roar of clouds, thunder. 2 an epithet of Varuṇa. 3 of Indrajit, son of Rāvaṇa. -अञ्जलसिन्, -अञ्जलासकः a peacock. -जित् *m.* an epithet of Lakshmaṇa. -निर्वाणः thunder. -पंक्तिः -माला a line of clouds. -पुष्पं 1 water. 2 hail. 3 river-water. -मसुवः water. -सूति a thunderbolt. -मंडलं the firmament, sky. -माल, -मालिन् *a.* cloud-capt. -शोनिः fog, smoke. -रवः thunder. -वर्णः the Indigo plant -वर्त्तन् *n.* the atmosphere. -वह्निः lightning. -वाहनः 1 an epithet of Indra; अयति स मेघविभ मेघवाहनः Si. 13. 18. 2 an epithet of Siva. -विस्फूर्जितं 1 thunder, rumbling of clouds. 2 N. of a metre; see App. I. -वैशमन् *n.* the atmosphere. -सारः a kind of camphor. -सुहृद् *m.* a peacock. -स्तनितं thunder.

मेघंकर *a.* Producing clouds.

मेघक *a.* Black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; कुर्वन्नजनमेघका इव दिशो मेघः समुचितते Mk. 5. 23; U. 6. 25; Me. 59. -कः 1 Blackness, the dark blue colour. 2 An eye of a peacock's tail. 3 A cloud. 4 Smoke. 5 A nipple. 6 A kind of gem. -कं Darkness. -Comp. -आपगा an epithet of the Yamunā.

मेद्, मेद् 1 P. (मेदति, मेदति) To be mad.

मेदुला The myrobalan tree (आमलकी).

मेडः 1 A ram. 2 An elephant driver or keeper.

मेडिः, मेधिः 1 A pillar, post. 2 A pillar in the midst of a threshing-floor to which oxen are bound. 3 A post to which cattle are bound. 4 A prop for supporting the shafts of a carriage.

मेहः A ram. -हं The male organ of generation, penis; (यस्य) मेहं चोन्मादु-कायां हीनं क्लीबः स उच्यते. -Comp. -सर्मन् *n.* the prepuce. -जः an epithet of Siva. -रोगः a venereal disease.

मेहकः 1 A arm. 2 The penis.

मेडः, मेडः An elephant-keeper.

मेहः, मेहकः A ram.

मेहः See मेह.

मेघ् 1 U. (मेधति-ते) 1 To meet. 2 To meet one another (Atm.). 3 To revile 4 To know understand 5 To hurt, injure kill

मेथिका, मेथिनी A kind of grass.
मेदः 1 Fat. 2 A particular mixed tribe. 3 N. of a serpent-demon. -Comp. -जं a species of bdellium. -मिलः N. of a degraded tribe. मेदकः Liquor used for distillation. मेदस् n. 1 Fat, marrow (one of the seven dhātus of the body and supposed to lie in the abdomen); Ms. 3. 182; Y. 1. 44. 2 Corpulence, fat of the body; मेदश्चेद्विद्वद्विं लडु भवत्युद्यमयोग्यं वयुः S. 2. 5. -Comp. -अर्जुदं a fatty tumour. -कृत m. n. flesh. -ग्रन्थिः a fatty tumour. -जं, -तेजस् n. a bone. -पिंडः a lump of fat. -वृद्धिः f. 1 increase of fat, corpulence. 2 enlargement of the scrotum.

मेदस्वित्र a. 1 Fat, corpulent. 2 Strong, robust; Si. 5. 64.

मेदिनी 1 The earth; न मानवति सद्गीषा खलमूर्ति मेदिनी R. 1. 65; बचलं वयुः शितान्त-सुभता मेदिनीमपि हरंस्वरायः Ki. 13. 53. 2 Ground, land, soil. 3 Spot, place. 4 N. of a lexicon (मेदिनीकोश). -Comp. -ईशः, -पतिः a king. -ध्रुवः dust.

मेदुर a. 1 Fat. 2 Smooth, unctuous, soft. 3 Thick, dense; Mā. 8. 11; thick with, full of, covered with, (usually with instr. or at the end of comp.); मेदुर्मेदुरमंवरं Git. 1; मकरंदसुंदरलक्ष्मणाकिनीमेदुरं (पदार्थिदं) 7. मेदुरित a. Thickened, made dense; U. 1.

मेध a. 1 Fat. 2 Dense, thick.

मेध 1 U. See मेध.

मेधः 1 A sacrifice, as in नस्तेय, अश्व-मेध. 2 A sacrificial animal or victim. -Comp. -जः an epithet of Vishnu.

मेधा (changed to मेध in Bah. comp. when preceded by सु, दुस् and the negative particle अ) 1 Retentive faculty, retentiveness (of memory); धीर्यराजवती मेधा Ak. 2 Intellect; intelligence in general; Bg 10. 34; Ms. 3. 263; Y. 3. 174. 3 A form of Sarasvatī. 4 A sacrifice. -Comp. -अविधिः N. of a learned commentator on Manusmṛiti. -रुद्रः an epithet of Kālidāsa.

मेधावत् a. Wise, intelligent.

मेधाविच् a. 1 Very intelligent, having a good memory. 2 Intelligent, wise, endowed with intellect. -m. 1 A learned man, sage, scholar. 2 A parrot. 3 An intoxicating drink.

मेधि See मेधि.

मेधय a. 1 Fit for a sacrifice; Y. 1. 194; Ms. 5. 54. 2 Relating to a sacrifice, sacrificial; मेधेनमेधेजे; R. 13. 3. 3 Pure, sacred, holy; R. 1. 84, 3. 31, 14. 81. -वयः 1 A goat. 2 A Khadira tree. 3 Barley (according to Medini). -व्या N. of several plants

मेनका 1 N. of an *Apsaras* (mother of Sakuntalā). 2 N. of the wife of Himālaya. -Comp. -आत्मजा N. of Pārvatī.

मेना 1 N. of the wife of Himālaya; मेनासुनीनामपि माननीयां (उपमे) Ku. 1. 18, 5. 5. 2 N. of a river.

मेनादः 1 A peacock. 2 A cat. 3 A goat.

मेथिका, मेथी N. of a plant (Mar. मेरी, from the leaves of which reddish dye is extracted, wherewith to colour the tips and nails of fingers, the soles of the feet and the palms of the hand).

मेप् 1 A. (मेवते) To go, move.

मेय a. 1 Measurable, to be measured. 2 Capable of being estimated. 3 Discernible, capable of being known (ज्ञेय).

मेरुः 1 N. of a fabulous mountain (round which all the planets are said to revolve; it is also said to consist of gold and gems); विमल्य मेरुर्न सर्वादिमातृ कुतः N. 1. 16; स्वात्मन्येव समासेहमहिमा मेरुर्न मे रोचते Bh. 3. 151. 2 The central bead in a rosary. 3 The central gem of a necklace. -Comp. -धामन् m. an epithet of Siva. -यन्त्रं a figure shaped like a spindle.

मेरुकः Incense.

मेलः Meeting, union, intercourse, a company, an assembly. (Also मेलकः.)

मेलनं 1 Union, junction, 2 Association. 3 Mixture.

मेल 1 Union, intercourse. 2 A company, an assembly, a society. 3 Antimony. 4 The indigo plant. 5 Ink. 6 A musical scale. -Comp. -अंधुकः, -अंधुः, -नंदः, -नंदा, -नंदा an inkstand, ink-bottle.

मेद्व 1 A. (मेवते) To worship, serve, attend upon.

मेघः 1 A ram, sheep. 2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. -Comp. -अंधः an epithet of Indra. -कंबलः a woollen blanket or rug. -पालः, -पालकः a shepherd. -मांसं mutton. -धूर्ध्रं a flock of sheep.

मेघा Small cardamoms.

मेथिका, मेथी A ewe.

मेहः 1 Making water, passing urine. 2 Urine. 3 A urinary disease. 4 A ram. 5 Goat. -Comp. -झी turmeric.

मेहनं 1 Passing urine. 2 Urine. 3 The penis.

मेत्र a. (जी. f.) 1 Belonging to a friend. 2 Given by a friend. 3 Friendly, well-disposed, amicable, kind; Ms. 2. 87; Bg. 12. 13. 4 Relating to the god Mitra (as a Muhūrta); Ku. 7. 6. -वः 1 A high or perfect Brāhmana. 2 N. of a particular mixed tribe Ms 10. 23. 3

The anus. -जी 1 Friendship, good will. 2 Intimate connection or association, union, contact; नृत्येषु स्फुटितकमलामोदमैत्रीकपायः Me. 31. 3 The lunar mansion called अनुराधा. -जं 1 Friendship. 2 Voiding or evacuation of excrement; Ms. 4. 152. 3 The lunar mansion अनुराधा (मैत्रं in the same sense.)

मैत्रकं Friendship.

मैत्रावरुणः 1 An epithet of Vālmiki. 2 Of Agastya. 3 N. of one of the officiating priests at a sacrifice.

मैत्रावरुणिः 1 An epithet of Agastya. 2 Of Vasishtha. 3 Of Vālmiki.

मैत्रेय a. (जी. f.) Relating to a friend, friendly. -यः N. of a mixed tribe.

मैत्रेयकः N. of a mixed tribe; Ms. 10. 33.

मैत्रेयिका A contest between friends or allies (मित्रयुद्धं).

मैत्र्यं Friendship, alliance.

मैथिलः A king of Mithilā; R. 11. 32, 48. -ली N. of Sitā; R. 12. 29.

मैथुन a. (जी. f.) 1 Paired, coupled. 2 United by marriage. 3 Relating to copulation. -नं 1 Copulation, sexual union; सत् मैथुनमग्रे Pt. 2. 94. 2 Marriage. 3 Union, connection. -Comp. -स्वरः the excitement of sexual passion. धर्मिन् a. copulating. -वैराग्यं abstinence from sexual intercourse.

मैथुनिका Union by marriage, matrimonial alliance.

मैधावकं Wisdom, intelligence.

मेनाकः N. of a mountain, son of Himālaya and Menā, who alone retained his wings (when Indra clipped those of other mountains) on account of his friendship with the ocean; cf. Ku. 1. 20. -Comp. -स्वच्छं f. an epithet of Pārvatī.

मेनालः A fisherman.

मेन्दः N. of a demon killed by Krishna. -Comp. -हन् m. an epithet of Krishna.

मैरेयः -य, मैरेयकः -कं A kind of intoxicating drink; अविर्जति वधुभिः पतिमैरेयकिं Si. 11. 51; G. L. 34.

मैलिदः A bee.

मोक्ष The cast-off skin of an animal.

मोक्ष 1 P., 10 U. (मोक्षति, मोक्षयति) 1 To release, set free, liberate, emancipate. 2 To loose, untie, undo. 3 To wrest away. 4 To cast, hurl, fling. 5 To shed.

मोक्षः 1 Liberation, release, escape freedom; सादृश्या तव नये मोक्षे च प्रभवति K. Me. 61; लब्धमोक्षाः शुकादयः R. 17. 20; दुर्गोणं च हुरो मोक्षं 17. 19. 2 Rescue, deliverance. 3 Fna emancipation, deliverance of the

soul from recurring births or transmigration, the last of the four ends of human existence; see अर्थ; Bg. 5. 28, 18. 30; R. 10. 84; Ms. 6. 35 4 Death. 5 Falling down, dropping down, falling off; वनस्पतीनमरपन-मोक्षः Ku. 3. 31. 6 Loosening, untying, unbinding; वेणिमोक्षोक्तानि Me. 99. 7 Shedding, causing to fall down or flow; वाष्पमोक्ष, अश्वमोक्ष. 8 Shooting, casting, discharging, बाणमोक्षः S. 3. 5. 9 Scattering, strowing. 10 Acquittance or discharge of an obligation (debt &c.). 11 (In astr.) The liberation of an eclipsed planet, the end of an eclipse. -Comp. -उपायः a means of obtaining final emancipation. -देवः an epithet applied to Hrouen Thsang, the celebrated Chinese traveller. -द्वारं the sun. -पुरी an epithet of the town called कांची.

मोक्षण 1 Releasing, liberating, emancipating, setting at liberty. 2 Rescuing, deliverance. 3 Loosening, untying. 4 Giving up, abandoning, resigning. 5 Shedding. 6 Squandering.

मोक्ष a. 1 Vain, useless, fruitless, unprofitable, unsuccessful; यच्च मोक्षं वरमाधिगुणे नायमे लब्धकामा Me. 6; मोक्षवृत्ति कलमस्य वेदितं R. 11. 39; 14. 65; Bg. 9. 12. 2 Aimless, purposeless, indefinite. 3 Left, abandoned. 4 Idle. -चः A fence, an enclosure, a hedge. -चं ind. In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. -Comp. -कर्मन् a. engaging in useless rites. -दुग्धा a barren woman.

मोक्षोऽलिः A hedge, fence. मोक्षः 1 The plantain tree. 2 The tree called शोभाजन. -चा 1 The plantain tree. 2 The cotton shrub. 3 The indigo plant. -चं A plantain fruit.

मोक्षकः 1 A devotee, an ascetic. 2 Emancipation, deliverance. 3 A plantain tree.

मोक्षन a. (नी f.) Releasing, freeing from. -न 1 Releasing, liberating, setting free, emancipating. 2 Unyoking. 3 Discharging, emitting. 4 Acquittance of a debt or obligation. -Comp. -पट्टकः a filter.

मोक्षवित्तु a. Releasing, setting free. मोक्षवादः 1 The pith or fruit of the banana. 2 Sandal wood.

मोक्षकः -कं A pill. -कं A couple of broken blades of Kusa grass given at a Srāddha (सुगन्धपत्रद्वयं).

मोक्षन, मोक्षनकं Crushing, pressing, grinding, breaking.

मोक्षयिते Silent involuntary expression of affection towards an absent lover, as when a woman, her mind being taken up by her lover, scratches the ear &c. when he is remembered or talked of. It is thus defined by तद्वि

होत तद्वाभावत प्राकट्यनमिल पश्य मोक्षयित् see S. D. 141 also.

मोक्षः 1 Delight, pleasure, joy, gladness; यत्नान्नाम मोक्षः U. 2. 12; R. 5. 15. 2 Perfume, fragrance. -Comp. -आख्यः the mango tree.

मोक्षक a. (का, की f.) Pleasing, delighting, gladdening. -कः, -कं A sweetmeat in general; Y. 1. 289. -कः N. of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Sūdra mother).

मोक्षन 1 Joy, pleasure. 2 The act of pleasing. 3 Wax.

मोक्षयंतिका, मोक्षयंती A kind of jasmine (Arabian).

मोक्षिन् a. 1 Glad, pleased, cheerful. 2 Gladdening, delighting. -नी 1 N. of various plants (अजमोदा, महिषा, सुशिका). 2 Musk. 3 An intoxicating or spirituous liquor.

मोक्षरः 1 A kind of plant with sweet juice. 2 The milk of a cow recently calved. -इ The root of the sugarcane.

मोक्षः 1 A thief, robber. 2 Theft, robbery. 3 Plundering, stealing, taking away, removing (fig. also); नं पुष्पमोक्षमर्हद्दुष्टानलता Mk. 1, दृष्टिमोक्षे प्रदोषे Gt. 11. 4 Stolen property. -Comp. -कृत् m. a thief.

मोक्षकः A robber, thief.

मोक्षणं 1 Robbing, plundering, stealing, defrauding. 2 Cutting. 3 Destroying.

मोक्षा Theft, robbery.

मोक्षः 1 Loss of consciousness, fainting, a swoon, insensibility; मोक्षे नादवेततुरियं लक्ष्यते सुच्यमाना V. 1. 8; Ku. 3. 73. 2 Perplexity, delusion, embarrassment, confusion; यज्ज्ञात्वा न पुनर्मोक्षेने वास्यसि पांडव Bg. 4. 35. 3 Folly, ignorance, infatuation; तित्तिर्दुर्लभं मोक्षदु-दुषेनासि सागरं R. 1. 2; S. 7. 25. 4 Error, mistake. 5 Wonder, astonishment. 6 Affliction, pain. 7 A magical art employed to confound an enemy 8 (In phil.) Delusion of mind which prevents one from discerning the truth (makes one believe in the reality of worldly objects and to be addicted to the gratification of sensual pleasures). -Comp. -कलिल the thick net, or snare of delusion. -निद्रा overweening confidence. -मंत्रः a deluding spell. -रात्रिः f. the night when the whole universe will be destroyed. -शास्त्रं a false doctrine or precept.

मोक्षन a. (नी f.) 1 Stupefying. 2 Be wildering, perplexing, puzzling. 3 Deluding, infatuating. 4 Fascinating. -नः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. 3 The torn apple (चर) -न 1 Stupefying 2 ude per

plex ng puzzling 3 Stupor loss of sensation. 4 Infatuation, delusion, mistake. 5 A seduction, temptation. 6 Sexual intercourse; Māl. 4. 7 A magical charm employed to bewilder an enemy. -Comp. -अस्त्रं a missile which fascinates or bewitches the person against whom it is used.

मोक्षनकः The month of Chaitra.

मोक्षित p. p. 1 Stupefied. 2 Perplexed, bewildered. 3 Deluded, fascinated, infatuated, beguiled.

मोहिनी 1 N. of an Apsaras. 2 A fascinating woman (the form assumed by Vishnu at the time of cheating the demons of nectar.) 3 The flower of a kind of jasmine.

मोक्ष (कु)लिः A crow; U. 2. 29.

मोक्षिक A pearl; मोक्षिकं न गजे गजे Subhāsh. -Comp. -आवली a string of pearls. -मुक्तिका a female who prepares pearl-necklaces. -दानम् a string of pearls. -प्रसादा a pearl-muscle. -शक्तिः f. a pearl oyster -सरः a necklace or string of pearls.

मोक्ष्य Dumbness, muteness, speechlessness.

मोक्ष्य Precedence, superiority.

मोक्षरिः N. of a family; पदे पदे मोक्षरिभिः कृतार्चनं K.

मोक्षर्य 1 Talkativeness, garrulity. 2 Abuse, defamation, calumny.

मोक्ष्य 1 Silliness, foolishness. 2 Artlessness, simplicity, innocence. 3 Charm, beauty.

मोक्ष The fruit of the plantain tree.

मोक्ष a. (जी f.) Made of Munja grass. -जः A blade of Munja grass.

मोक्षी The girdle of a Brāhmana made of a triple string of Munja grass, Ku. 5. 10; Ms. 2. 42. -Comp. -निर्बन्धनं, -बन्धनं binding on the Munja grass girdle, investiture with the sacred thread; Ms. 2. 27, 169.

मोक्ष्य 1 Ignorance, stupidity, folly. 2 Childishness.

मोक्ष A quantity of urine.

मोक्षिकः A confectioner.

मोक्षलिः A crow.

मोक्षन a. Fit for being sown with beans, or sown with beans (as a field).

मोक्ष Silence, taciturnity; मोक्षं सर्वार्थ-साधनं; मोक्षं त्यज 'open your lips'; मोक्षं समाचर 'hold your tongue.' -Comp. -मुद्रा the attitude of silence. -व्रत a vow of silence.

मोक्षिन् a. (नी f.) Observing a vow of silence, silent, taciturn; Bg. 12. 19. -m. A holy sage, an ascetic, a hermit.

मोक्षिकः A drummer.

मोक्ष्य Folly, stupidity.

मोक्ष्य N. of a dynasty of kings beginning with Chandragupta मोक्ष्य नवे राजनि Ma 4 15 मोक्ष्य

प्रकल्पिता: Mbh.; (there is a difference of opinion among scholars as to the meaning of the word मौर्वी in this passage).

मौर्वी 1 A bow-string; मौर्वीकिणाको भुजः S. 1. 13; मौर्वी पशुषि जातता R. 1. 19; 18. 48; Ku. 3. 55. 2 A girdle made of Mūrvā grass (to be worn by a Kṣātriya); Ms. 2. 42.

मौल a. (ला, -ली f.) 1 Radical, original. 2 Ancient, old, of long standing (as a custom). 3 Nobly born, of a good family. 4 Brought up in the service of a king for generations, holding office from ancient times, hereditary; Ms. 7. 54; R. 19. 57. -लः An old or hereditary minister; R. 12. 12, 14. 10; 18. 38.

मौलि a. Head, foremost, best; अखिल-परमिलान मौलिना लोरेण Bv. 1. 121. -लिः 1 The head, the crown of the head; मौलौ वा रत्नजालं Ve. 3. 40; R. 13. 59; Ku. 5. 79. 2 The head or top of anything, top-most point; U. 2. 30. 3 The Asoka tree. -लिः (m. or f.) 1 A crown, diadem, tiara; Bv. 1. 73. 2 Hair on the crown of the head, tuft or lock of hair; अटमौलि Ku. 2. 16 (जटाजूट Malli.). 3 Braided hair, hair-braided and ornamented; Ve. 6. 34. -लिः, -ली f. The earth. -Comp. -सणिः, -रत्नं a crest-jewel, a jewel worn in the crown. -संज्ञं a head-ornament. -सुकुटं a crown, tiara.

मौलिक a. (की f.) 1 Radical. 2 Chief, principal. 3 Inferior.

मौल्य Price.

मौल्य Playing at fist-cuffs, a boxing or pugilistic encounter.

मौलिकः A rogue, cheat, sharper.

मौलल a. (ली f.) 1 Formed like a club, club-shaped. 2 Fought with clubs (as a battle). 3 Relating to the battle with clubs (as a paragon).

मौल्लः, मौल्लिकः An astrologer.

मा 1 P. (मनति, ज्ञात) 1 To repeat (in the mind). 2 To learn diligently. 3 To remember. -With अ 1 to think of, meditate upon; पादोभुजद्वयमनात्मना मयं Bv. 4. 32. 2 to hand down

traditionally, lay down, mention, consider, speak of; त्वानामनन्ति प्रकृतिं पुरुषार्थप्रवर्तिनी Ku. 2. 13, 5. 81, 6. 31. 3 To study, learn, commit to memory; यद् ब्रह्म सम्बन्धनात् Ku. 6. 16; Bk. 17. 30. -समा 1 to repeat. 2 to lay down, prescribe; तं हि धर्मसूत्रकारः सनामन्ति U. 4. ज्ञात p. p. 1 Repeated. 2 Learnt, studied.

म्रक्ष I. 1 P. (म्रक्षति) 1 To rub. 2 To heap, collect, accumulate. II. 10 U. (म्रक्षयति-ने) 1 To heap, accumulate. 2 To smear, rub, anoint. 3 To mix, combine.

म्रक्षः Hypocrisy, dissimulation. म्रक्षणं 1 Smearing the body with unguents. 2 Anointing, smearing in general. 3 Accumulating, heaping up. 4 Oil, ointment.

म्रद् 1 A. (म्रदते, caus. म्रदयति-ने) To pound, grind, crush, trample upon.

म्रदिमन् m. 1 Tenderness, softness. 2 Mildness, weakness; (स्वमीडः) दिना-ह्नाद्य यस्मै तन्म्रदिमः स्मृतं फलं Si. 2. 49.

मुच 1 P. (मोचति) To go, move.

मुच 1 P. (मुचति) To go, move.

मुच्छ 10 U. (मुच्छयति-ने) To cut or divide.

म्लान p. p. Faded, withered.

म्लान p. p. 1 Faded, withered. 2 Wearied, weary, fatigued. 3 Enfeebled, weak, feeble, faint. 4 Sad, dejected, melancholy. 5 Foul, dirty. -Comp. -क्षय a. weak-bodied. (-नी) a woman during her menses. -मनस a. depressed in mind, dispirited, disheartened.

म्लानिः f. 1 Fading, withering, decay. 2 Languor, lassitude, weariness. 3 Sadness, dejection. 4 Foulness.

म्लायत्-म्लयिच a. Withering, growing thin or emaciated.

म्लायत् a. 1 Becoming faded or withered. 2 Growing thin or emaciated. 3 Growing languid or weary.

म्लिष्ट a. 1 Spoken indistinctly (as by barbarians), indistinct. 2 Barbarous. 3 Withered, faded. -स्त्वं An indistinct or barbarous speech.

मुच, मुच्छ See म्रक्ष, म्रक्ष.

म्लेच्छ, or म्लेच्छ 1 P., 10 U. (म्लेच्छति म्लेच्छयति, म्लिष्ट, म्लेच्छित) To speak confusedly, indistinctly, or barbarously.

म्लेच्छः 1 A barbarian, a non-Aryan (one not speaking the Sanskrit language or not conforming to Hindu or Aryan institutions), a foreigner in general; ग्राह्या म्लेच्छप्रसिद्धिस्तु विरोधदर्शने सति J. N. V.; म्लेच्छान् युद्धयते, or म्लेच्छनिवहनिषणे कलयति कर्वाले Git. 1. 2 An outcast, a very low man, Baudhāyana thus defines the word: -मोनसत्वादको यस्तु विरुद्धं बहु भाषते । सर्वाचारविहीनश्च म्लेच्छ इत्यभिधीयते । 3 A sinner, wicked person. -च्छ Copper. -Comp. -आख्य copper. -आज्ञः wheat -आख्यः copper. -कंदः garlic. -जातिः f. a savage or barbarian race, a mountaineer, barbarian. -देशः, -मंडलः a country inhabited by Non-Aryans or barbarians, a foreign or barbarous country; Ms. 2. 23. -भाषा a foreign language. -भोजनः wheat. (-नं) barely. -वाच a. speaking a barbarous or foreign language; Ms. 10. 45.

म्लेच्छित p. p. Spoken indistinctly or barbarously. -त 1 A foreign tongue. 2 An ungrammatical word or speech.

म्लेह, म्लेह (म्लेह-ति) To be mad.

म्लेह 1 A (म्लेहते) To worship-serve.

म्ले 1 P. (म्लयति, म्लान) 1 To fade, wither; म्लायतां, मृहयाणां Bv. 1. 36; Si. 5. 43. 2 To grow weary or languid to be fatigued or exhausted; पथि... मल्लयुर्न मणिकुटुम्बोचितौ R. 11. 9; Bk. 14. 6. 3 To be sad or dejected; be downcast or dispirited; मल्लौ साय विषादेन K. P. 10; म्लायते मे मनो ह्रीद् Mb. 4 To become thin or emaciated. 5 To disappear, vanish. -With परि 1 to fade, wither; पतिम्लानहस्तशिरा Ku. 2. 2; R. 14. 50. 2 to be dejected or dispirited. -प्र 1 to fade, wither. 2 to be sad or dejected. 3 to be languid. 4 to be dirty or foul, to be soiled.

य.

यः 1 One who goes or moves, a goer, mover. 2 A carriage. 3 Wind, air. 4 Union. 5 Fame. 6 Barley.

यकृत *n.* The liver. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for यकृत् after acc. dual).

यकृत् *n.* The liver or any affection of it. -Comp. -आत्मिका : a kind of cockroach. -उदरं enlargement of the liver. -कोषः the membrane enveloping the liver.

यक्षः 1 N. of a class of demi-gods who are described as attendants of Kubera, the god of riches and employed in guarding his gardens and treasures; यक्षोत्तमा यक्षपतिं वनेषु रक्षति वै प्रासङ्गदिहस्ताः Hariv., Ms. 1, 66, Bg. 10. 23, 11. 22. 2 A kind of ghost or spirit. 3 N. of the palace of Indra. 4 N. Of Kubera. -स्त्री A female Yaksha. -Comp. -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -इन्द्रः Kubera, the lord of Yakshas. -आवासः the fig-tree. -कन्दमः an ointment consisting of camphor, agallochum, musk and Kakkola (according to others, also sandal and saffron) mixed in equal proportions; (कर्पूरागुरुकस्तुरीकाकोलैर्वैष्णवकन्दमः Ak.; कुङ्कुमागुरुकस्तुरी कर्पूरं चन्दनं तथा । महासुगन्धमयकं नामतो यक्षकन्दमः ॥). -ग्रहः the being possessed by Yakshas or evil spirits. -तक्षः the fig-tree. -धूपः resin, incense. -रसः a kind of intoxicating drink. -राज *m.*, -राजः N. of Kubera. -रात्रिः *f.* the festival called Dīpālī, q. v. -वित्तः one who is like a Yaksha, i. e. the guardian of wealth, but who never uses it.

यक्षिणी 1 A female Yaksha. 2 N. of the wife of Kubera. 3 A certain female fiend in the service of Durgā. 4 A sylph or fairy (holding intercourse with mortals).

यक्ष्मः, यक्ष्मन् *m.* 1 Pulmonary disease, consumption. 2 A disease in general. -Comp. -ग्रहः an attack of consumption. -ग्रस्त *a.* consumptive. -ग्री grapes.

यक्ष्मन् *a.* One who is affected by or suffers from consumption; Ms. 3. 154.

यज् 1 U. (यजतिन्ते, इङ्; *pass.* इज्यते; *desid.* यियक्षतिन्ते) 1 To sacrifice, worship with sacrifices (often with instr. of words meaning ' a sacrifice '); यजेत राजा ऋषिः Ms. 7. 79, 5. 58, 6. 36, 11. 40; Bk. 14. 90; so अयमेवेनेजे, पाकयेवेनेजे &c. 2 To make an oblation to (with acc. of the deity and instr. of the means of sacrifice or oblation) यजुना रुद्रे यजते

Sk.; यस्तिलैर्वैजते पितृन् Mb. Ms. 8. 105, 11. 118. 3 To worship, adore, honour, revere. -Caus. (यजयति-ते) 1 To cause to sacrifice. 2 To assist at a sacrifice. -WITH आ, परि, च to offer sacrifices, bring oblations to. -सं to adore, worship; सनयष्टाद्यनन्दं Bk. 15. 96.

यजतिः A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb यजति is applied; see जुहोति for further information.

यजत्रः A Brāhmaṇa who maintains consecrated fire (अग्निहोत्रिन्). -त्रं Maintenance of consecrated fire.

यजनं 1 The act of sacrificing. 2 A sacrifice; देवयजनसंनवे देवि सीते U. 4. 3 A place of sacrifice.

यजमानः 1 A person who performs a regular sacrifice and pays its expenses. 2 A person who employs a priest or priests to sacrifice for him. 3 (Hence) A host, patron, rich man. 4 The head of a family. -Comp. -शिष्यः the pupil of a sacrificing Brāhmaṇa (of one who himself performs a sacrifice); S. 4.

यजिः 1 A sacrificer. 2 The act of sacrificing. 3 A sacrifice; दानमध्ययने यजिः Ms. 10. 79.

यजुस् *n.* 1 A sacrificial prayer or formula. 2 A text of the Yajurveda, or the body of sacred Mantras in prose muttered at sacrifices; cf. मन्त्र. 3 N. of the Yajurveda. -Comp. -विद् *a.* knowing the sacrificial formulæ. -वेद्, the second of the three (or four, including the Atharvaveda) principal Vedas, which is a collection of sacred texts in prose relating to sacrifices; it has two chief branches or recensions;— the तैत्तिरीय or कृष्णयजुर्वेद and वाजसनेयि or शुक्लयजुर्वेद.

यज्ञः 1 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite; यज्ञेन यक्ष्मयजते देवाः; तस्माद्यज्ञात्सर्वदुःखः &c. 2 An act of worship, any pious or devotional act. (Every householder, but particularly a Brāhmaṇa, has to perform five such devotional acts every day; their names are:—यूतयज्ञ, मनुष्ययज्ञ, पितृयज्ञ, देवयज्ञ, and ब्रह्मयज्ञ, which are collectively called the five ' great sacrifices ', see महायज्ञ, and the five words separately). 3 N. of Agni. 4 of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंशः a share of sacrifice. -सुख *m.* a deity, god; Ku. 3. 14. -अ(आ)गारः a sacrificial hall. -अंगे 1 a part of a sacrifice. 2 any sacrificial requisite, a means of a sacrifice

मवेक्ष यक्ष Ku 1 17 (-न) 1 the

glomerous fig-tree (उडुवर). 2 N. of Vishnu. -अग्निः an epithet of Siva. -अयज्ञः a god. -आत्मन् *m.*, -ईश्वरः N. of Vishnu. -उपकरणं any utensil or implement necessary for a sacrifice. -उपवीतं the sacred thread worn by members of the first three classes (and now even of other lower castes) over the left shoulder and under the right arm; see Ms. 2. 63, (originally उपवीत was the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread). -कर्मन् *a.* engaged in a sacrifice. (-न) a sacrificial rite. -कल्प *a.* of the nature of a sacrifice or sacrificial offering. -कीलकः the post to which the sacrificial victim is fastened. -कुण्डं a hole in the ground made for receiving the sacrificial fire. -कृत् *a.* performing a sacrifice. (-म.) 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 a priest conducting a sacrifice. -कृतुः 1 a sacrificial rite. 2 a complete rite or chief ceremony. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. -ह्रः a demon who interrupts sacrifices. -दक्षिणा a sacrificial gift, the fee given to the priests who perform a sacrifice. -दीक्षा 1 admission or initiation to a sacrificial rite. 2 performance of a sacrifice, Ms. 5. 169. -द्रव्यं anything (e. g. a vessel) used for a sacrifice. -पतिः 1 one who institutes a sacrifice, see यजमान. 2 N. of Vishnu. -पशुः 1 an animal for sacrifice, a sacrificial victim. 2 a horse. -पुरवः, -फलदः epithets of Vishnu. -भागः 1 a portion of a sacrifice, a share in the sacrificial offerings. 2 a god, deity. -सुख *m.* a god, deity. -सुमिः *f.* a place for sacrifice, a sacrificial ground. -सुत् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -भोक्तृ *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. or Krishṇa -रसः. रेतस् *n.* Soma. -वराहः Vishnu in his boar-incarnation. -वह्निः स्त्री *f.* the Soma plant. -वातः a place prepared and enclosed for a sacrifice. -वाहनः an epithet of Vishnu. -वृक्षः the fig-tree. -वेदिः, दी *f.* a sacrificial altar. -इरणं a sacrificial shed or hall, a temporary structure under which a sacrifice is performed. -शाला a sacrificial hall. -शेषः *m.* the remains of a sacrifice; यज्ञशेषं तथायुतं Ms. 3. 285. -श्रेष्ठः the Soma plant. -सदस् *n.* a number of people at a sacrifice. -संभारः materials necessary for a sacrifice. -सरः an epithet of Vishnu. -सिद्धिः *f.* the completion of a sacrifice. -सुत् see यज्ञोपवीत -सेन an epithet of king Drupada -स्वायः a

sacrificial post. -हन् *m.*, -हन्तः an epithet of Siva.

यज्ञिकः The Palāsa tree.

यज्ञिय *a.* 1 Belonging to or fit for a sacrifice, sacrificial. 2 Sacred, holy, divine. 3 Adorable, worthy of worship. 4 Devout, pious. -यः 1 A god, deity. 2 The third or Dvāpara age. -Comp. -देशः the land of sacrifices; कृष्णतपस्तु चरति यो यज्ञ स्वभावतः । न ज्ञेयो यज्ञियो देशो ग्लच्छदेशस्ततः परः ॥ Ms. 2. 23. -शाला a sacrificial hall.

यज्ञीय *a.* Sacrificial. -यः The *Udumbara* tree -Comp. -वृक्षपादः the tree called विकंकत.

यजन् *a.* (यजन्ते *f.*) Sacrificing, worshipping, adoring &c. -म. 1 One who performs sacrifices in accordance with Vedic precepts, a performer of sacrifices; नीपान्वयः पार्थिव एष यजन् R. 6. 46. 1. 44. 3. 39. 18 11; Ku. 2. 46. 2 N. of Vishnu.

यत् 1 A (यते, यति) 1 To attempt, endeavour, strive, try (usually with inf. or dat.); यत् कस्य वयसि यते लब्धुमर्थं कुट्टेय V. 3. 1. 2 To strive after, be eager or anxious for, long for, या न ययौ श्रियमन्वयवृत्त्यः सारतराममना यतनान् Si. 4. 45; R. 9. 7. 3 To exert oneself, persevere, labour. 4 To observe caution, be watchful; Bg. 2. 60. -Caus. (यतयति-हे) 1 To return, repay, requite, recompense, restore. 2 To despise, censure. 3 To encourage, animate. 4 To torture, distress, annoy. 5 To prepare, elaborate. -With आ 1 to strive, endeavour. 2 to rest or depend upon (with loc.); वयं त्वय्यायतामहे Mv. I. 49. -निस् *caus.* 1 to return, restore; निर्यातय हस्तम्यत् V. 5, Ms. 11. 164. 2 to requite, repay, retaliate; रामलक्ष्मणयोर्वरं स्वयं निर्यातयामि वे Rām. -य् to try, attempt, strive. -यति to try, (-Caus.) to restore, return; see यत् with निस्. -सं to struggle, contend; देवाहुरा वा पृथुलैर्किमुं संयेतिरे.

यत् *p. p.* 1 Restrained, curbed, controlled, subdued. 2 Limited, moderate. -ते The spurring of an elephant by means of the rider's feet. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* governing oneself, self-restrained, curbing the senses; (तस्मै) यत्तामेन रोचयितुं यत्स Ku. 3. 16. 1. 55. -आहार *a.* moderate or temperate in eating, abstemious. -इन्द्रिय *a.* one who has restrained his senses or subdued his passions, pure, chaste. -चिन्तः, -मनसः, -मानस *a.* subdued in mind. -वाक् *a.* restraining one's speech, observing silence, reticent; see वाग्यत. -व्रत *a.* 1 observing vows. 2 keeping to one's engagements or promised observances.

यत्नः Exertion effort

यत्न *a.* (-मत् *n.*) Who or which of many.

यत्न *a.* (-रत् *n.*) Which of two.

यत्न *ind.* (often used merely for the abl. of the relative pronoun यद्) 1 From whence (referring to persons or things), from what, from which place or quarter; यत्स्वया ज्ञानन-शेषमात्रे R. 5. 4 (यत् = यस्मात् from whom); यत्तत्र मयमाशेकलाचीं तौ कल्पयेदित् Ms. 7. 189. 2 For which reason, wherefore. 3 As, since, for, because; उवाच चैनं परमा-श्रुतो वरं न देहि न ददं यत् एवमात्थ मा Ku. 5. 75; R. 8. 76; oft. with ततः as correlative; R. 16. 74. 4 From which time forward, ever since. 5 That, so that. (यत्स्ततः means 1 from which place soever, from any quarter whatever. 2 from any person whatever. 3 anywhere soever, on all sides, in any direction; Ms. 4. 15. यतो यतः 1 from whatever place. 2 from whom-soever, from any person whatever 3 wherever, in whatever direction; यतो यतः पट्टचरणोऽभिवर्तते S. 1. 24; Bg. 6. 26; यतः प्रयति from which time forward). -Comp. -मव *a.* arising from which. -मूल *a.* originating in, or sprung from, which.

यतिः *pron. a.* (declined only in pl.; nom. and acc. यति) As many, as often, how many.

यतिः *f.* 1 Restraint, check, control. 2 Stopping, ceasing, rest. 3 Guidance. 4 A pause in music. 5 (In prosody) A caesura; यतिर्निष्ठश्चित्राश्चान् यतिर्निष्ठश्चित्रा सा विच्छेदविश्रामाः पदेष्वर्था निजेच्छया ॥ Chand. M. 1; इत्येयानां त्रयेण त्रिषुयतिरित्युता अग्रा कीर्तितयम्. 6 A widow. -तिः An ascetic, one who has renounced the world and controlled his passions; यथा दानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः Bv. 1. 119.

यतित *a.* Tried, attempted, endeavoured, striven after.

यतिन् *m.* An ascetic.

यतिनी A widow.

यत्नः 1 An effort, exertion, attempt, endeavour, trial; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽयं दोषः H. Pr. 31. 2 Diligence, assiduity, perseverance. 3 Care, zeal, watchfulness, vigilance; महाहि यत्नस्तव देवदारी R. 2. 56; प्रतिपादमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1. 4 Pains, trouble, labour, difficulty; देशमग्निरागविषो विषातुल्यवपु उवाच ह्यस यत्नः Ku. 1. 35, 7. 66; R. 7. 14.

यत्न *ind.* 1 Where, in which place, whither; सैव सा (योः) चलति यत्र हि चित्तं N. 5. 57; Ku. 1. 7, 10. 2 When; as in यत् कालः. 3 Whereas, because, since, as. (यत् यत् means wherever; वयं यत् धूमस्तत्र तत्र बाह्विः T. S. यत्तत्र in whatever place; everywhere; यत्तत्र यत्तत्र -कपि 1 wheresoever n

whatever place; 2 whensoever, at whatever time; 3 whenever, as often as; 4 hither and thither.)

यत्न *a.* Of which place, dwelling in which place.

यथा *ind.* 1 Used by itself यथा has the following senses:—(a) as, in the manner mentioned; यथाज्ञापयति महाराजः 'as your Majesty orders', (b) namely, as follows; तद्यथावृत्ते, Pt. 1; U. 2. 4; (c) as, like (showing comparison and used to express the point of similarity); आसीदिव दश-रथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 8; Ku. 4. 34, प्रभावप्रभवं कांते स्वाधीनपतिका यथा (न मुञ्चति) K. P. 10; (d) as, as for example, for instance; यत् यत् धूमस्तत्र तत्र बाह्विर्यथा महान्ते T. S.; Pt. 1. 288; 3. 68; (e) that (used to introduce direct assertions with or without इति at the end); अकायितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायमाभोगस्तपोवनस्येति S. 1; विदितं खलु ते यथा स्मरः क्षणमन्युरसहेतु न मां विना Ku. 4. 36; (f) so that, in order that; दर्शय त् चौरसिंहं यथा व्यापादयामि Pt. 1. 2 Used correlative with तथा, यथा has the following senses:—(a) as, so (in which case एवं and तद्वत् often take the place of तथा); यथा वृक्षस्तथा कर्णे or यथा बीजे तथाङ्कुरः; Bg. 11. 29; in this case एवं is frequently added to either यथा or तथा or to both to make the equality of relation more marked or striking; यच्चतुष्केऽपि यथैव शांता विद्या तदु-जास्य तथैव सीता U. 4. 16; न तथा बावते स्फो (or शीते) यथा बावति बावते; (as much-as, as-as,); Ku. 6. 70; U. 2. 4, V. 4. 33. In this sense तथा is often omitted, in which case यथा has sense (c) in 1 above; (b) so that (तथा standing for 'so' and यथा for 'that'); यथा वैष्णवशोच्या न भवति तथा निर्वाह्य S. 3, तथा प्रयेथा यथा नोपहस्यते जनेः K. 109, तस्मान्मुख्ये यथा तात संविधातुं तथाहि R. 1. 72; 3. 66, 14. 66, 15. 68. (c) since therefore, as (because); so; यथा इतो मुख्याग्निरपि कलकलः श्रुतस्तथा तर्कयामि &c Māl. 8; sometimes तथा is omitted, भद्रं भद्रं बुद्धि पवनश्रावणकुलो यथा त्वा...संविधये भवते बलाकाः Me. 9; (d) if-then, as surely as-so surely (a strong form of assertion or adjuration); बाह्वन् कर्मिभिः पत्नी व्याभिचारो यथा न मे । तथा विर्यमरे देवि नमस्तर्थातुमर्हसि R. 15. 81; यथायथा-तथा-तथा the more-the more, the less-the less; यथायथा येषममतिचक्राम तथा तथावर्धतास्य स्तापः K. 59; Ms. 8. 286; 12. 73, यथा-तथा in any manner, in what ever way; यथा कथञ्चित् any how, some how or other. N. B. As the first member of Avayayibhāva comp. यथा is usually translated by 'according to, according as, in accordance with, in conformity to, in proportion to not exceeding' see

compounds below. -अंशं, अंशतः *ind.* in due proportions, proportionately. -अधिकारं *ind.* according to authority. -अधीत *a.* as read or studied, conformable to the text. -अनुपूर्वः, -अनुपूर्वः, -अनुपूर्वः *ind.* in regular order or succession, successively. -अनुपूर्व *ind.* 1 according to experience. 2 by previous experience. -अनुपूर्व *ind.* in exact conformity, properly. -अभिधेत, -अभिमत, -अभिधेत, -अभीष्ट *a.* as wished, intended or desired, agreeably to desire. -अर्थ *a.* 1 conformable to truth, true, real, correct; सैन्येति च भाष्ये यथार्थभाषी R. 14. 44; 80 यथार्थानुभवः correct or right perception; यथार्थवक्ता. 2 conformable to the true meaning, true to the sense, right, appropriate, significant; करिष्यामि नामास्य (i. e. शत्रु) यथार्थमस्मिन्नाह R. 15. 6; कुवि सद्यः शिगुपाल तां यथार्थी Si. 16. 85; Ki. 8. 49 Ku. 2 16. 3 fit, suitable. (-र्थ, अधतः) truly, rightly, properly. -अक्षर *a.* significant or true to the syllable; V. 1. 1. -नामन् *a.* one whose name is true to its meaning, or fully significant. (Whose deeds are according to his name); धृवांसिद्धेरपि यथार्थनामः सिद्धिं न मन्यते M. 4; परंतपो नामयथार्थनामा R. 6. 21. -वर्णः a spy (for यथार्थवर्ण). -अर्ह *a.* 1 according to merit, as deserving. 2 appropriate, suitable, just. -वर्णः a spy, an emissary. -अर्ह, -अर्हः *ind.* according to merit or worth; R. 16 40. -अर्हण *ind.* 1 according to propriety. 2 according to worth or merit. -अवकाशं *ind.* 1 according to room or space. 2 as occasion may occur, according to occasion, leisure or propriety. 3 in the proper place; शालेयसुकुम्भ यथावकाशं निनाय R. 6. 14. -अवस्थं *ind.* according to the condition or circumstances. -आख्यात *a.* as mentioned before, before-mentioned. -आख्यातं *ind.* as beforestated. -आगत *a.* foolish, stupid. (-तं) *ind.* as one came, by the same way as one came; यथागतं मातलिस्त्रायधिवर्षी R. 3. 67. -आचारं *ind.* as customary or usual. -आम्नातं, -आम्नायं *ind.* as laid down in the Vedas. -आरंभं *ind.* according to the beginning, in regular order or succession. -आवासं *ind.* according to one's dwelling, each to his own dwelling. -आशयं *ind.* 1 according to wish or intention. 2 according to the agreement. -आश्रमं *ind.* according to the Asrama or period in one's religious life. -इच्छा, -इच्छ, -इष्टित *a.* according to wish or desire, agreeable to one's desire, as much as desired, as desired or wished for. (-च्छ, -ष्ट, -तं) *ind.* 1 according to wish or desire, at will or pleasure; R. 4. 51. 2 as much as may be wanted to the heart's content यथेष्टं कुमुदे मांस Ch P

3. -इष्टितं *ind.* as personally seen, as actually perceived. -उक्त, -उदित *a.* as said or told above, aforesaid, above-mentioned; यथोक्तः संयुक्तः Pt. 1; यथोक्त-व्यापारा S. 1; R. 2. 70. -उचित *a.* suitable, proper, due, fit. (-तं) *ind.* duly, suitably, properly. -उत्तरं *ind.* in regular order or succession, one after another; संयोजनं यथोत्तरं S. D. 729. -उत्साहं *ind.* 1 according to one's power or might. 2 with all one's might. -उद्दिष्ट *a.* as indicated or described. (-ष्टं) or उद्देशं *ind.* in the manner indicated. -उपजीवं *ind.* according to pleasure or desire. -उपदेशं *ind.* as advised or instructed. -उपयोगं *ind.* according to use or requirements, according to circumstances. -काम *a.* conformable to desire. (-तं) *ind.* agreeably to desire, at will or pleasure, to the heart's content; यथाकामार्चितार्थिनं R. 1. 6; 4. 51. -कामिन् *a.* free, unrestrained. -कालः the right or due time, proper time; R. 1. 6. (-लं) *ind.* at the right time, opportunely, seasonably; सौप्तिकैर्जजागर यथाकालं स्वप्नपि R. 17. 51. -कृत *a.* as agreed upon, done according to rule or custom, customary; Ms. 8. 183. -क्रमं, -क्रमेण *ind.* in due order or succession, regularly, in due form, properly; R. 3. 10, 9. 26. -क्षमं *ind.* according to one's power, as much as possible. -जात *a.* foolish, senseless, stupid. -ज्ञानं *ind.* to the best of one's knowledge or judgment. -उद्देशं *ind.* according to rank, by seniority. -तथ *a.* 1 true, right. 2 accurate, exact. (-थं) a narrative of the particulars or details of anything, a detailed or minute account. (-थं) *ind.* 1 exactly, precisely. 2 fitly, properly, as the case really may be. -दिक्, -दिशं *ind.* in all directions. -निदिष्ट *a.* as mentioned before, as specified above; यथानिर्दिष्टव्यापारा सखी &c. -न्यायं *ind.* justly, rightly, properly; Ms. 1. 1. -पुरं *ind.* as before, as on previous occasions. -पूर्व *a.* -पूर्वक *a.* being as before, former; R. 12. 48. (-र्वं), -पूर्वकं *ind.* 1 as before; Ms. 11. 187. 2 in due order or succession, one after another; एते नान्या यथास्त Y. 1. 35. -प्रदेशं *ind.* 1 in the proper or suitable place; यथाप्रदेशं विनिवेशितेन Ku. 1. 49. संजयामास यथा-प्रदेशं कंठेयुषं R. 6. 83, 7. 34. 2 according to direction or precept. -प्रधानं, -प्रधानतः *ind.* according to rank or position, according to precedence; आलोकमात्रेण मुरानशेषान् संभावयामास यथाप्रधानं Ku. 7. 46. -प्राणं *ind.* according to strength, with all one's might. -पात *a.* suitable to circumstances -पार्थित *nd* as requested -पल *nd* to the

best of one's power, with all one's might. -भागं, भागशः *ind.* 1 according to the share of each, proportionately. 2 each in his respective place; यथाभाग-नवस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11. 3 in the proper place, यथाभागनवस्थितेति R. 6. 19. -युतं *ind.* according to what has taken place, according to truth, truly, exactly. -मुखीन *a.* looking straight at (with gen.); (युगः) यथासुखीनः सीतायाः पुरुषे बहु लैमिन् Bk. 5. 48. -यथं *ind.* 1 as is fit, fitly, properly; Ki. 8 2. 2 in regular order, severally, by degrees. वीजवन्तो मुखायथी विप्रकीर्णो यथायथं S. D. 337. -युक्तं, -योनं *ind.* according to circumstances, fitly, suitably. -योग्य *a.* suitable, fit, proper, right. -रुचं, -रुचि *ind.* according to one's liking or taste. -रूपं *ind.* 1 according to form or appearance. 2 duly, properly, fitly. -वस्तु *ind.* as the fact stands, exactly, accurately, truly. -विधि *ind.* according to rule or precept, duly, properly; यथाविधि हुताग्नीनां R. 1 6; संवत्सारोमयरीत्या मेधिलेधौ यथाविधि 15. 31, 3. 70. -विभवं *ind.* in proportion to one's income, according to means. -वृत्तं *a.* as happened, done or acted. (-त्तं) the actual facts, the circumstances or details of an event. -शक्ति, -शक्त्या *ind.* to the best of one's power, as far as possible. -शास्त्र *ind.* according to the scriptures, as the law or laws; Ms. 6. 88. -श्रुतं *ind.* 1 as heard or reported. 2 (यथाश्रुति) according to Vedic precepts. -संख्यं a figure of speech in Rhetoric; यथासंख्यं क्रमेणैव क्रमिकाणां समन्वयः K. P. 10; e. g. शत्रुं निवे विपक्षिं च जय रंजय भंजय Chandr. 5. 107. (-ख्यं); -संख्येन *ind.* according to number; respectively, number for number; Y. 1. 21. -समयं *ind.* 1 at the proper time. 2 according to agreement or established usage. -संभव *a.* possible. -सुखं *ind.* 1 at will or pleasure. 2 at ease, comfortably, pleasantly, so as to give pleasure; अने निपाय करोमरं यथासुखं ते सवा-ह्यामि चरणमुत पद्मताम्रौ S. 3. 22; R. 8. 48, 4. 43. -स्थानं the right or proper place. (-तं) *ind.* in the proper place, duly. -स्थित *a.* according to circumstances or actual facts, as it stands; Bk. 8. 8. 2 truly, properly. -स्वं *ind.* 1 each his own, respectively; अव्यासते चौरभूतो यथास्वं R. 13. 22; Ki. 14. 43. 2 individually; R. 17. 65. 3 duly, properly, rightly.

यथावत् *ind.* 1 Duly, fitly, properly, rightly; oft. with the force of an adjective; अव्यापिपदाविधितो यथावत् Bk. 2. 21; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणं R. 3. 28. 2 According to rule or precept, as enjoined by rules ततो यथावद्विहितान्वयः R. 19 Ms 6 1 8 214

यद् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. m. यः f. वा, n. यद्) The relative pronoun corresponding to 'who', 'which' or 'what' in English. (a.) Its proper correlative is तद्; तस्य बुद्धिर्लक्ष्यं तस्य; but sometimes इदम्, अत्रम्, एतद्, take the place of तद्; sometimes the relative is used alone, its antecedent being supplied from the context. Not unfrequently two relatives are used in the same sentence; यद्ने रोचते यस्यैवेव तस्य सुदं. (b) When repeated, the relative pronoun has the sense of 'totality', and may be translated by 'whoever', 'whatever', in which case the correlative pronoun is generally repeated; यो यः शस्त्रं विमर्ति स्वसृज-उत्तमः पांडवानां चतुर्नां... कोऽप्यस्तस्य स्व-मिह जगतामंतकस्यांतकोहं Ve. 3. 30. (c) When joined with the interrogative pronoun or its derivatives with or without the particles चिद्, चत्, वा or अपि, it expresses the sense of 'whatsoever', 'any whatsoever', 'any'; येन केन प्रकारेण anyhow, some how or other; यच्चुत्तमपि, यो वा को वा, यः कश्चन &c.; यस्मिन्निवेदितं 'this is a mere trifle'; यानि कानि च विनाशिनः &c. -*ind.* As an indeclinable यद् is frequently used 1 to introduce a direct or subordinate assertion with or without इति at the end; सत्योयं जनवदो यस्संप्रसंगमुपपन्नोवातीति K. 73; तस्य कदाचिच्छितां समुत्पन्ना यदर्थोऽथ-युगाश्रितनरिणः कर्तव्याश्च Pt. 1. 2 or in the sense of 'because', 'since'; प्रियमाचरितं-ल्लते त्वया मे ... यदियं पुनरुत्पन्नमिना परिवर्तय-मुखी नयाय दृष्टा V. 1. 17; or किं शेषस्य व्याख्या न वदुषि क्स्मिन् न क्षिप्तयेव यत् Mu. 2. 18; R. 1. 27, 87; in this sense यद् is often followed by तद् or ततः as its correlative; see N. 22. 46. -*Comp.* -*अपि ind.* although, though; वक्रः पंथा यदपि भवतः Me. 27. -*अर्थे ind.* 1 for which, wherefore, why, on which account; श्रुयतां यदर्थमस्मि हरिणा भव-त्काशं प्रेषितः S. 6; Ku. 5. 52. 2 since, because; कुं देवं न शक्यं हि पुरुषेणातिवर्तितुम्-यदर्थं यत्तत्तत्तत्तत्तत्तत् विमतां विमो Mb. -*कारण, -कारणात् ind.* 1 wherefore, on which account. 2 since, because. -*कुने ind.* wherefore, why, for which person or thing. -*भविष्यः* a fatalist (one who says 'what will be, will be', Pt. 1. 318. -*वा ind.* or else, whether; नैतद्विषयः कतरन्नो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयिषुः Bg. 2. 6; (often used by commentators in suggesting an alternative meaning). -*वृत्तं* an adventure. -*सत्यं ind.* to be sure, to speak the truth, truly, forsooth; अम-गच्छांशया वो बचनस्य यत्तत्तत् कथितमिव मे हृदयं Ve. 1, Mu. 1; Mk. 4.

यदा ind. 1 When, at the time when; यदा यदा whenever; यदेवतदैव at the very time, as soon as; यदाप्रयुति -*कथनम्* from what time-from that

time forward. 2 If (=यदि); यत्नेव यदा करिष्येते दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93. 3 Whereas, since, as.

यदि ind. 1 If, in case (showing condition and in this sense, generally used with the potential mood, but sometimes also with the future or present tense; it is usually followed by तर्हि and sometimes by ततः, तदा, तत् or अत्र); प्राणैस्तयोमिरथामिमं मदीयः कृत्यं घटेन सहदेवो यदि तत्कृतं स्यात् Māl. 1. 9; वदसि यदि किंचिदपि दंतचिकीर्षुदी हरति दंतमिरमतिवोरं Git. 10; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिद्ध्यति कोन (=कस्तर्हि) दोषः H. Pr. 35. 2 Whether, if; वद प्रदेवि सुद-चंदारका विमावरी यत्कृणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44. 3 Provided that, when. 4 If perchance, perhaps; यदि तावेदेव क्रियतां perhaps you might do so; पूर्व स्पृष्टं यदि किल भवेदंमिस्त्वेति Me. 103; Y. 3. 104 (यद्यपि) means 'though' 'although'; Śi. 16. 82; Bg. 1. 38; S. 1. 31; यद्विवा or; यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6; Bh. 2. 83; or perhaps, or rather and if necessary; oft. expressed by the reflexive pronoun; U. 1. 12. 4. 5. **यदुः** N. of an ancient king, the eldest son of Yayāti and Devayānti and ancestor of the Yādavas. -*Comp.* -**कुलोद्भवः, -नंदनः, -अष्टः** epithets of Krishna.

यदृच्छा 1 Acting as one likes, self-will, independence (of action). 2 Chance, accident; usually used in the instrumental singular in this sense and translated by 'accidentally', 'by chance'; किंनरमिथुनं यदृच्छयाऽप्राप्तं K. 'chanced or happened to see' &c. वसिष्ठवृक्षं यदृच्छयाऽप्राप्ता अतः प्रमादा दृष्टेयं नंदिनी R. 3. 42; V. 1. 10; Ku. 1. 14. -*Comp.* -**अभिज्ञः** 1 voluntary or self-offered witness. -**संबादः** 1 accidental conversation. 2 spontaneous or incidental intercourse, accidental meeting.

यदृच्छातस् ind. Accidentally, by chance.

यत् m. 1 A director, governor, ruler. 2 A driver (as of an elephant carriage); coachman, charioteer; यत्तां यजस्मान्पतद्गजांश्च R. 7. 37; अथ यतारमादिश्यं युर्यात् विश्रामयेति सः 1. 54. 3 An elephant driver or rider.

यत् 1. 10. U. (यन्ति-ते, यन्ति-ते) To restrain, curb, check, bind, fasten, compel; शापयन्तिपौलस्त्यवलात्काकचक्रैः R. 10. 47. -**With नि** 1 to curb, restrain, fetter. 2 to fasten, bind. -**सं** to check, restrain, stop; संयन्ति मेवा रथः S. 7.

यन्त्रे 1 That which restrains or fastens, any prop or support, a stay; as in युययं (see the quotation under this word). 2 A fetter, band, fastening, tie, thong. 3 A surgical instrument especially a blunt in-

strument (opp. शस्त्र). 4 Any instrument or machine, an appliance, a contrivance, implement in general; कृपयन् Mk. 10. 59 'a machine for drawing up water from a well', so तेलः, जलः &c. 5 A bolt, lock. 6 Restraint, force. 7 An amulet, a mystical or astronomical diagram used as an amulet. -*Comp.* -**उपलः** a mill, mill-stone. -**करंडिका** a kind of magical basket. -**कर्मकृत् m.** an artist, artisan. -**गृहं 1** an oil-mill. 2 a manufactory. -**चिदितं** any magical work, an enchantment. -**दूढ a.** secured by a bolt (as a door). -**नालः** a mechanical pipe or tube. -**पुत्रकः, -पुत्रिकार** a mechanical doll, a puppet furnished with contrivances, such as strings, for moving the limbs. -**प्रवाहः** an artificial stream of water, R. 16. 49. -**मार्गः** a canal or an aqueduct. -**शरः** an arrow or any missile shot off by means of machinery.

यंत्रकः 1 One well acquainted with machinery. 2 A mechanist. -**कं 1** A bandage (in medic.) 2 A turner's wheel or lathe.

यंत्रण-णां 1 Restraining, curbing, stopping; करयंत्रणंदुरंतरे व्यल्लिखंचुपुटेन पक्ष्मी N. 2. 2. 2 A restraint, restriction; check; हृदयं तत्क्षणमन्वभूवन्मोक्ष-लोलानि विलोचनानि Ku. 7. 75; R. 7. 23. 3 Fastening binding (बंध); निबिडपिन-कुचद्वययंत्रणा तमपययमयात् प्रतिबन्धनी N. 4, 10. 4 Force, compulsion, constraint, trouble, pain or anguish (arising from compulsion). अलमलसुपचारयंत्रणया M. 4. 5 Guarding, protecting. 6 A bandage.

यंत्रणी, यंत्रिणी A wife's younger sister.

यंत्रिन् a. or s. 1 Furnished with harness or trappings (as a horse). 2 One who pains, a tormentor. 3 One who possesses an amulet.

यच् 1 P. (यच्छति, यतः, desid. विवर्तते), 1 To check, curb, restrain, control subdue, stop, suppress; यच्छेद्वाक्मनश्च प्रज्ञः Kath. 1; यतचित्तात्म्यं Bg. 4. 21; see यत. 2 To offer, give, bestow. -*Caus.* (यच्यति-ते) To restrain, check &c. -**With आ** 1 to extend, lengthen, stretch out; वल्ल-पार्श्व-आयच्छते Sk.; स्वाय-नायच्छमानः S. 4 v. l. 2 to draw up or back; आयच्छति ह्याद्रज्जुं Sk.; बाणमुद्यतमा-यसीत् Bk. 6. 119. 3 to restrain, hold in, suppress, suspend (as breath) Ms. 3. 217, 11. 100, Y. 1. 24. 4 to stretch oneself, grow long (Atm.). 5 to grasp, possess, have; भिद्यमायच्छ-मानमिच्छामिभिरुत्तमानां Bk. 8. 46. 6 to bring or lead towards. -**उच्** (usually Atm.) 1 to raise, list up, elevate; बाहू उच्यन् S. 1. परस्व दंष्टं मोचच्छत् Ms. 4. 104 B 11 17 15 23 Bk 4 31 2

to become ready, set about, begin (with dat. or inf.); उद्यच्छमाना यमनाय सूय R. 16. 29; Bk. 8. 47. 3 to strive, strive hard for; उद्यच्छति वेदे Sk. 4 to reign, manage, govern. -उप (Atm.) 1 to marry; भवान्मित्रः समयादिमासुपायत्तं S. 5 (मेनां) आत्मादुरुपां विविनोपयेन Ku. 1. 18; R. 14. 87; Si. 15. 27. 2 to seize, hold, take, accept, possess; शस्त्राण्युपायस्य जित्वाय Bk. 1. 16; 15. 21; 8. 33. 3 to show, indicate; Rk. 7. 101. -जि 1 to restrain, curb, check, control, govern; प्रकृत्या नियताः स्वाय Bg. 7. 20; (हतां) शशाक मेता न नियतमुद्यमात् Ku. 5. 5 'could not dissuade her' &c. 2 to suppress, suspend, hold in (as breath &c.); Ms. 2. 192; न कथंचन दुर्योनिः प्रकृतिं स्यां निर्यच्छति Ms. 10. 59. 'does not suppress or conceal' &c. 3 to offer, give; क्रो नः कुले निवपनानि नियच्छतीति S. 6. 24. 4 to punish chastise; नियतस्य राजनिः Ms. 9. 213. 5 to regulate or direct in general. 6 to attain, obtain; तादृजश्चाप्रयासेन मोक्षमार्गं नियच्छति Y. 3. 115; Ms. 2. 93. 7 to assume. (-Caus.) 1 to restrain, control, regulate, check, punish; नियमयति विश्वार्गस्थितानाचन्द्रः S. 5. 8. 2 to bind, fasten; Si. 7. 50; R. 5. 73. 3 to moderate, mitigate, relieve; Ku. 1. 61. निजि to curb, control; Bg. 6. 24. -सं 1 to restrain, curb, check, control (Atm.); Bg. 6. 38; Ms. 2. 100. 2 to bind, imprison, fasten, confine, बानरं मा न संयसीः Bk. 9. 50; M. 1. 7; B. 3. 20; 42. 3 to gather (Atm.); ग्रीहीन्त्यच्छति Sk. 4 to shut, close; Bg. 8. 12.

यमः 1 Restraining, controlling, curbing. 2 Control, restraint. 3 Self-control. 4 Any great moral or religious duty or observance (opp. नियम); तथं येन नियमेन तपोऽनुवेन N. 13. 16. यम and नियम are thus distinguished -शरीरसाधनापेक्षं नित्यं यमकर्म तदनः। निवन्सु स यमकर्म नियमाणांसाधनं ॥ Ak.; see Mulli. on Ki. 10. 10 also. The yamas are usually said to be ten, but their names are given differently by different writers; e. g. ब्रह्मचर्यं दया क्षातिर्दानं सत्यमकल्मषता। अहिंसास्तेयमायुष्यं दमश्चेति यमाः स्मृताः ॥ Y. 3. 313; or आनुशंस्य दया सत्यमहिंसा क्षातिराजैवम्। श्रुतिः प्रसादो मायुष्यं मार्तण्डं च यमा दशः; sometimes only five yamas are mentioned: -अहिंसा सत्यवचनं ब्रह्मचर्यमकल्मषता। अस्तेयमिति पञ्चैते यमास्तानि व्रतानि च ॥ 5 The first of the eight *angas* or means of attaining Yoga; the eight *angas* are:—यमनियमासनप्राणायामाधारधारणाध्यानसमाधयोऽष्टावंगानि। 6 The god of death, death personified, regarded as a son of the sun; द्यामये त्वमि यमादपि हृदयारे U. 2. 11. 7 A twin; यमात्मजं प्रति यमो न (० १) नकुलसद्वैधो कवेय नास्ति Ve 2. 25 दमयोश्च मर्त्ये जन्मयो ज्येष्ठता मता Ms

9 126 8 One of a or couple. -सं A pair or couple. -Comp. -अनुगः, -अनुचरः a servant or attendant of Yama. -अंतकः an epithet of 1 Siva. 2 of Yama. -किंकरः 'Yama's servant', a messenger of death. -कीलः N. of Vishnu. -ज a. twin-born, twin; ब्रह्मरौ आवां यमजौ U. 6. -हृतः 1 a messenger of death. 2 A crow. -द्वितीया the second day in the bright half of Kārtika when sisters entertain their brothers (Mar. भाऊजी.); cf. मातृद्वितीया. -धानी the abode of Yama; नरः संसारति विशति यम-वर्णजवनिका Bh. 3. 112. -भगिनी N. of the river Yamunā. -यातना the tortures inflicted by Yama upon sinners after death; (the word is sometimes used to denote 'horrible tortures,' 'extreme pain'). -राज m. Yama, the god of death. -सभा the tribunal of Yama. -सूय a building with two halls, one facing the west and the other facing the north.

यमकः 1 Restraint, check. 2 A twin. 3 A great moral or religious duty see यम (4). -कौ 1 A double bandage. 2 (In Rhet.) Repetition in the same stanza (in any part of it) of words or syllables similar in sound, but different in meaning, a kind of rhyme; (of which various kinds are enumerated; see Kāv. 3. 2. 52); आहृतिं वर्णसंवातगोचरां यमकं विदुः Kāv. 1. 61, 8. 1; S. D. 640.

यमन a. (नी f.) Restraining, curbing, governing &c. -नं 1 The act of restraining, curbing or binding. 2 Stopping, ceasing. 3 Cessation, rest. -नः The god of death, Yama.

यमनिका A curtain, screen; cf. जवनिका.

यमल a. Twin, one of a couple. -लैः The number 'two'. -लौ (dual) A pair. -लं, -ली A pair, couple.

यमवत् a. One who has restrained his passions, self-controlled; यमवतान्वतां च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1.

यमसात् ind. In the hands of Yama, to the power of Yama; यमसात् कृ 'to hand over to death.'

यमुना N. of a celebrated river (regarded as a sister of Yama). -Comp. -मातृ m. Yama, the god of death.

ययातिः N. of a celebrated king of the lunar race, son of Nahusha. [He married Devayani, daughter of Sukra, and Sarmishtha, daughter of the king of Asuras, was told by her father to be her servant as a sort of recompense for her insulting conduct towards her on a previous occasion; (see Devayani). But Yayati fell in love with this servant and privately her Aggravated at this Devayani went to her father and

complained of the conduct of her husband, on whom, therefore, Sukra inflicted premature infirmity and old age. Yayati, however, propitiated him and obtained from him permission to transfer his decrepitude to any one who would consent to take it. He asked his five sons, but all refused except Puru, the youngest. Yayati accordingly transferred his infirmity to Puru, and being fonder more in the prime of youth, passed his time in the enjoyment of sensual pleasures. This he did for 1000 years, and yet his desire was not satisfied. At last, however, with a vigorous effort he renounced his sensual life, restored his youth to Puru, and, having made him successor to the throne, repaired to the woods to lead a pious life and meditate upon the Supreme Spirit.]

ययावरः ययावर q. v.

ययिः-यी m. 1 A horse fit for the Asvamedha (or any) sacrifice; Si. 15. 69. 2 A horse in general.

यहि ind. 1 When, while, whenever. 2 Because, as, since; (its proper correlative is तर्हि or एतर्हि; but it is seldom used in classical literature).

यवः 1 Barley; यवाः प्रकीर्णं न भवति शालयः Mk. 4. 17. 2 A barley-corn or the weight of a barley-corn. 3 A measure of length equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$ of an *angula*. 4 A mark on the fingers of the hand resembling a barley-corn and supposed according to its position to indicate wealth, progeny, good fortune &c. -Comp. -अंकुरः, -परोहः a shoot or blade of barley. -आश्रयणं the first fruits of barley. -सारः salt-petre, nitre, nitrate of potash. -खोदः, -चूर्णः, -पिष्टं barley-meal. -कलः a bamboo. -लासः salt-petre, nitre. -शकः, -शकजः an alkaline salt prepared from the ashes of burnt barley-straw, nitre. -सुरं malt-liquor, beer.

यवनः 1 A Greek, an Ionian. 2 Any foreigner, of barbarian; Ms. 10. 44; (the word is applied at present to a Mahomedan or a European also). 3 A carrot. यवनानी The writing of the Yavanas.

यवनिका, यवनी 1 A Yavana female, a Greek or Mahomedan woman; यवनी नवनीतकोमलपद्मि Jag.; यवनीमुखपद्माना सेहं मधुमे न सः R. 4. 61; (from dramas it appears that Yavana girls were formerly employed as attendants on kings, particularly to be in charge of their bows and quivers; cf. यव बाणासनवस्तुनिर्देशयिभिः परितृत इत यवापच्छति त्रिवयस्यः S. 2; त्रिविधं शाङ्गहस्ता यवनी S. 6. परिव्रज्य यवनी V 5 &c.) 2 A curtain

यवस Grass, fodder, meadow grass; यवस्य Pt. 1; Y. 3. 30; Ms. 7. 75.

यवाम् f. Rice-gruel, sour-gruel made from rice or from any other kind of grain, such as barley; यवाम्बिलद्रवा Susr.; यवाम् कस्यते यवाम्; Mbh.

यवानिका, यवानी A kind of bad barley; (दुष्टे यवो यवानी).

यविष्ठ a. Youngest, very young; (superl. of युवत् q. v.). -ऽः The youngest brother.

यवीयस् a. Younger, very young (compar. of युवत् q. v.). -m. 1 A younger brother. 2 A Sūdra.

यशस् n. Fame, reputation, glory, renown; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके. तेलविद्विषांमि Ms. 7. 34; यशस्तु रथं परतो यशोवने: R. 3. 48, 2. 40. -Comp. -कार a. (यशस्कर) conferring glory, glorious; Ms. 8. 387. -काम a. (यशस्काम) 1 desirous of getting fame. 2 aspiring, ambitious. -शरीरं body in the form of fame; यशःशरीरे भव मे दयालु: R. 2. 57; Bh. 2. 24. -द्व a. (यशोद्व) conferring fame. (-द्वः) quicksilver. (-दा) N. of the wife of Nanda and foster-mother of Kṛishṇa. -धन a. or s. one whose wealth or valued treasure is fame, rich in fame, very renowned; अपि स्वदेहात् किमर्तेद्विषार्थो यशोपानां हि यशो गरीय: R. 14. 35, 2. 1. -दहः a double-drum. -शेष a. remaining only in fame, having nothing left behind except glory; i. e. dead; cf. कीर्तिशेष. (-यः) death.

यशस्य a. 1 Leading to glory or distinction; Ms. 2. 52. 2 Renowned, famous, glorious.

यशस्विन् a. Famous, glorious, renowned.

यष्टि-ष्टी f. 1 A stick, staff. 2 A cudgel, mace, club. 3 A column, pillar, pole. 4 A perch, as in वासयष्टि. 5 A stem, support. 6 A flag-staff; as in वज्रयष्टि. 7 A stalk, stem. 8 A branch, twig; कर्दमयष्टि: स्फुटकोरकेष U. 3. 42, so वृत्तयष्टि: Ku. 6. 2; सहकारयष्टि: &c. 9 A string, thread (as of pearls), a necklace; विद्वज् संहारमहर्षिनिश्चया विहोला-यष्टिर्विद्वज्चन्द्रन् Ku. 5. 8; R. 13. 54. 10 Any creeping plant. 11 Anything thin, slim or slender (at the end of comp. after words meaning 'the body'); तं वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती सरसंगयष्टि: Ku. 5. 85 'with her slender or delicate frame perspiring'. -Comp. -ग्रहः a club-bearer, staff-bearer. -निवासः 1 a stick or rod serving as a perch for peacocks &c.; वृक्षशया यष्टिनिवासमगात् R. 16. 14. 2 a pigeon-house resting on upright poles. -प्राण a. 1 feeble or powerless. 2 out of breath.

यष्टिका A lapwing

यष्टिका 1 A staff, stick, pole, club. 2 A pearl-necklace (of onestring). यष्टी see यष्टि.

यष्टु m. A worshipper, sacrificer.

यस् 1. 4. P. (यसति, यस्ति, यस्त) To strive, endeavour, labour. -Caus. (यासयति-ते) To put to trouble. -WITH आ 1 to strive, endeavour, exert oneself, Mu. 3. 14. 2 to weary oneself, be fatigued or exhausted; नायस्यसि तपस्यती Bk. 6. 69, 15. 54. (-Caus.) to trouble, torment, afflict. -य to strive, endeavour.

या 2 P. (याति, यात) 1 To go, move, walk, proceed; यद्यो तदीयामवलम्ब्य चांगुलिं R. 3. 25; अन्वययौ मध्यमलोकपालः 2. 16. 2 To march against, invade; Ms. 7. 183. 3 To go to, march towards, set out for (with acc., dat. or with प्रति). 4 To pass away, withdraw, depart. 5 To vanish, disappear; यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68; मायुक्रमेण हि यनानि भवन्ति याति Mk. 1. 13. 6 To pass away or by, elapse (as time); यौवनमनिवर्ति यात तु K. P. 10. 7 To last. 8 To happen, come to pass. 9 To go or be reduced to any state, be or become (usually with the acc. of abstract noun). 10 To undertake; न स्वस्य सिद्धौ यास्यामि सर्गव्यापारमात्मना Ku. 2. 54. 11 To have carnal intercourse with. 12 To request, implore. 13 To find out, discover. (The meanings of या, like those of गम्, are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; e. g. नाशं या to be destroyed; वाच्यतां या to incur blame or censure; ऋतुतां या to be alighted; प्रकृतिं या to regain one's natural state; निद्रां या to fall asleep; वशं या to submit, go into one's possession; उदयं या to rise; अस्तं या to set, decline; परं या to reach the other side of, to master, surmount, get over; पदं या to attain to the position of; अग्रे या to go before, take the lead, lead; अग्रे या to sink; विपर्ययं या to undergo a change, to be changed in appearance; शिरसा महीं या to bend the head down to the ground &c.). -Caus. (यासयति-ते) 1 To cause to go or proceed. 2 To remove, drive away; R. 9. 31. 3 To spend, pass (time); तावत्कौकिलि विरसात् यापय दिवसात् Bv. 1. 7; Me. 89. 4 To support, nourish. -Desid. (यास्यति) To wish to go, to be about to go &c. -WITH अति 1 to go beyond, transgress, violate. 2 to surpass. -अस्ति to go away or forth; escape; कुतोऽपियास्यसि ह्यर निहतस्तेन पतिषि: Bk. 8. 90. -अनु 1 to follow, go after (fig. also); अनुयास्यमुत्तितनया S. 1. 29; Ku. 4. 21; Bk. 2. 77. 2 to imitate, equal; न किलाद्युद्यस्तस्य राजानो यष्टिर्वशः R. 1. 27; 9. 6. 81. 12 3 to pany -अहस्तं to go to in on अप

to go away, depart, retreat. -अभि 1 to approach, go or repair to; अभिवयो स हिमाचलमुच्छिन्नं Ki. 5. 1; R. 9. 27. 2 to march against, attack; R. 5. 30. 3 to devote oneself to. -आ 1 to come to, arrive, approach. 2 to reach or attain to, undergo, be in any particular state; क्षयं, तुलां, नाशं &c. -उप 1 to approach, go towards; Ki. 6. 16. 2 to attain (to a particular state); शयं, तनुतां, रुजं &c. -निष् 1 to go out, go out of; R. 12. 83. 2 to pass, elapse (as time) -परि to walk round, go round, circumambulate. -य 1 to walk, go; नस्ताडुनं नगरदैवतवत्पयासि Mk. 1. 27. 2 to walk on, set out. -यति to go back, return; R. 1. 75, 15. 18, 8. 90. -यस्युद् to go forth to meet (as a mark of respect), to greet, welcome, तावन्मौनस्यैमादाय दूताख्ययुच्यौ गिरि: Ku. 6. 50; Me. 22; R. 1. 49. -विनिष् to go out, go away, pass out of; प्राणास्तस्या निनिष्पुः -स्ते 1 to go away, depart, walk away; Bg. 15. 8. 2 to go to, go or enter into; तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22. 3 to reach to.

यागः 1 An offering, a sacrifice, an oblation. 2 Any ceremony in which oblations are presented; R. 8. 30.

याच 1 A. (याचते; rarely याचति, याचित) To beg, ask, solicit, request, entreat, implore (with two acc.), बलिं याचते बहुधा Sk.; पितरं प्रणिपत्य पादयोरपरित्यागमाचक्षत्तान्नः R. 8. 12; Bk. 14. 105. (With prepositions the meanings of this root are not materially changed.)

याचकः (की f.) A mendicant, beggar, petitioner; तुण्वादि लघुस्त्वल्-दपि च याचकः Subhāsh.

याचनं-ना 1 Asking; begging, entreating, soliciting. 2 A request, an entreaty, a petition; याचना मातानां शयः वन्यतामययाचनार्जलि: R. 11. 78.

याचनकः A beggar, suitor, petitioner.

याचिष्णु a. Disposed to beg, habitually begging or soliciting.

याचित p. p. Asked, solicited, begged, entreated, requested.

याचितकं A thing got by begging, anything borrowed for use.

याच्यता 1 Begging, asking. 2 Mendicancy. 3 Request, solicitation, entreaty; याच्यता माया वरमधिगुणे नावने लघ्वकात् Me. 6.

याजकः 1 A sacrificer, a sacrificing priest. 2 A royal elephant. 3 An elephant in rut.

याजनं The act of performing or conducting a sacrifice; Ms. 3. 65, 1. 88.

याज्ञसेनी A patronymic of Dran pad

याज्ञिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a sacrifice. -कः A sacrificer or a sacrificing priest.

याज्य *a.* 1 To be sacrificed. 2 Sacrificial. 3 One for whom a sacrifice is performed. 4 One who is allowed by Sāstras to sacrifice. -ज्यः A sacrificer, the institutor of a sacrifice. -ज्वं The presents or fee received for officiating at a sacrifice.

यात *p. p.* 1 Gone, marched, walked. 2 Passed, departed, gone away. (see या). -तं 1 Going, motion. 2 A march. 3 The past time. -Comp. -याम, -यामन् *a.* 1 stale, used, spoiled, rejected, become useless; अयात-याम द्यः Bk. 2 raw, halfcooked (as food); यातयामं गतस् पतिपुत्रिर्न च यत् Bg. 17. 10. 3 aged, exhausted, worn out.

यातनं 1 Return, requital, recompense, retaliation; as in वैयातनं. 2 Vengeance, revenge. -ना 1 Requital, recompense, return. 2 Torment, acute pain, anguish. 3 The torments inflicted by Yama upon sinners, the tortures of hell (pl.).

यातुः 1 A traveller, a way-farer. 2 Wind. 3 Time. -म, -न. An evil spirit, a demon, Rākṣasa. -Comp. -यानः an evil spirit, a demon; Bk. 2. 21, R. 12. 45.

यातु *f.* A husband's brother's wife. यात्रा 1 Going, motion, journey; Mv. 6. 1; R. 18. 16. 2 The march of an army, expedition, invasion; नान्-शीर्षे शुभे मासि यात्रायाम् महीपतिः Ms. 7. 182; Pt. 3. 37, R. 17. 56. 3 Going on a pilgrimage; as in तर्षियात्रा. 4 A company of pilgrims. 5 A festival, fair, festive or solemn occasion; कालप्रियनाथस्य यात्राप्रसंगेन Māl. 1; U. 1. 6 A procession, festive train; प्रवृत्ता सख्ता यात्रामिमुखं मालती Māl. 6; 6. 2. 7 A road. 8 Support of life, livelihood, maintenance; यात्रामात्रासिद्धयर्थं Ms. 4. 3; क्षीरयात्राणि च ते न प्रसिद्धे-द्रमणः Bg. 3. 8. 9 Passing away (time). 10 Intercourse; यात्रा चैव हि लौकिकी Ms. 11. 184; लोकयात्रा V. 3; Ms. 9. 27. 11 Way, means, expedient. 12 A custom, usage, practice, way; एवेतिदा लोकयात्रा नित्यं लोपुंसयोः परा Ms. 9. 25. (लोकयात्राः Kull.). 13 A vehicle in general.

यात्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Marching. 2 Relating to a journey or campaign. 3 Requisite for the support of life. 4 Usual, customary. -कः A traveller. -क 1 A march, an expedition or campaign. 2 Provisions, supplies (for a march).

याथातथ्यं 1 Reality, truth. 2 Rec-titude propriety.

याथातथ्यं 1 Real or correct nature truth, true character न सति

विनाकिनः Ku. 5. 77; R. 10. 24. 2 Justness, suitableness. 3 Accomplishment or attainment of an object.

यादवः A descendant of Yadu.

यादव *n.* Any (large *a.*) aquatic animal, a sea-monster; यादासि जलजेतवः Ak.; वरुणो यादवसमं Bg. 10. 29; Ki. 5. 29; R. 1. 16. -Comp. -पतिः, -नाथः (also यादवोपतिः and यादवोनाथः) 1 the ocean. 2 N. of Varuṇa; R. 17. 81.

यादव *a.* (की *f.*), यादवः, यादवः *a.* (की *f.*) What like, of which sort or nature; Ms. 1. 42; Bg. 13. 3.

यादविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Voluntary, spontaneous, independent. 2 Accidental, unexpected.

यानं 1 Going, moving, walking, riding; as गजयानं, उष्ट्रं, रथं &c. 2 A voyage, journey; सद्ययानकुशलाः Ms. 8. 157; Y. 1. 14. 3 Marching against, attacking (one of the six Gupās or expedients in politics); अद्वितान्त्रयमी-तस्य रणे यानं Ak.; Ms. 7. 160. 4 A procession, train. 5 A conveyance, vehicle, carriage, chariot; यानं सस्मार लोचनं R. 15. 45, 13. 69; Ku. 6. 76; Ms. 4. 120. -Comp. -यानं a ship, boat. -भंगः shipwreck. -मुखं the forepart of a carriage, the part where the yoke is fixed.

यापनं-ना 1 Causing to go away, driving out, expulsion, removal. 2 Cure or alleviation (of a disease). 3 Spending or passing time, as in कालयापनं. 4 Delay, procrastination. 5 Support, maintenance. 6 Practice, exercise.

याप्य *a.* 1 To be removed, expelled or rejected. 2 Low, contemptible, trifling, unimportant. -Comp. -यानं a litter or palanquin.

यामः 1 Restraint, forbearance, control. 2 A watch, one-eighth part of a day, a period of three hours; पश्चिमायामिनीयामात्रसादमिव चेतना R. 17. 1; so यामवती, त्रियामा &c. -Comp. -घोषः 1 a cock. 2 A gong or metal-plate on which nightwatches are struck; नन्द-वर्नित्याजितयामतूर्यः R. 6. 56. -यमः a stated occupation for every hour. -वृत्तिः *f.* being on watch or guard.

यामलं A pair, couple.

यामवती Night, Ki. 8. 56.

यामिनी *f.* 1 A sister (see जामि); Si. 15. 53. 2 Night.

यामिकः A watchman, one on duty or guard at night; N. 5. 110.

यामिका, यामिनी Night, सविता विषवति विरूपि सवितरति दिवसति यामिन्यः । यामिन्यति दिनानि च सुखदुःखवशीकृते मनसि ॥ K. P. 10. -Comp. -पतिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor.

यामुन *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to or coming from, or growing in, the Yamunā. -नं A kind of collyrium.

यामुनेर्कं Lead.

याव्य *a.* 1 Southern, दक्षिण; दक्षिणायामं Bk. 14. 15. 2 Belonging to or re-

sembling Yama. -Comp. -अयनं the winter solstice. -उत्तर *a.* going from south to north.

याम्या 1 The south. 2 Night.

यायजूकः A performer of frequent sacrifices, one who constantly per-forms sacrifices (इज्याशीलः); तं यायजूकं सह मिथुमुख्यैः Bk. 2. 20.

यायावरः A Vagrant mendicant, saint; योयावरोऽप्यपलेन चान्ये प्राणधुर्यश्च जगद्-चर्तयि Bk. 2. 20; महाभागस्तस्मिन्मज्जनि यायावर-कुले B. R. 1. 13 (where यायावर is the name of a family).

यावः, यावकः-कं 1 Food prepared from barley. 2 Lac, red dye; लम्बते स्म परिकृतयात्रा यावकेन विद्यतापि युवत्याः Si. 10. 9, 15. 13; Ki. 5. 40.

यावत् *a.* (ती *f.*) (As a correlative of तावत्) 1 As much as, as many as, (यावत् standing for 'as' and तावत् for 'as much or as many'); पुरे तावन्तं वास्य तनोति वैविरातं । दीर्घिकाकमलोन्मेषो यावन्मन्त्रेण साध्यते Ku. 2. 33; ते तु यावन्तं पञ्चजो तावाश्च दृष्टो स तैः R. 12. 45, 17. 17. 2 As great, as large, how great or large, यावानर्थं उदपाने सर्वतः संयुतोदके । तावान्मन्त्रेण वेदेन ब्राह्मणस्य विज्ञानतः Bg. 2. 46, 18. 55. 3 All, whole (where the two to-gether have the sense of totality or साकल्य); यावद् दत्तं तावद्दत्तं G. M. -ind. 1

Used by itself यावत् has the following senses; (a) as far as, for, upto, till; (with acc.); स्तन्यकारं यावत्पुत्रोन्मेषश्च U. 7; कियन्तमर्थं यावद्मन्त्ररितं विषकरेणाखिलित U. 1; सर्पकोटरं यावत् Pt. 1. (b) just, then, in the meantime (denoting an action intended to be done immediat-ly); तथायत् गृहिणीमाह्वय संगीतकमनुतिष्ठामि S. 1; यावदिमं छायामश्रित्य प्रविष्टालयामि S. 3. 2 Used correlatively यावत् and तावद् have these senses:— (a) as long as—long long as; यावाद्द्विचोपार्जनशकस्तावन्विज-पथिरो रक्तः Moha M. 8. (b) as soon as, scarcely-when, no sooner-than, एकस्य दुःखस्य न यावद्वन्तं गच्छामि ... तावद्द्विद्वितीयं समुप-स्थितं मे H. 1. 204; Me. 105; Ku. 3. 72. (c) while, by the time; आद्यमवाप्तिनो यावदेवैषादमुपावर्ते तावद्द्विपुष्टाः कियन्तो वाजिनः S. 1; often with न when यावत् is trans-lated by 'before'; यावदेते सरसो नोत्पत्ति तावदेतेभ्यः प्रवृत्तिरवगमयितव्या V. 4. (d) when, as (—यदा); यावदुत्थाय निरीक्षते ताव-द्वेष्टोऽवलोकिताः H. 3. -Comp. -अन्तं, -अन्ताय ind. upto the end, to the last. -अर्थ *a.* corresponding to requirement, as many as may be required to convey the meaning (said of words); यावद्-क्षेपदं वाच्येवमादाय भाषवः विराम Si. 2. 13. (-क्षे) ind. 1 as much as useful 2 in all senses; वयमपि च गिरातीरमहे यावदर्थं Bh. 3. 30. v. l. -इष्टं, -इष्टितं ind. as much as is desired. -इष्टं ind. as much as is necessary. -जन्म, -जीवं, -जीवेन ind. for life throughout life, for the rest of one's life -यत् ind. to the best of one's power -यावत्

or उक्त *a.* as much as said. -मात्र *a.* 1 as large, extending as far, of which size or extent; Ku. 2. 33. 2 insignificant, trifling, little. -शक्यं, -शक्ति *ind.* as far as possible, to the best of one's power; so यावत्सर्वं.

यावन *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to the Yavanas; न वदेचावनी माया प्राणिः कंठगतस्य Subhāsh. -नः; Incense.

यावत्सः 1 A heap of grass. 2 Fodder, provisions.

याहीक *a.* (की *f.*) Armed with a club. -कः A warrior armed with a club.

यास्कः N. of the author of the Nirukta.

यु I. 2 P. (योति, युत; *caus.* यावयति; *desid.* सिवयति or युययति) 1 To join, unite. 2 To mix, combine. -II. 3 P. (युयेति) 1 To separate. -III. 9 U. (युनाति, युनीति) To bind, fasten, join, unite. -WITH प्र to hold up, perform. -ययति to mix; अन्योन्यं स्म ययति युतः शब्दाश्च शब्देस्तु भीषण्य Bk. 8. 6.

युक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, united. 2 Fastened, yoked, harnessed. 3 Fitted out, arranged. 4 Accompanied. 5 Furnished or endowed with, filled with, having, possessing (with instr. or in comp.). 6 Fixed or intent on, absorbed or engaged in (with loc.). 7 Active, diligent. 8 Skilful, experienced, clever. 9 Fit, proper, right, suitable (with gen. or loc.). 10 Primitive, not derived (from another word). -क्तः 1 A saint who has become one with the Supreme Spirit. -क्त A team, yoke. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* sensible, rational, significant. -कर्मन् *a.* entrusted with some duty. -ईद *a.* punishing justly; R. 4. 8. -मनस् *a.* attentive. -रूप *a.* fit, proper, worthy, suitable (with gen. or loc.); जन्म यस्य प्रदीयते युक्तस्त्वामिदं तव S. 1. 7; अदुकाणि पूर्वेषां युक्तस्त्वामिदं त्वयि 2. 16.

युक्तिः *f.* 1 Union, junction, combination. 2 Application, use, employment. 3 Yoking. 4 A practice, usage. 5 A means, an expedient, a plan, scheme. 6 A contrivance, device, trick. 7 Propriety, fitness, adjustment, aptness, suitableness. 8 Skill, art. 9 Reasoning, arguing, an argument. 10 Inference, deduction. 11 Reason, ground. 12 Arrangement (रचना); यत्र सत्त्विये वाचोयुक्तिः Māl. 1. 13 (In law) Probability, enumeration or specification of circumstances, such as time, place &c. युक्तिप्रविक्रियाचिह्नसंवेदामोहदुर्गतिः Y. 2. 92. 212. 14 (In dramas). The regular chain or connection of events; cf. S. D. 343. 15 (In rhet.) Emblematic or covert expression of one's purpose or design. 16 Sum total. 17 Alloying of metal. -Comp. -कथन statement of

reasons. -कर *a.* 1 suitable, fit. 2 proved. -ज्ञ *a.* skilled in expedients, invetive. -युक्त *a.* 1 suitable, fit. 2 expert, skilful. 3 established, proved. 4 argumentative.

युगं 1 A yoke (*m.* also in this sense); युगध्यायतवाहुः R. 3. 34, 10. 57; Si. 3. 68. 2 A pair, couple, brace; कुचयोर्युगेन तरसा कलिता Si. 9. 72; स्तनयुग S. 1. 19. 3 A couple of stanzas forming one sentence; see युग. 4 An age of the world; (the Yugas are four: -कृत or सत्य, त्रेता, द्वापर and कलि; the duration of each is said to be respectively 1,728,000, 1,296,000, 864,000; and 432,000 years of men, the four together comprising 4,320,000 years of men which is equal to one Mahāyuga q. v.); it is also supposed that the regularly descending length of the Yugas represents a corresponding physical and moral deterioration in the people who live during each age, Krita being called the 'golden' and Kali or the present age the 'iron' age; वर्मसंस्वापनार्थीयं संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8; युगयुतपरिवर्त्तान् S. 7. 34. 5 A generation, life; आसन्नमायुगात् Ms. 10. 64; जात्युत्कर्षो युगे ज्ञेयः पंचमे सन्नेऽपि वा Y. 1. 96 (युगे = जन्मनि Mit.). 6 An expression for the number 'four', rarely for 'twelve'. -Comp. -अंतः 1 the end of the yoke. 2 the end of an age, end or destruction of the world; युगांतकालप्रतिस्मृतात्मनो जयति यस्यां सविकाशमासत Si. 1. 23; R. 13. 6. 3 meridian, midday. -अवधिः end or destruction of the world; Si. 17. 40. -कीलकः the pin of a yoke. -पार्श्व *a.* going to the side of the yoke, said of an ox while being broken in to the yoke. -बाहु *a.* long-armed; Ku. 2. 18.

युगधरः -रं The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed.

युगपद् *ind.* Simultaneously, all at once, all together, at the same time; Ku. 3. 1; off. in comp.; S. 4. 2.

युगलं A pair, couple, बाहुं, हस्तं, चरणं &c.

युगलकं 1 A pair. 2 A couple of verses forming one sentence; see युग.

युगम *a.* Even; युगमायु प्रभा जायते त्रिविद-युगमायु रात्रिर्गुणः । तस्माद्युगमायुं युगाधीं संविशेदार्तवे त्रिवि Ms. 3. 48; Y. 1. 79. -यं 1 A pair couple; see अयुग. 2 Junction, union. 3 Confluence (of rivers). 4 Twins. 5 A couple of stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; द्वाभ्यां युगमिति श्लोकं. 6 The sign Gemini of the zodiac.

युग्य *a.* 1 Fit to be yoked. 2 Yoked, harnessed. 3 Drawn by; as in अयुग्यो रयः -यः Any yoked or draught animal especially a chariot-horse रियुग्य रवं तस्मै प्रजिघास पुरा R 12 84

युक् I. 7 U. (युनाति, युंक्ति, युक्त) 1 To join, unite, attach, connect, add, तमर्थेनैव भारत्या हनया वौकुर्मर्हसि Ku. 6. 79, see *pass.* below. 2 To yoke, harness, put to; मानुः संकुयुक्ततुल्य एव S. 5. 4; Bg. 14. 3 To furnish or endow with; as in गुणयुक्त. 4 To use, employ, apply, प्रयत्ने कर्मगितया सच्छब्दः पार्थ युज्यते Bg. 17. 26; Ms. 7. 204. 5 To appoint, set (with loc.). 6 To direct, turn or fix upon (as the mind &c.). 7 To concentrate one's attention upon; मनः संयम्य भविष्ये युक्त आसीत मत्परः Bg. 6. 14; युज्यन्ते सदा त्मानं 15. 8 To put, place or fix on (with loc.). 9 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit. 10 To give, bestow, confer; आशिषं युज्यते. -*Pass.* (युज्यते) 1 To be joined or united with; रवि रीतजला तपास्यते पुनरोत्थेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4 44; R. 8. 17. 2 To get, be possessed of; इहेन युज्यस्व S. 5; Mv. 7; R. 2. 65 3 To be fit or right, be proper to, suit (with loc. or gen.); या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां सलु भयेन तथैव सर्वे वन्याः पाठिताः Māl. 1. 4, वैलेक्यस्यापि प्रयुक्तं त्वयि युज्यते H. 1. 4 To be ready for; ततो युद्धाय युज्यस्व Bg 2 38, 50. 5 To be intent on, be absorbed in, be directed towards; Ms. 3. 75, 14. 35; Ki. 7. 13. -*Caus.* (योजयति-ते) 1 To join, unite, bring together; R. 7 14. 2 To present, give, bestow; R. 10. 56. 3 To appoint, employ, use, शत्रुभिर्योजयेच्छत्रुं Pt. 4. 17. 4 To turn or direct towards; पाशाविचारयति योजयते द्विताय Bh. 2. 72. 5 To excite, urge, instigate. 6 To perform, achieve. 7 To prepare, arrange, equip. -*Desid.* (युज्यति-ते) To wish to join, yoke give &c. -WITH अहु (*Atm.*) 1 to ask, question; अन्ययुक्तं पुरुषमीश्वरः क्षितिः R. 11 62, 5. 18, Si. 13, 68. 2 to examine, put on trial; Ms. 8. 79. -आभि (*Atm.*) 1 to exert oneself, set about. 2 to attack, assail; भवेत्तमभियोकमुज्यते Dk. 3 to accuse, charge; Ms. 8. 133. 4 to claim, demand (as in a law-suit, विभाविनेकदेशेन देवं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17; Y. 2. 9. 5 say, speak. -उद् 1 to excite stimulate to exertion. 2 to endeavour, exert oneself, strive, भवेत्तमभियोकमुज्यते Dk. 3 to prepare. -उप (*Atm.*). 1 to use, employ; बाहुयुग्यमुपयुजीत Si. 2 93; पणवधुखान्गुणाजः षडुपायुक्तं सनीक्ष्य तत्कल R. 8. 21; M. 5. 12. 2 to taste, enjoy, experience (fig. also); R. 18. 46 Bk. 8. 39. 4 to consume, eat; Ms. 8 40. -नि (*Atm.*) 1 to appoint, depute, order (with loc.); यस्यां विषयविषये सम वाचिभ्युक्ते Māl. 1. 9; असाधुदर्शी तत्रभवाद् काश्यपः य इमांश्रवणार्थं निर्युक्ते S. 1; Ku. 3 13; R. 5. 29. 2 to join, unite. 3 to prescribe, ordain. (-*Caus.*) 1 to join, unite, provide or endow with, give to; Ku. 4. 42. 2 to yoke, harness 3 to incite urge Bg 3 1 य (*Atm.*) 1 to use, employ अयमभि

व गिरं नस्त्वत्तवोद्युक्तं R. 5. 75; सद्भावे साधु-
भावे च संदिश्येत्प्रयुज्यते Bg. 17. 26. **2** to
appoint, employ, direct, order; मा मां
प्रयुज्याः कुलकीर्तिलोपे Bk. 3. 54; साधुक राज्ये
वत् दुष्करे त्वां 3. 51; Ku. 7. 85. **3** to
give, bestow, confer; आशिषं प्रयुज्ये न
नाहनी R. 11. 6, 2. 70, 5. 35; 15. 8. **4**
to move, set in motion; गुरुदुक्ताः
(बालताः) R. 2. 10. **5** to excite,
urge, prompt, drive on; Ku. 1. 21;
Bg. 3. 36. **6** to perform, do; R. 7.
86, 17. 12. **7** to represent on the
stage, act, perform; उत्तरं रामचरिते तत्त्व-
णीतप्रयुज्यते U. 1. 2; परिषदि प्रयुज्यन्त्य नम
Ku. 1. 8. to lend for use, put to
interest (as money); Ms. 8. 146;
-नि (Atm.) **1** to leave, abandon.
Kt. 2. 49; R. R. 13. 63. **2** to separate;
पुरो विद्युते मिथुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26. **3** to
relax, slacken. -विनि **1** use, expend.
2 to appoint, employ. **3** to divide,
apportion, distribute; प्रत्येकं विनियुक्तात्मा
कथं न ज्ञास्यसि प्रभो Ku. 2. 31. **4** to
disconnect, separate. -सं to be
united with (in pass.); संयोज्यते स्वेन
वपुर्महिम्ना R. 5. 55. (-Caus.) to unite,
join. -II. 1. 10 P. (योजति; योजयति)
To unite, join, yoke &c.; see युज्
above. -III. 4 A. (युज्यते) to con-
centrate the mind (identical with
the pass. of युज् I)

युज् a. (At the end of comp.) **1**
Joined or united with, yoked, drawn
by &c. **2** Even, not odd. -m. **1** A
joiner, one who unites or joins. **2** A
sage, one who devotes himself to
abstract meditation. **3** A pair, couple
(n. also in this sense).

युजानः 1 A driver, charioteer. **2** A
Brāhmaṇa who is engaged in the
practice of Yoga to obtain union
with the Supreme Spirit.

युत p. p. **1** United, joined or
united with. **2** Provided or endowed
with; as in युगमण्युतो नरः.

युतकं 1 A pair. **2** Union, friend-
ship, alliance. **3** A nuptial gift. **4** A
sort of dress worn by women. **5**
The edge of a woman's garment.

युतिः f. **1** Union, junction. **2** Being
endowed with. **3** Gaining possession
of. **4** Sum, addition. **5** (In astr.)
Conjunction.

युद्धं 1 War, battle, fight, en-
gagement, contest, struggle, combat;
वर्षं कथं वार्तां युद्धं युद्धमिति U. 6. **2** (In astr.)
The opposition or conflict of planets;
-Comp. -अवसानं cessation of
hostilities, a truce. -आचार्यः a
military preceptor. -उन्मत्त a. frantic
in battle. -कारि a. fighting, con-
tending. -क्षेत्रः f. a battle-field.
-सार्गः military stratagems or tactics,
manœuvres -रत्न battle-field, a battle
arena -वीर 1 a warrior hero cham-
pion **2** (in Rhet.) the sentiment of

heroism arising out of military
prowess, the sentiment of chivalrous
heroism; see S. D. 234 and R. G. under
युद्धवीर. -सारः a horse.

युध् 4 A. (युध्यते, युद्ध) To fight,
struggle, contend with, wage war;
Bg. 1. 23; Bk. 5. 101. -Caus. (योष-
यति-ते) **1** To cause to fight. **2** To
oppose or encounter in fight with;
R. 12. 50. -Desid. (युध्यस्ते) To
wish to fight. -With नि to wrestle,
box. -प्रति to encounter in fight,
oppose.

युध् f. War, battle, fight, contest;
निषातविष्यन्त्युधि यातुधानां Bk. 2. 21; सदसि
वाष्पदूतायुधि विक्रमः Bh. 2. 63.

युधानः A warrior, a man of the
warrior caste.

युध् 4 P. (युध्यति) **1** To efface, blot
out. **2** To trouble.

युध्ः A horse.

युद्धसा Desire of fighting, hostile
intention.

युद्धुत्सु a. Wishing to fight, hostile,
bellicose, वमक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे संवेता युद्धुत्सवः
Bg. 1. 1.

युवतिः-ती f. **1** A young woman,
any young female (whether of men
or animals); युवयुवतिसंभवः किल युवैरपत्यं S.
2. 8; so इमयुवतिः.

युवत् a. (युवतिः-ती or युनी f.; com-
par. युवीयस् or कनीयस्; superl. युविष्ठ or
कनिष्ठ) **1** Young, youthful, adult,
arrived at puberty. **2** Strong, healthy.
3 Excellent, good. -m. (nom. युवा,
युवानो, युवानः acc. pl. यून्, instr. pl. युवभिः
&c.) **1** A young man, a youth; सा युवि
तस्मिन्मिलाषवर्षं शशाक शालीनतया न वृकं R.
6. 81. **2** A younger descendant (the
elder being still alive); जीवति तु वक्ष्ये
युवा P. IV. 1. 113. (see Sk. thereon).

-Comp. -बुलति a. (तिः-ती f.) bald
in youth. -जस्तु (-ती f.) appearing
old in youth, prematurely old. -राज्
m., -राजः an heir-apparent, a
prince-royal, crown-prince; (असौ)
तूयेन चक्रं युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35.

युष्मन् The base of the second
personal pronoun; (Nam. त्वं, युवां,
यून्) Thou, ye; (at the beginning
of several compounds).

युष्मादृश् -वा a. Like you.

यूकः -का A louse; Ms. 1. 45.

युतिः f. Mixing, union, junction,
connection; करोति वो बहिर्द्वितीयं विषयं पाणि
निर्देशः Bk. 7. 69.

यूथं A herd, flock, multitude, a
large number or troop (as of beasts);
स्त्रीरत्नं प्रभोवर्षी प्रियतमा यूथे त्वेषं वशा V. 4.
25; S. 5. 5. -Comp. -नाथः, -पतिः
1 the leader of a troop or band. **2**
the head of a flock or herd (usually
of elephants), a lordly elephant;
गजयूथप युथिकारवलकेशी V. 4. 24.

यूपिका -यूषी A kind of jasmine or
its flower V. 4. 24
Me 26

यूपः 1 A sacrificial post (usually
made of bamboo or Khadira wood)
to which the victim is fastened at
the time of immolation; अग्निं यूपे साधुजेन
वैदिकीं हनशांश्चालस्य न यूपस्तिक्या Ku. 5. 73.
2 A trophy.

यूपः, -य; **यूपन् m., n.** Soup, broth,
pease-soup. (यूपन् has no forms for
the first five inflections and
is optionally substituted for यूप
after acc. dual).

येन ind. (Strictly instr. sing. of
यद् used adverbially) **1** Whereby, by
which, wherefore, on which account,
by means of which; किं तथेन मनो हतुमर्हं
स्वातां न युज्यतां R. 15. 64, 14. 74. **2** so
that; दृश्यं तं चौरसिंहं येन व्यापायमानि Pt. 4.
3 Since, because.

योक्त्रं 1 A cord, rope, thong, halter.
2 The tie of the yoke of a plough.
3 The rope by which an animal is
tied to the pole of a carriage.

योगः 1 Joining, uniting. **2** Union,
junction, combination; उपरगतिं शक्तिः
सद्यप्यता रोहिणी योगः S. 7. 22; युग्मद्वयं यद्वे
गुणाय योगः Ki. 10. 25; (वां) योगस्तद्धिचोर्य-
योस्त्वास्तु R. 3. 25. **3** Contact, touch,
connection; तनूकमारीय शरीरयोगजैः हस्ते-
निर्धिचंतमिवास्तं त्वचि R. 3. 26. **4** Employ-
ment, application, use; एतेस्वायमेवेष्टु
शक्त्यास्ताः परिरक्षितं Ms. 9. 10; R. 10. 86.
5 Mode, manner, course, means;
कथायोगेन युज्यते H. 1 ' in the course of
conversation '. **6** Consequence,
result; (mostly at the end of comp
or in abl.); रक्षायोगादयमपि तपः प्रत्यहं
संचिन्तोति S. 2. 14; Ku. 7. 55. **7** A
yoke. **8** A conveyance, vehicle,
carriage. **9** An armour. **10** Fitness,
propriety, suitableness. **11** An
occupation, a work, business. **12** A
trick, fraud, device. **13** An
expedient, a plan, means in general.
14 Endeavour, zeal, diligence,
assiduity; Ms. 7. 44. **15** Remedy,
cure. **16** A charm, spell, incantation,
magic, magical art. **17** Gaining,
acquiring, acquisition. **18** Wealth,
substance. **19** A rule, precept. **20**
Dependence, relation, regular order
or connection, dependence of one
word upon another. **21** Etymology
or derivation of the meaning of a
word. **22** The etymological mean-
ing of a word (opp. रुटि). **23** Deep
and abstract meditation, concentra-
tion of the mind, contemplation of
the Supreme Spirit, which in *Yoga*
phil. is defined as चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः; सती
सती योगविबुधदेहा Ku. 1. 21; योगेनति तनु-
त्तज R. 1. 8. **24** The system of
philosophy established by Patanjali,
which is considered to be the second
division of the Sāṅkhya philosophy,
but is practically reckoned as a
separate system. (The chief aim of
the *Yoga* philosophy is to teach the

means by which the human soul may be completely united with the Supreme Spirit and thus secure absolution; and deep abstract meditation is laid down as the chief means of securing this end, elaborate rules being given for the proper practice of such *Yoga* or concentration of mind). **25** (In arith.) Addition. **26** (In astr.) Conjunction, lucky conjunction. **27** A combination of stars. **28** N. of a particular astronomical division of time (27 such *Yogas* are usually enumerated). **29** The principal star in a lunar mansion. **30** Devotion, pious seeking after god. **31** A spy, secret agent. **32** A traitor, a violator of truth or confidence. -**Comp.** -अंग a means or attaining *Yoga*; (these are eight; for their names see यम 5). -आचारः 1 the practice or observance of *Yoga*. 2 a follower of that Buddhist school which maintains the eternal existence of intelligence or विज्ञान alone. -आचार्यः 1 a teacher of magic. 2 a teacher of the *Yoga* philosophy. -आधमनं a fraudulent pledge; Ms. 8. 165. -आरुह *a.* engaged in profound and abstract meditation. -ईशः, ईश्वरः 1 an adept in or a master of *Yoga*. 2 One who has obtained superhuman faculties. 3 a magician. 4 a deity. 5 an epithet of *Siva*. 6 of *Yājñavalkya*. -क्षेमः 1 security of possession, keeping safe of property. 2 the charge for securing property from accidents, insurance. 3 welfare, well-being, security, prosperity, तेषां निष्ठाभिरुक्तानां योगक्षेमं ब्रह्मणः Bg. 9. 22; सुखाय मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं ब्रह्म M. 4. 4 properly, profit, gain. (-मौ, -मे or -नं *i. e. m. or n. dual or n. sing.*) acquisition and preservation (of property), gain and security, preserving the old and acquiring the new (not previously obtained); अलम्बलाभो योगः स्यात् क्षेमो लब्धस्य गलनम्; see Y. 1. 100 and Mit. thereon. -चूर्णं a magical powder, a powder having magical virtues; कल्पितमनेन योगचूर्णमिष्टितोषधं चंद्रगुणाय Mu. 2. -तारका, तारा the chief star in a *Nakshatra* or constellation. -दानं 1 communicating the *Yoga* doctrine. 2 a fraudulent gift. -धारणा perseverance or steady continuance in devotion. -नाथः an epithet of *Siva*. -निद्राः 1 a state of half contemplation and half sleep, a state between sleep and wakefulness; *i. e.* light sleep; योगनिद्रां गतस्य मम Pt. 1. H. 3. 75; Bh. 3. 41. 2 particularly the sleep of *Vishnu* at the end

of a *Yuga*, R. 10. 14, 13. 6. -पट्ट a cloth thrown over the back and knees of an ascetic during abstract meditation. -पतिः an epithet of *Vishnu*. -बलं 1 the power of devotion or abstract meditation, any supernatural power. 2 power of magic. -साय 1 the magical power of the *Yoga*. 2 the power of God in the creation of the world personified as a deity; (भवतः सर्जनार्थं शक्तिः). 3 N. of *Durgā*. -रंगः the orange. -रुह *a.* having an etymological as well as a special or conventional meaning (said of a word); *e. g.* the word पृक्कृत etymologically means 'anything produced in mud', but in usage or popular convention it is restricted to some things only produced in mud, such as the lotus; cf. the word आतपत्र or 'parasol'. -रोचना a kind of magical ointment said to have the power of making one invisible or invulnerable; तेन च प्रतिष्ठेन योगरोचना मे दत्ता Mk. 3. -वर्तिका magical lamp or wick. -वाहिन *m., n.* a medium for mixing medicines; *e. g.* honey; नानाद्रव्यात्मकत्वाच्च योगवाहिं परं नष्टु Susr. -वाही 1 an alkali. 2 honey. 3 quicksilver. -विक्रयः a fraudulent sale. -विद् *a.* conversant with *Yoga*. (-*m.*) 1 an epithet of *Siva*. 2 a practiser of *Yoga*. 3 a follower of the *Yoga* doctrines. 4 a magician. 5 a compounder of medicines. -विभायः separation of that which is usually combined together into one; especially, the separation of the words of a *Sūtra*, the splitting of one rule into two or more (frequently used by *Patanjali* in his *Mahābhāṣya*; *e. g.* on अद्वौ मातृ P. I. 1. 12). -शास्त्रं the *Yoga* philosophy. -समाधिः the absorption of the soul in profound and abstract contemplation; तन्मः परमापद्व्यर्थं दुष्प्रेयं योगसमाधिना रक्षुः R. 8. 24; योगविधि 8. 22. -सारः a universal remedy; a panacea. -सेवा the practice of abstract meditation.

योगिन् *a.* 1 Connected or endowed with. 2 Possessed of magical powers. -*m.* 1 A contemplative saint, a devotee, an ascetic; सेवायनः परमगहनो योगिनामन्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 285; बभूव योगी किल कार्त्तिकीये R. 6. 38. 2 A magician, sorcerer. 3 A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy. -नी 1 A female magician, witch, sorceress, fairy. 2 A female devotee. 3 N. of a class of female attendants on *Siva*, or *Durgā*; (they are usually said to be eight).

योगेष्टं Lead.

योग्य *a.* 1 Fit, proper, suitable. appropriate qualified योग्येय इत्येते न 2 Fit or suitable for qualified for

capable of, able to (with loc. dat. or even gen. or in comp.). 3 Useful, serviceable. 4 Fit for *Yoga* or abstract meditation. -यः A calculator of expedients. -य्या 1 Exercise or practice in general अपरः प्रविधानयोग्या मरुतः पंचशरीरमोचरात् R. 8. 19; १० मानयोग्या Kāv. 2. 243; वस्तुयोग्या, अन्नयोग्या &c. 2 Martial exercise, drill -यं 1 A conveyance, carriage, vehicle. 2 Sandal-wood. 3 A cake. 4 Milk.

योग्यता 1 Ability, capability, न युक्तयोग्यतामस्य पश्यति सह राक्षसैः Rām. 2 Fitness, propriety. 3 Appropriateness. 4 (In *Nyāya* phil.) Fitness or compatibility of sense, the absence of absurdity in the mutual connection of the things signified by the words; *e. g.* in अग्निना तिष्ठति there is no योग्यता; it is thus defined एकद्वौर्द्वयपरद्वौर्द्वयसंगो योग्यता Tarka. K.

योजनं 1 Joining, uniting, yoking. 2 Applying, fixing. 3 Preparation, arrangement. 4 Grammatical construction, construing the sense of a passage. 5 A measure of distance equal to four *Krosas* or eight or nine miles; न योजनशतं दूरं वायमानस्य वृज्या H. 1. 146. 6 Exciting, instigation. 7 Concentration of the mind, abstraction. (= योग q. v.). -या 1 Junction, union, connection. 2 Grammatical construction. -Comp. -नंधा 1 musk. 2 N. of *Satyavati*, mother of *Vyāsa*.

योजने See योजन.

योधः 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; सहासदीर्घिरपि योधमुदिहः Mb. 2 War, battle. -Comp. -अगारः -रं a soldier's dwelling, a barrack. -धर्मः the law of soldiers, a military law. -संरावः mutual defiance of combatants, a challenge.

योधनं War, battle, contest.

योधिन् *m.* A warrior, soldier, combatant.

योनिः *m. f.* 1 Womb, uterus, vulva, the female organ of generation. 2 Any place of birth or origin, source, origin, generating cause, spring, fountain; सा योनिः सर्ववैरागां सा हि लोकस्य निर्वृतिः U. 5. 30; Ku. 2. 9, 4. 43; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'sprung or produced from'; Bg. 5. 22. 3 A mine. 4 An abode, a place, repository, seat, receptacle. 5 Home, lair. 6 A family, stock, race, birth, form of existence; as मनुष्ययोनि, पक्षि, पशु, &c. 7 Water. -Comp. -गुणः the quality of the womb or place of origin. -ज *a.* born of the womb, viviparous. -देवता the asterism पूर्ववत्पुनी -भंज fall of the womb, *prolapsus uteri*. -रञ्जन the menstrual discharge -लिङ्ग the clitoris -सकल

mixture of caste by unlawful inter-marriage; Ms. 10. 60.

योनी See योनि.

योपन 1 Effacing, blotting out. 2 Anything used for effacing. 3 Confusing, perplexing. 4 Molesting, oppressing, destroying.

योषा, योषित् f., योषिता A woman, a girl, a young woman in general; गच्छतीनां रमणवसति योषितां तत्र नक्तं Me. 37; Si 4. 42, 8. 25.

यौक्तिक a. (की f.) 1 Suitable, fit, proper. 2 Logical, based on argument or reasoning. 3 Deducible. 4 Usual, customary. -कः A king's boon companion, cf. नरसचिव.

योगः A follower of the Yoga system of philosophy.

योगपद्म Simultaneity.

यौगिक a. (की f.) 1 Useful, serviceable, proper. 2 Usual. 3 Derivative, etymological, agreeing with the derivation of the word (opp. रूढ or 'conventional'). 4

Remedial. 5 Relating to or derived from Yoga.

यौतक a. (की f.) Forming the rightful or exclusive property of any one, rightfully belonging to any one; विभागमायना ज्ञेया गृहक्षेत्रैश्च यौतकैः Y. 2. 149. -कं 1 Private property in general. 2 A woman's dowry, a woman's private property (given to her at marriage); मातुस्तु यौतकं यत्स्यात्कुमारभाग एव सः Ms. 9. 131.

यौतन A measure in general.

यौध a. (वी f.) Warlike.

योन a. (की f.) 1 Uterine. 2 Resulting from marriage, matrimonial; Ms. 2. 10. -नं Marriage, matrimonial alliance; Ms. 11. 180.

यौवत 1 An assemblage of young women; अवयुल्य दिवोपि यौवतेन सहाधीतवती-निमामहे N. 2. 41. 2 The quality of a young woman (beauty &c.), the state of being a young woman; अहो विदुष्यौवतं वहसि तन्वि पृथ्वीगता Git. 10 (हरिद्वरीरूपं).

यौवन 1 Youth (fig. also), youthfulness, prime or bloom of, youth, puberty; सुगन्धस्य च यौवनस्य च सखे मधो मधुश्रीः स्थिता V. 2. 7; यौवनेऽप्यस्तविद्याना R. 1. 8; 6. 50; दिनयौवनोत्थान् 13. 20. 2 A number of young persons, especially women. -Comp. -अंत a ending in youth, being a prolonged youth; Ku. 6. 44. -आरंभः prime of youth, budding youth. -दर्पः 1 youth ful pride. 2 indiscretion natural to youth. -लक्षणं 1 a sign of youth. 2 charm, loveliness. 3 the female breast.

यौवनकं Youth.

यौवनाश्वः N. of Mādhāttri, son of Yuvanāśva.

यौवराज्यं The rank or rights of an heir-apparent यौवराज्येभिर्दिकः crowned heir-apparent.

यौष्माक a. (की f.); यौष्माकीण a. Your yours.

र.

रः 1 Fire. 2 Heat. 3 Love, desire. 4 Speed.

रं 1 P. (रंहति) To move or go with speed, hasten; न रंहतांशुजं Bk. 14. 98. -Caus. (रंहति-ने according to some 10 U.) 1 To cause to move rapidly, urge on. 2 To cause to flow. 3 To go. 4 To speak.

रंहतिः f. Speed, velocity.

रहस्य m. 1 Speed, velocity; R. 2. 34, Si. 12. 7. Ki. 2. 40. 2 Eagerness, violence, vehemence, impetuosity.

रक्त p. p. 1 Coloured, dyed, tinged, painted; आभाति बालातपरकसातुः R. 6. 60. 2 Red, crimson, blood-red; सौम्य तेजः प्रतिनवजवायुपरकं दधानः Me. 36; 80 रक्ताशोक, रक्ताशुक &c. 3 Enamoured, impassioned, attached, affected with love; अयमैदीशुखं पश्य रक्तश्चरति चद्रमाः Chandr. 5. 58 (where it has sense 2 also). 4 Dear, beloved. 5 Lovely, charming, sweet, pleasant; श्रेष्ठं सख्यति रक्तमासां गीतागुणं वारिरुद्रगवायं R. 16. 64. 6 Fond of play, sporting, playful.

-कः 1 Red colour. 2 Safflower. -का 1 Lac. 2 The plant रंजा. -क्तं 1 Blood. 2 Copper. 3 Saffron. 4 Vermilion. -Comp. -अक्ष a. 1 red eyed. 2 fearful. (-क्षः) 1 a buffalo. 2 a pigeon. -अक्षः a coral. -अंशः 1 a bug. 2 the planet Mars. 3 the disc of the sun or moon. -अधिसंघः inflammation of the eyes. -अंवरं a red g. t (-र) a vagrant devotee wearing red garments अर्द्ध रक्त

bloody tumour. -अशोकः the red-flowered Asoka; M. 3. 5. -आधारः the skin. -आम a. red-looking. -आशयः any viscous containing or secreting blood (as the heart, spleen, or liver). -उत्तरं the red lotus. -उपलं red chalk, red earth. -कंठ, -कंठिन a. sweet-voiced. (-म.) the cuckoo. -कंदः, -कंदलः coral. -कमलं the red lotus. -चंदनं 1 red-sandal. 2 saffron. -चूर्णं vermilion. -छर्दिः f. vomiting blood. -छर्दिः F. vomiting blood. -जिह्वः alien. -तुंडः a parrot. -दुश m. a pigeon. -धातुः 1 red chalk or orpiment. 2 copper. -दः a demon, an evil spirit. -पल्लवः the Asoka tree. -पा a leech. -पातः blood-shed. -पाद a. red-footed. (-दः) 1 a bird with red feet, a parrot. 2 a war-chariot. 3 an elephant. -पायिन् m. a bug. -पायिनी a leech. -पिंडं 1 a red pimple. 2 a spontaneous discharge of blood from the nose and mouth. -पमेहः the passing of blood in the urine. -भवं flesh. -मोक्षः, -मोक्षणं bleeding. -चर्दी, -वरदी small-pox. -वर्गः 1 lac. 2 the pomegranate tree. 3 safflower. -वर्ण a. red-coloured. (-र्णः) 1 red-colour. 2 cochineal insect. (-र्णः) gold. -वसन, वासस a. clothed in red. -शासनं vermilion. -शीर्षिकः a species of heron. -संघकं the red lotus. -सारं red sandal.

a 1 Red Impassioned enamoured, fond of 3 Pleasing

amusing. 4 Bloody. -कः 1 A red garment. 2 An impassioned man, amorous person. 3 A sporter.

रक्तिः f. 1 Pleasingness, loveliness, charmingness. 2 Attachment, affection, loyalty, devotion.

रक्तिका The Gunja plant or its seed used as a weight.

रक्तिसत्त्व m. Redness.

रक्ष 1 P. (रक्षति, रक्षित) 1 To protect, guard, take care of, watch, tend (as cattle); rule, govern (as earth); भवतिनां प्रतिकृतिं रक्षतु S. 6; ज्ञास्यसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति भौर्वीकिणां इति S. 1. 13. 2 To keep, not to divulge; रहस्यं रक्षति. 3 To preserve, save, spare (often with abl.); अलब्धं चैव लिप्तेत लब्धं रक्षेद्वक्ष्यात् H. 2. 8; आपदर्थं वनं रक्षेत् H. 1. 42; R. 2. 50, 11. 87. 4 To avoid; Mu. 1. 2. (Prepositions like अग्नि, परि, सं are prefixed to this root without any material change in meaning).

रक्षक a. (क्षिका f.) Guarding, protecting. -कः A protector, guardian, guard, watchman.

रक्षणं Protecting, protection, preservation, watching, guarding &c. (Also रक्षणं). -णी A rein, bridle.

रक्षस n. An evil spirit, a demon, an imp, a goblin; चतुर्दशसहस्राणि रक्षसां भीमकर्मणाम् । त्रयश्च दूषणस्वरविद्वयानि रणे हताः ॥ U. 2. 15. -Comp. -ईशा, -नाथः an epithet of Rāvana. -जननी night. -संघः an assembly of demons.

रक्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guarding मयि वृष्टिर्हि लोकानां रक्षा युष्मास्य

वक्षिता Ku. 2. 26; Si. 18. 31; S. 1. 14; R. 2. 4, 8; Me. 43. 2 Care, security. 3 A guard, watch. 4 An amulet or mystical object used as a charm, any preservative; as in रक्षा-कण्ड q. v. below. 4 A tutelary deity. 5 Ashes. 6 A piece of silk or thread fastened round the wrist on particular occasions, especially on the full-moon day of Śrāvṇa, as an amulet or preservative; (रक्षी also in this sense). -Comp. -अभिषिक्तः 1 one who is entrusted with protection or superintendence, a superintendent or governor. 2 a magistrate. 3 the chief police-officer. -अपेक्षकः 1 a porter, door-keeper. 2 a guard of the women's apartments. 3 a catamite. 4 an actor. -कण्डः, -कण्डिकः a preservative casket, an amulet, a magical or charmed casket; अक्षौ रक्षा-कण्डिकमस्य मणिर्वन्दे न दृश्यते S. 7. -गृह्ण् a lying-in-chamber; रक्षागृहणता दीपाः प्रत्या-क्षिप्ता इवाम्बु R. 10. 59. -यत्रः a species of birch tree. -पालः, -पुरुषः a watchman, guard, police. -प्रदीपः a lamp kept burning, as a sort of protection against evil-spirits. -धूपणं, -मणिः, -रत्नं an ornament or jewel worn as an amulet or preservative against evil spirits.

रक्षि, रक्षिन् a. Protecting, guard-
ing, ruling &c.; N. 1. 1. -m. 1 A protector, guardian, saviour. 2 A guard, watchman, sentinel, policeman; अये पदशब्द इव ना नान रक्षिणः Mk. 3.

रक्षुः N. of a celebrated king of the solar race, son of Dilipa and father of Aja. [He appears to have been called *Raghu* from *ragh* or *rangh* 'to go', because his father foresaw that the boy would 'go' to the end of the holy learning as well as of his enemies in battle; cf. R. 3. 21. True to his name, he commenced the conquest of the directions, went over the whole of the then known world, overcame kings in battle, and returned, covered with glory and laden with spoils. He then performed the *Visvajit* sacrifice in which he gave away everything to Brahmanas and made his son Aja successor to the throne]. -Comp. -नन्दनः, -नरथः, -पतिः, -श्रेष्ठः, -सिंहः &c. epithets of Rāma.

रक्ष a. 1 Mean, poor, beggarly, wretched, miserable. 2 Slow. -कः A beggar, wretch, any hungry or half-starved being; त्रेतकः Māl. 5. 16 'the famished or half-starved spirit'; Pt. 1. 254.

रक्षुः A deer, an antelope; N. 2. 83.

रक्षः 1 Colour, hue, dye, paint. 2 A stage, theatre, play-house, an arena, any place of public

in रक्षिप्रोपशतये S. D. 281. 3 A place of assembly. 4 The members of an assembly, the audience; अक्षौ रागवद्वचिच-वृष्टिरालिखित इव सर्वतो रणः S. 1; रक्ष्य दक्ष-यित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा मृत्वात्। पुरुषस्य तथा-स्थाने प्रकाश्य विनिवर्तते प्रकृतिः ॥ Sarva. S. 5 A field of battle. 6 Dancing, singing, acting. 7 Mirth, diversion. 8 Borax. 9 The nasal modification of a vowel; सरलं कपयेत्कपं रथिविति निर्वहं Sik. 30; so, 26, 27, 28. -रक्षः, -न Tin. -Comp. -अंगणं an arena, an amphitheatre. -अवतरणं 1 entrance on the stage. 2 an actor's profession. -अवतारकः, -अवतारिन् m. an actor. -आजीवः 1 an actor. 2 a painter; so उपजीवीन् m. -कारः, -जीवकः a painter. -चरः 1 an actor, a player. 2 a gladiator. -रक्ष red lead. -देवता the goddess supposed to preside over sports and public diversions generally. -द्वारं 1 a stage-door. 2 the prologue of a play. -भूतिः f. the night of full moon in the month of Āṣvina. -भूमिः f. 1 a stage, theatre. 2 an arena, battle-field. -संघः a theatre. -साहू f. 1 lac, red dye; or the insect which produces it. 2 a bawd, procuress. -वस्तु n. a paint. -वाहः an arena, a place enclosed for plays, dancing &c. -शाला a dancing-hall, a theatre, play-house.

रक्ष् 1. U. (रक्षिते) 1 To go. 2 To go quickly, hasten; द्वारं रक्षतुर्गन्धि Bk. 14. 15.

रक्ष 10 U. (रक्षयिते, रक्षित) 1 To arrange, prepare, make ready, contrive, plan; पुष्पाणां प्रकारं स्मितेन सचिती नो कुंजाल्या-दिभिः Amar. 40; रक्षयति शयनं सचचितनयनं Git. 5. 2 To make, form, effect, create, produce; मायाविकल्परचितैः स्वप्नैः R. 13. 75; मायुर्दं मनुविदुना रक्षयितुं क्षारांश्चे-रिहते Bh. 2. 6; मौलौ वा रक्षयंजलिं Ve. 3. 40. 3 To write, compose, put together (as a work); अथर्षादिं जगन्नाथो विश्वहया-नरीरुत् Asvad. 26; S. 3. 15. 4 To place in or upon, fix on; रक्षयति चिकुरं कुशककुलं Git. 7; Ku. 4. 18, 34; S. 6. 17. 5 To adorn, decorate; Me. 66. 6 To direct (the mind &c.) towards. -With अ to arrange. -वि 1 to arrange. 2 to compose. 3 to effect, produce, make; Me. 95; Bv. 1. 30.

रक्षनं-ना 1 Arrangement, prepara-
tion, disposition; अभिषेकं, संगीतं &c. 2 Formation, creation, production; अन्वेष्ट-
रचना Me. 50. 3 Performance, com-
pletion, accomplishment, effecting; कु-
रु मम वचनं सत्वररचनं Git. 5; R. 10. 77. 4 A literary work or production, work, composition; संहिता वस्तु रचना S. D. 422. 5 Dressing the hair. 6. An array or arrangement of troops. 7 A creation of the mind, an artificial fancy.

रक्ष See रक्ष्

रक्षकः A washerman.

रक्षका-की A washerwoman.

रक्षत a. 1 Silvery, made of silver. 2 Whitish. -रक्ष 1 Silver; शुक्लौ रक्षतमिदमिति ज्ञानं भ्रमः; Ki. 5. 41; N. 22. 52. 2 Gold 3 A pearl-ornament or necklace. 4 Blood. 5 Ivory. 6 An asterism, a constellation.

रक्षानिः -नी f. Night; हरिभिमानौ रक्षानि-
रिदानीमियमपि याति विरामं Git. 5. -Comp. -चरः the moon. -चरः a night-stalker, demon, goblin. -जले night-dew, hoar-frost. -पतिः, -रमणः the moon. -शुक्लं nightfall, evening.

रक्षनिनय a. Passing for or looking like night (as a day); Bk. 7. 13.

रक्ष m. 1 Dust, power, dirt; चक्षुस्त-
द्वैरजसा मलिनोपवति S. 7. 17; आत्मोद्धृतेरपि रक्षामिदं वन्याः 1. 8; R. 1. 42; 6. 32. 2 The dust or pollen of flowers; धृयात्कु-
शेशयस्त्र्योद्धृतेरुत्साः (रक्षाः) S. 4. 10; Me. 33, 65. 3 A mote in a sun-beam, any small particle (of matter); cf. Ms. 8. 132 and Y. 1. 362. 4 A ploughed or cultivated land, arable field. 5 Gloom, darkness. 6 Foulness, passion, emotion, moral or mental darkness; अयं पदपदंति हि भुतवतोऽपि रक्षेति मलिताः R. 9. 74. 7 The second of the three Gūpas or constituent qualities of all material substances (the other two being सत्त्व and तमसः, रक्ष is supposed to be the cause of the great activity seen in creatures; it predominates in men, as *Sattva* and *Tamas* predominate in gods and demons); अंतरंगतनपास्तं मे रक्षोपि परं तमः Ku. 6. 69; Bg. 6. 27; Māl. 1. 20. 8 Menstrual discharge, menses; Ms. 4. 41, 5. 66. -Comp. -गुणः see (7) above -तमस्क a. being under the influence of both *rajas* and *tamas*. -तोकः -कं, -पुत्रः 1 greediness, avarice. 2 'the child of passion', a term applied to a person to show that he is quite insignifi-
cant. -दर्शनं the first appearance of the menstrual excretion, first men-
strual flow. -बंधः suppression of menstruation. -रक्षः darkness. -शुद्धिः pure condition of the menses. -हरः 'dirt-remover', a washerman.

रक्षसाहः 1 A could. 2 Soul, heart.

रक्षल a. Dusty, covered with dust; R. 11. 60; Si. 17. 61; (where it also means 'being in menses.') 2 Full of passion (रक्ष्) or emotion; Ms. 6. 77. -लः A buffalo. -ला 1 A woman during the menses; रक्षलाः परिमलिनोऽपि श्रियः Si. 17. 61; Y. 3. 229; R. 11. 60. 2 A marriageable girl.

रक्षुः f. 1 A rope, cord, string. 2 N. of a sinew proceeding from the ver-
tebral column. 3 A lock of braided hair. -Comp. -दालकः a kind of wild fowl; so रक्षुवालः. -वेष्टा a rope-basket.

रक्ष 1 A U (रक्षयिते रक्षयिते रक्ष-
यन्ते रक्षयि रक्षयि) 1 To be

died or coloured, to redden, become red, glow; कोपरजन्तुः U. 5. 2; नेत्रे स्वं रज्यतः 5. 26; N. 3. 120; 7. 60, 22. 52. 2 To dye, tinge, colour, paint. 2 To be attached or devoted to (with loc.); देवानि निषवराजह्वरस्वजेती रात्राद्-ज्यत नलं न विदर्भयुः N. 13. 38; S. D. 111. 4 To be enamoured of, fall in love with, feel passion or affection for. 5 To be pleased, satisfied or delighted. -Caus. (रंजयति-ते) 1 To dye, tinge, colour, redden, paint; स रंजयिष्या चणौ कुशाक्षीः Ku. 7. 19, 6. 81; Ki. 1. 40, 4. 14. 2 To please, gratify, propitiate, satisfy; ज्ञानलवदुर्विद्वयं ब्रह्मापि न रंजयति Bh. 2. 3. (रंजयति also in this sense; see Ki. 6. 25); स्फुरत् कुच-कुम्भोरुपरि मणिमंजरी रंजयत् तव हृदयेऽर्पितं Git. 10. 3 To conciliate, win over, keep contented; Ms. 7. 19. 4 To hunt deer (रंजयति only in this sense). -WITH अङ्ग 1 to be red; Si. 9. 7. 2 to be fond of, be devoted or attached to, love, like (with loc., also acc.); Pt. 1. 301; Ms. 3. 173. 3 to be delighted; Bg. 11. 36. -अप 1 to be dissatisfied or discontented (with abl.); नयहीना-दपरज्यते जनः Ki. 2. 49. 2 to become pale or colourless; द्वातापरकाशः S. 6. 5. -उप 1 to be eclipsed; उपरज्यते मन्वा-श्रद्धः Mu. 1. 2 to be tinged or coloured; Si. 2. 10. 3 to be afflicted or distressed. -वि 1 to grow discoloured or soiled, be coarse or rough; केदा अपि विरज्यते निःस्नेहाः किं न देवकाः Pt. 1. 82 (where it has sense 2 also). 2 to be discontented or disaffected, to dislike, hate; विराटुरकोऽपि विरज्यते जनः Mk. 1. 53; या चिंतयामि सततं मयि सा विरक्ता Bh. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 22. 3 to become disgusted with the world and hence to renounce all worldly attachments. रंजकः 1 A painter, dyer. 2 An exciter, a stimulus. -कं 1 Red sandal. 2 Vermilion

रंजनं 1 Colouring, dyeing, painting. 2 Colour, dye. 3 Pleasing, delighting; keeping, contented, gratifying, giving pleasure; राजा प्रजारेजन्लम्बवर्णः R. 6. 21; तथैव सोऽभूद्वर्णो राजा प्रकृतिरेजनात् 4. 12. 4 Red sandal-wood. रंजनी The Indigo plant.

रद् 1 P. (रति, रति) 1 To shout, scream, yell, cry, roar, howl; वीराश्च-रादेवः शिवाः Bk. 15. 27; पपात राक्षसा ध्रुवी रात च मयंकरं 14. 81. 2 To call out, proclaim loudly. 3 To shout with joy, applaud. -WITH आ to call to, shout at; प्रियसहचरमप्यस्यातुरा चक्रवाक्यादति S. 4.

रदनं 1 The act of crying, screaming or shouting. 2 A shout of applause, approbation.

रणं 1 P. (रणति, रणित) To sound, ring, tinkle, jingle (as anklets &c.); रणद्विरावहृत्तया नमस्वतः दृष्टान्विभक्त्युत्तिमल्लैः स्वरे Si. 1. 10 चरणरणिमणिपूरया परिपूरितं हस्तभित्तम् Git. 2

रणः -णं 1 War, combat, battle, fight; रणः प्रवृत्ते तव भीमः पूनगरक्षता R. 12. 72; वचोजीवितयोरासिद्धिनिःसरणे रणः Subhāsh. 2 A battle-field. -णः 1 Sound, noise. 2 The quill or bow of a lute. 3 Motion, going. -Comp. -अयं the front or van of a battle. -अयं any weapon of war, a weapon, sword; सस्येदं शोणितं व्योम रणांगानि प्रजज्वलुः Bk. 14. 98. -अयं -नं a battle-field. -अयेन a. flying away from battle, a fugitive; सवभार रणपेतां चतुर्ध्रुवावस्थिता Ki. 15. 33. -आतोयं, -तूर्य, -हुंहुनिः a military drum. -उत्साहः prowess in battle. -क्षितिः f. क्षेत्रं, -ध्रुः f. -धूमिः f., -स्थानं a battle-field. -धुरा the front or van of battle, the brunt of battle; तातुःचापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरा को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5. -प्रिय a. fond of war, war-like. -मत्तः an elephant. -मुखं, -मूर्धन्यं m., -शिरस् n. 1 the front of battle, the head or van of fight; S. 6. 30. 7. 26. 2 the van of an army. -रंकः the space between the tusks of an elephant. -रंगः a battle-field. -रणः a gnat, mosquito. (-णं) 1 longing, anxious desire 2 regret for a lost object. -रणकः. -कं 1 anxiety, uneasiness, regret (for a beloved object), affliction or torment (as caused by love); रणरज-कविद्विं विप्रदावर्तमानं Māl. 1. 41; U. 1. 2 love, desire. (-कः) the god of love. -वाद्यं a military instrument of music. -विज्ञा military science, the art or science of war. -संकुलं the confusion of battle, a tumultuous fight, mêlée. -सज्जर military ac- countment. -सहायः an ally. -स्तंभः a monument of war, trophy.

रणस्कारः 1 A rattling, clanking, or jingling sound. 2 A sound in general. 3 Humming (as of bees).

रणितं Rattling, ringing, a rattling or jingling sound.

रहः 1 A man who dies without male issue. 2 A barren tree. -डा 1 A slut, whore; a term of abuse used in addressing women; रंहे पंडितमानिनि Pt. 1. 392. v. 1; प्रतिकूलामकुलजां पापं पापादु-चर्तिनीम् । केदोष्पाकृष्य तो रंदां पाखंडिषु नियोजय ॥ Prab. 2. 2 A widow; रंदाः पीनयौधराः कवि मया भोजदामार्दिगताः Prab. 3.

रत p. p. 1 Pleased, delighted, gratified. 2 Pleased or delighted with, fond of, enamoured of, fondly attached to. 3 Intent on, engaged in, devoted to; (see रत्). -तं 1 Pleasure. 2 Sexual union, coition; R. 19. 23, 25; Me. 89. 3 The private parts. -Comp. -अयनी a prostitute, harlot. -अयिन a. lustful, lascivious. -उद्धः the (Indian) cuckoo. -कद्विकं 1 a day. 2 bathing for pleasure. -कीलः a dog. -कुजितं lustful or lascivious murmur -ज्वरा a crow -चालिन m. a fortune sensualist

-ताली a procuress, bawd. -नारीचः 1 a voluptuary. 2 the god of love, Cupid. 3 a dog. 4 lascivious murmur. -वधः sexual union, coition -हिंदकः 1 a ravisher or seducer of women. 2 a voluptuary.

रतिः f. 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction, joy; S. 2. 1. 2 Fondness for, devotion or attachment to, pleasure in (with loc.); पापे रतिं मा कुथाः Bh. 2. 77; स्वयमिति रतिः 2. 62; R. 1. 23; Ku. 5. 65. 3 Love, affection, S. D. thus defines it:— रतिर्मेनेनुकूलैर्धर्मैः प्रवणयितं 207; cf. 206 also. 4 Sexual pleasure; दाक्षिण्येदकवादिनी विग-ठिता माता स्वदेशे रतिः Māl. 8. 38; so रति-सर्वस्व q. v. below. 5 Sexual union, coition, copulation. 6 The goddess of love, the wife of Kāma or Cupid; साक्षात्कामं नमिव रतिर्गलती मायवं यत् Māl. 1. 16; Ku. 3. 23; 4. 45; R. 6. 2. 7 The pudenda. -Comp. -अयं, -कुहर pudendum muliebre. -रुद्र, -मवर्न, -मंदिरं 1 a pleasure-house. 2 a brothel. 3 pudendum muliebre. -तस्करः a seducer, ravisher. -हृतिः नी f. a love-messenger; Ku. 4. 16. -पतिः. -प्रियः, -रमणः the god of love; अपि नाम मन्वागवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणवाणनोचरम् Māl. 1; इयति स्तुते रतिपतिरिवः शिततां सदुल्लपलाश-इशः Si. 9. 66. -रसः sexual pleasure. -लंपट a. lustful, libidinous, lascivious. -सर्वस्व the all-in-all or highest es- sence of sexual pleasure; कर् व्याधुमया पित्रति रतिसर्वस्वमयुरं S. 1. 24.

रत्नं 1 A gem, jewel, a precious stone; किं रत्नमच्छा मतिः Bv. 1. 86; न रत्नमन्विष्यति श्रुते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45. (The rains are said to be either five, nine, or fourteen, see the words पंचराल, नवरात and चतुर्दशरत्न respectively). 2 Anything valuable or precious, any dear treasure. 3 Any- thing best or excellent of its kind, (mostly at the end of comp.); जाते जाते यदुच्छेदं तद्रत्नममिषीयते Malli.; कर्वा-रत्नमयोनिजम् मवतामाले वषे चायिनः Mv. 1. 30; so पुत्रं, स्त्री, अपत्यं, &c. 4 A magnet. -Comp. -अनुविद्ध a. set or studded with jewels. -आकरः 1 a mine of jewels. 2 the ocean; रत्नेषु हृते-षु बहुध्वन्यैर्यथा रत्नाकर एव सिद्धिः Vikr. 1. 12; रत्नाकरं वीक्ष्य R. 13. 1. -आलोक the lustre of a gem. -आवली, -माला a necklace of jewels. -अंदलः a coral. -सञ्चित a. set or studded with gems. -गर्भः the sea. (-र्भा) the earth. -दीपः, -यदीपः 1 a jewel-lamp. 2 a gem serving as a lamp; अविर्लुगानमि-सुलभमि प्राप्य रत्नदीपात् Me. 68. -मुख्यं a diamond. -राक् m. a ruby. -राक्षीः 1 a heap of gems. 2 the ocean. -साद्रः N. of the mountain Meru. -सू a. produc- ing jewels; R. 1. 65. -सू, -सुतिः f. the earth.

रतिः m. f. 1 The elbow 2 The distance from the elbow to the end

of the closed fist, a cubit. -m. The closed fist. (This word appears to be a corruption of अराति q. v.).

रथः 1 A carriage, chariot, car, vehicle; especially, a war-chariot. 2 A hero (for रथिन्). 3 A foot. 4 A limb, part, member. 5 The body; cf. आत्मानं रथिनं विद्धि इतिरे रथमेव तु ॥ Kath. 6 A reed. -Comp. -अश्वः a carriage-axle. अंशं 1 any part of a carriage. 2 particularly, the wheels of a carriage; रथो रथांगवन्तिना विज्ञेते R. 7. 41, S. 7. 10. 3 A discus, especially of Vishnu; चक्रवर रति रथानमदः सततं विभर्षि सुवनेषु रुदये Si. 15. 26. 4 a potter's wheel. -आह्वयः, नामकः, नामकः m. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); रथानामन् विद्धुते रथानाशोणिविषया । अये त्वां पृच्छति रथी मयेरथज्ञतेतुतः ॥ V. 4. 18; Ku. 3. 37; R. 3. 24; (the male bird is said by poets to be separated from the female at night and to be united at sun rise). -पाणिः N. of Vishnu. -ईशः a warrior fighting from a chariot. -ईषा-पा the pole of a carriage. -उद्ग्रहः, -उग्रस्थः the seat of a chariot, the driving-box. -कट्या, -कट्या an assemblage of chariots. -कल्पकः an officer who is in charge of a king's chariots. -कारः a coach-builder, carpenter, wheel-wright; रथकारः स्वकां भार्यां सजारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. -कुडुविकः, -कुडुविन् m. a charioteer, coachman. -कुचरा-रं the pole or shaft of a carriage. -केतुः the flag of a chariot. -क्षोभः the jolting of a chariot; R. 1. 58. -गर्भकः a litter, palanquin. -गुतिः f. a fence of wood or iron with which a chariot is provided as a protection from collision. -चरणः, -पादः 1 a chariot-wheel. 2 the ruddy goose. -चर्या chariot-exercise, the use of chariot, travelling by carriage; अन्यस्तथचर्याः U. 5. -धुर f. the shaft or pole of a chariot. -नाभिः f. the nave of the wheel of chariot. -नीहः the inner part or seat of a chariot. -बंधः the fastenings or harness of a chariot. -महोत्सवः -यात्रा the solemn procession of an idol placed in a car (usually drawn by men). -मुखं the forepart of a carriage. -युद्धं 'a chariot-fight', a fight between combatants mounted on chariots. -वर्धन् n., -वीथिः high way, main road. -वाहः 1 a carriage-horse. 2 a charioteer. -शक्तिः f. the staff which supports the banner of a war-chariot. -शाला a coach-house, carriage-shed. -सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

रथिक a. (की f.) 1 Riding in a carriage. 2 The owner of a carriage. **रथिन्** a. 1 Riding or driving in a carriage. 2 P----- or owning a
म 1 An owner of a

carriage. 2 A warrior who fights from a chariot; R. 7. 37.

रथिनः, रथिर a. See रथिन् above.

रथयः 1 A chariot-horse; वावत्थनी मृगजवाक्षममेव रथयः S. 1. 8. 2 A part of chariot.

रथ्या 1 A road for carriages; (hence) a high way, main road; भुयो ध्रुयः सविधनगरिरथ्या पर्वते Māl. 1. 15. 2 A place where many roads meet. 3 A number of carriages or chariots; Si. 18. 3.

रद् 1. P. (रदति) 1 To split, rend. 2 To scratch.

रद् 1 Splitting, scratching. 2 A tooth; tusk (of an elephant); शतश्लिख परांरति द्विरुदनां रदा इव Bv. 1. 65. -Comp. -खंडनं tooth-bite; जनय रदखंडनं Git. 10. -छदः a lip.

रदनः A tooth. -Comp. -छदः A lip.

रद् 4 P. (रदति, रदः caus. रदयति; desid. रदिसिषति or रदित्सति) 1 To hurt, injure, torment, kill, destroy; अश्वं रदितुमारभे Bk. 9. 29. 2 To dress, cook or prepare (as food).

रतिदेवः N. of a king of the lunar race, sixth in descent from Bharata. [He was very pious and benevolent. He possessed enormous riches, but he spent them in performing grand sacrifices. So great was the number of animals slaughtered during his reign both in sacrifices as well as for use in his kitchen that a river of blood is supposed to have issued from their hides which was afterwards appropriately called चर्मवति; cf. Me. 45. and Malli. thereon].

रतुः 1 A way, road. 2 A river.

रथनः, रथिः f. 1 Injuring, tormenting, destroying. 2 Cooking.

रथे 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity, an opening, a chasm, fissure; रथेष्वाल्लक्ष्यमः श्वेता R. 13. 56, 15. 2; नासाग्रंरं Māl. 1. 1; कौचंरं Me. 57. 2 (a) A weak or vulnerable point, assailable point; रथेष्वापत्तिनोऽश्वः S. 3; रथेष्वापत्तिनोऽश्वः R. 12. 11; R. 15. 17, 17. 61. (b) A defect, fault, an imperfection. -Comp. -अन्वेषिन्, -अनुसारिन् a. searching or watching for weak points; Mk. 8. 27. -बभ्रुः a rat. -बन्धः a hollow bamboo.

रथ 1. A. (रते, रथ; caus. रथयति-ते; desid. रतित्ते) To begin. -With आ or प्रा 1 to begin, commence, set about, undertake; प्रारभ्यते न खलु विद्वन्मयेन नीचैः Bh. 2. 27; आरंभतेऽल्पमेवाज्ञाः Subhāsh. ; Bk. 5. 38; R. 8. 45. 2 to be busy or energetic; Si. 9. 91. -परि to clasp, embrace; इत्युक्तेन परिरम्य दोष्मन् Ki. 11. 80; Bv. 1. 95; Ku. 5. 3; Si. 9. 72. -से 1 to be agitated be overwhelmed or affected 2 to be

furious, be enraged or irritated (mostly in p. p.); R. 16. 16.

रमन् n. 1 Violence, zeal. 2 For strength.

रमन् a. 1 Violent, impetuous, fierce, wild. 2 Strong, intense, vehement, powerful, ardent, eager (as desire &c.); रमन्तु दुर्दितविहङ्गा Ki. 5. 1, R. 9. 61, Mu. 5. 24. -सः 1 Violence, force, impetuosity, haste, speed, hurry, vehemence; आलीषु केटीरमसेन बाला सुदुर्गमालापमालपंती Bv. 2. 12; त्वमिसरण-रमसेन बलेती Git. 16; Si. 6. 13, 11. 23, Ki. 9. 47. 2 Rashness, precipitateness, headlong haste; अतिरमन्तुकृतानां कर्मणामा-विपत्तेर्भवति हृदयदाही शल्यदुःखो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99. 3 Anger, passion, rage, fury. 4 Regret, sorrow. 5 Joy, pleasure, delight, मनसि रमसविमवे हरिरुदयं हृक्तेन Git. 5.

रम् 1 A. (रमते, but Paras. when preceded by वि, आ, परि and उप; रत) 1 To be pleased or delighted, rejoice, be gratified; रहसि रमते Māl. 3. 2, Ms. 2. 223. 2 To rejoice at, be pleased with, take delight in, be fond of (with instr. or loc.); लोलापागैर्विदुः न रमसे लोचनैर्विचिंतोऽसि Me. 27; व्यजेष्ट बह्वर्गम-रंस्त नीती Bk. 1. 2. 3 To play, sport, dally, amuse oneself with; राजाप्रिया केरविण्यो रमते मधुयैः सह Bv. 1. 126 (where the next meaning is also hinted); Bk. 6. 15, 67. 4 To have sexual intercourse with; सा तद्युग्मेण सह रमते H. 3. 5 To remain, stay, pause. -Caus. (रमयति-ते) To please, delight, satisfy. -Desid. (रमित्ते) To wish to sport &c.; Si. 15. 88. -With अभि to rejoice, be pleased or delighted, be fond of; Bk. 1. 7, Bg. 18. 45. -आ (Paras.) 1 to take pleasure in, delight in; Bk. 8. 52, 3. 38. 2 to cease, stop, leave off (speaking &c.); end; Ms. 2. 73. -उप (P. and A.) 1 to cease, end, terminate; मयातदुपराम च लज्जा Ki. 9. 44, 13. 69. 2 to cease or desist from; मयाद्राणादुपरंते नैत्यंते त्वां महारथाः Bg. 2. 35; Bk. 8. 54, 55; Ki. 4. 17. 3 to be quiet or calm; Bg. 6. 20. 4 to die; see उपरत. -परि (Paras.) to be pleased or delighted; Bk. 8. 53. -रति (Paras.) 1 to end, terminate, come to an end; अविदितमयामा रतिरेव व्यरंसीत् U. 1. 27. 2 to cease, desist, stop, leave off; (speaking &c.), एतावदुक्त्वा विरते ब्रह्मे R. 2. 51; Si. 2. 13; oft. with abl.; हा हंत किमिति चित निरमति नाशपि विवेकः Bv. 4. 25. U. 1. 33. -सं (Atm.) to be pleased, to rejoice; Bk. 19. 30.

रम a. Pleasing, delightful, gratifying &c. -सः 1 Joy, delight. 2 A lover, husband. 3 The god of love.

रमट Asa Fœtida (हिं) Comp. -रमनि Asa Fœtida

रमण *a.* (जी. *f.*) Pleasing, gratifying, delightful, charming Bk. 6. 72. -**णः** 1 A lover, husband ; पञ्च रामा रमणीयमिच्छन् R. 14. 27; Me. 37, 87, Ku. 4. 21 ; Si. 9. 60. 2 The god of love. 3 An ass. 4 A testicle. -**णं** 1 Sporting, 2 Dalliance, pastime, amorous sport. 3 Love, sexual union. 4 Joy or pleasure in general. 5 The hip and the loins.

रमणा, **रमणी** 1 A lovely young woman ; लता रम्या सेयं अमरकुलरम्या न रमणी Bv. 2. 90. 2 A wife, mistress ; भोग को रमणी विद्या Subhāsh.

रमणीय *a.* Pleasant, delightful, lovely, charming, handsome ; स्मित नेतर्किन् प्रकृतिरमणीयं विकसितं Bv. 2. 90.

रमा 1 A wife, mistress. 2 N. of Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu and Goddess of wealth. 3 Riches. -**Comp.** -**कांतः**, -**नाथः**, -**पतिः** epithets of Vishnu. -**वेष्टः** turpentine.

रंभा 1 A plantain tree ; विजितरंभरुद्रं Git. 10; विजितरंभातरुपीवरोरु N. 22 43, 2 37. 2 N. of Gauri. 3 N. of an *apsaras*, wife of Nalākūbara and considered as the most beautiful woman in the paradise of Indra ; तरुणरुद्रोऽयं सुंदरी किम् रंभा परिणाहिता परम् । तरुणीमपि जिष्णुष्व तां धनदायक्यतः कलसनी ॥ N. 2. 37. -**Comp.** -**ऊरु** *a.* (रू or रु. *f.*) having thighs like the interior of a plantain, tree, *i. e.* full, round and hence lovely ; Si. 8. 19; R. 6. 35.

रम्य *a.* 1 Pleasing, pleasant, delightful, agreeable ; रम्यास्तपोधानां किंशः समबलोक्य S. 1. 13 2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome ; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैबले नाभि रम्ये S. 1. 20; 5. 2. -**म्यः** The tree called चंपक. -**म्यं** Semen virile.

रम् 1. A. (रयते, रयित) To go, move.

रयः 1 The stream of a river, current ; जंबूजं जप्रतिहतरयं तीयनादाय गच्छेः Me. 20. 2 Force, speed, velocity ; U. 3. 36. 3 Zeal; ardour, vehemence, impetuosity.

रल्लकः 1 A woollen cloth, blanket. 2 An eye-lash ; युवतिरल्लमहसनाहतो भवति को न युवा गतचेतना. 3 A kind of deer.

रवः 1 A cry, shriek, scream, yell, roar (of animals &c.). 2 Singing; humming sound (of birds); R. 9. 29. 3 Clamour. 4 Noise or sound in general ; ईदं, शृणु, चाप &c.

रवण *a.* 1 Orying, roaring, screaming. 2 Sonorous, sounding लक्ष्मणवर्धनः शूत्रं रवणैर्वरं ततं Bk. 7. 14. 3 Sharp, hot. 4 Fickle, unsteady. -**णः** 1 A camel; Si. 12. 2. 2 The cuckoo. -**णं** Brass, bell-metal.

रविः The sun ; सहस्रगुणसुस्तुमादन्ते हि रविः R. 1. 18. -**Comp.** -**कांतः** the sun-stone (सूर्यकांत) -**जः** -**सनयः**, -**पुत्रः** -**सुप्तः** 1 the planet Saturn. 2 epithets of Kṛpā 3 of Vāh 4 of Manu

Vaivasvata. 5 of Yama. 6. of Sugriva. -**दिने**, -**वारः**, -**वासरः** -**रं** Sunday. -**संक्रांतिः** *f.* the sun's entrance into any zodiacal sign.

रसना, **रसना** 1 A rope, cord. 2 A rein, bridle. 3 A zone, girdle, woman's girdle ; रस्तु रसनापि तव वनजवन-मंडले योषवतु मन्मथनिदेशं Git. 10 ; R. 7. 10, 8. 57; Me. 35. 4 The tongue ; Bv. 1. 111. -**Comp.** -**उपमा** a variety of the figure उपमा ; it is ' a string or series of comparisons, which consists in making the *Upameya* in the first comparison the *Upama'na* in the second and so forth ; see S. D. 664.

रश्मिः 1 A string, cord, rope. 2 A bridle, rein ; सुकेयु रश्मिषु निरायतपूर्वकायाः S. 1. 8; रश्मिसेयनमात् S. 1. 3 A goad, whip. 4 A beam, ray of light ; S. 7. 6 ; N. 22. 56 ; so हिमरश्मि &c. -**Comp.** -**कलापः** a pearl-necklace of 54 threads.

रश्मिमत् *m.* The sun.

रस् 1. P. (रसति, रसित) 1 To roar, yell, cry out, scream ; करिव वन्यः पक्षं रस्य R. 16. 78 ; Si. 3. 48. 2 To sound, make a noise, tinkle, jingle &c. ; राजन्योपनिमंत्रणाय रसति स्तीतं यशोवृद्धिः Ve. 1. 25 ; रस्तु रसनापि तव वनजवनमंडले Git. 10. 3 To resound, reverberate. -II. 10 U. (रसयति ते, रसित) To taste, relish ; रद्रीका रसिता Bv. 4. 13 ; Si. 10. 27.

रसः 1 Sap, juice (of trees); इक्षुरसः, कुसुमरसः &c. 2 A liquid, fluid ; Ku. 1. 7. 3 Water ; सहस्रगुणसुस्तुमादन्ते हि रसं रसिः R. 1. 19 ; Bv. 2. 144. 4 Liquor, drink ; Ms. 2. 177. 5 A draught, potion. 6 Taste, flavour, relish (fig. also.) (considered in Vais. phil. as one of the 24 *gunas* ; the *rasas* are six ; कटु, अम्ल, मधुर, लवण, तिक्त and कषाय ; परायच्छः प्रीतिः कथमिव रसं वेतु पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4 ; U. 2. 2. 7 A sauce, condiment. 8 An object of taste ; R. 3. 4. 9 Taste or inclination for a thing, liking, desire ; इहे वस्तुमुपचितरसाः प्रेमाश्रीभवति Me 112. 10 Love, affection ; जरसा रसिमहायौ रसः U. 1. 39 ; प्रसरति रसो निर्द्विषयः 6. 11. ' a feeling, of love ' ; Ku. 3. 37. 11 Pleasure, delight, happiness ; R. 3. 26. 12 Charm, interest, elegance, beauty. 13 Pathos, emotion feeling. 14 (In poetic compositions) A sentiment ; नवरसरुचिरो निर्मितिनाद्विती मारुती कवेर्जयति K. P. 1. (The *rasas* are usually eight ;— शृंगारहास्यकरुणरौद्रवीर-मयानकः । बीभत्सास्तुभंसजो वैद्युटी नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः ; but sometimes शोकरस is added thus making the total number 9 ; निर्वेदस्थायिभावोक्ति शोतेपि नवनो रसः K. P. 4 ; sometimes a tenth, वासल्यरस, is also added. *Rasas* are more or less a necessary factor of every poetic composition but, according to Vivānātha they constitute the very

essence of poetry वाक्य

कान्ये S. D. 3.) 15 Essence, pith, best part. 16 A constituent fluid of the body. 17 Semen virile. 18 Mercury. 19 A poison, poisonous drink ; as in तीक्ष्णरसदायिनः. 20 Any mineral or metallic salt. -**Comp.** -**अंजनं** vitriol of copper, a sort of collyrium. -**अम्लः** sour sauce. -**अयनं** 1 an elixir of life (elixir vitae), any medicine supposed to prolong life and prevent old age ; तिस्रिलरसायनमहितो गंधेनेषेण लघुन इव R. G. 2 (fig.) serving as an elixir vitae ; *i. e.* that which gratifies or regales ; आनन्दनानि हृदयकरसायनानि Māl. 6. 8. ; मनसश्च रसायनानि U. 1. 36 ; श्रेष्ठं, कर्षं &c. 3 alchemy or chemistry. -**श्रेष्ठः** mercury. -**आत्मक** *a.* 1 consisting of juice or sentiment. 2 fluid, liquid. -**आभासः** 1 the semblance or mere appearance of a sentiment. 2 an improper manifestation of a sentiment. -**आस्तादः** 1 tasting juices or flavours. 2 perception or appreciation of poetic sentiments, a perception of poetical charm ; as in काव्याश्रयसास्तादः. -**इंद्र** 1 mercury. 2 the philosopher's stone (the touch of which is said to turn iron into gold). -**उद्भवं**, -**उपलं** a pearl. -**कर्मन्** *n.* preparation of quicksilver. -**केशरं** camphor. -**चंयः** -**चं** gum-myrrh. -**ग्रह** *a.* 1 perceiving flavours. 2 appreciating or enjoying pleasures. -**जः** sugar molasses. -**जः** blood. -**ज्ञ** *a.* 1 one who appreciates the flavour or excellence of, one who knows the taste of ; सांसारिकेषु च सुखेषु बयं रसताः U. 2. 27. 2 capable of discerning the beauty of things. (-**ज्ञः**) 1 a man of taste or feeling, a critic, an appreciative person, a poet. 2 an alchemist. 3 a physician, or one who prepares mercurial or other chemical compounds. (-**ज्ञा**) the tongue ; Bv. 2. 59. -**तेजस्** *n.* blood. -**दः** a physician. -**धातु** *n.* quicksilver. -**प्रबंधः** any poetical composition, particularly a drama. -**फलः** the cocoa-nut tree. -**भंगः** the interruption or cessation of a sentiment. -**भवं** blood. -**राजः** quicksilver. -**विक्रयः** sale of liquors. -**शास्त्रं** the science of alchemy. -**सिद्ध** *a.* 1 accomplished in poetry, conversant with sentiments, जयति ते युक्तितः रससिद्धाः कवीश्वराः Bh. 2. 24. 2 skilled in alchemy. -**सिद्धिः** *f.* skill in alchemy.

रसनं 1 Crying, screaming, roaring, sounding, tinkling, noise or sound in general. 2 Thunder, rumbling or muttering of clouds. 3 Taste, flavour. 4 The organ of taste, the tongue ; इन्द्रियं रसायार्हं रसनं जिह्वायवर्ति T. S. ; Bg. 15. 9. 5 Perception, appreciation, sense. सर्वेवपि रसनदाः S. D. 244

रसना See रसना -**Comp** -**रसः** a bird -**रिद्र** *m.* a dog

रसवत् *a.* 1 Juicy, succulent. 2 Tasteful, savoury, sapid, well-flavoured; रसमयं सुखं रसवत्कले । काव्यावृत्तास्वाद्: संपर्कः सज्जनैः सह ॥ 3 Moist, well-watered. 4 Charming, graceful, elegant. 5 Full of feeling or sentiment, impassioned. 6 Full of affection, possessed of love. 7 Spirited, witty. -स्त्री A kitchen.

रसा 1 The lower of infernal regions, hell. 2 The earth, ground, soil; Bv. 1. 59; स्वरस्य दुःखरसां रसरसर-सरसा Nalod. 2. 10. 3 The tongue. -Comp. -सल 1 N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पाताल. 2 the lower world or hell in general; राज्यं वातु रसातलं पुनरिदं न प्राणितुं कान्ये Bv. 2. 63; or जातिर्यदु रसातलं Bh. 2. 39.

रसालः 1 The mango tree; इंगार रसाल-दुष्मानि समाश्रयते Bv. 1. 17. 2 The sugar-cane. -ला 1 The tongue. 2 Curds mixed with sugar and spices. 3 Dūrva grass. 4 A vine or grape. -ल Gum-myrrh, frankincense.

रसिक *a.* 1 Savoury, sapid, tasteful. 2 Graceful, elegant, beautiful. 3 Impassioned. 4 Apprehending flavour or excellence, possessed of taste, appreciative, discriminating; तद् वृत्ते प्रवर्तते काव्यरसिकाः वादूलविकीर्णितः Śrut. 40. 5 Finding pleasure in, taking delight in, delighting in, devoted to (usually in comp.). यद् भालती भगवता उद्वेगं रसिकेन वेदसा मनयेन मया च तुल्यं दीयते Mal. 6; so कामरसिकः Bh. 3. 112; परोपकाररसिकस्य Mk. 6. 19. -कः 1 A man of taste or feeling, an appreciator of excellence or beauty; cf. अरसिक. 2 A libertine. 3 An elephant. 4 A horse. -का 1 The juice of sugarcane, molasses. 2 The tongue. 3 A woman's girdle; see रसाला also.

रसित *p. p.* 1 Tasted. 2 Having flavour or sentiment. 3 Gilded. -स 1 Wine or liquor. 2 A cry, roar, thunder, roaring noise, sound or noise in general; हेरकंटरसितप्रतिमानमिति Māl. 9. 3.

रसोनः A kind of garlic; cf. रसोन.
रस्य *a.* Juicy, savoury, sapid, palatable; रसाः सिग्वाः स्थिरा दृष्या आहाराः सान्त्विक्रियाः Bg. 17. 8.

रहू 1 P., 10 U. (रहति, रहयति, रहति) To quit, leave, abandon, forsake, desert; रहस्यापद्वेष्टनायतिः Ki. 2. 14.

रहर्ण Desertion, quitting, separation; सहकारवृत्तिं समये सह कारहणस्य केन सत्तार पदं Nalod. 2. 14.

रहस्य *n.* 1 Solitude, privacy, loneliness, retirement, secrecy; R. 3. 15. 92; Pt. 1. 138. 2 A deserted or lonely place, hiding-place. 3 A t, mystery 4 Copulation
रसिण 5 A privy -स. Secretly

clandestinely, privately, in private or secret; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषास्तगतं रहः S. 5. 24; oft. in comp.; वृत्तं रहः प्रणयन-विषयमने 5. 22.

रहस्य *a.* 1 Secret, private, clandestine. 2 Mysterious. -स्य 1 A secret (fig. also); स्वयं रहस्यमेदः कृतः V. 2. 2 A mystic spell or incantation, the mystery (of a missile); सहस्रानि जूम्भकास्त्राणि U. 1. 3 The mystery or secret of conduct, mystery; रहस्यं संप्रदानमुपवि विष्टुदं विजयते U. 2. 2. 4 A secret or esoteric teaching, a mystic doctrine; भक्तोसि मे सखा चेति रहस्यं हेतदुत्तमं Bg. 4. 3; Ms. 2. 150. -स्य ind. Secretly, privately; Y. 3. 301; (where it may be taken as an adj. also). -Comp. -आख्यायिन् *a.* telling a secret; रहस्याख्यायीव स्वन्ति वदु कर्षीतिकचरः S. 1. 24. -भेदः, -विभेदः disclosure of a secret or mystery. -व्रतं 1 a secret vow or penance. 2 the mystic science of obtaining command over magical weapons.

रहित *p. p.* 1 Quitted, left, abandoned, deserted. 2 Separated from, free from, deprived or destitute of, without (with instr. or at the end of comp.); रहिते भिक्षुभिर्मणि Y. 3. 59; युगरहितः, सत्वरहितः &c. 3 Lonely, solitary. -तै Secrecy, privacy.

रा 2 P. (राति, रात) To give, grant, bestow; स रातु को दुश्चयवको भावुकानां परंपरां K. P. 7.

राका 1 The full-moon day, particularly the night; वारिद्र्यं भजते कला-जिह्वरं राकायुता ग्लायति Bv. 2. 72, 54, 94, 150, 165, 175; 3. 11. 2 The goddess presiding over the full moon day. 3 A girl in whom menstruation has just commenced. 4 Itch, scab.

राकस *a.* (सी. f.) Belonging to or like an evil spirit, demoniacal, partaking of a demon's nature; U. 5. 30; Bg. 9. 12. -सः 1 A demon, an evil spirit, a goblin, fiend, imp. 2 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu Law, in which a girl is forcibly seized and carried away after the defeat or destruction of her relatives in battle; राक्षसो उद्धरणाय Y. 1. 61; cf. Ms. 3. 33 also. (Krishna carried away Rukmiṇi in this manner). 3 One of the astronomical Yogas. 4 N. of a minister of Nanda, an important character in the Mudrārākshasa. -सी A female demon.

राक्षा See लाक्षा; (perhaps an incorrect form).

रागः 1 Colour, hue, dye; Pt. 1. 33. 2 Red colour, redness; अथः किसलयरागः S. 1. 21. 3 Red dye, red lac; रागेण बालारुणकोमलेन वृत्तयवलोड-मल्लकार Ku 3. 30 5 11 4 Love pass on affection amorous or

sexual feeling; नलितेपि रामपूर्णं Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'redness' also); अथ भवतमंतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या दृष्टिराग S. 2; see चक्षुराग also. 5 Feeling, emotion, sympathy, interest. 6 Joy, pleasure. 7 Anger, wrath. 8 Loveliness, beauty. 9 A musical mode or order of sound; (there are six primary Ra'gas; भैरवः कौशिकश्चैव हिंदोलो दीपकस्तथा । श्रीरागो मेवरामश्च रागाः पंडिति कीर्तिताः Bharata; other writers give different names. Each ra'ga has six ra'ganis regarded as its consorts, and their union gives rise to several musical modes). 10 Musical harmony, melody; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृत S. 1. 5; अहो रागपरिवाहिणी गीतिः S. 5 11 Regret, sorrow. 12 Greediness, envy. -Comp. -आत्मक *a.* impassioned. -चूर्णः 1 Acacia Catechu or Khadira tree. 2 red lead. 3 lac 4 red powder thrown by people over one another at the festival called holi. 5 the god of love. -द्रव्य a colouring substance, a paint, dye. -चंद्रः manifestation of feeling, interest created by a proper representation (of various emotions), भावो भावं नुदति विषयाद्रागचंद्रः स एव M. 2. 9. -रुज्ज *m.* a ruby. -सूत्रं 1 any coloured thread. 2 a silk-thread. 3 the string of a balance.

राश्व *a.* 1 Coloured, dyed. 2 Colouring, painting. 3 Red. 4 Full of passion or feeling, impassioned. 5 Full of love, subject to love. 6 Passionately fond of, devotedly attached to, desirous of, yearning after (at the end of comp.). -म. 1 A painter. 2 A lover. 3 A libertine, sensualist. -मणि 1 A modification of a musical mode (राग), of which 39 or 36 kinds are enumerated. 2 A wanton and intriguing woman, a lustful woman.

राश्वः 1 A descendant of Raghu, especially Rāma. 2 A kind of large fish; Bv. 1. 55.

राश्व *a.* (सी. f.) Belonging to the species of deer called ranku, or made from its hair; woollen; Vikr 18. 31. -त्रं 1 A woollen cloth made of deer's hair, a woollen garment. 2 A blanket.

राज् 1 U. (राजति-ते, राजित) 1 (a) To shine, glitter, appear splendid or beautiful, be eminent; रेजे ग्रहमयीव स Bh. 1. 17; राजन् राजति वरिवेतिवनिता वैद्यद्विस्ते मुजः K. P. 10; R. 3. 7; Ki. 4. 24, 11. 6. (b) To appear or look (like), shine (like); तोयांतभीस्करालीव रेजे दुस्तिरंरा Ku. 6. 49. 2 To rule, govern. -Caus. (राजयति-ते) To cause to shine, illuminate brighten W TH निज् (Caus) 1 to cause to

shine, illuminate, make brilliant, adorn, irradiate; दिव्यान्तरिक्षद्वयदीप्ति-
शिक्षान्तराजिनञ्च वतः U. 6. 18; नीरा-
जयति भूपालः पादपीडितस्तूलतः Prab. 2.
2 to perform the ceremony called
नीराजन (q. v.) over a person or
thing (wave lights before one as a
mark of respect or by way of
worship); नानायोगसमाकीर्णो नीराजितहृदयः
Kām. 4. 66. -नि 1 to shine; Bv. 1.
88. 2 to appear or look like; R. 2. 20.
राज् m. A king, chief, prince.

राजकः A little king, a petty
prince. -कः A number of kings or
princes, a collection of sovereigns;
सहैव न जनोऽव्ययक्रियां किमु लोकाधिक्यम्
राजकं Ki. 2. 47; Si. 14. 43.

राजत a. (सी f.) Silvery, made of
silver; Si. 4. 13. -तं Silver.

राजन् m. 1 A king, ruler, prince,
chief (changed to राजः at the end
of Tat. comp.); वैगराजः, महाराजः &c.;
तथैव सोढुद्वयार्थं राजा षड्भक्तिरंजनात् R. 4. 12.
2 A man of the military caste, a
Kshatriya; Si. 14. 14. 3 N. of Yu-
dhishthira. 4 N. of Indra. 5 The
moon; Bv. 1. 126. 6 A Yaksha. -Comp.
-अंगं a royal court, the court-yard
of a palace. -अधिकारिन्, अधिकृतः 1
a government officer or official. 2
a judge. -अविराजः, ईदृः a king of
kings, a supreme king, paramount
sovereign, an emperor. -अनकः 1 an
inferior king, a petty prince. 2 a
title of respect formerly given
to distinguished scholars and
poets. -अपसवः an unworthy
or degraded king. -अभिषेकः
coronation of a king. -अर्हं aloe-wood,
a species of sandal. -अर्हणं a royal
gift of honour. -आज्ञा a king's edict,
an ordinance, a royal decree. -आभरणं
a king's ornament. -आबालिः ली a
royal dynasty or genealogy. -उपकरणं
(pl.) the paraphernalia of a king,
the insignia of royalty. -ऋषिः (राज-
ऋषिः or राजर्षिः) a royal sage, a
saint-like prince, a man of the Ksha-
triya caste who, by his pious life
and austere devotion, comes to be
regarded as a sage or *rishi*; i. e.
पुरुषवत्, जनक, विश्वामित्र. -करः a tax or
tribute paid to the king. -कार्यं state-
affairs. -कुमारः a prince. -कुलं 1 a
royal family, a king's family. 2 the
court of a king. 3 a court of justice;
(राजकुले कथं or निविद् *caus*, means 'to
sue one in a court of law, lodge a
complaint against'). 4 a royal palace.
5 a king, master (as a respectful
mode of speaking). -गामिन् a. escheat-
ing to the sovereign (as the property
of a person having no heir). -गृहं 1
a royal dwelling, royal palace. 2 N.
of a chief city n Magadha (about
75 or 80 miles from Pataliputra)
-चिह्नं insignia of royalty regalia

-तालः, -ताली a belet-nut tree. -दंढः 1
a king's sceptre. 2 royal authority. 3
punishment inflicted by a king. -दंतः
(for दंतानां राज्ञां) the front tooth; N.
7. 46. -दूतः a king's ambassador, an
envoy. -द्रोहः high treason, sedition,
rebellion. -द्वारः, -द्वारं the gate of a
royal palace. -द्वारिकाः a royal porter.
-धर्मः 1 a king's duty. 2 a law or
rule relating to kings (oft. in pl.)
-धानं, -धानिका, -धानी the king's
residence, the capital, metropolis,
the seat of government; R. 2. 10.
-धुरः, -धुरा the burden or responsi-
bility of government. -नयः, नीतिः f.
administration of a state, administra-
tion of government, politics, states-
manship. -नीलं an emerald. -पट्टः a
diamond of inferior quality. -पथः,
-पथतिः f. = राजमार्गं q. v. -पुत्रः 1 a
prince. 2 a Kshatriya, a man of the
military tribe. 3 the planet Mercury.
-पुत्री a princess. -पुरुषः 1 a king's
servant. 2 a minister. -प्रेष्यः a king's
servant. (-प्रेष्यं) royal service (more
correctly राजप्रेष्यं). -बीजिन्, -वैद्य a
scion of royalty, of royal descent.
-भूतः a king's soldier. -भूयः 1 a royal
servant or minister. 2 any public or
government officer. -भोगः a king's
meal, royal repast. -भौतः a king's
fool or jester. -साधवरः, -सविन् m. a
king's counsellor. -मार्गः 1 a high way,
high road, a royal or main road,
principal street. 2 the way, method
or procedure of kings. -सूत्रा the
royal seal. -यक्ष्मन् m. 'consumption
of the moon', pulmonary consump-
tion, consumption in general; राजयक्ष्म-
परिहारिणायै कामयानसमवस्थया तुला R. 19.
50; राजयक्ष्मेव रोगाणां सङ्घः स महोद्भूतः Si. 2.
96; (for explanation of the word see
Mall. thereon, as well as on Si. 13.
29.) -यानं a royal vehicle, a palan-
quin. -योगः 1 a configuration of
planets, asterisms &c. at the birth
of a man which indicates that he is
destined to be a king. 2 an easy
mode of religious meditation (fit for
kings to practise) as distinguished
from the more rigorous one called
हठयोग. q. v. -रत्नं silver. -राजः 1 a
supreme king, sovereign lord, an em-
peror. 2 N. of Kubera; अंतर्बाष्पाक्षिरननुचरो
राजराजस्य दक्षो Me. 3. 3 the moon.
-रतिः f. bell-metal. -लक्षणं 1 any
mark on a man's body indicating
future royalty. 2 royal insignia, re-
galia. -लक्ष्मीः, श्रीः f. the fortune or
prosperity of a king (personified as
a goddess), the glory or majesty of
a king R. 2. 7. -वंशः a dynasty of
kings. -वंशावली genealogy of kings,
royal pedigree. -विद्या 'royal policy',
king craft, state-policy statesman-
ship (cf राजन्य) so राजज्ञानं -विहार
a royal convnet -प्रासनं a royal edict

-शृङ्ग a royal umbrella with a golden
handle. -सदद् f. a court of justice.
-सदने a palace. -सर्षपः black mustard.
-सायुज्यं sovereignty. -सारसः a pea-
cock. -सूयः -य a great sacrifice per-
formed by a universal monarch (in
which the tributary princes also took
part) at the time of his coronation
as a mark of his undisputed soverei-
nty; राजा वै राजसूये नैव भवति Sat. Br.;
cf. सत्राद् also. -स्कंधः a horse. -स्वं 1
royal property. 2 tribute, revenue.
-हंसः a flamingo (a sort of white
goose with red legs and bill); हंस्यने
नभसि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायाः Me. 11.
-हस्तिन् m. a royal elephant, i. e. a
lordly and handsome elephant.

राजन्य a. Royal, kingly. -न्यः 1 A
man of the Kshatriya caste, royal
personage; राजन्यात् स्वपुरनिवृत्त्येऽनुने R.
4. 87; 3. 48; Me. 48. 2 A noble or
distinguished personage.

राजन्वक A collection of warriors
or Kshatriyas.

राजन्वत् a. Governed by a just or
good king (as a country, as dis-
tinguished from राजन् which simply
means 'having a ruler'); इराक्षि देशे
राजन्वात् स्वात्ततोऽन्वत् राजन्वात् Ak.; राज-
न्वतीमाहुरनेन मूर्ध्नि R. 6. 22; Kāv. 3. 6.

राजस् a. (सी f.) Relating to or
influenced by the quality *rajas*,
endowed with the quality *rajas* or
passion; उज्ज्वलं गच्छति सत्त्वस्था मध्ये तिष्ठति
राजसाः Bg. 14. 18; 7. 12; 17. 2.

राजसात् ind. To the state or in the
possession of a king.

राजिः -जी f. A streak, line, row,
range; सर्वं पंडितराजराजितिलकेनाकारि लोकोत्तर
Bv. 4. 44; वानराजिः R. 27; Ki. 5. 4.

राजिका 1 A line, row, range. 2 A
field. 3 Black mustard. 4 Mustard
(used as a weight).

राजिलः A species of innocent and
poisonless snakes; किं महोराजिसर्पविक्रमो
राजिलेषु गृहः प्रवर्तते R. 11. 27; cf. डुङ्गम.

राजीवः 1 A kind of deer. 2 A
crane. 3 An elephant. -वं A blue
lotus; Ku. 3. 46. -Comp. -अक्ष a.
lotus-eyed.

राज्ञी A queen, the wife of a king.
राज्यं 1 Royalty, sovereignty, royal
authority; राज्येन किं तद्विरचितवृत्ते R. 2. 53,
4. 1. 2 A kingdom, country, an em-
pire; R. 1. 58. 3 Rule, reign, govern-
ment, administration of a kingdom.
-Comp. -अंगं a constituent member
of the state, a requisite of regal ad-
ministration; these are usually said
to be seven: - स्वाम्यात्ययगृहकेष्वराजदुर्ग-
बलानि च Ak. -अधिकारः 1 authority
over a kingdom. 2 a right to sover-
eignty. -अपहरणं usurpation. -आभिषेकः
inauguration or coronation of a king
-करः the tribute paid by a tributary
prince -व्युत्त a deposed or dethroned

ed. -संज्ञे the science of government, system of administration, the government or administration of a kingdom; Mu. 1. धुरा, भार: the yoke or burden of government, the responsibility or administration of government. -भंग: subversion of sovereignty. -लोलम: greed of dominion, desire of territorial aggrandisement. -व्यवहार: administration, government business. -सुखं the sweets of royalty. राधा 1 Lustre. 2 N. of a district in Bengal, as also of its capital; गौड़ राष्ट्रमुच्यते विरुपमा तत्रापि राधापुरी Prab. 2.

रात्रि: -त्री f. Night; रात्रिर्गता मतिमता वर दुच शय्या R. 5. 65; दिवा काकरवाद्धिता रात्रौ तैरति वर्नदाम्. -Comp. -अतः 1 a goblin, demon, ghost. 2 a thief. -अथ a. night-blind. -कर: the moon. -चर: (also -रात्रिचर) (री f.) 1 'a night-rover', robber, thief. 2 a watchman, patrol, guard. 3 a demon, ghost, evil-spirit; (त) रातं बने रात्रिचरो बुद्धीके Bk. 2. 23. -चर्यो 1 night-roving. 2 a nightly act or ceremony. -जं a star, constellation. -जलं dew. -जागर: 1 night-watching, wakefulness or sitting up at night; R. 19. 34. 2 a dog. -तरा the dead of night. -पुष्पं a lotus-flower opening at night. -योग: night-fall. -रक्ष: -रक्षक: a watchman, guard. -राग: darkness, obscurity. -वासस n. 1 night-dress. 2 darkness. -विगम: 'end of night', break of day, dawn, day-light. -वेद: -वेदिन् m. a cock.

रात्रिदिनं, रात्रिदिवा ind. By night and day, constantly, ceaselessly; रात्रिदिवं गववह: प्रवति S. 5. 4.

रात्रिमन्य a. Looking like night (as a cloudy or dark-day); cf. रज्ज्विमन्य.

राष्ट्र p. p. 1 Propitiated, pleased, conciliated. 2 Effected, accomplished, achieved, performed. 3 Dressed, cooked: (as food). 4 Prepared. 5 Obtained, got. 6 Successful, fortunate, happy. 7 Perfect in magical power; (see राष्ट्र). -Comp. -अंतः a proved or established fact, a demonstrated conclusion or truth, an ultimate conclusion, doctrine, dogma; सर्ववैज्ञानिक-राष्ट्रात् नितरामनपेक्षितम् इतीदानीमुपपादयाम: S. B. -अंतिता a. demonstrated, established by proof, logically proved.

राष्ट्र I. 5 P. (राष्ट्रोति, राष्ट्र; desid. रिश्रति, but रिश्रति 'to wish to kill') 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please. 2 To accomplish, effect, complete, perform, achieve. 3 To prepare, make ready. 4 To injure, destroy, kill, exterminate; वानरा ध्वस्तं राष्ट्र: Bk. 14. 19. -II. 4. P. (राष्ट्रति, राष्ट्र) 1 To be favourable or merciful. 2 To be accomplished or finished. 3 To be successful, to succeed, prosper. 4 To be ready. 5 To kill, destroy. -ठस (राष्ट्रति-ने) 1 To 2

accomplish, complete. -WITH अद्भु to propitiate, worship, conciliate. -अप 1 to offend, wrong, sin against (with gen. loc. or by itself); यस्मिन्कस्मिन्चापि पूजार्होऽपराद्धा शकुंतला S. 4; अपराद्धोऽस्मिन् तत्र भवतः कण्डस्य S. 7. 2 to miss, not to hit the mark; Si. 2. 27. 3 to annoy, hurt, injure; न तु श्रीमस्त्वैव भुगमपराद्धं युवतिष्ठ S. 3. 9. -आ to propitiate. (-Caus.) 1 to propitiate, conciliate, please; परेषां देवतासि प्रतिदिवसमास्य बहुधा Bh. 3. 34, 2. 4. 5. 2 to worship, serve; Me. 45. -वि to hurt, injure, offend, wrong; क्रियासमभिहारेण विराध्यन्ते क्षेमतः कः Si. 2. 43; विराद्ध एव भवता विराद्धा बहुधा च नः 2. 41.

रायः The month called Vaisākha.

राया 1 Prosperity, success. 2 N. of a celebrated Gopt or cowherd loved by Krishna (whose amours have been immortalized by Jayadeva in his Gītāgovind); तद्विमे राये पूर्वं प्रापय Gīt. 1. 3 N. of the wife of Adhiratha and foster-mother of Karna. 4 The lunar mansion called विशाखा. 5 Lightning.

रायिका See राया.

रायेयः An epithet of Karna.

राम a. 1 Pleasing, delighting, rejoicing. 2 Beautiful, lovely, charming. 3 Obscure, dark-coloured, black. 4 White. -मः 1 N. of three celebrated personages; (a) Parasurāma, son of Jamadagni; (b) Balarāma, son of Vasudeva and brother of Krishna, q. q. v. v.; (c) Rāmachandra or Sītārāma, son of Dasaratha and Kausalyā and the hero of the Rāmāyana. [When quite a boy, he with his brother was taken by Visvamitra, with the permission of Dasaratha, to his hermitage to protect his sacrifices from the demons that obstructed them. Rama killed them all with perfect ease, and received from the sage several miraculous missiles as a reward. He then accompanied Visvamitra to the capital of Janaka where he married Sita by having performed the wonderful feat of bending Siva's bow, and then returned to Ayodhya. Dasaratha, seeing that Rama was growing fitter and fitter to rule the kingdom, resolved to install him as heir-apparent. But, on the eve of the day of coronation, his favourite wife Kaikeyi, at the instigation of her wicked nurse Manthara, asked him to fulfil the two boons he had formerly promised to her, by one of which she demanded the exile of Rama for fourteen years and by the other the installation of her own son Bharata as Yuvaraja. The king was terribly shocked, and tried his best to dissuade her from her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. The dutiful son lately prepared to go into exile med by him

young wife Sita and his devoted brother Lakshmana. The period of his exile was very eventful, and the two brothers killed several powerful demons and at last roused the jealousy of Ravana himself. The wicked demon resolved to try Rama by carrying off his beautiful wife for whom he had conceived an ardent passion, and accomplished his purpose being assisted by Maricha. After several fruitless inquiries as to her whereabouts, Hanumat ascertained that she was in Lanka and persuaded Rama to invade the island and kill the ravisher. The monkeys built a bridge across the ocean over which Rama with his numerous troops passed, conquered Lanka and killed Ravana along with his whole host of demons. Rama, attended by his wife and friends in battle, triumphantly returned to Ayodhya where he was crowned king by Vasishtha. He reigned long and righteously and was succeeded by his son Kusa. Rama is said to be the seventh incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Jayadeva:— विनसति दिक्षु रणे दिक्षपति कमनीयं दशकुसुमैर्गलितं रमणीयं। केशव धृतराष्ट्र पतिस्त्व जय जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1.] 2 A kind of deer. -Comp. -अनुजः N. of a celebrated reformer, founder of a Vedāntic sect and author of several works. He was a Vaishnava. -अयनं (जं) 1 the adventures of Rāma 2 N. of a celebrated epic by Vālmiki which contains about 24000 verses in seven Kāndas or books. -गिरिः N. of a mountain; (चक्रे) सिन्धुच्छायातरुषु वसति रमणीयांशुर्गु Me. 1. -चन्द्रः -भद्रः N. of Rāma, son of Dasaratha. -दूतः N. of Hanumat. -नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Chaitra, the anniversary of the birth of Rāma. -सेतुः 'the bridge of Rāma', a ridge of sand between the Indian peninsula and Ceylon now called Adam's bridge.

रामठः-ठं Asa Foetida (हिंयु).

रामणीयक a. (की f.) Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. -कं Loveliness, beauty; सा रामणीयकनिधिरपिदेवता वा Māl. 1. 21; 9. 47; तरुणीस्त्रिय एव शोभते मणिहारा-वलिस्त्रामणीयकं N. 2. 44.; Ki. 1. 33; 4. 4.

रामा 1 A beautiful woman, a charming young woman; अथ रामा विकसन्मुखी बभूव Bv. 2. 16; 3. 6. 2 A beloved, wife, mistress; R. 12. 23, 14. 27. 3 A woman in general; रामा इति हृदये प्रसन्नं नराणां Rs. 6. 25. 4 A woman of low origin. 5 Vermilion. 6 Asa Foetida.

रायः A bamboo-staff carried by a religious student or ascetic.

रावः 1 A cry, scream, shriek, roar, the cry of any animal. 2 sound in general; मृजवाद्यरावः M. 1. 21; स्रग् रिक्तं Gt. 11

रावण a Crying screaming roar ing, bewailing ng -ण N of a celebrat-

ed demon, king of Lankā and the chief of the Rākshasas. [He was the son of Visrava by Kesini or Kaikasi and so half-brother of Kubera. He is called *Panastya* as being a grandson of the sage Pulastya. Lanka was originally occupied by Kubera, but Ravana ousted him from it and made it his own capital. He had ten heads (and hence his names *Dasagriva*, *Dasavadana* &c.) and twenty arms, and according to some, four legs (cf. R. 12, 88 and Malli). He is represented to have practised the most austere penance for ten thousand years in order to propitiate the god Brahman, and to have offered one head at the end of each one thousand years. Thus he offered nine of his heads and was going to offer the tenth when the God was pleased and granted him immunity from death by either god or man. On the strength of this boon he grew very tyrannical and oppressed all beings. His power became so great that even the gods are said to have acted as his domestic servants. He conquered almost all the kings of the day, but is said to have been imprisoned by Kartavirya for some time when he went to attack his territory. On one occasion he tried to uplift the Kailasa mountain, but Siva pressed it down so as to crush his fingers under it. He, therefore, hymned Siva for one thousand years so loudly that the God gave him the name *Ravana*, and freed him from his painful position. But though he was so powerful and invincible, the day of retribution drew near. While Rama—who was Vishnu descended on earth for the destruction of this very demon—was passing his years of exile in the forest, Ravana carried off his wife Sita and urged her to become his wife; but she persistently refused and remained loyal to her husband. At last Rama assisted by his monkey-troops invaded Lanka, annihilated Ravana's troops and killed the demon himself. He was a worthy opponent of Rama, and hence the expression *रामरावणयोर्द्वन्द्वं रामरावणयोरिव*]

राशनिः 1 N. of Indrajit; राशनिश्राव्यथो योदुमारश्च च महीं गतः Bk. 15. 78, 89. 2 Any son of Ravana; Bk. 15. 79, 80.

राशिः 1 A heap, mass, collection, quantity, multitude; धनराशिः, तैपराशिः, यशोराशिः &c. 2 The numbers or figures put down for any arithmetical operation (such as adding, multiplying &c.) 3 A sign of the zodiac. -Comp. -अधिपः the regent of an astrological house. -चक्रं the zodiac. -त्रयं the rule of three. -भागः a fraction. -अनुबन्धः the addition of fractions. -योगः the passage of the sun, moon or any planet through a sign of the zodiac

राष्ट्रं 1 A kingdom, realm, empire; राष्ट्रमुपलानि च Ak., Ms. 7. 109, 10. 61. 2 A district, territory, country, region; as in महाराष्ट्र; Ms. 7. 32. 3 The people, nation, subjects; Ms. 9. 254. -दूतः -दूतः Any national or public calamity.

राष्ट्रिकः 1 A inhabitant of a kingdom or country, a subject; Ms. 10. 61. 2 The ruler of a kingdom, governor.

राष्ट्रिय a. Belonging to a kingdom. -यः 1 The ruler of a kingdom, king; as in राष्ट्रियद्वयः Mk. 9. 2 The brother-in-law of a king (queen's brother); कृते राष्ट्रियद्वयस्यायद्वयलीकदर्शनम् S. 6. (Also राष्ट्रिय.)

रासः 1 A. (रासते) To cry, scream, yell, sound, howl.

रासः 1 An uproar, a din, confused noise. 2 A sound in general. 3 A kind of dance practised by Krishna and the cowherds, but particularly the *gopi's* or cowherdesses of Vrindavana, उरभृज्य रासे रसे गच्छन्ती Ye. 1. 2; रासे हरिमिह विहितविलासं स्मरति मनो मम कृतपरिहासं Git. 2; also Git. 1. -Comp. -क्रीडा, मंडलं a sportive dance, the circular dance of Krishna and the cowherdesses of Vrindavana.

रासक A kind of minor drama, See S. D. 548.

राससः An ass, a donkey.

राहित्यं Being without anything, destitution; destituteness.

राहुः 1 N. of a demon, son of Vīprachitti and Simbikā and hence often called *Saimhikēya* [When the nectar, that was churned out of the ocean, was being served to the gods, Rahu disguised himself and attempted to drink it along with them. But he was detected by the sun and the moon who informed Vishnu of the fraud. Vishnu, thereupon, severed his head from the body, but as he had tasted a little quantity of nectar the head became immortal, and is supposed to wreak its vengeance on the sun and moon at the time of conjunction and opposition; cf. Bh. 2. 34. In astronomy Rahu is regarded, like Ketu, as one of the nine planets or only as the ascending node of the moon.] 2 An eclipse, or rather the moment of occultation. -Comp. -ग्रसनं, -ग्रसः -दर्शनं, -रसपक्षः an eclipse (of the sun or moon). -सूतकं 'the birth of Rahu,' i. e. an eclipse (of the sun or moon); Y. 1. 146; cf. Ms. 4. 110.

रि I. 6. P. (रियति, रीण) To go move. -II. 9 U. see रि.

रिक्त p. 1 Emptied, cleared, evacuated. 2 Empty. void. 3 Devoid or deprived of, without 4 Hollowed (as hands) 5 Indigent 6 Divided,

separated; (see रिच). -क्तं 1 An empty space, vacuum. 2 A forest, desert, wilderness. -Comp. -पाणि, -हस्त a. empty-handed, bringing no present (of flowers &c.), अहमपि देवीं प्रेषितुमरिक्तपाणिर्भवामि M. 4.

रिक्तक a. See रिक्त.

रिक्ता N. of the fourth, ninth, and fourteenth days of a lunar fortnight.

रिक्ते 1 Inheritance, bequest, property left at death; विभजेत्तु हता पित्रोर्यस्य रिक्तेष्वर्धं सप्त Y. 2. 117; Ms. 9. 104; ननु यमः पित्र्यं रिक्तेमर्हति S. 6. 2 Property in general, wealth, possessions; Ms. 8. 27. 3 Gold. -Comp. -आदः, -आहः, -भागिच m, -हर, -हारिच m, an heir.

रिच, रिचि (रिचति, रिचति) 1 To crawl, creep. 2 To go slowly.

रिचणं, रिचणं 1 Crawling, creeping (of children who creep on all fours). 2 Deviating (from rectitude) swerving.

रिच I. 7. U. (रिणाति, रिचि, रिच) 1 To empty, evacuate, clear, purge, रिचिञ्ज जलवेस्तोयं Bk. 6. 36; आविष्टो यशसि तमसा रिच्यमानिच रात्रिः V. 1. 8. 2 To deprive of, make destitute of; usually in p. p., see रिच. -With अति to excel, exceed, surpass (in pass. and with abl.); गृहे तु गृहिणीहीनं कंठारवतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81, H. 4. 131; Bg. 2. 36; वाचः कर्मतिरिच्यते 'example is better than precept.' -उद् 1 to excel, surpass, exceed. 2 to increase, expand. -व्याति to exceed, surpass; सुतिरिच्यते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. -II. 1. 10 P. (रिचति, रिचति, रिचति). 1 To divide, separate, disjoin. 2 To abandon, leave. 3 To join, mix. -With आ to contract, move playfully or sportively; अरेचितवृत्तैः कटाक्षैः Ku. 3. 5.

रिदिः 1 A musical instrument 2 N. of an attendant of Siva; cf. धृग- (ने) रिदिः.

रिदुः An enemy, a foe, an opponent.

रिद्व 6 P. (रिचति, रिचति) 1 To utter a rough grating sound. 2 To revile, blame.

रिद्व 1. P. (रिचति, रिच) 1 To injure, hurt, harm; तत्प्रेहार्यो न रिच्यते Mb., तेन पायास्ततां मार्गं तेन गच्छन् रिच्यते Ms. 4. 178. 2 To kill or destroy; Bk. 9. 31.

रिद्व p. p. 1 Injured, hurt. 2 Unlucky. -हं 1 Mischievous, injury, harm. 2 Misfortune, ill-luck. 3 Destruction, loss. 4 Sin. 5 Good luck, prosperity.

रिदिः f See रिद्व above. -m. A sword.

री I. 4 A. (रीचते) To trickle, drip, distil, ooze, flow. -II. 9 U. (रिणाति, रिचति, रीणः) 1 To go, move. 2 To hurt, injure. 3 To howl

रज्या 1 Censure, reproach, blame.
 2 Shame, modesty.
 रज्जकः The back-bone.
 रज्ज Disrespect, contempt, irreverence.

रज्ज p. p. Oozed, flowed, dripped &c.

रज्जिः f. 1 Moving, flowing. 2 Motion, course. 3 A stream, river. 4 A line, boundary. 5 A method, mode, manner, way, fashion, course, general way ; रज्जिं गिरामस्तद्वदिकरं तद्विं Bv. 3. 19 ; सर्वत्रैवा विदिता रज्जिः Moha M. 2 ; उक्तरीत्या, अन्वये रज्या &c. 6 Usage, custom, practice. 7 Style, diction ; पदसंघटना रज्जिरंगस्थाविशेषवत् । उपकर्त्री रसादीनां सा पुनः स्याच्चतुर्थी । वैदर्भी चाथ गार्डी च पाञ्चाली लाटिका तथा S. D. 624-5. 8 Brass, bell-metal ; (रज्जि also in this sense). 9 Rust of iron. 10 The oxide formed on the surface of metals.

रज्ज 2 P. (रज्जि, रज्जित, रज्ज) To cry, howl, scream, yell, shout, roar, to hum (as bees); to sound in general ; नृजं कलं किमपि रज्जिं शब्देर्वचिनं H. 1. 81 ; Bk 3. 17, 12. 72, 14. 21. -WITH रज्जि 1 to cry, bewail, lament ; ननु सहचरी दूरे मत्वा विरोधि सल्लुक् V. 4. 20 ; Bk. 5. 54 ; Rs. 6. 27. 2 to make a noise, sound in general ; न स विरोति न चापि स होमते Pt. 1. 75. ; जीर्णत्वाद्गृहस्य विरोति क्पाट Mk. 3 ; एतेन पत्र मिरये विस्वम्पूरः U 2. 23.

रज्ज a. Bright, radiant. -रज्जः A golden ornament ; Si. 15. 78. -रज्जं 1 Gold. 2 Iron. -Comp. -कारकः a goldsmith, -वृष्टक a. gilded, coated with gold. -वाहनः N. of Droṇa.

रज्जिन् m. N. of the eldest son of Bhaishmaka and brother of Rukmiṇi.

रज्जिणी The daughter of Bhaishmaka of Vidarbha. [She was betrothed by her father to Jisupala, but she secretly loved Krishna, and sent him a letter praying him to take her away. Krishna with Balarama came and snatched her off after having defeated her brother in battle. She bore to Krishna a son named Pradyumna.]

रज्ज a. = रज्ज q. v.

रज्ज p. p. 1 Broken, shattered. 2 Thwarted. 3 Bent, curved. 4 Injured, hurt. 5 Diseased, sick (see रज्ज). -Comp. -रज्ज a. checked in an onset, foiled in an attack.

रज्ज 1 A. (रज्जते, रज्जित) 1 To shine, look splendid or beautiful, be resplendent ; रज्जिरे रज्जिरेणविभ्रमाः Si. 6. 46 ; Ms. 3. 62. 2 To like, be pleased with (said of persons), be agreeable to, please (of things) ; used with dat. of the person who is pleased and nom. of the thing ; न रज्जो रज्जिरे रज्जिनीयः Ki. 9. 35 ; रज्जो रज्जते रज्जिरे अवेचचस्य छदर H 2 53 so as with gen. of person मरण मम रज्जते न रज्जिरे Mk 1 11 Comp (रज्जति रज्ज)

To cause to like, make pleasant or agreeable ; Ku. 3. 16. -Desid. (रज्जो रज्जते) To wish to like &c. -WITH रज्जि to like, be agreeable ; रज्जिरे रज्जते V. 2. -न 1 to shine very much. 2 to be liked. -वि to shine, be resplendent ; R. 6. 5 ; 17. 14 ; Bk. 8. 66.

रज्ज, रज्जा f. 1 Light, lustre, brightness ; क्षणदातु यत्र च रज्जकतां गताः Si. 13. 53, 9. 23, 25 ; शिखरमणि रज्जः Ki. 5. 43 ; Me. 44. 2 Splendour, loveliness, beauty. 3 Colour, appearance (at the end of comp.) ; चलनमसंग्रहस्तबालकान् R. 8. 53 ; Ku. 3. 65 ; Ki. 5. 45. 4 Liking, desire.

रज्जक a. 1 Agreeable, pleasing. 2 Stomachic. 3 Sharp, acrid. -रज्जः 1 The citron. 2 A pigeon. -रज्जं 1 A tooth. 2 A golden ornament especially for the neck. 3 A tonic, stomachic. 4 A wreath, garland. 5 Sochal salt.

रज्जा See रज्ज.

रज्जिः f. 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness ; रज्जिमिदुदले करोत्यजः परिपूर्णदु-रज्जिर्महावतिः Si. 16. 71 ; R. 5. 67 ; Me. 15. 2 A ray of light ; as in रज्जिमर्तु q. v. 3 Appearance, colour, beauty (usually at the end of comp.) ; पटलं वह्निर्वहलपंकरुचि Si. 9. 19. 4 Taste, relish ; as in रज्जिकर. 5 Zest, hunger, appetite. 6 Wish, desire, pleasure ; स्वर्ग्या at will or pleasure. 7 Liking, taste ; विमर्षगयाञ्च रज्जिः स्वकति Bv. 1. 125 'liking or love' ; न स क्षितीशोरुचये बह्व्य ; भिन्नरुचिर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30 ; नादयं भिन्नरुचिर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4 ; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'indulging in', 'devoted or addicted to' ; हिंसारुचिः Māl. 5. 29. 8 Passion, close application to any object. -Comp. -रज्ज a. 1 tasteful, savoury, palatable. 2 exciting desire. 3 stomachic, tonic. -रज्जं m. 1 the sun ; Si. 9. 17. 2 a husband.

रज्जिर a. 1 Bright, shining, brilliant, radiant ; हेमरज्जिरांवर Ch. P. 14 ; कनकरज्जिरं, रज्जिरांवर &c. 2 Tasteful, palatable. 3 Sweet, dainty. 4 Stomachic, exciting appetite. 5 Cordial, restorative. -रज्ज 1 A kind of yellow pigment. 2 N. of a metre ; see App. I. -रज्ज 1 Saffron. 2 Cloves.

रज्ज्य a. Bright, lovely &c. ; see रज्जि.

रज्ज 6 P. (रज्जति, रज्ज) 1 To break to pieces, destroy ; R. 9. 63, 12. 73, Bk. 4. 42. 2 To pain, injure, disorder, afflict with disease, sometimes with gen. ; रावणस्येह रोक्ष्यन्ति कपयो भीमविक्रमाः Bk. 8. 120. 3 To bend.

रज्ज, रज्जा f. 1 Breaking, fracture. 2 Pain, torment. pang, anguish : 3 3 4 रज्जा रज्जिनी M 3 3 3 Sickness, malady

disease ; R. 49. 52. 4 Fatigue, toil, effort, trouble. -Comp. -पारिक्रिया counteraction or treatment of disease, curing, practice of medicine. -रज्जज्ज a medicine. -रज्जज्ज n. feces excrement.

रज्ज-रज्ज A headless body, trunk, वेदुरिवरज्जसुष्ठनिकरैर्वीर्ये पिबते ध्रुवः U. 5. 6, Māl. 3. 17.

रज्ज A cry, yell, roar, sound or noise in general ; note (of birds), humming (of bees) ; पक्षि, हेस, कोकिल, अलि. -Comp. -रज्जः an augur. -रज्जज्जः 1 simulated cry. 2 mimicry.

रज्ज 2 P. (रज्जित, रज्जित ; desid. रज्जिषति) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn, shed tears ; निराधारी हा रोदिमि कथय केषामिह पुरः G. L. 4 ; अपि ज्ञावा रोदि-त्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं U. 1. 28. 2 To howl, roar, scream. -WITH रज्ज to weep bitterly.

रज्ज, रज्जित Weeping, crying, wailing, lamentation ; अत्यन्तमसौ दुर्दिनं वेदति R. 14. 69, 70, Me. 84.

रज्ज p. p. 1 Obstructed, impeded, opposed. 2 Besieged, enclosed, hemmed.

रज्ज a. Dreadful, terrific, frightful, formidable. -रज्जः 1 N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior manifestations of Siva or Sankara, who is said to be the head of the group ; रज्जाण ईकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 23 ; रज्जाणामपि सुधानः क्षतहंकारशंसिन Ku. 2. 26. 2 N. of Siva. -Comp. -अञ्जः a kind of tree. (-रज्ज) the berry of this tree, used for rosaries, मन्त्रोद्धरण भद्रमस्तु भवते रज्जाक्षनाले शुभं K. P. 10. आवासः 1 'the abode of Rudra' the mountain Kailāsa. 2 N. of Benares. 3 a cemetery ; cf. विदुस्त्रागोचरः.

रज्जाणी The wife of Rudra, N. of Pārvaṭi.

रज्ज 7 U. (रज्जति, रज्ज, रज्ज ; desid. रज्जसति-ते) 1 To obstruct, stop, arrest, check, oppose hinder ; impede, prevent, इदं रज्जति मां पद्ममंतः कृजितवदप V. 4. 21 ; रज्जालोके नरातपये Me. 37, 91, प्राणापानगती रज्जा Bg. 4. 29. 2 To hold up, preserve, sustain (from falling), आशान्वयः कुसुमसदृशं प्रायशो लंगनानां सद्यःपाति प्रणयि हृदयं विप्रयोगे रज्जति Me. 10. 3 To shut up, lock or block up, close up, shut or close ; with loc. ; but sometimes with two acc. ; Bk. 6. 35, रज्जं रज्जति मां Sk. 4 To bind, confine, व्यालं बालशृणालतंतुमिरसी रोद्धं समुज्जमते Bh. 2. 6. 5 To besiege, invest, blockade, रज्जं वारणवदा नगरं मदीयाः Mu. 4. 17, अरुणयवनः सकिंतं or माघानिकान् Mbh. ; Bk. 14. 29. 6 To hide, cover, obscure conceal 7 To oppress, torment afflict excessively W ru अज्ज (often used as if the root belonged

to the 4th class, 1 to observe practise; Ms. 5. 63. 2 to love, be fond of attach oneself to; स्वधर्मनु-
रुधते Ki. 11. 78. नाशुशेत्ये जगद्गुप्ति Bk. 16. 23. 3 to obey, follow, conform to; नियतिं लोक इत्यनु-रुधते Ki. 12. 1; अनु-रुधत्स्व चन्द्रकेतोर्वचनं U. 5; मद्रुचनमनु-रुधते वा मद्रान् K. 181. 4 to assent or agree to, approve of, 5 to urge, press. -अव 1 to obstruct, detain S. 2. 2. 2 to confine, lock up, shut up; (sometimes with two acc.); शोकं चित्तमवारुधत् Bk. 6. 9. 3 to besiege. -उ 1 to obstruct, interrupt, hinder; उदरुधते तपोनुष्ठानं S. 4. 2 to disturb, trouble, molest; पौरास्तपोवनमुप-रुधति S. 1. 3 to overcome, subdue; R. 4. 83. 4 to lock up, confine, restrain. 5 To hide, conceal. -नि 1 to obstruct, stop, oppose, block up; व्यरुधंश्चास्य पथानं Bk. 17. 49, 16. 20; Mk. 1. 22. 2 to confine, lock up; Ms. 11. 176; Bg. 8. 12. 3 to cover, hide; Ms. 10. 16. -प्रति to obstruct &c. -वि 1 to oppose, obstruct. 2 to contend or quarrel with. 3 to be at variance. -सं 1 to obstruct, detain, stop; स चेत्तु पथि संरुद्धः पशुनिर्व-
रथेन वा Ms. 8. 235. 2 to impede, obstruct, prevent; R. 2. 43. 3 to hold fast, enchain; कुपति लघु लक्ष्मीर्षि तान् सं-
गच्छि Bh. 2. 17. 4 to seize upon, grasp, catch hold of; Ms. 8. 235.

रुधिरं 1 Blood. 2 Saffron. -रः The planet Mars. -Comp. -अज्ञानः 'a blood, eater', a demon, an evil spirit. -आमयः hemorrhage. -पायिन m. a demon.

रुधः A kind of deer; R. 9. 51, 72. रुद्ध 6 P. (रुधति) To hurt, kill, destroy.

रुद्धत् a. Hurting, disagreeable, displeasing (as words).

रुध् 1. 4 P. (रुधति; rarely रुधति; रुधित, रुद्ध) To be angry, to be vexed or annoyed, be offended; ततोऽरुधत्तद्वेद Bk. 17. 40; ना सुतो मा रुधोऽधुना 15. 16, 9. 20. -II. 1 P. (रुधति) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To vex, annoy.

रुध्, रुधा f. Anger, wrath, rage; निर्ध्वंसजातरुधा R. 5. 21; प्रहेल्यनिर्ध्वरुधा हि सत 16. 86. 19. 20.

रुद्ध 1 P. (रोहति, रुद्ध) 1 To grow, spring up, shoot forth, germinate; रुद्धरागप्रसक्तः M. 4. 1; केसरीरुद्धः Me. 23; छिन्नोऽपि रोहति तरुः Bh. 2. 87. 2 To grow up, be developed, increase. 3 To rise, mount upwards, ascend. 4 To grow over, heal up (as a wound). -Caus. (रोपयति-ते, रोहयति-ते) 1 To cause to grow, plant, put in the ground. 2 To raise up, elevate. 3 To entrust, devolve upon, commit to the care of; गुणवत्सुतरोपितशिशुः R. 8. 11. 4 To fix upon, direct towards, cast at, R. 9. 22. -Desid. (रुद्धति) To wish to grow &c. -With अधि to ascend, mount (in all senses) ride-
R 7 87 Ku 7 59 (-Caus. to

elevate raise seat P 19 4+ ज्व to go down, descend; S. 7. 8. -आ to ascend, mount, get upon, ride; (the senses of रुद्ध with आ are variously modified according to the noun with which it is used; e. g. प्रति-
ज्ञां आरुद्ध to enter upon or make a vow; तुलां आरुद्ध to rise to equality; संशयं आरुद्ध to run a risk or be in doubt &c.). (-Caus.) 1 to elevate, raise. 2 to place, fix, direct. 3 to ascribe, impute, attribute. 4 to string (as a bow). 5 to appoint to, charge or entrust with. -प्र to grow, rise; न परंतपि नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17. -वि to grow, shoot up; R. 2. 26; Mk. 1. 9. (-Caus.) to heal (as a wound). -सं to grow; R. 6. 47.

रुद्धः रुद्ध a. (At the end of comp.) Growing or produced in; as in संहिरुद्ध, संकरुद्ध &c.

रुद्धो The Dūrva grass, रुद्ध a. 1 Rough, harsh, not smooth or soft (as touch, sound &c.); रुद्धस्वरं वाशति वाचसोऽयं Mk. 9. 10; Ku. 7. 17. 2 Astringent (taste). 3 Rough, uneven, difficult, austere. 4 Sullied, soiled, dirtied; R. 7. 70; Mn. 4. 5. 5 Cruel, unkind, harsh; नितान्तरु-
द्धादिनिवेशमीलं R. 14. 43; S. 7. 32; Pt. 4. 91. 6 Arid, parched up, dry, dreary; स्तिग्धयामाः रुद्धिद्वरतो भीषणाभीषणरुद्धाः U. 2. 14. (रुद्धीकृ means 'to make rough', 'soil', 'besmear').

रुद्धणं 1 Making dry or thin. 2 (In medic.) A treatment for reducing fat (of the body).

रुद्ध p. p. 1 Grown, sprung up, shot forth, germinated. 2 Born, produced. 3 Grown up, increased, developed. 4 Risen, ascended. 5 Large, great, grown strong. 6 Diffused, spread about. 7 Commonly known, become current or widely known; क्षताक्षिलं त्रायत इत्युदमः क्षत्स्य क्षत्तो मुनेषु रुद्धः R. 2. 53; (here क्षत् has a sense which is योगरुद्ध q. v.). 8 Popularly accepted, traditional, conventional, popular (as the meaning of a word, or the word itself; as opposed to योगिक or etymological sense); व्युत्पत्ति-
रहिताः शब्दा रुद्धा आखंडलादयः; नाम रुद्धमपि च व्युत्पादि Si. 10. 23. 9 Certain, ascertained.

रुद्धिः f. 1 Growth; germination. 2 Birth, production. 3 Increase, development, growth, spread. 4 Rife, ascent. 5 Fame, celebrity, notoriety, Si. 15. 26. 6 A tradition, custom, customary or traditional usage; शास्त्राद् रुद्धिर्बलीयसी 'custom prevails over precept'. 7 General prevalence, common currency. 8 Popular meaning conventional acceptance of a word; गुणार्थवाचे तथोक्ति रुद्धितोऽयं प्रयोजनाद् K P 9

रूप 10 U (रूपयान् त रूपत 1 To form, fashion. 2 To represent on the stage, act, gesticulate; रुधनेन निरूप्य S. 1. 3 To mark, observe carefully, behold, look at. 4 To find out, seek. 5 To consider, ponder over. 6 To settle, fix upon. 7 To examine, investigate. 8 To appoint. -With वि to deform, disfigure.

रूप 1 Form, figure, appearance; निरूप्य रूपवतं वा पुमानितिव हेज्जेत Pt. 1. 143; so वरूप, कुरूप. 2 Form or the quality of colour (one of the 24 gunas of the Vaisesika); चक्षुर्भीषाद्यज्ञातिमान् गुणो रूपं Tarka.K.; (itis of six kinds:-
लङ्घ, कृष्ण, पीत, रक्त, हरित, कापल or of seven, if चित्र be added). 3 Any visible object or thing. 4 A handsome form or figure, beautiful form, beauty, elegance, grace; मानुषीदृश्यं वा स्यादस्य रूपस्य संभवः S. 1. 26; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं Bh. 2. 20; रूपं जरा हंति &c. 5 Natural state or condition, nature, property, characteristic, essence. 6 Mode, manner. 7 A sign, feature. 8 Kind, sort, species. 9 An image, a reflected image. 10 Similitude, resemblance. 11 Specimen, type, pattern. 12 An inflected form, the form of a noun or a verb derived from inflection (declension or conjugation). 13 The number one, an arithmetical unit. 14 An integer. 15 A drama, play, see रूपक. 16 Acquiring familiarity with any book by learning it by heart or by frequent recitation. 17 Cattle. 18 A sound, a word. (रूप is frequently used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'formed or composed of,' 'consisting of,' 'in the form of,' 'namely,' 'having the appearance or colour of,' तपोरूपं वन, चर्मरूपः सखा &c.). -Comp. -अधिबोधः the perception of form or colour of any object by the senses. -अभिग्राहित a. caught in the act, caught red-handed. -आजीवाः a harlot, prostitute, courtesan. -आश्रयः an exceedingly beautiful person. -इन्द्रियं the organ which perceives form and colour, the eye. -उच्चयः a collection of lovely forms; S. 2. 9. -कारः, -कृत् m. a sculptor. -स्वरूपं inherent property, essence. -धरा a. of the form of, disguised as. -नाशनः an owl. -लाघव्यं exquisiteness of form, elegance. -विपर्ययः disfigurement, morbid change of bodily form. -शालिन् a. beautiful. -संपद्, -संपत्ति f. perfection or excellence of form, richness of beauty, superb beauty.

रूपकः A particular coin, a rupee -कं 1 Form, figure, shape (at the end of comp.). 2 Any manifestation or representation. 3 A sign feature. 4

A kind, species. **5** A drama, play, a dramatic composition; (one of the two main subdivisions of dramatic compositions; it is divided into ten classes; there are eighteen minor divisions of it called उपसृपक); इदं तत्राभिनेयं तद्वृत्तौपात्र रूपकं S. D. 272 3. 6 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech corresponding to the English *metaphor*, in which the *Upameya* is represented as being identical with the *Upamāna*; तद्वृत्त-रूपमेवो य उपमारोपयेयोः K. P. 19 (see *ad loc.* for details). **7** A kind of weight. -**Comp** -**तालः** a particular time in music. -**शब्दः** a figurative or metaphorical expression.

रूपणं 1 Metaphorical or figurative description. 2 Investigation, examination.

रूपवत् *a.* 1 Having form or colour. 2 Bodily, corporeal. 3 Embodied. 4 Handsome, beautiful. -**स्त्री** A beautiful woman.

रूपिन् *a.* 1 Appearing like. 2 Embodied, incarnate. 3 Beautiful.

रूप्य *a.* Beautiful, lovely. -**रूपं** 1 Silver. 2 Silver (or gold) bearing a stamp, a stamped coin, a rupee. 3 Wrought gold.

रूप्य *i.* 1 P. (रूपति, रूपित) 1 To adorn, decorate. 2 To smear, anoint, cover, overlay (as with dust). -**II.** 10 U. (रूपयति-ने) 1 To tremble. 2 To burst.

रूपित *p. p.* 1 Adorned. 2 Smeared, covered, overspread. 3 Soiled. 4 Made rough or rugged. 5 Pounded.

रे *ind.* A vocative particle; रेरेक्षक-गृहधिवसितो जानपदः Māl. 3.

रेखा 1 A line, streak, मदरेखा, हस्तिरेखा, रामरेखा &c. 2 The measure of a line, a small portion, as much as a line; न रेखा मात्रमपि च्यतीत्युः R. 1. 17. 3 A row, range, line, series. 4 Delineation, sketch, drawing; लाषण्य रेखया किंचिद्वर्णितं S. 6. 14. 5 The first or prime meridian of the Indian astronomers drawn from Lankā to Meru and passing through Ujjayini. 6 Fulness, satisfaction. 7 Deceit, fraud. -**Comp.** -**अंशः** a degree of longitude. -**अंतरं** distance east or west from the first meridian, longitude of a place. -**आकार** *a.* lineal, formed in lines, striped. -**गणितं** geometry.

रेच See रेचक.

रेचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) 1 Emptying, purging. 2 Purgative, aperient. 3 Emptying the lungs, emitting the breath. -**कः** 1 Emission of breath, breathing out, exhalation, especially through one of the nostrils (opp. ग्राहक which means 'inhaling breath,' and कुम्भक 'suspending breath'). 2 A syringe. 3 Nitre salt-petre. -**क** A purgative, cathartic

रेचनं, -**ना** 1 Emptying. 2 Lessening, diminishing. 3 Emitting the breath. 4 Purging. 5 Evacuation.

रेचित *a.* Emptied, cleared. -**हं** A horse's gallop.

रेणुः *m. f.* 1 Dust, an atom of dust, sand &c.; तुरगज्वरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 31. 2 The pollen of flowers.

रेणुका The wife of Jamadagni and mother of Parasurāma; see जमदग्नि.

रेतस् *n.* Semen virile.

रेप *a.* 1 Contemptible, low, vile. 2 Cruel.

रेक *a.* Low, vile, contemptible. -**कः** 1 A burr, grating sound. 2 The letter र. 3 Passion, affection.

रेवटः 1 A boar. 2 A bamboo cane. 3 A whirl-wind.

रेवतः The citron tree.

रेवती 1 N. of the 27th constellation which contains thirty-two stars. 2 N. of the wife of Balarāma; Si. 2. 16.

रेवा N. of the river Narmadā; रेवा-रोधसि वेतसीरुतले वेतः सद्युक्तंवेत् K. P. 1; R. 6. 43; Me. 19.

रेव 1 A. (रेवते, रेवित) 1 To roar, howl, yell. 2 To neigh.

रेवणं, रेवा Roaring, neighing.

रे *m.* (Nom. राः, रावो, रायः) Wealth, property, riches.

रेवतः, रेवतकः N. of a mountain near Dvārakā; (for a description of this mountain, see Si. 4).

रेकं 1 A hole. 2 A boat, ship. 3 Moving, shaking.

रेण A disease, sickness, malady, distemper, infirmity, संतापयति कमप्यय-भुजं न रेणः H. 3. 117; योगे रेणमयं Bh. 3. 35. -**Comp.** -**आयतनं** the body. -**आर्त** *a.* afflicted with disease, sick. -**शान्तिः** *f.* alleviation or cure of disease. -**हर** *a.* curative. (-रं) a medicine. -**हारिन्** *a.* curative. (-म्.) a physician.

रेचक *a.* 1 Pleasant, agreeable. 2 Exciting appetite. -**कं** 1 Hunger. 2 Any medicine serving as a tonic or restoring lost appetite, a stimulant, tonic. 3 A worker in glass or artificial ornaments.

रेचन *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) 1 Enlightening, illuminating, irradiating. 2 Bright splendid, beautiful, lovely, pleasing, agreeable; Bk. 6. 73. 3 Stomachic. -**नः** A stomachic. -**नं** The bright sky, firmament.

रेचना 1 The bright sky, firmament. 2 A handsome woman. 3 A kind of yellow pigment (= गोरोचना *q. v.*); R. 6. 65, 17. 24; Si. 11. 51.

रेचमान *a.* 1 Shining, bright. 2 Lovely, beautiful, charming. -**नं** A tuft of hair on a horse's neck.

रेचिष्णु *a.* 1 Bright, resplendent, shining, brilliant. 2 Gay, gaily or elegantly dressed blooming. 3 Exciting appetite

रोचिस् *n.* Light, splendour, brightness, flame; Si. 1. 5.

रोदनं 1 Weeping; see रदन. 2 A tear or tears.

रोदस् *n.* (indual), रोदसी *f.* Heaven and earth; रवः श्रवणमैरवः स्थगितरोदसीकदर Ve. 3. 2; वेदेषु यवाहुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थित रोदसी V. 1. 1; Si. 8. 15.

रोधः 1 Stopping, arresting, hindering Si. 10. 89. 2 Obstruction, stoppage, hindrance, prevention, prohibition, suppression; शोषादसि प्रतिहता स्थितरोधकस्ते S. 7. 32; उपलरोध Ki. 5. 15; Y. 2. 220. 3 Closing, blocking up, blockade, siege; प्रविशोद्यमसहित सा दुरी R. 11. 52. 4 A dam.

रोधनः The planet Mercury. -**नं** Stopping, checking, confining, restraint, check &c.

रोधस् *n.* 1 A bank, an embankment, a dam; गंगा रोधः पतनकुण्डया युद्धतीव्र प्रसाद V. 1. 8; R. 5. 42; Me. 51. 2 A shore, high bank; R. 8. 33. -**Comp.** -**वक्रा**, -**वती** 1 a river. 2 A rapid river.

रोध्रः A kind of tree (—लोध्र *q. v.*) -**घ्नः** -**घ्न** Sin. -**घ्न** Offence, injury.

रोपः 1 The act of raising or setting up. 2 Planting. 3 An arrow; Si. 19. 120. 4 A hole, cavity.

रोपणं 1 The act of erecting, setting up or raising. 2 Planting. 3 Healing. 4 A healing application (said of sores.)

रोमकः 1 The city of Rome. 2 A Roman, an inhabitant of Rome (usually in pl.). -**Comp.** -**पत्तनं** the city of Rome. -**सिद्धांतः** one of the five chief Siddhāntas (so called because it was probably derived from the Romans).

रोमन् *n.* The hair on the body of men and animals; especially, short hair, bristles or down; Ms. 4. 144, 8. 116. -**Comp.** -**अंकः** a mark of hair. विभ्रती भेतरौमां R. 1. 83. -**अञ्चः** a thrill (of rupture, horror, surprise &c.), horripilation; हृषद्भुतभयादिभ्यो रोमाञ्चो रोमविक्रिया S. D. 167. अञ्चित *a.* with the hair erect or thrilled with joy. -**अंतः** the hair on the back or upper side of the hand -**आली**, -**आबलिः** -**ली** *f.* a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); हस्तिना दूमस्येवं परिममति रोमावलिषु U. P. 10; see रोमराजि also. -**उद्धमः** -**उद्धेदः** erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation, Ku. 7. 77. -**कुपः**, -**रं**, -**गतः** a pore of the skin -**केशरं**, **केशरं** a whisk, *chownie*, -**पुलकः** bristling of the hair, thrill Ch. P. 34. -**धूमिः** the place of the hair, *i. e.* the skin. -**रंजिः**, -**जीः**, -**लता** *f.* a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); रत्नाज तन्वी नवरो(जो)मराजिः Ku. 1 38 9 22 -**विकारः** -**विभेद** thrill horripilation Ku. 9 46

Ku. 5. 10 हृष istling of the hair, thrill; वेपथुश्च शरीरे मे रोमहर्षश्च जायते Bg. 1. 29 -हर्षण a. causing thrill or horripilation, thrilling, awe-inspiring; एतानि स्रज् सर्वभूतरो(लो)महर्षणानि दर्शोण्यानि U. 2. सवादिमनश्चोषमद्भतं रोमहर्षणं Bg. 18. 74. (-णः) N. of Sūta, a pupil of Vyāsa who narrated several Purāṇas to Śaunaka. (-ण) erection of hair on, the body, thrill.

रोमंथ 1 Ruminating, chewing the cud; छायावद्भक्तद्वयं मृगकुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यतु S. 2. 8. 2 (Hence) Frequent repetition.

रोमश a. Hairy, shaggy, woolly. -शः 1 A sheep, ram. 2 A hog, boar.

रोरुदा Violent weeping, excessive lamentation; दुःखं सरोको भुवि रोरुदायान् Bk. 3. 32.

रोलवः A bee; तस्या रोलवावली केशजालं Dk.; Bv. 1. 118.

रोषः Anger, wrath, rage; रोषोपि निर्मल-विय रमणीय एव Bv. 1. 71, 44.

रोषण a. (णी f.) Angry, irascible, wrathful, passionate. -णः 1 A touchstone. 2 Quicksilver. 3 A desert soil containing salt.

रोहः 1 Rising, height, attitude. 2 The raising of anything (as of a number from a smaller to a higher

denotation) 3 Growth, development (fig.). 4 Bud, blossom, shoot.

रोहणः N. of a mountain in Ceylon. -ण The act of mounting, riding, ascending, growing or healing. -Comp. -दुमः the sandal tree.

रोहतः A tree in general. -ती A creeper.

रोहिः 1 A kind of deer. 2 A religious man. 3 A tree. 4 A seed.

रोहिणी 1 A red cow. 2 A cow in general; Si. 12. 40. 3 N. of the fourth lunar mansion (containing five stars) figured by a cart; she was one of the several daughters of Dakṣa and is regarded as the most favourite consort of the moon; उपरागतिं शशिनः सद्युगता रोहिणी योगं S. 7. 22. 4 N. of a wife of Vasudeva and mother of Balarāma. 5 A young girl in whom menstruation has just commenced; नववर्षी च रोहिणी. 6 Lightning. -Comp. -पतिः, -मियः, -बल्लभः the moon. -रमणः 1 a bull. 2 the moon. -शकटः the constellation Rohini figured by a cart; रोहिणीशकटमर्कन्दमश्रोद्भिनाचि रुषिरौश्या शशी Pt. 1. 213 (= Bri. S. 47. 14.).

रोहित a. (रोहिता or रोहिणी f.) Red, red-coloured. -तः 1 Red colour. 2 A fox. 3 A kind of deer. 4 A

species of fish. 1 Blood. 2 Saffron. -Comp. -अश्वः fire.

रोहिषः 1 A kind of fish. 2 A kind of deer.

रोश्च 1 Hardness, dryness, aridity. 2 Roughness, harshness, cruelty; प्रतिवेपथुश्च R. 5. 58.; निदेशः 14. 58.

रोद्र a. (द्रा-द्रो f.) 1 'Rudra-like', violent, irascible, wrathful. 2 Fierce, savage, terrible, wild. -द्रः 1 A worshipper of Rudra. 2 Heat, ardour, warmth, passion, warth. 3 The sentiment of wrath or furiousness; see S. D. 232 or K. P. 4. -द्र 1 Wrath, rage. 2 Formidableness, fierceness, savageness. 3 Heat, warmth, solar heat.

रोट्य a. Made of silver, silver, like silver. -ट्य Silver.

रोरव a. (वी f.) 1 Made of the hide of Ruru; R. 3. 31. 2 Dreadful, terrible. 3 Fraudulent, dishonest. -वः 1 A sausage. 2 N. of one of the hells; Ms. 4. 88.

रोहिणः 1 The sandal tree. 2 The fig-tree.

रोहिणेयः 1 A calf. 2 N. of Balarāma. 3 The planet Mercury. -व An emerald.

रोहिण् m. A kind of deer. रोहिण्यः See रोहिष. -व A kind of grass.

ल.

लः 1 An epithet of Indra. 2 A short syllable (in prosody). 3 A technical term used by Pāṇini for the ten tenses and moods (there being ten lakāras).

लक् 10 U. (लक्षयति-ने) 1 To taste. 2 To obtain.

लकः 1 The forehead. 2 An ear of wild rice.

लकचः, लकुचः A kind of bread-fruit tree. -च The fruit of this tree.

लकुटः A club, cudgel.

लक्तकः 1 Lac. 2 A tattered cloth, a rag.

लक्तिका A Lizard.

लक्ष् 1. I A. (लक्षते, लक्षित) To perceive, apprehend, observe, see. -II. 10 U. (लक्षयति-ने, लक्षित) 1 To notice, observe, see, find, perceive; आर्यपुत्रः शून्यहृदय इव लक्ष्यत V. 2; R. 9. 72, 10. 7. 2 To mark, denote, characterize, indicate; सर्वभूतप्रसूतिर्हि बजिलक्षणलक्षिता Ms. 9. 35. 3 To define; इदानीं कारणं लक्षयति &c. 4 To indicate secondarily, mean or signify in a secondary sense; यथा गंगाशब्दः स्रोतासि सञ्चाव इति षट् लक्षयति तद्वत् यदि षट्प्रियं सञ्चाव स्वापत्त-रोजनं लक्षयेत् K. P. 2; अथ गौशब्दो वादी

कार्यं लक्षयति S. D. 2. 5 To aim at, 6 To consider, regard, think. -With -अभि to mark, see. -आ to see, perceive, observe; आलक्ष्यदंतमुकुलान् S. 7. 17; नातिप्रयत्नमालक्ष्य माकुक्षेरथ भोजने R. 15. 18. -उप 1 to look at, observe, behold, mark; सन्ध्यागुपलक्षितं भवत्या S. 3. 2 to mark, put a sign upon; Y. 1. 30, 2. 151. 3 to denote, designate. 4 to imply in addition, include more than what is actually expressed; नक्षत्रशब्देन ज्योतिःशास्त्रमुपलक्ष्यते Kull. on Ms. 3. 162. 5 to mind, have in view. 6 to consider, regard. -वि 1 to observe, see, notice. 2 to characterize, distinguish. 3 to be confused or abashed, be bewildered; निर्व्यापारविलक्षितानि सत्त्वय बलानि U. 6. -सं 1 to observe, perceive, see, notice; आश्रय-दर्शनः संलक्ष्यते मनुष्यलोकः S. 7; संलक्ष्यते न छिद्रुयेति हारः R. 16. 62 'is not noticed or known'; 8. 42. 2 to test, prove, determine; हेमः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्नीः विशुद्धिः द्यौनिकापि वा R. 1. 10. 3 to hear, learn, understand. 4 to characterize, distinguish.

लक्ष 1 One hundred thousand (m. also in this sense) इच्छति इती सप्त

सहस्री लक्षमीहते Subhāsh.; न्यो लक्षस्तु निज्ञेयः Y. 3. 102. 2 A mark, butt, aim, target; प्रत्यक्षवदाक्षं लक्षं वक्ष्या Mu. 1. 3 A sign, token, mark. 4 Show, pretence, fraud, disguise; as in लक्षस्तु 'feigning sleep.' -Comp. -अधीशः a person possessing a lac or lacs.

लक्षक a. Indicating indirectly, expressing secondarily. -क One hundred thousand.

लक्षण 1 A mark, token, sign, indication, characteristic, distinctive mark; बहुबुद्धौ कलहसंलक्षणं Ku. 5. 67; अनारंभो हि कार्याणां प्रथमं बुद्धिलक्षणं Subhāsh.; अव्याप्तेषु भविष्यत्याः कार्यसिद्धेर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6, 19. 47; गर्भलक्षणं S. 5; पुंभलक्षणं 'the sign' or organ of virility. 2 A symptom (of a disease). 3 An attribute, a quality. 4 A definition, accurate description. 5 A lucky or auspicious mark on the body (these are considered to be 32); द्वित्रिंशद्विंशतो-वेतः. 6 Any mark or feature of the body (indicative of good or bad luck); क तद्विषयं क च पुण्यलक्षणा Ku. 5. 37 कुशावका मर्त्यलक्षणा B. 14. 6. 7 A

name, designation, appellation (oft. at the end of comp.); विविधलक्षण राजधानी Me. 25, N. 22. 41. 8 Excellence, merit, good quality; as in अहितलक्षण R. 6. 71 (where Malli. renders it by प्रख्यातगुण and quotes Ak. गुणः प्रतीति ते तु इतलक्षणहितलक्षणी). 9 An aim, a scope, an object. 10 A fixed rate (as of duties); Ms. 8. 406. 11 Form, kind, nature. 12 Effect, operation. 13 Cause, occasion. 14 Head, topic, subject. 15 Pretence, disguise (= लक्ष्); प्रबललक्षणः Māl. 7. -गः The crane. -ग Anaim, object. 2 (In Rhet.) 1 An indirect application or secondary signification of a word, one the of three powers of a word; it is thus defined:—मुख्यार्थवाचि तयोर्गो रूढितोऽयं प्रयोजनात् । अन्योऽर्थो लक्ष्यते यस्मा लक्षणातोऽपि तद्विधा K. P. 2; see S. D. 13 also. 3 A goose. -Comp. -अन्वित a. possessed of auspicious marks. -ज्ञ a. able to interpret or explain marks (as on the body). -मृष्ट a. ill-fated, unlucky. -लक्षणा = जहलक्षणा q. v. -संनिपातः branding, stigmatizing.

लक्षण्य a. 1 Serving as a mark. 2 Having good marks.

लक्षणा ind. By hundreds of thousands; i. e. in large numbers.

लक्षित p. p. 1 Seen, observed, marked, beheld. 2 Denoted, indicated. 3 Characterized, marked, distinguished. 4 Defined. 5 Aimed at. 6 Indirectly expressed, indicated, hinted at. 7 Inquired into, examined.

लक्ष्मण a. 1 Having marks. 2 Possessed of good or auspicious marks, fortunate, lucky. 3 Prosperous, thriving. -गः 1 The crane. 2 N. of a son of Dasaratha by his wife Sumitrā. [He was so much attached to Rama from his very childhood that he became ready to accompany him during his travels and took no small part in the several events that took place during the fourteen years of Rama's exile. In the war of Lanka he killed several powerful demons, but particularly Meghanada, the most heroic of the sons of Ravana. He was at first mortally wounded by Meghanada by means of a magical weapon, but was restored to life by Sushena by means of the medicinal drugs fetched by Maruti. One day Time in the disguise of a hermit came to Rama and said that he who should happen to see them converse in private should be immediately abandoned, which was agreed to Lakshmana on one occasion intruded on their privacy and made the word of his brother true by throwing himself into the Sarayu, (see R. 15. 92-95). He married Urmilā by whom he had two sons Angada and Chandraketu

-ग A goose. -ग 1 A name, an appellation. 2 A mark, sign, token. Comp. -यच्छः N. of Sumitrā, mother of Lakshmana.

लक्ष्मन् m. 1 A mark, sign, token, characteristic; Si. 11. 30; Ki. 11. 28, 14. 64; R. 19. 30; Ku. 7. 43. 2 A speck, spot; मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्मं लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20; Māl. 9. 25. 3 Definition -m. 1 The crane or Sārāsa bird. 2 N. of Lakshmana.

लक्ष्मीः f. 1 Fortune, prosperity, wealth; सा लक्ष्मीरुपकुरुते यया परेषां Ki. 8. 18; तुणमिव लघुलक्ष्मीर्नैव तां संरुणद्धि Bh. 2. 17. 2 Good fortune, good luck. 3 Success, accomplishment; U. 4. 18. 4 Beauty, loveliness, grace, charm, splendour, lustre; मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्मं लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20; Māl. 9. 25; लक्ष्मी-सुखाह सकलस्य शशाङ्ककृते Ki. 2. 59, 5. 39, 52, 9; Ku. 3. 49. 5 The goddess of fortune, prosperity and beauty, regarded as the wife of Vishnu. (She is said to have sprung from the ocean along with the other precious things or 'jewels' when it was churned for nectar by the gods and demons); इयं गेहे लक्ष्मीः U. 1. 38. 6 Royal or sovereign power, dominion; (oft. personified as a wife of the king and regarded as a rival of the queen); तामेकभार्यां परिव्राज्यतः साध्वी-मपि लक्ष्मवती वृषस्य । चक्षुस्त्वन्वदुल्लेखं वसन्ती रेजे सपत्नीरहितेव लक्ष्मीः R. 14. 86, 12. 26. 7 The wife of a hero. 8 A pearl. 9 N. of turmeric. -Comp. -ईशः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 the mango tree. 3 a prosperous or fortunate man. -कान्तः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 A king. -रुद्रः the red lotus flower. -तालः a kind of palm. -नाथः an epithet of Vishnu. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 a king; विहाय लक्ष्मीपतिरहम् कारुणिकं Ki. 1. 44. 3 the betel-nut tree. 4 the clove tree. -युक्ताः 1 a horse. 2 N. of Cupid or Kāma. -युक्ताः a ruby. -युक्ताः the ceremony of worshipping Lakshmi (performed by the bridegroom in company with his bride after she has been brought home). -युक्ताः the worship of Lakshmi performed on the day of new-moon in the month of Āsvina (chiefly by bankers and traders whose commercial or official year closes on that day). -फलः the Bilva tree. -रमणः an epithet of Vishnu. -वसति. f. 'Lakshmi's abode' the red-lotus-flower. -वारः Thursday. वेष्टः turpentine. -सखः a favourite of Lakshmi. -सहजः सहोदरः epithets of the moon.

लक्ष्मीवत् a. 1 Possessed of good fortune, fortunate, lucky. 2 Wealthy rich, thriving 3 Hand some ovely, beautiful

लक्ष्य pot. p. 1 To be looked at or observed, visible, observable, perceptible; इलक्ष्यचित्ता महतां हि दृष्टि. Ki. 17. 23. 2 Indicated or recognizable by (with instr. or in comp.) दूरालक्ष्यं सुरपतिश्चन्द्राक्षणा तोरणेन Me. 75; प्रवेष्टमोक्षधरलक्ष्यकोपया Ku. 5. 74, R. 4. 5, 7. 60. 3 To be known or found out, traceable; Ku. 5. 72, 81. 4 To be marked or characterized. 5 To be defined. 6 To be aimed at 7 To be expressed or denoted indirectly. 8 To be regarded or considered as. -लक्ष्यं 1 An aim, a butt, mark, target, mark aimed at (fig. also), उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिभवः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चक्षे S. 2. 5; दृष्टिं लक्ष्येषु बध्नन् Mu. 1. 2; R. 1. 61, 6. 11, 9. 67; Ku. 3. 47, 64; 5. 49. 2 A sign, token. 8 The thing defined (opp. लक्षण); लक्ष्यकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनम-च्चातिः Taraka K. 4 An indirect or secondary meaning, that derived from लक्षणः q. v.; वाच्यलक्ष्यव्याख्या अर्था K. P. 2. 5 A pretence, sham, disguise; इदानीं परिक्षि किं लक्ष्यतुल्यं परमाधुनमिदं द्वय Mk. 3. 3. 18; कल्पप्रवणमनाः सखीसिद्धि-लक्ष्येण प्रतिबुद्धमजलिं चकार Si. 8. 35, R. 6. 58. 6 A lac, one hundred thousand. -Comp. -क्रम a. the method or order of which is (indirectly) preceptible, as a dhvān -भेदः, -वेधः hitting the mark; Ki. 3. 27. -सुप्त a. feigning sleep. -हन् a. hitting the mark (-m.) an arrow.

लख, लख् 1 P. (लखति, लखति) To go, move.

लग् I. 1 P. (लगति, लग्) 1 To adhere or stick to, cling to, attach oneself to; इयमथ हंसस्य करानवांतेर्महाक्षलक्ष्या लगति स पश्चात् N. 3. 8; गहनसमये केहे लग्ना निरुध्य निरुध्य मां Māi 3. 2. 2 To touch, come in contact with; कर्णे लगति चाप्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो विद्युज्यते Pt. 1. 305; यथा यथा लगति शीत-वातः Mk. 5. 11. 3 To touch, affect, have an effect on, go home; विदिर्तेमिने हि पुर एव जने सपदीरिताः खलु लगति गिरः Si. 9. 69. 4 To become united, to meet, out (as lines). 5 To follow closely, ensue or happen immediately; अनावृष्टिं संपद्यते लग्ना Pt. 1. 6 To engage, detain, occupy (one); तव दिनानि कतिविहगिष्यति Pt. 4 ' I shall be detained there for some days '. -With अव् to adhere or stick to; R. 16. 68. -अग् to stick to; Kāv. 3. 50. -वि to stick or adhere to, cling to. -II. 10 U. (लगयति-ले) 1 To taste. 2 To obtain.

लग्न a. Lovely, handsome, beautiful.

लग्नित a. 1 Adhered or clung to 2 Connected with, attached to. 3 Got, obtained.

लग्नः, लग्नः, लग्नः A club, stick, staff, cudgel.

लग्न p p 1 Adhered or clung to, stuck, held fast लताविष्टे पकान्ती लग्ना

V 1 2 Touching, coming in contact with. 3 Attached to, connected with. 4 Clinging or sticking to, remaining on. 5 Cutting, meeting (as lines). 6 Following closely, impending. 7 Busy with, closely occupied about. 8 Auspicious. (See लघ्). -ग्र: 1 A bard, minstrel. 2 An elephant in rut. -प्र 1 The point of contact or intersection, the point where the horizon and the ecliptic or the path of planets meet. 2 The point of the ecliptic whice at any given time is at the horizon or on the meridian. 3 The moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign. 4 A figure of the twelve zodiacal signs. 5 An auspicious or lucky moment. 6 (Hence) A decisive moment, time for action. -Comp. -अहः-दिनं-दिवसः-वासरः an auspicious day, a day chosen as lucky for the performance of any work. -कालः-सुहृत्-वेला-समयः auspicious time, the time fixed upon (by astrologers &c.) as auspicious for the performance of any work (marriage &c.). -नक्षत्रं an auspicious asterism. -मंडलं the zodiac. -मासः an auspicious month. -सुद्धिः f. auspiciousness of the zodiacal signs etc. for the performance of any work.

लघकः A surety, bail, bondsman.

लघिका Incorrect form of लघिका q. v. लघयति Den. P. 1 To make light, lighten (lit.); नितातुर्ग्री लघयिष्यत धुरं R. 13 35. 2 To alleviate, lighten, lessen, mitigate; V. 3. 13; R. 11. 62. 3 To make light of, slight, despise; Ki. 2. 18; make inferior or insignificant; Ki. 5. 4; 13. 38.

लघिमन् m. 1 Lightness, absence of weight. 2 Lightness, smallness, insignificance. 3 Littleness, levity, lowness or meanness of spirit; माधुपतासुलो लघिमा प्रकर्मणि मां नियोजयति K. 4 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. 5 The supernatural power of assuming excessive lightness at will, one of the eight Siddhis q. v.

लघिष्ठ a. Lightest, lowest, very light &c. (superl. of लघु q. v.).

लघीयस् a. Lighter, lower, very light &c.; (compar. of लघु q. v.).

लघु a. (धु or घी f.) 1 Light, not heavy; दुगादि लघुस्तुल्यलादि च याचकः Subhāsh.; रिकः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवात् Me. 20 (where the word means 'contemptible' also); R. 9. 6. 2 Little, small, diminutive; Pt. 1 253.; Sr. 9. 38, 78. 3 Short, brief, concise; लघुवदेषपदा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. 4 Trifling, trivial, insignificant, unimportant; कायस्य इति लघ्वी मात्रा Mu. 1. 5 Low, mean, despicable, contemptible; Si. 9 23 Pt. 1 108 6 Weak feeble 7 Wretched, frivolous 8 Active, light

nimble, agile, S. 2. 5. 9 Sw. ft. quick rapid; किञ्चित् पश्चाद् वज्र लघुगतिः Me. 16; R. 5. 45. 10 Easy, not difficult; R. 12. 66. 11 Easy, to be digested, light (as food). 12 Short (as a vowel in prosody). 13 Soft, low, gentle. 14 Pleasant, agreeable, desirable; R. 11. 12, 80. 15 Lovely, handsome, beautiful. 16 Pure, clean. -ind. 1 Lightly, meanly, contemptuously. 2 Quickly, swiftly; लघु लघुस्थिता S. 4 'risen very early'. -N. 1 Agallochum, a particular variety of it. 2 A particular measure of time. -Comp. -आशिन, -आहार a. eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. -उक्तिः f. a brief mode of expression. -उत्थान, -समुत्थान a. working actively, doing work rapidly. -काय a. light bodied. (-यः) a goat. -कन a. having a quick step, going quickly. -खट्विका a small bedstead. -मोधुमः a small kind of wheat. -चित्त, -चेतस्, -मनस्, -हृदय a. 1 light-minded, low-hearted, little-minded, mean-hearted. 2 frivolous. 3 fickle, unsteady. -जंगलः a kind of quail (लवक). -द्राक्षा a small stoneless grape. -द्राविन् a. melting easily. -पाक a. easily digested. -पुष्प a. kind of Kadamba. -प्रयत्न a. 1 pronounced with slight articulation (as a letter). 2 indolent, lazy. -वदरः, -वदरी f. a kind of jujube. -भवः humble birth or origin. -आञ्जनं a light repast. -मांसः a kind of partridge. -मूलं the lesser root of an equation. -मूलकं a radish. -लघ्यं a kind of fragrant root (वीरगुल). -वासस् a. wearing light or pure clothes. -विक्रम a. having a quick step, quick-footed. -वृत्ति a. 1 ill-behaved, low, vile. 2 light, frivolous. 3 mismanaged, ill-done. -वेष्टिन् a. making a clever hit. -हस्त a. 1 light-handed, clever, dexterous, expert; R. 9. 63. 2 active, agile. (-स्तः) an expert or skilful archer.

लघुता, -स्त्वं 1 Lightness, levity. 2 Smallness, littleness. 3 Insignificance, unimportance, contempt, absence of dignity; इन्द्रोऽपि लघुतां याति स्वयं प्रख्यापिते-इन्द्रेः. 4 Dishonour, disrespect; Pt. 1. 140, 353. 5 Activity, quickness. 6 Shortness, brevity. 7 Ease, facility. 8 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. 9 Wantonness.

लघ्वी 1 A delicate woman. 2 A light carriage; Si. 12. 24.

लंका 1 N. of the capital and residence of Ravana and identified with the island of Ceylon or the chief town in it; according to some Lankā was much larger than the present island of Ceylon. It was originally built for Mālyavat q. v. 2 An unchaste woman, a prostitute

harlot. 3 A branch. 4 A kind of grain. -Comp. -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -ईशः, ईश्वरः, नायकः, पतिः 'lord of Lankā', i. e. Ravana or Bibhishana. -अतिः an epithet of Rāma. -दाहिन् m. an epithet of Hanumat.

लेखनी The bit of a bridle.

लमः 1 Lameness. 2 Union, association. 3 A lover, paramour.

लंगकः A lover, paramour.

लंगलं A plough.

लंगूलं The tail of an animal; cf. लंगूल.

लघ् 1 U. (लघयति-ने, लघित; desid. लिङ्लिपति-ने) 1 To spring, leap, go by leaps. 2 To mount upon, ascend, अन्वे चालविद्युः दौलान् Bk. 15. 32. 3 To go beyond, transgress; लघते स्म मुनिरेष विमानान् N. 5. 4. 4 To fast, abstain from food. 5 To dry, dry up (Paras.). 6 To seize upon, attack, eat up, injure; पल्लवान् हरिणे लघितुमानच्छति M. 4. -Caus. or 10 U. (लघयति-ने) 1 To leap or spring over, go beyond; सागरं पुष्पेन्द्रेण कमेणैकेन लघितः Mb.; Ms. 4. 38. 2 To pass over, traverse (as distance); R. 1. 47. 3 To mount upon, ascend; R. 4. 52. 4 To violate, transgress, disobey; R. 9. 9; Y. 2. 187. 5 To offend, insult, disrespect, disregard; हस्त इव धृतिमलिनो यथा यथा लघयति स्वलः वृजनं । धर्षणमिव तं कुरुते तथा तथा निर्मलच्छायः ॥ Vās. 6 To prevent, oppose, stop, avoid, avert; आर्ये न लघयति कोपि विधिप्रणीतं Subhāsh.; Mk. 6. 2. 7 To attack, seize upon, injure, hurt; R. 11. 92. 8 To excel, surpass, outshine, eclipse; (यशः) जगत्प्रकाशं तदशेषमित्यस्या मयदुरुल्लेखयितुं मनोवतः R. 3. 48. 9 To cause to fast. 10 To shine. 11 To speak. -WITH अस्मि 1 to go beyond, spring over. 2 to violate, transgress, disobey. -उद् 1 to go over, pass or cross over, go beyond; Si. 7. 74. 2 to mount upon, ascend. 3 to violate, transgress; Mu. 1. 10; Si. 12. 57. -वि 1 to pass or spring over, traverse; निवेशदामासं विलिखिताम्बा R. 5. 42, 16. 32; Si. 12. 24. 2 to violate, transgress, overstep, disregard, neglect; गन्धे प्रवृत्ते समये विलिख्य Ku. 5. 25; R. 5. 48. 3 to violate the limits of propriety; R. 9. 74. 4 to rise towards, ascend or go up to; Ki. 5. 1; N. 5. 2. 5 to give up, abandon, leave aside; मनो बन्धवान्तरसान् विलिख्य सा R. 3. 4. 6 to surpass, excel; इति कर्णोत्पलं प्रायस्तत्र दृष्ट्या विलिख्ये Kāv. 2. 224. 7 to cause to fast.

लघनं 1 Leaping, jumping. 2 Going by leaps, traversing, passing over, going, motion in general; यद्यमेव पथि शीघ्रलघनाः Ghat. 8. 3 Mounting, ascending, rising up to (fig. also) नमोलघन R. 16. 33; जनोयसुधैः पदलघनोत्सङ्गः Ku. 5. 64 wishing to attain or aspire to a high position 4 Assault

ing, storming, capturing; as in दुर्ग-
लेवन. 5 Exceeding, going beyond,
overstepping, violating, transgression;
आशालेवनं, निचमलेवनं &c. 6 Disregarding,
despising, treating with contempt,
slighting; प्रणिवातलेवनं प्रमादुक्ता V. 3;
M. 3. 22. 7 An offence, affront,
insult. 8 A harm, an injury; as in
आतपलेवनं q. v. 9 Fasting, abstinence;
Si. 12. 25 (where it means 'leaping'
also). 10 One of the paces of a horse.

लङ्घित *p. p.* 1 Lept over, passed
over. 2 Traversed. 3 Transgressed,
violated. 4 Disregarded, insulted,
disrespected; (see लङ्घ).

लङ्घ 1 P. (लङ्घति) To mark, see;
cf. लङ्घू.

लङ्घ 1. 6 A. (लज्जते) To be ashamed.
-II. 1 P. (लज्जति) To blame &c.; see
लज्ज 1. -III. 10 P. (लज्जयति) 1 To seem,
appear, shine. 2 To cover, conceal;
(according to some लज्जयति also in
this sense).

लज्ज 6 A. (लज्जते, लज्जित) To be
ashamed, to blush.

लज्जका The wild cotton tree.

लज्जा 1 Shame; कामातुराणां न मयं न
लज्जा Subhāsh.; विहाय लज्जा R. 2. 40;
Ku. 1. 48. 2 Bashfulness, modesty;
गुणालज्जां निरूपयति S. 1; Ku. 3. 7; R. 7.
25. 3 N. of the sensitive plant.

-Comp. -अन्वित *a.* modest, bashful.
-आवह, -कर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) causing
shame, shameful, disgraceful, igno-
minious. -शील *a.* bashful, modest.
-रहित, -रुच्य, -हीन *a.* shameless,
impudent, immodest.

लज्जाशु *a.* Modest, bashful. -*m. f.*
N. of the sensitive plant.

लज्जित *p. p.* 1 Modest, bashful. 2
Ashamed, abashed.

लज्ज 1. 1 P. (लज्जति) 1 To blame,
censure, traduce. 2 To roast, fry.
-II. 10 U. (लज्जयति) 1 To injure,
strike, kill. 2 To give. 3 To speak.
4 To be strong or powerful. 5 To
dwell. 6 To shine.

लज्जः 1 A foot. 2 The end of a
lower garment tucked into the waist-
band; cf. कक्षा. 3 A tail.

लज्जा 1 A current. 2 An adulteress.
3 N. of Lakshmi. 4 Sleep.

लज्जिका A prostitute, harlot.

लङ्घ 1 P. (लङ्घति) 1 To be a child. 2
To act like a child. 3 to talk like a
child, prattle. 4 To cry.

लङ्घः 1 A fool, blockhead. 2 A
fault, defect. 3 A robber.

लङ्घकः A cheat, rogue, rascal,
villain.

लङ्घ *a.* (Connected with the Prā-
krita लङ्घ which appears to be deriv-
ed from it) Charming, handsome,
beautiful, attractive, lovely; अलङ्घः
कली Bh 3 32 (where
commentators render लङ्घ by)

लङ्घः लङ्घनलङ्घोः शोभते लङ्घमङ्घः Vikr. 8.
6. Bilhana has used this word in
three more places of the same book,
where it appears to mean ' a young
pretty woman ', ' a handsome
woman ' ; e. g. किं वा वर्णनया समस्तलङ्घमालं-
कारतामेष्यति 8. 86; अनर्घलङ्घावग्यानिधानमूर्तिर्न
कस्य लोभे लङ्घमा तनोति 9. 68; केशदेवविभवेर्लङ्घ-
मानी सिद्धिदामिध जगाम तमिले 11. 18.

लङ्घः A rogue, rascal; see लङ्घक.

लङ्घः 1 A horse. 2 A dancing boy.
3 N. of a caste. -ङ्घ 1 A kind of bird.
2 A curl on the forehead. 3 A
sparrow. 4 A kind of musical in-
strument. 5 A game. 6 Safflower. 7
An unchaste woman.

लङ्घ 1. 1 P. (लङ्घति) To play, sport,
dally. -II. 1 P., 10 P. (लङ्घति, लङ्घयति)
1 To throw, toss. 2 To blame. 3 To
loll the tongue. 4 To harass, annoy.
-III 10 U. (लङ्घयति) 1 To fondle,
caress. 2 To annoy.

लङ्घ *a.* Beautiful, handsome (a
Prākṛita word.

लङ्घ = लङ्घ q. v.

लङ्घुः लङ्घुकः A kind of sweetmeat
(a round ball of sugar, wheat or
rice-flour, ghee and spices).

लङ्घ 1 P., 10 U. (लङ्घति, लङ्घयति) 1
To toss upwards, throw up. 2 To
speak.

लङ्घे Excrement, ordure.

लङ्घः London (a modern formation
probably from the French Londres).

लता 1 A creeper, creeping plant;
लतामोर्वेन परिणतमत्स्या रूपं V. 4; लतेव संनद्ध-
मनोऽपलता R. 3. 7 (often used as the
last member of compounds, especial-
ly with words meaning ' arm ', ' eye-
brow ', ' lighting ', to denote beauty,
tenderness, thinness, &c.; cf. लता, बाहु,
लता, बलता, विद्युलता; so लङ्घ, अलङ्घ &c.;
cf. Ku. 2. 64; Me. 47; S. 3. 15; R. 9.
45. 2 A branch. 3 The creeper called
Priyangu. 4 The Mādhavi creeper.
5 Musk-creeper. 6 A whip or the
lash of a whip. 7 A string of pearls.
8 A slender woman. -Comp. -अंतं a
flower. -अंशुलं a kind of cucumber.
-अक्षः a green onion. -अलङ्घः an
elephant. -आननः a particular posi-
tion of the hands in dancing. -उद्गमः
the upward winding or climbing of
a creeper. -करः a particular position
of the hands in dancing. -कस्तुरिका,
कस्तुरी, musk-creeper. -रुहः, -रुहं a
bower surrounded with creepers, an
arbour; Ku. 4. 41. -जिह्वः, -रसनः a
snake. -तरुः 1 the Sāla tree. 2 the
orange tree. -पनसः the water-melon.
-पतानः the tendril of a creeper; R. 2.
8. -भवनं an arbour, a bower. -मणिः
coral. -मंडपः a bower, an arbour. -मुग्धः
a monkey. -यावकं a shoot, sprout.
-यल्लय -यं an arbour -युद्ध the cocca-
nut tree -वेष्ट a kind of cactus or

mode of sexual enjoyment. -वेष्टन,
-वेष्टितकं a kind of embrace.

लतिका 1 A small creeper. 2 A
string of pearls.

लसिका A kind of lizard.

लप् 1 P. (लपति) 1 To speak, talk
in general. 2 To prate, chatter. 3
To whisper; कपोलतले मिलिता लपितुं किमपि
श्रुतिश्रुते Gīt. 1. -Caus. (लापयति) To
cause to talk &c. -With अद्भुत to repeat,
talk over and over again. -अप 1 to
deny, disown, refuse; शतमपलपति Sk
2 to conceal, hide. -आ 1 to talk
to, converse with. 2 to talk, speak.
3 to prate, chatter. -उद् to call out
loudly to. -य 1 to talk, speak; वचो वे
देहीति (वेदेहीति) प्रतिपद्यद्वा प्रलपितं S. D 6
2 To talk at random or incoherently,
prate, chatter, talk wildly or non-
sensibly. -वि 1 to say, speak. 2 to
lament, bewail, cry, weep; विडलाप
विकीर्णवृज्जा Ku. 4. 4; विडलाप स बाष्पगद्ग
R. 8. 43, 70; Bk. 6. 11; तामिह वृथा किं
विलपामि Gīt. 3. -विप to dispute, con-
tradict, wrangle, quarrel. -सं 1 to
talk, converse; संलपतो जनसमाजात् Dk.
2 to name, call.

लपने 1 Talking, speaking. 2 The
mouth.

लपित *p. p.* Spoken, said, chattered
&c. -लं Speech, voice.

लब्ध *p. p.* 1 Got, obtained, acquir-
ed. 2 Taken, received. 3 Perceived,
apprehended. 4 Obtained (as by
division &c.); see लभ्. -द्वयं That
which is secured or got; लब्धं रक्षेदक्ष-
वात् H. 2. 8; R. 19. 3. -Comp. -अन्तर
a. 1 one who has found an oppor-
tunity. 2 one who has got access or
admission; R. 16. 7. -अवकाश-अवसर
a. 1 one who has found an oppor-
tunity. 2 (anything) that has gained
a scope (for work); लब्धावकाशा ने प्रार्थना
S. 1. 3 one who has obtained leisure,
being at leisure; so लब्धक्षण. -आस्पद
a. one who has gained a footing or
secured a position; M. 1. 17. -उद्भूत *a.*
1 born, produced, sprung; लब्धोद्भूत
चंद्रनसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25. 2 one who
has got prosperity or elevation, स
त्वतो लब्धोद्भूतः ' he owes his rise or
elevation to you. ' -काम *a.* one who
has got desired object. -कीर्ति *a.*
become widely known, famous, cele-
brated. -चेतसः, -संज्ञ *a.* one who has
come to his senses, restored to
consciousness. -जनन *a.* born, pro-
duced. -नामन्, -शब्द *a.* renowned,
celebrated. -नाशः the loss of what
has been acquired; लब्धनाशो यथा सुतु-
-यश्मनं 1 securing or keeping safe
what has been acquired. 2 bestow-
ing on a worthy recipient; Kull. on
Ms. 7. 56. -लङ्घ, -द्वय *a.* 1 one who
has hit the mark 2 skilled in the
use of missiles -वर्ण *a.* 1 learned

W 80, चित्र त्वरीये त्वयः समतात् सवऽप लोका-
विल लघ्ववर्णाः Rāj. P. 2 famous, re-
nowned, celebrated; Mk. 4. 26. भास्व
a. respecting the learned; कुञ्जलघ्वमपि
लघ्ववर्णमाहूते दिदेशु ह्यने सलघ्वमं R. 11. 2.
-विद्य a. learned, educated, wise.
-सिद्धि a. one who has attained per-
fection or his desired object.
लघ्विः f. 1 Acquisition, gaining,
acquirement. 2 Profit, gain. 3 (In
arith.) The quotient.
लघ्विम a. Obtained, acquired,
received.

लम् 1 A. (लभते, लब्ध) 1 To get,
obtain, gain, acquire; लभेत सिकताह
तेलमपि यत्नतः पण्डित Bh. 2. 5; विराय
यायाथ्यमलंमि दिग्मजैः Si. 1. 64; R. 9. 29.
2 To have, possess, be in possession
of. 3 To take, receive. 4 To catch,
take or catch hold of; R. 1. 3. 5 To
find, meet with; वक्षिचिह्नमते पथि. 6 To
recover, regain. 7 To know, learn,
perceive, understand; भ्रमण...गमनदिष
लभ्यते Bhāṣhā. P. 6; सत्यमलममान; Kull.
on Ms. 8. 169. 8 To be able or be
permitted (to do a thing) with (inf.);
मर्तुमपि न लभ्यते; नाथमो लभ्यते कर्तुं लोके वैद्याये.
(The senses of लम् are modified
according to the noun with which it
is used; i. e. गर्भे लम् to conceive,
become pregnant; पदे or आस्पदे लम् to
gain a footing, take a hold on; see
under पद; अंतरे लम् to get a footing,
enter into; लेभेऽतर चेतसि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66.
'was not impressed on the mind;'
चेतना, -संज्ञा -लम् to regain one's con-
sciousness; जन्म लम् to be born; Ki. 5.
43; स्वास्थं लम् to enjoy ease, be at
ease; दर्शनं लम् to get an audience of
&c.). -Caus. (लभयति-ते) 1 To cause
to get or receive, cause to take; Ki.
2. 58. 2 To give, confer or bestow
upon; मोक्षकाराव माणवकं लभत V. 3. 3 To
cause to suffer. 4 To obtain, receive.
5 To find out, discover. -Desid.
(लभ्यते) To wish to get, long for;
अलब्धं चैव लिभेत H. 2. 8. -With आ 1
to touch; गामालश्याकर्मक्षय वा Ms. 5. 87;
Bk. 14. 91. 2 to get, obtain, attain to;
येन श्यामे वपुरतितरा कातिमालभ्यते ते Me. 15.
v. 1. 3 to kill, immolate (as a victim
in sacrifice); गर्धने पशुमालभ्य Y. 3. 280.
-उप 1 to know, understand; see,
perceive directly; Pt. 1. 76. 2 to
ascertain, find out; ब्रहि यदुपलब्धं U. 1;
तत्त्वत एवमुपलब्धे S. 1. 3 to get, obtain,
acquire, enjoy, experience; उपलब्ध-
दुखस्तदा स्मरं वपुषा स्नेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4.
42, V. 2. 10, R. 8. 82, 10. 2, 18. 21;
Ms. 11. 17. -उपा 1 to blame,
chide, taunt, scold; पयोधरविस्तारयितुक-
माथनो यौवनमुपलभस्व मा किमुपलभते S. 1;
Ku. 5. 58, R. 7. 44; Si. 9. 60. -प्रति
1 to recover, regain. 2 to get, obtain.
-विप्र 1 to cheat, deceive, impose
upon. 2 to recover regain 3 to in-
cult due respect -स to get, obtain

लभन 1 The act of getting, ob-
taining &c. 2 Act of conceiving.

लभसः 1 Wealth, riches. 2 One
who solicits, a solicitor. -सं A rope
for tying a horse (-m. also).

लभ्य a. 1 Capable of being ac-
quired or obtained, attainable,
obtainable, to be reached; प्राञ्जल्ये
फले मोहादुद्वाहुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3, 4. 88; Ku.
5. 18. 2 To be found; Ku. 1. 40. 3
Fit, suitable, proper. 4 Intelligible.

लभकः A lover, paramour.

लंपट a. 1 Greedy, covetous,
hankering after. 2 Lustful,
libidinous, dissolute, addicted to
licentious pleasures. -रः A libertine,
profligate, rake; (लंपक in the same
sense.)

लंफः A leap, jump, spring.

लंफनं Leaping, jumping.

लङ् 1 A (लङ्ते, लङ्ति) 1 To hang
down, hang from, dangle; कथये लङ्
लङ्ते Mb. 2 To be attached to, stick
to, hold on to, rest on; ललावेरे सदासिलताः
प्रिया इव Si. 17. 25; प्रस्थाने ते कथमपि सखे
लङ्बानस्य भावि Me. 41 (where लं° means
'hanging down towards' or 'resting
upon' the bank or hips). 3 To go
down, sink, decline or hang down
(as the sun), fall down; लङ्बाने दिवा-
करे; Si. 9. 30, Ki. 9. 1; लङ्धरमुवनलङ्बित-
कञ्जलमुज्ज्वलय प्रिय लोचने Git. 12 (मङ्गलित).
4 To fall or lag behind, stay behind.
5 To delay, tarry. 6 To sound. -Caus.
(लङ्बयति-ते) 1 To let down, cause to
hang down. 2 To hang up, suspend. 3
To stretch out, extend (as the hand);
करणे बातावनलङ्बितेन R. 13. 21; कोलंबवेदाहर-
णाय हस्तं 6. 75. -With अव 1 to hang,
hang down, be suspended; ककशुल्लाङ्बल-
विनी Mu. 2. 2 to sink down, descend. 3 to
hold, cling to, lean or rest on, sup-
port oneself on; दंडकाडमवलङ्ब्य स्थितः S.
2; यदौ तदीयामवलङ्ब्य चागुलिं R. 3. 25. 4 to
hold or bear up, support, sustain (fig.
also), take up; हस्तेन तस्यावलङ्ब्य वासः R.
7. 9; Ku. 3. 55. 6. 68; हृदयं न त्वलङ्बितुं
क्षमाः R. 8. 60. 5 to depend upon, hinge
on; व्यवहारोपे चादृचमवलङ्बते Mk. 9; Bk.
18. 41. 6 to resort to, have recourse
to, take to; धैर्यमवलङ्ब्य to summon or
pluck up courage; किं स्वातंत्र्यमवलङ्बसे S.
5; मायस्थमिष्टेयवलङ्बतेर्ध्वं Ku. 1. 52; Si.
2. 15. -आ 1 to rest or lean upon. 2
to hang down from, be suspended;
V. 5. 2. 3 to lay hold of, seize; अथा-
लङ्ब्य धनुं रामः Bk. 6. 35, 14. 95. 4 to
support, hold or take up; आवरणालङ्बिते
R. 18. 39. 5 to depend upon; तनालङ्ब्य
सोद्गमान् S. D. 63. 6 to have recourse
to, resort to, take, assume; अमुमेवार्थ-
मालङ्ब्य न जिजीविषां Mu. 2. 20; Ki. 17. 34.
-उद् to stand up, stand erect; पाद्वैकैः
गमने द्वितीयेन न भ्रूते. तिष्ठामुल्लङ्बितस्तावदावसि-
रति मास्कर Mk 2 10 -वि 1 to hang
down hang from be suspended

from, R. 10. 62. 2 to set, decline
(as the sun &c.) 3 to stay or lag
behind stay or remain; Ku. 7. 13. 4
to delay, be retarded विलंबितफलैः काल
निवाय च मनोरथैः R. 1. 33; किं विलम्बते त्वरित
तं प्रवेशाय U. 1.

लङ्ब a. 1 Hanging down, hanging
from, pendent, dangling; पादयोयमसर्पि-
तलवहारः R. 6. 60, 84 Me. 84. 2 Hang-
ing; upon, attached to. 3 Great, large.
4 Spacious. 5 Long, tall. -कः 1 A
perpendicular. 2 Co-latitude, the arc
between the pole of any place and
the zenith, complement of latitude.
-Comp. -उद्गर a. big-bellied, pot-bellied,
portly. (-रः) 1 N. of Ganesa. 2
a glutton. -ओष्ठः (लं-बो-बो-बः) a
camel. -कर्णः 1 an ass. 2 a goat. 3 an
elephant. 4 a falcon. 5 a demon or
Rākshasa. -उद्गर a. pot-bellied, portly.
-पयोधरा a woman with large
pendent breasts. -स्किच a. having
fat or protuberant buttocks.

लङ्बकः 1 A perpendicular (in geom.).
2 The complement of latitude,
co-latitude (in astr.).

लङ्बनः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2
The phlegmatic humour. -नं 1 Hang-
ing down, depending, descending
&c. 2 Fringe. 3 The parallax in
longitude (of the moon). 4 A sort
of long necklace.

लङ्बनी 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 of
Lakshmi.

लङ्बिका The soft palate or uvula.

लङ्बित p. p. 1 Hanging down,
pendent. 2 Suspended. 3 Sunk,
gone down. 4 Resting on, attached
to (see लब्).

लङ्बुपा A necklace of seven strings.

लङ्बः 1 Attainment, acquirement. 2
Meeting with. 3 Recovery. 4 Gain.
लङ्बनं 1 Attainment, acquirement.
2 Recovery.

लङ्बित p. p. 1 Procured, got, obtained.
2 Given. 3 Improved. 4 Employed,
applied. 5 Cherished. 6 Spoken
to, addressed.

लङ् 1 A. (लङ्ते) To go, move.

लङ्गः 1 Sticking, union, adherence.
2 Lurking, hiding. 3 Fusion, melt-
ing, solution. 4 Disappearance, dis-
solution, extinction, destruction,
लङ्गं वा 'to be dissolved or destroyed'
5 Absorption of the mind, deep con-
centration, exclusive devotion (to
any one object); परम्येती शिवरूपिणं लङ्गशा-
दास्मानमभ्यागता Māl. 5. 2, 7; व्यामल्लेन
Git. 4. 6 Time in music (of three
kinds द्रुत, मध्य and विलंबित); किसलयै-
सल्लयैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35; पादव्यासो लङ्गमु-
गतः M. 2. 9. 7 A pause in music. 8
Rest, repose 9 A place of rest,
abode, habitation; अलङ्ग Si. 4. 57
'having no fixed abode, wandering'
10 Slackness of mind mental in-

activity. 11 An embrace. -Comp. -आरम्भः, आलम्भः an actor, a dancer. -कालः the time of destruction (of the world). -गत a. dissolved, melted away. -पुत्री an actress, a female dancer.

लघनं 1 Adhering, clinging, sticking. 2 Rest, repose. 3 A place of rest, house.

लई 1 P. (लवति) To go, move.

लल्ल 1 U. (ललति-ते) To play, sport, dally, frolic; वनसकलानीव वानरा ललति Mk. 8. 8; वनकलभा इव वैधुला ललामः 4. 28. -II 10. U. or Caus. (ललयति-ते, हलित) 1 To cause to sport or play, caress, fondle, coax, dangle; ललने बहवो दोषास्ताडने बहवो गुणाः । तस्माद्युत्र च शिष्यं च ताडयेत् तु ललयेत् ॥ Subhāsh.; Ku. 5. 15. 2 To desire. -III. 10 U. (ललयति-ते) 1 To fondle; Mk. 4. 28. 2 To loll the tongue. 3 To desire.

लल a. 1 Playful, sportive. 2 Lolling. 3 Wishing desirous. -Comp. -जिह्व = ललज्जिह्व q. v.

ललति a. 1 Playing, sporting. 2 Lolling. -Comp. -जिह्व a. (ललजिह्व) 1 lolling the tongue. 2 savage, fierce. (-हः) 1 a dog. 2 a camel.

ललन 1 Sport, play, pleasure., dalliance. 2 Lolling the tongue.

ललना 1 A woman (in general); इदं भाकलोकललनाभित्वितरतं तिरिस्ते Si. 15. 88. 2 A wanton woman. 3 The tongue. -Comp. -विजः the Kadamba tree.

ललनिका A little or miserable woman; Kāv. 3. 50.

ललतिका 1 A long necklace. 2 A lizard or chameleon.

ललाकः The penis.

ललाटे The forehead; लिखितमपि ललाटे प्रोक्षितं कः समर्थः Hc. 1. 21, N. 1. 15. -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Siva. -तट the slope of the forehead, the forehead itself. -पट्टः, -पट्टिका 1 the flat surface of the forehead. 2 a tiara, fillet. -लेखा the line on the forehead.

ललावक 1 The forehead. 2 A beautiful forehead.

ललाटतप a. 1 Burning or scorching the (fore) head; ललाटतपस्तपति तपनः Māl. 1; U. 6 ' the sun is shining right overhead ' ; ललाटतपस्तपसति R. 13. 41. 2 (Hence) Very painful; लिपिल-ललाटतपविद्वराक्षरा N. 1. 138. -पः The sun.

ललाटिका 1 An ornament worn on the forehead. 2 A mark made with sandal or any other fragrant powder on the forehead; Ku. 5. 55.

ललाटल a. Having a high or handsome forehead.

ललाम a. (सी. f.) Beautiful, lovely, charming. -नं 1 An ornament for the forehead an ornament or decoration in general (see also in this sense)

अई तु तानाथमललामभूतां शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2; Si. 4. 28. 2 Anything the best of its kind. 3 A mark on the forehead. 4 A sign, symbol, mark in general. 5 A banner, flag. 6 A row, series, line. 7 A tail. 8 A mane. 9 Eminence, dignity, beauty. 10 A horn. -नः A horse.

ललामक A chaplet of flowers worn on the forehead.

ललामन n. 1 An ornament, a decoration. 2 (Hence) Anything the best of its kind; कन्याललाम कमनीय-मजस्य लिप्ताः R. 5. 64 ' the best or ornament of girls. ' 3 A banner, flag. 4 a sectarian mark, token, sign, symbol. 6 A tail.

ललित a. 1 Playing, sporting, dallying. 2 Amorous, sportive, wanton, voluptuous. 3 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, elegant, graceful; ललित-ललितेभ्योस्तापयैरकृत्रिमविभ्रैः (अंगकैः) U. 1. 20; विषयं सुदृढं ललितां विषातुः R. 6. 37, 19. 39; 8. 1; Māl. 1. 15, Ku. 3. 75, 6. 45; Me. 32, 64. 4 Pleasing, charming, agreeable, fine; विषादिष्या ललिते कलाविधौ R. 8. 67; सदाशिव ललिता-मिनयस्य शिक्षा M. 4. 9; V. 2. 18. 5 Desired. 6 Soft, gentle; Si. 7. 64. 7 Tremulous, trembling. -तं 1 Sport, dalliance, play. 2 Amorous pastime, gracefulness of gait, any languid or amorous gesture in a woman; Si. 9. 79; Ki. 10. 52. 3 Beauty, grace, charm. 4 Any natural or artless act. 5 Simplicity, innocence. -Comp. -अर्थ a. having a pretty or amorous meaning; V. 2. 14. -पद् a. elegantly composed; S. 3. -प्रहारः a soft or gentle blow.

ललिता 1 A woman (in general). 2 A wanton woman. 3 Musk. 4 A form of Durgā. 5 N. of various metres. -Comp. -पंचमी the fifth day in the bright half of Āsvin. -सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Bhādrapada.

ललः 1 Plucking, mowing. 2 Reaping, gathering (of corn). 3 A section, piece, fragment, bit. 4 A particle, drop, a small quantity, a little; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; जलललसुचः Me. 20, 70; आचामति स्वेदलवान् सुले ते R. 13. 20, 6. 57, 16. 66; अश्रुं 15. 97; अश्रुं Ki. 5. 44; सूक्ष्मपलनीलवक्रति दास इव Gīt. 11; so तुणं, अपराधं, ज्ञानं, ललं, वनं &c. &c. 5 Wool, hair. 6 Sport. 7 A minute division of time (= the sixth part of a twinkling). 8 The numerator of a fraction. 9 A degree (in astr.). 10 Loss, destruction. 11 N. of a son of Rāma, one of the twins, the other being Kusa q. v. He with his brother was brought up by the sage Vālmiki and they were taught by

the poet to repeat his Rāmāyana at assemblies &c.; (for the derivation of his name, see R. 15. 32). -नं 1 Cloves. 2 Nutmeg. -नं ind. A little, लवमपि लवणे न रमते Sar. K. 1.

लवंगः The clove plant; द्वीपांतरानीत-लवंगसुखैः R. 6. 57; ललितलवंगलतापरिचालिन-कोमल मलयसमीरे Gīt. 1. -नं Cloves. -Comp. -कलिका cloves.

लवंगकं Cloves.

लवण a. 1 Saline, saltish, briny 2 Lovely, handsome. -णः 1 Saline taste. 2 The sea of salt water. 3 N. of a demon, son of Madhu, who was killed by Satrugna; R. 15. 2, 5, 16, 26. 4 N. of a hell. -णं 1 Salt, sea-salt. 2 A factitious salt. -Comp. -अंतकः an epithet of Satrugna. -अक्षिः the salt ocean, ' जं sea-salt. -अंधुराक्षिः the ocean; आमाति वेला लवणा-दुपशेः R. 13. 15; V. 1. 15. -अमरं m. the ocean; R. 12. 70, 17. 54. (-न.) salt water. -आकरः 1 a salt-mine. 2 a receptacle of salt water; i. e. the sea. 3 (fig.) a mine of beauty. -आलयः the ocean. -उत्तमं 1 rock-salt. 2 nitre. -उदः 1 the ocean. 2 the sea of salt water. -उदकः, उदधिः, -जलः &c. the ocean. -क्षारं a kind of salt. -मेहः a kind of urinary disease. -समुद्रः the salt-sea, the ocean.

लवणा Lustre, beauty.

लवणिसत्त्व m. 1 Saltiness. 2 Beauty, loveliness, grace.

लवने 1 Mowing, cutting, reaping (of corn &c.) 2 An instrument for mowing, a sickle, scythe.

लवली A kind of creeper; मया लव्यः पाणिर्ललितलवलीकंदलविमः U. 3. 40.

लवित्रं An instrument for mowing, a sickle.

लश 10 U. (लशयति-ते) To exercise or practise any art; cf. लश्.

लशु (लु) नः नं Garlic; निखिलरसायन-महितो मेघनाथो लशुन इव R. G. (= Bv. 1. 81); वशः-सौरभ्यलशुनः Bv. 1. 93.

लश् 1. 4. P. (लष्यति-ते, लष्यति-ते, लषित) To wish, desire, long for, be eager for; (usually with the preposition अभि). -WITH अभि to wish, desire, long for &c.; मायुषान-भिलष्यति Bk. 4. 22; तेन दक्षमभिलेषुर्गनाः R. 19. 12.

लषित p. p. Wished, desired.

लष्यः An actor, a dancer.

लस् 1. 1 P. (लसति, लसित) 1 To shine, glitter, flash; सुकाहरेण लस-ता हसतीव सनद्वयं K. P. 10, करवाणि चरणद्वयं सरसलसदलककराग Gīt. 10; Amarn. 16; N. 22. 53. 2 To appear, arise, come to light. 3 To embrace. 4 To play, frolic about, skip about, dance. -Caus. (लासयति ते) 1 To cause to shine, grace, adorn. 2 To cause to dance. 3 To exercise an art WITH उद् 1 To sport, play wave, flutter S 5 47

2 to shine, flash, glitter; उल्लसत्काञ्च-
कुडलाय Si. 3. 5. 33; 5. 15; 20. 56. 3
to rise, appear forth; Si. 4. 58; 6.
11; Mál. 9. 38. 4 to blow, open, be
expanded. (-Caus.) to illuminate,
brighten. -परि to shine forth, appear
beautiful. -वि 1 to shine, flash,
glitter; विपति च विलसति तद्विदुर्विलसति
चद्रमसो न यद्वन्यः Bk. 10. 68; Me. 47,
R. 13. 76. 2 to appear, arise, become
manifest; मेन विलसति महत्तद्देहि Si. 15.
14, 9. 87. 3 to sport, amuse oneself,
play, frolic about sportively; कापि
चपला मधुरिपुणा विलसति युवतिरधिकगुणा Git.
7; or हरिश्चिह्नं सुप्रभुनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति
केलिरे Git. 1. 4 to sound, echo,
reverberate.

लसा 1 Saffron. 2 Turmeric.

लसिका Spittle, saliva.

लसित p. p. Played, sported, ap-
peared, manifested, skipping about
&c; See लृ.

लसिका 1 Saliva. 2 Pus, matter. 3
The juice of the sugarcane. 4
Lymph.

लस्य 1 A. (लज्जते, लज्जित) 1 To be
ashamed, feel shame (oft. with
instr. or inf.). 2 जीर्णं शहरन्त्यं न लज्जते
Ratn. 2; Bk. 15. 33. 2 To blush.
-Caus. (लज्जयति-ते) To put to shame;
R. 19. 14. -With -वि to be bashful
or modest, to blush; यात्राशुकाक्षेपविल-
ज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; R. 14. 27.

लस्य 1 A. Embraced, clasped. 2
Skilful, skilled.

लस्यकः The middle of a bow, that
part which is grasped.

लस्यकिन् m. A bow.

लहरि-री f. A wave, a large wave
or billow; करोतिक्षितास्ते जनानि विजयन्तां
लहरयः G. L. 40; इमां परियुलहन्ती जगन्नाथिनः
निर्मितां 53; so आनन्द, करुणा, हृदा, &c.

ला 2 P. (लति) To take, receive,
obtain, take up; लब्धः खड्गः Bk. 14. 92,
15. 53.

लाकुटिक a. (की f.) Armed with
a club or cudgel. -कः A sentinel,
watchman; Pt. 4.

लासकी N. of Sita.

लाक्षणिक a. (की f.) 1 One who is
acquainted with marks or signs. 2
Characteristic, indicatory. 3 Having
a secondary sense, used in a
secondary sense (as a word, as
distinguished from वाच्य and व्यञ्जक q.
v. v.); स्वादाचको लाक्षणिकः शब्दोच्च व्यञ्जक-
स्त्रिया K. P. 2. 4 Secondary, inferior.
5 Technical. -कः A technical term.

लाक्ष्य a. 1 Relating to signs,
indicative. 2 Conversant with, able
to explain or interpret, signs.

लाला 1 A kind of red dye, lac;
(largely used by women in ancient
times as an article of decoration,
especially for the soles of the feet
and lips cf. मलफ it is said to be

obtained from the cochineal insect
and from the resin of a particular
tree): निद्रयूतश्चरणोपभोगसुलभो लालाकरः केन-
चित् (तरुणा) S. 4. 5; Rs. 6. 13, Ki.
5. 23. 2 The insect which produces
the red dye. -Comp. -लकः, -लक्षः N.
of a tree, Butea Frondosa. -प्रसादः,
-प्रसाधनः the red Lodhra tree. -रक्त
a. dyed with lac.

लाक्षिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to,
made of or dyed with, lac. 2
Relating to a lac (लक्ष).

लास्य 1 P. (लासति) 1 To be dry
or arid. 2 To adorn. 3 To suffice,
be competent. 4 To give. 5 To
prevent.

लायुक्तिक See लाकुटिक.

लायू 1 A. (लायते) To be equal to,
to suffice or be competent.

लायव 1 Smallness, littleness. 2
Levity, lightness. 3 Thought-
lessness, frivolity. 4 Insignificance.
5 Disrespect, contempt, dishonour,
degradation; सेवां लायवकारिणीं कृतधियः
स्याने श्रुतिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14. Bg. 2. 35.
6 Quickness, speed, rapidity. 7
Activity, dexterity, readiness; हस्त-
लायवः. 8 Versatility बुद्धिलायवः 9
Brevity, conciseness (of expression).
10 Shortness of a syllable (in
prosody).

लांगल 1 A. plough. 2 A plough-
shaped beam or timber. 3 The palm
tree. 4 Membrum virile. 5 A kind
of flower. -Comp. -ग्रहः a plough-
man, peasant. -दंडः the pole of a
plough. -खजः N. of Balarāma.
-पद्धतिः f. a furrow. -कालः a plough-
share.

लांगलिन m. 1 N. of Balarāma;
बहुप्रीत्या समरविमुखो लांगली याः सिधेवे Me.
49. 2 The coconut tree. 3 A snake.

लांगली The coconut tree.

लांगलीया (for लांगल-ईया) The pole
of a plough.

लांगुल 1 A tail. 2 Membrum virile.

लांगुल 1 A tail; लांगुलबालनमधश्चरणाव-
पतं... या पिद्वस्य कुर्वते Bh. 2. 31 'wags
his tail.' 2 The membrum virile.

लांगुलिन् m. A monkey, an ape.

लाज, लाञ्ज 1 P. (लाजति, लाञ्जति) 1
To blame, censure, 2 To roast, fry.

लाजः Wetted grain. -जाः (pl.)
Parched or fried grain (f. also);
(तं) अवाकिरन्वाललातः प्रसूतैराचारालाजैरिव
पीरकन्याः R. 2. 10, 4. 27, 7. 25; Ku. 7.
69, 80.

लाङ्क 1 P. (लाङ्कति) 1 To distinguish,
mark, characterize. 2 To deck,
decorate.

लाङ्कन 1 A sign, mark, token, cha-
racteristic mark; नवाङ्क्यानीकमुद्रतलाङ्कनं
(बहुवि) R. 3. 53; oft. at the end of
comp. in the sense of 'marked
with characterized by &c जति
अद्वयस्य तया

Vikr 10 1 R 6 18, 16 84 80

श्रीकण्ठलाङ्कनः Mál. 1 'bearing the
characteristic epithet श्रीकण्ठ' 2 A
name, an appellation. 3 A stain,
stigma, a mark of ignominy. 4 The
spot on the moon; Ku. 7. 35. 5 A
land-mark.

लाङ्कित a. 1 Marked, distinguish-
ed, characterised. 2 Named, called.
3 Decorated. 4 Furnished with.

लाट m. pl. N. of a country and
its inhabitants एष च (लाटानुवासः) प्रायेण
लाटजनप्रियत्वाद्वाटायासः S. D. 10. -टः
1 A king of the Lāṭas. 2 Old, worn
out or shabby clothes. 3 Clothes in
general. 4 Childish language.

-Comp. -अनुवासः one of the five
kinds of अनुवास or alliteration, the
repetition of a word or words in the
same sense but in a different
application; it is thus defined and
illustrated by Mammata:— शब्दस्तु
लाटानुवासी भेदे तात्पर्यमावतः, e. g. वदन् वर-
वर्णिन्यास्तस्याः सत्यं मुवाकरः । मुवाकरः क उ
पुनः कलंकविकलो भवेत्; or वस्य न सविधे दयिता
वददहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य । यस्य च सविधे
दयिता वददहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 9.

लाटक a. (टिका f.) Relating to
the Lāṭas.

लाटिका, लाटी 1 A particular style
of composition; see S. D. 629. 2 N.
of a Prākṛita dialect; see Kāv. 1. 35.

लाट् 10 U. (लाटयति-ते) 1 To
fondle, caress. 2 To blame, censure.
3 To throw, toss; cf. लृ.

लाटनी An unchaste woman (कुलटा).

लात p. p. Taken, received.

लापः 1 Speaking, talking. 2
Chattering, prating.

लावः, लावकः A sort of quail.

लावः (वृः) A kind of gourd.

लावुकी A kind of lute.

लाभः 1 Gaining, obtaining, ac-
quirement, acquisition; क्षीरत्यागमात्रेण
बुद्धिभाममन्यत R. 12. 10; क्षीरलालाम् 7.
34, 11. 92; क्षणमन्यवतिष्ठते वसन्त्यादि जेतुं तु
लाभयानसौ R. 8. 87. 2 Gain, profit,
advantage; ह्यहदुःखे समे कृत्वा लाभालाभौ
जयाजयौ Bg. 2. 38; Y. 2. 259. 3
Enjoyment. 4 Capture, conquest. 5
Perception, knowledge, apprehension.

-Comp. -कर, -कृत a. profitable,
advantageous. -लिप्ता desire of
gain, avarice, covetousness.

लाभकः Gain, profit.

लाभज्जकं The root of a particular
fragrant grass (वरिणमूल).

लापटव्यं Lasciviousness, lustfulness,
lewdness.

लालनं 1 Caressing, fondling,
coaxing; हतलालनं &c. 2 Indulging,
over-indulgence, fondling too much;
लालने बहवो दोषास्ताडेन बहवो गुणाः; see ललृ.

लालस a. 1 Ardently longing for,
eagerly desirous of, hankering after

r K 14

Ku 7 56 Si 4 6 2 Takmg

pleasure in, devoted to, fond of, absorbed in; विलासलालसं Gt. 1; शोक°, स्वयं° &c.

लालसा 1 Longing or ardent desire, extreme desire, eagerness. 2 Asking, solicitation, entreaty. 3 Regret, sorrow. 4 The longing of a pregnant woman (शोह).
लालसीकं Sauce.

लाला Saliva, spittle; Bh. 2. 9. -**Comp.**-**लवः** a spider. **लवः** 1 a flow of saliva. 2 a spider.

लालाटिक a. (की f.) 1 Being on or relating to the forehead. 2 Arising from or dependant on fate; शक्तिस्तु लालाटिकी Udb. 3 Useless, low, vile. -**कः** 1 An attentive servant (lit. one who watches his master's countenance and learns by it what is necessary to be done). 2 An idler, a careless or useless person. 3 A kind of embrace.

लालाटी The forehead.

लालिकः A buffalo.

लालित p. p. 1 Caressed, fondled, coaxed, indulged. 2 Seduced. 3 Loved, desired. -**ते** Pleasure, love, joy.
लालितकः A fondling or darling, pet, little favourite.

लालित्यं 1 Loveliness, charm, beauty, grace, sweetness; दंष्ट्रिनः पद-लालित्यं Udb. 2 Amorous gestures.

लालित्व m. A seducer.

लालिनी A wanton woman.

लालुका A kind of necklace.

लाव a. (की f.) 1 Cutting, lopping, cutting off; कुशचिलावः R. 13. 43. 2 Plucking, gathering. 3 Cutting down, killing, destroying; Bk. 6. 87. -**वः** 1 Cutting. 2 A quail.

लावकः 1 A cutter, divider. 2 A reaper, gatherer. 3 A quail.

लावण a. (जी f.) 1 Salt. 2 Salted, dressed with salt.

लावणिक a. (की f.) 1 Salted, dressed with salt. 2 Dealing in salt. 3 Lovely, beautiful, charming; Si. 10. 38 (where it means 'a salt-merchant' also). -**कः** A salt-merchant. -**कं** A salt-vessel, salt-cellar.

लावण्यं 1 Saltiness. 2 Beauty, loveliness, charm, तथापि तस्या लावण्यं रेखा किञ्चिद्विन्ति S. 6. 13; Ku. 7. 18; लावण्यं is thus defined in *Sabdak*:- मुकाफलेषु लावायास्तरलत्वमिवात्रा १ प्रतिभाति यन्मूले तद्वावण्यमिहोच्यते ॥ -**Comp.**-**अर्जितं** the private property of a married woman given to her at her marriage by her father or mother-in-law.

लावण्यमयः, लावण्यवत् a. Lovely, handsome.

लावाणकः N. of a district near Magadha.

लावक A buffalo

लावुक a (का or की f.) Covetous, greedy, avaricious

लासः 1 Jumping, sporting, skipping about, dancing. 2 Dalliance, wanton sport. 3 Dancing as practised by women. 4 Soup, broth.

लासक a. (सिका f.) 1 Playing, frolicking, sporting. 2 Moving hither and thither. -**कः** 1 A dancer. 2 A peacock. 3 Embracing. 4 N. of Siva. -**कं** A room on the top of a building, turret.

लासकी A female dancer.

लासिका 1 A female dancer. 2 A harlot, wanton or unchaste woman.

लास्यं 1 Dancing, a dance; आस्ये वास्यति कस्य लास्यमयुता...वाचा विपाकी नम Bv. 4. 42; R. 16. 14. 2 A dance accompanied with singing and instrumental music. 3 A dance in which the emotions of love are represented by means of various gesticulations and attitudes. -**रवः** A dancer, an actor. -**रवा** A dancing girl.

लिकुचः See लकुच.

लिङ्गा 1 A nit, the egg of a louse.

2 A very minute measure of weight (said to be equal to 4 or 8 *trasaremus*); जालातरागते मानौ यद्वाह इत्येते रजः तेऽनुमिर्भवेद्विज्ञा; or नसरेणमोडी विज्ञेया लिङ्गिका परिमाणतः Ms. 8. 133; see Y. 1. 362 also.

लिङ्गिका A nit.

लिख 6 P. (लिखति, लिखित) 1 To write, write down, inscribe, draw a line, engrave; अरसिकेषु कविस्त्वनिवेदयं शिरसि ना लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.; ताराक्षिर्यामसिते कठिन्या विशालिखद् व्योम्नि तमःप्रशस्ति N. 22. 54; Y. 2. 87; S. 7. 5. 2 To sketch, draw, portray, delineate, paint; ह्यमदितिलके लिखति सपुलकं ह्यमिव रजनीकरे Gt. 7; मत्साहस्यं विरहस्तु वा मावः गम्यं लिखन्ती Me. 85, 80; Ku. 6. 48; स्मिता प्राप्ता लङ्गुलेका लिख K. P. 10. 3 To scratch, rub, scrape, tear up; न किञ्चिद्चे चरणेन केवलं लिख बाष्पाकुललोचना पुत्रं Ki. 8. 14.; दुर्गादिवानिवालिखन् Bk. 15. 22. 4 To lance, scarify. 5 To touch, graze. 6 To peck (as a bird). 7 To make smooth. 8 To unite sexually with a female. -**WITH** आ 1 to write, delineate, draw lines; Mā. 1. 31. 2 to paint, draw in a picture; आलिखित इव सर्वतो राः Si. 1; त्वनालिख्य प्रणयपुपितां Me. 105; R. 19. 19. 3 to scratch; scrape. -**उद्** 1 to scratch, scrape, tear or rip up; Si. 5. 20; Ms. 1. 23. 2 to grind down, polish; खट्वा विवस्वतमिवोलिख Ki. 17. 48, R. 6. 32; S. 6. 5. 3 to paint, write, delineate; Ku. 5. 58. 4 to carve. -**प्रति** to reply or write in return, write back. -**वि** 1 to write, inscribe. 2 to draw, paint, delineate, portray विलिखति इति कुण्डमेव मयतमसमं स्रष्टु Gt. 4 3 to scratch scrape tear P म स्रष्टवमार्गं विलिखति स्रष्टाव-

स्थितः क्ष्मां चुरेण K. P. 10; व्यालिखन्चपुष्टेन पशून् N. 2. 2; पादेन ह्येनं विलिख पतिं R. 6. 15; Ku. 2. 23. 4 to implant, infix, H. 4. 72. v. 1. -**सं** to scratch, scrape

लिखनं 1 Writing, inscribing. 2 Drawing, painting. 3 Scratching. 4 A written document, a writing or manuscript.

लिखित p. p. Written, painted, scratched &c.; see लिख. -**तः** N. of a writer on law (mentioned along with श्रेष्ठ). -**तं** 1 A writing, document. 2 Any book or composition.

लिख 1. P. (लिखति) To go, move.

लिखः 1 A deer. 2 A fool, block head. -**n**. The heart.

लिङ्ग I. 1 P. (लिङ्गति, लिङ्गित) To go, move. -**WITH** आ to embrace, clasp -**II**. 10. U. (लिङ्गयति-ते) 1 To paint, variegate. 2 To infect (a noun) according to its gender.

लिङ्गं 1 A mark, sign, token, an emblem, a badge, symbol, distinguishing mark, characteristic; वृत्तिपार्थिवलिङ्गधारिणी R. 8. 16; मुनिर्देहद्वलिङ्गदर्शी 14. 71.; Ms. 1. 30; 8. 25, 252 2 A false or unreal mark, a guise, disguise, a deceptive badge; लिङ्गमुद्रः संवृतविक्रियास्ते R. 7. 30; क्षणकलिङ्गधारी Mu. 1; न लिङ्गं धर्मकारणं H. 4. 85; see लिङ्गिन् below. 3 A symptom, mark of disease. 4 A means of proof, a proof, evidence. 5 (In logic) The predicate of a proposition. 6 The sign of gender or sex. 7 Sex; यथाः पूजास्थानं शुण्डि न च लिङ्गं न च वयः U. 4. 11. 8 The male organ of generation. 9 Gender (in gram.) 10 The genital organ of Siva worshipped in the form of a Phallus. 11 The image of a god, an idol. 12 One of the relations or indications (such as संयोग, वियोग, साहचर्य &c.) which serve to fix the meaning of a word in any particular passage; e. g. in कुपितो मकरध्वजः the word कुपित restricts the meaning of मकरध्वज to 'Kāma'; see K. P. 2 and commentary *ad loc*. 13 (in Vedānta phil.) The subtle frame or body, the indestructible original of the original gross or visible body, cf. पञ्चकोष. -**Comp.** -**अग्रं** the glans penis. -**अनुशासनं** the laws of grammatical gender. -**अर्चनं** the worship of Siva as a *linga*. -**देहः** -**सूक्ष्म** the subtle frame or body; see लिङ्ग (13) above. -**धारिन्** a. wearing a badge. -**नाशः** 1 loss of the characteristic marks. 2 loss of penis. 3 loss of vision, a particular disease of the eye. -**परामर्जः** the finding out or consideration of a sign or characteristic (in logic); (e. g. that smoke is a sign of fire) -**सुरास्य** N. of one of the 18 Puṇas -**वसिष्ठ** the establishment or consecration of a

linga -वर्चन *a* causing erection of the male organ. -विपर्ययः change of gender. -वृत्ति *a*. hypocritical. -वृत्तिः *a* religious hypocrite. -वेदी the base or pedestal of a *linga*.

लिङ्गकः The *Kapittha* tree.

लिङ्गनं Embracing.

लिङ्गिन् *a*. 1 Having a mark or sign. 2 Characterized by. 3 Wearing the marks or badges of, having the appearance of, disguised as, hypocritical, wearing false badges (at the end of comp.); स वर्णिलिङ्गी विदितः समाश्रयो दुष्टिद्विं द्वैतवर्णने वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1; so आर्यलिङ्गिन्. 4 Furnished with a *linga*. 5 Having a subtle body. *m*. 1 A religious student, Brāhmaṇa ascetic; Pt. 4. 39. 2 A worshipper of Siva's *linga*. 3 A hypocrite, pretending devotee, pseudo-ascetic. 4 An elephant. 5 (In logic) The subject of a preposition.

लिप् 6 U. (लिपति-ते, लिप) 1 To anoint, smear, besmear; लिपतिव तमोगानि Mk. 1. 34. 2 To cover, over-spread; Si. 3. 48. 3 To stain, pollute, defile, taint, contaminate; यः करोति स लिप्यते Pt. 4. 64.; न मां कर्माणि लिपेति Bg. 4. 14, 18. 17; Ms. 10. 106. 4 To inflame, kindle; तस्यालिपत शोकप्रियः स्वातं काष्ठमिव ज्वलन् Bk. 6. 22. -WITH अउ 1 to anoint, besmear; द्युपुनलित न वधुः Si. 9. 51. 9. 15. 2 to cover, overspread, envelop; R. 10. 10; S. 7. 7. -अव to smear, anoint. (-pass.) to be puffed up or proud, be elated. -आ 1 to anoint, smear; U. 3. 39; Rs. 6. 12. 2 to defile, stain. -उप to stain, defile; Bg. 13. 32. -नि to anoint, smear, rub on, Ku. 5. 79; Bk. 3. 20, 15. 6; Si. 16. 62.

लिपिः-पी *f*. 1 Anointing, smearing. 2 Writing, sand-writing. 3 The written characters, letters, alphabet; यवनालिप्यां Vārt.; लिपेर्यावद्व्यङ्ग्येन वाङ्मयं नद्विभुत्वेनैव समुद्रनाविशत् R. 3. 28, 18. 46. 4 The art of writing. 5 A writing (as a letter, document, manuscript &c.); अयं वरिष्ठो भवितेति वैषवी लिपिं कलादेः शिजनस्य जायती N. 1. 15, 138. 6 Painting, drawing. -Comp. -करः 1 a plasterer, white-washer, mason. 2 a writer, scribe. 3 an engraver (also लिपिकर). -कारः a writer, scribe. -ज्ञ *a*. one who can write. -न्यासः the art of writing or transcribing. -कलकं a writing-tablet or board. -शाला a writing materials or apparatus.

लिपिका See लिपि.

लिप्त *p. p*. 1 Anointed, smeared, besmeared, covered. 2 Stained, soiled, polluted, defiled. 3 Poisoned, envenomed (as an arrow) 4 Eaten 5 United joined

लिप्तक A poisoned arrow.

लिप्ता 1 Desire of getting or re-gaining; Bv. 1. 125. 2 Desire in general.

लिप्सु *a*. Desirous of getting &c.

लिचिः-ची *f*. =लिपि *q. v*.

लिचिकरः A scribe, writer, copyist. लिपः Smearing, anointing, covering.

लिपट *a*. Libidinous, lustful. -रः A libertine, lecher.

लिपाकः 1 The citron or lime tree.

2 An ass. -कं A citron or lime.

लिश I. 6 P. (लिशति) 1 To go, move.

2 To hurt; see लिश. -II. 4 U. (लिश्यति-ते) To become small, be decreased.

लिष्ट *p. p*. Become small, lessened, decreased.

लिष्वः An actor, a dancer.

लिह 2 U. (लेदि, लीदि, लीड; desid. लिहति-ते) 1 To lick; कपालं मार्जारः य इति करिण्डिः शशिनः K. P. 19; Bv. 1. 99; Ki. 5. 38, Si. 12. 40. 2 to lick up, taste, sip, lap; N. 2. 99, 100. -WITH अव 1 to lick, lap, bit; भवत्यालाबलीलावनः G. L. 50; Ve. 3. 5; Bv. 1. 111. 2 To chew, eat; दूर्धैर्यानिहः S. 1. 7; Mk. 1. 9. -आ 1 to lick, lap. 2 to wound, hurt; सेनाभ्यामालीढमिवासुरास्त्रैः R. 2. 37. 3 to take in (with the eyes); see; न याम्यामालीढा परमरणीया तव तनुः G. L. 32. -उड् to polish, grind, rub; मणिः शाणो-लीढः Bh. 2. 44. -परि-सं to lick; Bk. 13. 42.

ली I. 1 P. (लयति) To melt, dissolve. -II. 9 P. (लिनाति) 1 To adhere. 2 To melt; usually with ति. -III. 4 A. (लीयते, लीन) 1 To stick or adhere firmly to, cling to; M. 3. 5. 2 To clasp, embrace. 3 To lie or rest on, recline, stay or dwell in, lurk, hide, cower; (भृगुगनाः) लीयते मुकुलान्तरिक्षे शनकैः संजातलज्जा इव Ratn. 1. 26; R. 3. 9; S. 6. 16; Ku. 1. 12; 7. 21; Bk. 18. 13; Ki. 5. 26. 4 To be dissolved, melt away. 5 To be sticky or viscous. 6 To be absorbed in, be devoted or attached to; माधव मनसिजविशिखमचादिव माचनया त्वयि लीना Gīt. 4. 7 To vanish, disappear. -Caus. (लायति-ते, लाययति-ते, लीनयति-ते, लालयति-ते) To melt, dissolve, liquefy. (The form लायते is used in the sense of 'to honour.' 'cause to be honoured'; जटाभिर्लायते = पूजामधिगच्छति; of. P. 1. 3. 70.) -WITH अनि 1 to cling or adhere to; R. 3. 8. 2 to shroud, spread over; प दुष्टैर्जतस्त्वनं मंडलेनाभिलीनः Me. 56. -आ 1 to settle down upon, hide or lurk in; V. 2. 23. 2 to cling or stick to; R. 4. 51. -नि 1 to stick or adhere to, lie or rest upon, settle down or alight upon; निलिले, क्षार्णं द्यूष्य Bk. 14. 76; 2. 5. 2 to lurk or hide, hide oneself in; द्यासम्ये क्लृप्त Bk. 15. 22 निशि रहसि निजीय Gīt. 2. 3 to hide or conceal

oneself from (with abl.), नानुर्निजीयत कृष्णः Sk. 4 to die, perish. -अ 1 to be absorbed or dissolved in, be resolved into; आत्मना कृतिना च त्वमात्मन्येव प्रली-यसे Ku. 2. 10; रात्र्यागमे प्रलीयते तत्रैवात्मक-संज्ञके Bg. 8. 18; Ms. 1. 54. 2 to vanish, disappear. 3 to be destroyed, to perish. -ति 1 to cling or stick to, adhere to. 2 to rest on, settle down or alight on; पुरोऽस्य यावन्न द्युचि व्यलीयत Si. 1. 12. 3 to be dissolved, to melt away, be absorbed in; Mv. 6. 60, 7. 14. 4 to vanish, disappear. 5 to perish. -सं 1 to cling or stick to. 2 to lie down or settle upon, alight. 3 to lurk, hide in. 4 to melt away.

लीका A nit; see लिखा.

लीढ *p. p*. Licked, sipped, tasted, eaten &c.; see लिह.

लीन *p. p*. 1 Clung or adhered to, stuck to. 2 Lurking, hid, concealed. 3 Resting or reclining on. 4 Melted, dissolved; Māl. 5. 10. 5 Completely absorbed or swallowed up in, intimately united with; नयः सगरे लीना भवति. 6 Devoted or given up to. 7 Disappeared, vanished; (see ली).

लीला 1 Play, sport, pastime, diversion, pleasure, amusement; कृमे ययौ कंदुकलीलायि वा Ku. 5. 19; oft. used as the first member of comp.; लीला-कमलं, लीलाशुक्रः &c. 2 Amorous pastime, wanton, amorous or playful sport; उत्प्लुल्लीलायति R. 7. 7; 4. 22; 5. 70; क्षुभ्यति प्रसममहो विनापि हेतोर्लीलाभिः किञ्च सति कारणे रमण्यः Si. 8. 24; Me. 35; (लीला in this sense is thus explained by उज्ज्वलमणिः-अप्राप्तवल्गुमसमागमनाधिकार्याः स्वस्या पुरोऽव निजचिन्तविनोदकुड्याः आलापवेक्षणति-हासविलोकनाद्यैः प्राणेश्वराकुञ्जिमाकलयति ली-लाम् ||). 3 Ease, facility, mere sport, child's play; लीलाया जवान killed with ease. 4 Appearance, semblance, air, mien; यः सैवति प्रावपिनाकिलीलः R. 6. 72 'appearing like Pinākin'. 5 Beauty charm, grace; सुहृदलोकितमंडनलीला Gīt. 6. R. 6. 1; 16. 71. 6 Pretence, disguise, dissimulation, sham; as लीला-मुष्णः, लीलानटः &c. -Comp. -अ(आ)-गारः-रं, -गृहं, -गेहं, -वेष्टमन् *n*. a pleasure-house; R. 8. 95. -अंग *a*. having graceful limbs; -अञ्जं, -अंशुजं, -अरविन्द, -कमलं, -तामरसं, -पद्मं &c. 'a toy-lotus,' a lotus-flower held in the hand as a play-thing; R. 6. 13; Me. 65; Ku. 6. 84. -अवतारः the descent (of Viṣṇu) on the earth for amusement. -उद्यानं, 1 a pleasure-garden. 2 the garden of gods, Indra's paradise. -कलहः 'sportive quarrel; a sham or feigned quarrel; cf. प्रणयकलहः. -चतुर *a*. sportively charming; Ku. 1. 47. -नटनं a sportive dance. -मनुष्यः a sham man, a man in disguise. -मात्रं mere sport or play child's play, of the least effort. -रतिः *f*

diversion, sport. -वापी a pleasure-tank. -लुक्: a parrot kept for pleasure. लीलायितं Play, sport, amusement, pleasure.

लीलावत् a. Sportive, playful. -ती 1 A charming or handsome woman. 2 An amorous or wanton woman. 3 N. of Durgā.

लुक् ind. A technical term used by Pāṇini to express the dropping or disappearance of affixes.

लुच् 1 P. (लुचति, लुचिन्) 1 To pluck, pull, peel, pare. 2 To tear off, pluck or pull out.

लुचः, -चनं Peeling, plucking out. लुचित p. p. 1 Peeled. 2 Plucked, plucked out, torn off.

लुद् 1. 1 A. (लोदते) 1 To resist, repel, oppose. 2 To shine. 3 To suffer pain. -II. 10 U. (लोदयति-ते) 1 To speak. 2 To shine. -III. 1. 4 P. (लोदति, लुदयति) 1 To roll, wallow on the ground; cf. लुद्. 2 To be connected with. 3 To take away, rob, plunder (perhaps for लुद् or लुद्).

लुद् 1. 1 P. (लोदति) To strike, knock-down. -II. 1 A. (लोदते) 1 To roll on the ground. 2 To suffer pain. 3 To go, move. 4 To resist, oppose. -III. 10 U. (लोदयति-ते) To rob, plunder. IV. 6 P. (लुदति) To roll about, roll on the ground, wallow, welter, move to and fro; नणिर्लुदति पद्मिष्ठ काचः क्षिरसि धावते H. 2. 68; लुदति न सा हिमकराकिरणेन Git. 7; हारोयं हरिणक्षीणां लुदति स्तनमंडले Amaru. 100; Bk. 14. 54; Bv. 2. 176. -WITH प्र-वि to roll, wallow &c.; Bk. 5. 108.

लुदने Rolling, wallowing, moving to and fro.

लुदित p. p. Rolled down, rolling or wallowing on the ground.

लुद् 1. 1 P. (लोदति) To stir, agitate, churn, disturb. -Caus. (लोदयति-ते) To stir, churn, agitate (used with वि in the same sense); Si. 11. 8, 19. 69. -II. 6 P. (लुदति) 1 To adhere. 2 To cover.

लुद् 1 P. (लुदति) 1 To go. 2 To steal, rob, plunder. 3 To be lame or crippled. 4 To be idle or lazy. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (लुदयति-ते) 1 To rob, plunder, steal. 2 To disregard, despise.

लुदाक a. (की f.) Stealing (fig. also), robbing, plundering; तस्मान्न हव्यलुदाकी परिव्रजनाया निवारयति K. P. 10; आ सिनवाकुनयः केयं लुदाकता B. R. 5.

लुद् 1 P. (लुदति) 1 To go. 2 To stir up, agitate, set in motion. 3 To be idle. 4 To be lame. 5 To rob, plunder. 6 To resist.

लुदकः A robber, plunderer, thief. लुदने Plundering, robbing, steal-

लुद् क्वचिद् दत्ता तं लुदयाम

Vikr 1 11

लुदा 1 Robbing, plundering. 2 Rolling.

लुदाकः 1 A robber. 2 A crow.

लुदिः-री f. Plundering, robbing, pillaging.

लुद् 10 U. (लुदयति-ते) To plunder, rob, pillage.

लुदिका 1 A round mass or ball. 2 Proper conduct.

लुदी Proper or becoming conduct.

लुच् 1 P. (लुचति) 1 To strike, hurt, kill 2 To suffer, pain, be afflicted.

लुच् 1. 4 P. (लुचयति) 1 To confound, perplex. 2 To be perplexed or confounded. -II. 6 U. (लुचयति-ते, लुच) 1 To break, violate, cut off, destroy, injure; अनुभवं वचसा सखि लुचसि N. 4. 105. 2 To take away, deprive of, rob, plunder. 3 To seize, pounce upon. 4 To elide, suppress, cause to disappear. -Pass. (लुच्यते) 1 To be broken or violated. 2 To be elided or lost, to disappear (in gram.).

-Caus. (लोचयति-ते) 1 To break, violate, infringe, offend against. 2 To omit, neglect. 3 To cause to swerve from; R. 12. 9. -Desid. (लुच्छति, लुलोषिषति); freq. लोच्छते or लोलीषि. -WITH अव, प्र to take away, destroy. -वि 1 to break off, pull out, out off. 2 to seize, plunder, rob, carry off. 3 to impair. 4 to destroy, ruin, cause to disappear; त्रियमलक्षं विलुददर्शनं Ku. 4. 2 'for ever lost to view'; U. 3. 28. 5 to wipe or rub off.

लुच p. p. 1 Broken, violated, injured, destroyed. 2 Lost, deprived of; R. 14. 56. 3 Robbed, plundered. 4 Dropped, elided, disappeared (in gram.). 5 Omitted, neglected. 6 Obsolete, disused, out of use; U. 3. 33; see लुच्. -Stolen property, booty. -Comp. -उपमा a mutilated or elliptical simile, i. e. an upamā in which one, two or even three of the four requisites of a simile are omitted; see K. P. 10 under उपमा.

-पद् a. wanting in words. पिंडोद्-क-क्रिय a. deprived of the funeral rites.

-प्रतिज्ञ a. one who has broken his promise, faithless, perfidious. -प्रतिभ a. deprived of reason.

लुच्य p. p. 1 Greedy, covetous, avaricious. 2 Desirous of, longing for, greedy of; as in धनलुच्य, संसलुच्य, सुगलुच्य &c. -अः 1 A hunter. 2 A libertine, lecher.

लुच्यकः 1 A hunter, fowler; दृगमनिसज्जनानां वृणजलसंतीषयिहितवृत्तिनाम् लुच्यकधी-वर्षपेयुना निष्कारणवैरिणा जयति Bh. 2. 61. 2 A covetous or greedy man. 3 A libertine. 4 The star Sirius.

लुच् 4 P. (लुचयति लुच्य) 1 To covet, long for desire eagerly (with dat or loc) क्वचिद् एते लुच्ये स्नाय 2 To

allure, entice. 3 To be bewildered or perplexed, go astray. -Caus. (लोचयति-ते) 1 To make greedy, cause to long for, produce or excite desire for; पुत्रे बहु लोचयन् Bk 5. 48. 2 To excite lust. 3 To entice, seduce, allure, attract; लोचयमानयनः श्लथायुकेर्मन्त्र-लाक्षणपर्वितविभिः R. 19. 26. 4 To derange, disorder, disturb. -WITH प्र to be greedy or desirous. (-Caus.) to allure, attract entice. -वि to be disturbed or deranged; Bk. 9. 40 (-Caus.) 1 to allure, entice, attract, स्मर यावत् विलोच्यसे दिवि Kn. 4. 20; अग्न्या-स्तमधिकं व्यलोचयन् (मुनेः) U. 19. 10. 2 to divert, amuse, entertain; क इति विलोचयामि S. 6.

लुच् 1 P., 10 U. (लुचयति, लुचयति-ते) To torment, harass.

लुचिका A kind of musical instrument.

लुच् 1 P. (लोलति, लुलित) 1 To roll, roll about, move to and fro, toss about; लुलितदृष्टि मदादिव चस्वले Ki. 18. 6.; Si. 3. 72, 10. 33. 2 To shake, stir, agitate, make tremulous, disturb. 3 To press down, crush; see लुलित below. -Caus. (लोचयति-ते) To shake, stir up; Si. 9. 4. -WITH औ to touch slightly; M. 2. 7. -वि 1 to move to and fro. 2 to shake, make tremulous. 3 to disorder, derange, dishevel (as hair).

लुलापः, लुलायः A buffalo; ऊरविधुरपरि-त्रीचित्रकाशो लुलायः.

लुलित p. p. 1 Shaken, tossed about, moved to and fro, tremulous, waving; सरालयग्राहिनिमिचमन्त्रिस्तोतसं नौलुलित वन्दे R. 16. 34, 59. 2 Disturbed, touched; लुलितनर्कदो मयुक्तेः Ve. 1. 1. 3 Disarranged, dishevelled (as hair); Rs. 4. 14. 4 Pressed down, crushed, injured; S. 3. 27. 5 Pressing on, touching; अनतिलुलितज्यावाताकं (कनकवल्लभ) S. 3. 14. 6 Fatigued, drooping; अलसलुलितसुगन्धान्धस्वसंजातसेवात् (अंगकादि) U. 1. 24; Māl. 1. 15, 3. 6. 4. 2. 7 Elegant, beautiful; वनं ललितवल्लवं Bk. 9. 56.

लुच् 1 P. (लोचयति) See लुच्.

लुचभः An elephant in rut.

लुच् 1 P. (लोहति) To covet, desire or long for; cf. लुच्.

लुच् 9 U. (लुचयति, लुचयति, लुच्य, caus लोचयति-ते; desid. लुच्छयति-ते) 1 To cut, lop, clip, sever, divide, pluck, reap, gather (flowers &c.) शरासनज्यामलुनाङ्-विहीजतः R. 3. 59; 7. 45, 12. 43; पुरीम-वर्सेद् लुहीहि नदनं Si. 1. 51; कीडेति काकैरिव लुचयति; Pt. 1. 187; Au. 3. 61; Bg. 9. 80. 2 To cut off, destroy completely, annihilate; लोकानलानीद्विजिताश्च तस्य Bk 2. 53. WITH आ to pluck (gently) Ku 2. 41 -विप to cut, lop or pl ck off U 3. 5

लुता 1 A spider. 2 An ant. -Comp. -लुतः a cobweb. -मर्कटकः 1 an ape. 2 a kind of jasmine.

लुतिका A spider.

लून p. p. 1 Cut, lopped, severed, cut off. 2 Plucked, gathered (flowers &c.). 3 Destroyed. 4 Bitten, nibbled at. 5 Wounded. -लून A tail.

लून A tail. -Comp. -विषः 'having poison in the tail', an animal that stings with its tail.

लुप् 1 P. (लुपति) 1 To hurt, injure. 2 To rob, plunder, steal.

लेखः 1 A writing, document, written document (of any kind), a letter; लेखाय न मनेति नोत्तरमिदं मुद्रा नदीया यतः Mu. 5. 18; निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खल्लुखा खल्लु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70; अदमलेख Ku. 1. 7, नमथलेख S. 3. 26. 2 A god, deity. -Comp. -अधिकारिन् m. one in charge of writing letters, the secretary (of a king &c.). -अर्हः a kind of palm tree. -अक्षयः N. of Indra. -पत्रं, -पत्रिका 1 an epistle, a letter, writing in general. 2 a deed, document (legal). -संदेशः a written message. -हारः, हारिन् m. a letter-carrier.

लेखकः 1 A writer, scribe, copyist. 2 A painter. -Comp. -दोषः -प्रमादः a slip of the scribe, copyist's mistake.

लेखन a. (नी f.) Writing, painting, scratching &c. -लः A kind of reed of which pens are made. -लं 1 Writing, transcribing. 2 Scratching, scraping. 3 Grazing, touching. 4 Attenuating, making thin or emaciated. 5 A palm-leaf (for writing upon). -नी 1 A pen, writing reed, reed-pen. 2 A spoon. -Comp. -साधनं writing materials or apparatus.

लेखनिक A letter-carrier.

लेखनी 1 A pen. 2 A spoon.

लेखा 1 A line, streak; कतिचिद्वारयन् लेखयोग्यं Ku. 1. 47; Ku. 7. 16, 87; Ki. 16. 2; Me. 44; विद्यलेखा, देनलेखा, मदलेखा &c. 2 A stroke, furrow, row, stripe. 3 Writing, drawing lines, delineation, painting; पाणिर्लेखाविधु नितरां वर्तते किं करोमि Mā. 4. 35. 4 The moon's crescent, a streak of the moon; लम्बोदया चांद्रमसीय लेखा Ku. 1. 25, 2. 34; Ki. 5. 44. 5 A figure, likeness, an impression, a mark; उषसि स्यात्कस्यपादलेखा Ki. 5. 40. 6 Hem, border, edge, skirt. 7* The crest.

लेख्य a. To be drawn, written, painted, scratched &c. -ल्यं 1 The art of writing. 2 Writing, transcribing. 3 A writing, a letter, document, manuscript. 4 An inscription. 5 Painting, drawing. 6 A painted figure. -Comp. -आरुहः, -कृत a. committed to writing, done in writing. -गत a painted drawn in picture -पुष्पिका a paint-brush, writing pencil पञ्च

पञ्चक 1 a writing, letter, document. 2 a palm-leaf. -प्रसंगः a document. -स्थानं a writing-place.

लेहं Excrement, feces.

लेहः -लं Tears.

लेप् 1 A. (लपते) 1 To go, move. 2 To worship.

लेपः 1 Smearing, plastering, anointing; Y. 1. 188. 2 An unguent, ointment, salve. 3 A plaster in general (such as white-wash, mortar &c.). 4 The wipings of the hand (or the remnants of the food sticking to the hand), after offering funeral oblations to the first three ancestors पितु, पितामह and प्रपितामह, (these wipings being offered to the three ancestors after the great-grand-father; i. e. to paternal ancestors in the 4th, 5th and 6th degrees); लेपमाजश्रुतयोः पित्र्याः विद्वान्मिनः. 5 A spot, stain, defilement, pollution. 6 Moral impurity, sin. 7 Food. -Comp. -करः a plaster-maker, white-washer, bricklayer. -भ्रातृन्, -भुज् m. a paternal ancestor in the 4th, 5th, and 6th degree; Ms. 3. 216.

लेपकः A plasterer, mason, white-washer.

लेपनः Incense. -लं 1 Anointing, smearing, plastering; Y. 1. 188. 2 A plaster, an ointment. 3 Mortar, white-wash. 4 Flesh.

लेप्य a. To be plastered, smeared &c. -ल्यं 1 Plastering, smearing. 2 Moulding, modelling, making models. -Comp. -कृत m. 1 a model-maker. 2 a bricklayer. -स्त्री a woman covered with unguents or perfumed ointments.

लेप्यनयी A doll, puppet.

लेलायमाना One of the seven tongues of fire.

लेलिहः A snake or serpent.

लेलिहानः 1 A snake or serpent. 2 An epithet of Siva.

लेहः 1 A small bit or portion, a particle, an atom, a very small quantity; लेहः (v. l. स्वेदः). लेहैरभिज्ञं S. 2. 4; अनकारिलेहैः Ku. 3. 38; so मक्ति, गुण &c. 2 A measure of time (equal to two kālā's). 3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing what is usually considered as an advantage to be a disadvantage and vice versa. It is thus defined in R. G.:—गुणस्यानिष्टावनतया दोषत्वेन दोषस्यैव साधनतया गुणत्वेन च वर्णनं लेहः; for examples see ad loc. (Mammata appears to include this figure under विशेष, see K. P. 10 under विशेष and commentary). -Comp. -उक्त a. only suggested, or hinted at, insinuated

लेह्या Light.

लहः A cold, lump of earth. -Comp. -भेदनः an instrument for breaking clods.

लेसिकः A rider of an elephant.

लेहः 1 Licking, sipper; as in मद्यो लेहः Bk. 6. 82. 2 Tasting. 3 A lambative, an electuary. 4 Food.

लेहन् Licking, sipping with the tongue.

लेहिनः Borax.

लेह्य a. To be licked, to be eaten by licking, to be lapped up. -ह्य 1 Anything to be eaten by licking (as an article of food), a lambative. 2 Food in general.

लैनं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas.

लैङ्गिक a. (की f.) 1 Depending on or relating to a sign or mark. 2 Inferred (अनुमित). -कः A maker of images, a statuary.

लोक 1. 1 A. (लोकते, लोकिता) To see, view, perceive. -With अव to see, behold; नोदलोकोपलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दृश्यं Bh. 2. 93. -आ to see, look at, perceive; Bk. 2. 24. -II. 10 U. or caus. (लोकयति-ते, लोकिता) 1 To look at, behold, view, perceive. 2 To know, be aware of. 3 To shine. 4 To speak. -With अव 1 to see, behold, look at; परिक्रम्यावलोक्य (in dramas). 2 to find; know, observe, अवलोकयामि कियद्वशिष्टं जन्माः S. 4. 3 to view, meditate or reflect upon; Ku. 8. 50; R. 8. 74. -आ 1 to see, perceive; behold, view. 2 to regard consider, look upon; तुषानिव जगज्जालमा-लोकयामः Bh. 3. 65. 3 to know, find out. 4 to greet, express congratulations. -वि 1 to see, behold, look at, perceive; विलोक्य ब्रह्मात्मधिष्ठितं त्वया महा-जनः सेरमुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70; R. 2. 11, 6. 59. 2 to search for, look out for.

लोकः 1 The world, a division of the universe; (roughly speaking there are three lokas स्वर्ग, पृथ्वी and पाताल, but according to fuller classification the lokas are fourteen, seven higher regions rising from the earth one above the other i. e. भूलोक, भुवर्लोक, स्वर्लोक, महर्लोक, जनर्लोक, तत्तर्लोक and सत्तर्लोक or ब्रह्मलोक; and seven lower regions, descending from the earth one below the other, i. e. अतल, वितल, सतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल and पाताल). 2 The earth, terrestrial world (भूलोक); इहलोके in this world (opp. परं). 3 The human race, mankind, men, as in लोकातिग, लोकोत्तर &c. q. v. 4 The people or subjects (opp. the king); स्वसुखनिरमिलाय स्थितये लोकहृत्तोः S. 5. 7; R. 4. 8. 5 A collection, group, company; आकृष्टलोकान् नरलोकपालान् R. 6. 1; or राजानं तेन क्षिति-पल्लोका 7 3 6 A region, tract, district province 7 Common life, ordinary

practice (of the world); लोकवन्दु श्रीलक्ष्म्य Br. Sūt. II. 1. 33; यथा लोक कश्चिद्विषयस्य राज्ञः &c. S. B. (and diverse other places of the same work); 3 Common or worldly usage (opp. Vedic usage or idiom); वेदाको- वेदिका शब्दाः सिद्धा लोकाश्च लौकिकाः, प्रिय- तद्धिता दक्षिणाया यथा लोके वेदे वेति प्रयोज्यं यथा लौकिकवेदिकेभ्योऽपि प्रयुज्यते Mbh.; (and in diverse other places); अतोऽपि लोके वेदे च प्रयुज्यते उक्तोचनः Bg. 16. 18. 9 Sight, looking. 10 The number 'seven', or 'fourteen'. -Comp. -अतिशय a. extraordinary, supernatural. -अतिशय a. superior to the world, extraordinary. -अधिक a. extra- ordinary, uncommon; सर्व पंडितराज- राजजितलोकनाकारि लोकाधिकं Bv. 4. 44; Ki. 2. 47. -अधिपः 1 a king. 2 a god or deity. -अधिपतिः a lord of the world. -अनुरागः 'love of mankind', uni- versal love, general benevolence, philanthropy. -अन्यतरा 'another world', the next world, future life; R. 1. 69, 6. 45; लोकांतरं गम्य, प्राप् &c. to die. -आवाद्ः public scandal, popular censure; लोकावाद् बलवान्तो मे R. 14. 40. -अव्ययः public weal or welfare. -अयतः N. of Nārāyaṇa. -अलोकः N. of a mythical mountain that encircles the earth and is situated beyond the sea of fresh water which surrounds the last of the seven continents; beyond लोकलोक there is complete darkness and to this side of it there is light; it thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकलोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68; (for further explanation see Dr. Bhāṇḍārkar's note on l. 79 of Māl. 10th Act.). (-कौ) the visible and the invisible world. -आचारः common practice, popular or general custom, ways of the world. -आत्मन् m. the soul of the universe. -आदिः 1 the beginning of the world. 2 the creator of the world. -आयत a. atheistical, materialistic. (-तः) a materialist, an atheist, a follower of Chārvāka. (-तं) materialism, atheism; (for some account see the first chapter of the Sarvādarsanasamgraha). -आयतिकः an atheist, a materialist. -ईशः 1 a king (lord of the world). 2 Brahman. 3 quick-silver. -उक्तिः f. 1 a proverb, popular saying. 2 common talk, public opinion. -उत्तर a. extraordinary, uncommon, unusual; लोकोत्तरा च कृतिः Bv. 1. 69, 70; U. 2. 7. (-रः) a king. -वक्ष्णा desire for heaven. -वन्दकः a troublesome or wicked man, the curse of mankind, see कंटक. -कथा a popular legend -कर्तृ-कर्तृ m. the creator of the world -कथा a song handed down among people -वक्ष्य

n. the sun. चारित्र्य the ways of the world. -जननी an epithet of Lak- shmi. -जित् m. 1 an epithet of Buddha. 2 any conqueror of the world. -ज्ञ a. knowing the world. -ज्ञेयः an epithet of Buddha. -तत्त्वं knowledge of mankind. -तंत्रं course of the world. -तुषारः camphor. -त्रयं, -त्रयी the three worlds taken collectively; उत्स्वातलोकत्रयकंकेऽपि R. 14. 73. -द्वारं the gate of heaven. -धातुः a particular division of the world. -धत्तु m. an epithet of Siva. -नाथः 1 Brahman. 2 Vishnu. 3 Siva. 4 a king, sovereign. 5 a Buddha. -नेतु m. an epithet of Siva. -पः, -पालः 1 a regent or guardian of a quarter of the world; ललिताम्बिनयं तनयं मनीं मरुतां द्रुमनाः सलोकपालः V. 2. 18; R. 2. 75, 2. 89, 17. 78; (the lohapa'las are eight; see अष्टदिग्पाल). 2 a king, sovereign. -पक्षिः f. esteem of mankind, general respectability. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu. 3 a king, sovereign. -पथः, -पद्धतिः f. the general or usual way, the universally accepted way. -पिता- महः an epithet of Brahman. -प्रका- शनः the sun. -प्रवादः general rumour, current report, popular talk. -प्रसिद्ध a. well-known, universally known. -संयुः संयुक्तः the sun. -वाह्यः, -वाह्य a. 1 excluded from society, excom- municated. 2 differing from the world, eccentric, singular. (-ह्यः) an outcast. -मर्यादा an established or current custom. -मातु f. an epithet of Lakshmi. -मार्गः an established custom. -यात्रा 1 worldly affairs, the course of worldly life, business of the world; एवं किलेयं लोकयात्रा Mv. 7; यावद्दयं संसारसावयसिद्धिर्वेचं लोकयात्रा Ve. 3. 2 worldly existence, career in life; Māl. 4. 3 support of life, mainten- ance. -राज्ञः a king, sovereign. -रञ्जनं pleasing the world, popularity. -रवः popular talk or report. -लोचनं the sun. -वचनं popular rumour or report. -वादः public rumour; common talk, popular report; मा लोकवादश्चण्णा- द्वासीः R. 14. 61. -वार्ता popular report, public rumour. -विद्विष a. disliked by men, generally or universally disliked. -विधिः 1 a mode of proceeding, prevalent in the world. 2 the creator of the world. -विश्रुत a. far-famed, universally known, famous, renowned. -वृत्तं 1 the way of the world, a custom prevalent in the world. 2 an idle talk, gossip. -वृत्तान्तः -व्यवहारः 1 the course or ways of the world, general custom; S. 5. 2 course of events. -श्रुतिः f. 1 a popular report. 2 world wide fame general confusion in the world -समग्रः 1 the whole universe the welfare

of the world. 3 propitiation of mankind. -साक्षिन् m. 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 fire. -सिद्ध a. 1 current among the people, usual, customary. 2 generally received or accepted. -स्थितिः f. 1 existence or conduct of the universe, worldly existence. 2 a universal law. -हास्य a. world-derid- ed, the butt of general ridicule. -हित a. beneficial to mankind or to the world. (-तं) general welfare. लोकनं Looking at, seeing, be- holding &c. लोकंयुग a. Filling or pervading the world: लोकंयुगैः परिमलैः परिपूरितस्य काश्मीरजस्य कदुतापि नितान्तस्या Bv. 1. 70 लोक I. 1 A. (लोचते) To see, view, perceive, observe. -II. 10 U. or Caus. (लोचयति ते) To cause to see. -With आ 1 to see, perceive. 2 to consider, reflect, think, ponder, अलोचयन्ते विस्तारमभ्यां दक्षिणोदयेः Bk. 7. 40. -III. 10 U. (लोचयति-ते) 1 To speak. 2 To shine. लोचं Tears. लोचकः 1 A stupid person. 2 The pupil of the eye. 3 Lampblack, collyrium. 4 A kind of ear-ring. 5 A dark or blue garment. 6 A bow- string. 7 A particular ornament worn by women on the forehead. 8 A lump of flesh. 9 The slough of a snake. 10 A wrinkled skin. 11 The wrinkled brow. 12 A plantain tree. लोकनं-1 Seeing, sight, viewing. 2 The eye; शेषान्मातुं गमय चतुरो लोकने नीलवित्वा Me. 110. -Comp. -गोचरः, -पर्यैः, -मार्गः the range of sight, sphere of vision. -हिता blue vitriol. लोह 1 P. (लोहति) To be mad or foolish. लोहः Rolling on the ground, wallowing. लोह 1 P. (लोहति) To be foolish or mad. लोहन् Disturbing, agitating, shak- ing about. लोहारः A kind of salt. लोतः 1 Tears. 2 A mark, sign, token. लोत्रं Stolen property, booty; लोत्रेण (or लोत्रेण) गृहीतस्य कुम्भलिकस्यास्ति वा प्रतियचनं V. 2. लोभः लोभः N. of a tree with red or white flowers; लोभद्रुमं साधुमतः प्रकुर्वे R. 2. 29; मुखेन सालक्ष्यते लोभपाण्डुना 3. 2, Ku. 7. 9. लोपः 1 Taking away, deprivation. 2 Loss, destruction. 3 Abolition, cancellation, annulment (of customs), disappearance, disuse. 4 Violation, transgression; R. 1. 76. 5 want, failure, absence; R. 1. 68. 6 Omission, dropping तद्वर्गस्य लोपे स्वात् K P 10 7 Elus on dropping, (in gram) अक्षरं लोपः P 1 1 60.

लोपन 1 Violation, transgression. 2 Omission; dropping.

लोपा, लोपायुद्धा N. of a daughter of the king of Vidarbha and wife of the sage Agastya [She is said to have been formed by the sage himself from the most beautiful parts of different animals so as to have a wife after his own heart, and then secretly introduced into the palace of the king of Vidarbha where she grew up as his daughter. She was afterwards married by Agastya. He was asked by her to acquire immense riches before he thought of having any connection with her. The sage accordingly first went to king Srutarvan, and from him to several other persons till he went to the rich demon Ilvala and, having conquered him got immense wealth from him and satisfied his wife.]

लोपाकः, लोपापकः A kind of jackal. लोपाशः, लोपाशकः A jackal, fox.

लोपिन् a. 1 Injuring, harming. 2 Subject to elision.

लोपन् See लोपन्.

लोभः 1 Covetousness, avarice, greed, cupidity; लोभश्रेयसेन किं Bh. 2. 55 2 Desire for, longing after (with gen. or in comp. कंकणस्य तु लोभेन H. 1. 5; आननसश्लोभात् Me. 10. 3. -Comp. -अन्विता a. covetous, greedy, avaricious. -विरहः absence of avarice; H. 1.

लोभन 1 Allurement, temptation, seduction, enticement. 2 Gold.

लोभनीय a. Enticing, alluring, attractive; so लोभ्य.

लोमः A tail.

लोमाकिन् m. A bird.

लोमन् n. The hair on the body of men or animals; see रोमन्. -Comp.

-अचः = रोमाच q. v. -आलिः ली, -आवलिः ली, -राजिः f. a line of hair from the breast to the navel; see रोमावली &c. -कर्णः a hare. -कीटः a louse. -कूपः, -गर्तः, -रंजः, -बिबरं a pore of the skin. -भ्रं morbid baldness. -मणिः an amulet made of hair. -बाहिद a. feathered. -सहर्षण a. thrilling, causing horripilation. -सारः an emerald. -हर्ष, -हर्षण, -हर्षिन् see रोमहर्ष &c. -हृत् m. yellow ornament.

लोम a. 1 Hairy, woolly, shaggy 2 Woolen. 3 Containing hair. -शः A sheep, ram. -शर 1 A fox. 2 A female jackal. 3 An ape. 4 Green vitriol. -Comp. -माजरीः the civet-cat.

लोमाशः A jackal.

लोल a. 1 Shaking, rolling, trembling, moving to and fro, quivering, dangling, trembling; flowing, waving; (as locks of hair); परिकुर-लोलशिलायाजिह्वं जगज्जिह्वस्तमिवतिवह्निं Ki. 5. 20 लोलायुक्तस्य पद्मपुष्पितायुक्तं Ve 2 22 लोलायुक्तं लोचनं Me 27 R 18 43 2

Agitated, disturbed, restless, uneasy. 3. Fickle, inconstant, changing, unsteady; येन श्रियः संश्रयदेवसुखं स्वभावलीलेय-यज्ञः प्रसूतं R. 6. 41; so Ku. 1. 43. 4 Frail, transient; S. 1. 10. 5 Longing or anxious for, eager for, eagerly desirous of (mostly in comp.); अग्रे लोलः करिकलमकी यः दुरा पवि-तोभूत् U. 3. 6; कर्णे लोलः कथयितुमभूदानन-सश्लोभात् Me. 103; Si. 1. 61; 18. 46, 10. 66; Ki. 4. 20; Me. 61; R. 7. 23, 9. 37. 16. 54. 61. -ला 1 N. of Lakshmi. 2 Lightning. 3 The tongue. -Comp. -अक्षि n. a rolling eye. -अक्षिका a woman with rolling eyes. -लिङ्ग a. with a rolling or restless tongue, greedy. -लोल a. excessively tremulous, ever restless.

लोहप a. Very eager or desirous, ardently longing for, greedy of; अग्निवपुर्लोहपस्य तथा परिचुच्य चतुर्नजरी कमलवसतिमात्रादिविहो मधुकर विसृज्योस्तेना कथं S. 5. 1; मिथस्त्वदमापणलोहपं मनः Si. 1. 40; R. 19. 24. -पा Ardent longing, eager or earnest desire, eagerness.

लोहभ a. Ardently desirous, covetous, see लोहप.

लोह 1 A (लोहं) To heap up, accumulate.

लोहः, -ह A clod, A lump of earth; परश्वेदु लोहवत् यः पश्यति स पश्यति; समलोह-काचनः R. 8. 21. -हं Rust of iron. -Comp. -हः, -भेदनः -नं an instrument for breaking clods, a barrow.

लोहः A clod, lump of earth.

लोह a. 1 Red, reddish. 2 Made of copper, coppery. 3 Made of iron. -हः, -हं 1 Copper. 2 Iron. 3 Steel. 4 Any metal. 5 Gold. 6 Blood. 7 A weapon; Ms. 9. 321. 8 A fish-hook. -हः The red goat. -हं Aloewood.

-Comp. -अजः the red goat. -अभिमारः, -अभिहारः N. of a military ceremony resembling नीराजन q. v. उत्तनं gold. -कातः a loadstone, magnet. -कारः a blacksmith. -किहं rust of iron. -वातकः a blacksmith. -चूर्णं iron-filings, rust of iron. -जं 1 bell-metal. 2 iron-filings. -जालं a coat of mail. -जित् m. a diamond. -द्राविन् m. borax. -नालः an iron arrow. -दृष्टः a heron. -प्रतिमा 1 an anvil. 2 an iron image. -चट्ट a. tipped or studded with iron. -हृत्तिका a red pearl. -रजस् n. rust of iron. -राजकं silver. -वरं gold. -शङ्कुः an iron spike. -श्लेषणः borax. -सकरं blue steel.

लोहल a. 1 Made of iron. 2 Speaking indistinctly, lisping.

लोहिका An iron vessel.

लोहित a. (लोहिता or लोहिनी f.) 1 Red, red-coloured; कस्तूरान्वितामलोहित-तला बाहु पदोक्षेपणात् S. 1. 30; Ku. 3. 29; सुहृथलपद्वदलोहिनीमिरुद्धैः शिखामिः शिखिनेव-लीटा Ki 16 53 2 Copper made of copper त 1 The red colour 2 The

planet Mars. 3 A serpent. 4 A kind of deer. 5 A kind of rice. -ता N. of one of the seven tongues of fire. -तं 1 Copper. 2 Blood; Ms. 8. 284. 3 Saffron. 4 Battle. 5 Red sanders. 6 A kind of sandal. 7 An imperfect form of a rainbow. -Comp. -अक्षः 1 a red die. 2 a kind of snake. 3 the (Indian) cuckoo. 4 an epithet of Vishnu. -अंगः the planet Mars. -अयस n. copper. -अशोकः a variety of Asoka (having red flowers). -अश्वः fire. -आननः an ichneumon. -ईक्षण a. red-eyed. -उद्ग a. having red or blood red water. -कल्माष a red-spotted. -क्षयः loss of blood. -श्रीवः an epithet of Agni. -चन्दनं saffron. -दुष्पकः the granate tree. -सुत्तिका red chalk. -शतपत्रं a red lotus-flower. लोहितक a. (तिका f.) Red. -कः 1 A ruby; Si. 13. 52. 2 The planet Mars. 3 A kind of rice. -कं Bell-metal.

लोहितिमन् m. Redness.

लोहिनी A woman with a red coloured skin.

लौकायतिकः A follower of Châr-vâka, an atheist, a materialist.

लौकिक a. (की f.) 1 Worldly, mundane, terrestrial, earthly. 2 General, common, usual, ordinary, vulgar; U. 1. 10. 3 Of every-day life, generally accepted, popular, customary; Ku. 7. 88. 4 Temporal, secular; (opp. आर्क्ष or शास्त्रीय); Ms. 3. 232. 5 Not sacred, profane (as a word or its sense); वाक्यं द्विविधं वैदिकं लौकिकं च T. S.; (see Mbh. quoted under लोक 8). 6 Belonging to the world of; as in ब्रह्मलौकिक. -काः (pl.) Ordinary men, men of the world. -कं Any general or worldly custom. -Comp. -ज्ञ a. knowing the ways of the world, acquainted with worldly customs; वैतकं सोपि संतो लौकिकज्ञा वयं S. 4.

लौक्य a. 1 Worldly, terrestrial, mundane, human. 2 Common, ordinary, usual.

लोह 1 P. (लोहित) To be foolish or mad.

लौह्य 1 Fickleness, unsteadiness, inconstancy. 2 Eagerness, eager desire, greediness; lustfulness, excessive passion or desire; जिह्वालीत्यात् Pt. 1; R. 7. 61, 16. 76; 18. 30; Ku. 6. 30.

लोह a. (ही f.) 1 Made of iron, iron. 2 Coppery. 3 Metallic. 4 Copper-coloured, red. -हं Iron; Bk. 15. 54. -हा A kettle. -Comp. -आत्मन् m., -बुः f. a boiler, kettle, caldron. -कारः, a blacksmith. -जं rust of iron. -चट्टः, -चं an iron fetter, irons. -भाहं an iron vessel. -मलं rust of iron. -शङ्कु. an iron spike.

लोहित The trident of S'va

लौहिया: N. of a river, the Brahmaputra; चक्रं तर्णि लौहिये तस्मिन् प्राच्योति-
ष्यथ: R. 4. 81; (where Malli. says

तर्णि लौहिया नाम नदी येन, but quotes no
authority). -रङ्ग Redness.

ल्यी, ल्यी 9 P. (ल्यनाति, ल्यनाति) To

join, unite, be mixed with.

ल्यी 9 P. (ल्यनाति) To go, move,
approach.

व.

व: 1 Air, wind. 2 the arm. 3 N. of
Varuṇa. 4 Conciliation. 5 Address-
ing. 6 Auspiciousness. 7 Residence,
dwelling. 8 The ocean. 9 A tiger.
10 Cloth. 11 N. of Rāhu. -व N. of
Varuṇa (Medini). -ind. Like, as;
as in मणी वोदस्य लवेते प्रियौ वसतरी मम Sk.;
where the word may be व or वा.

वंश: 1 A bamboo; धनुर्वशविद्युद्धोऽपि
विश्वं: किं करिष्यति H. Pr. 23; वंशमवो गुण-
वानपि संगविशेषेण पूज्यते पुरुष: Bv. 1. 80
(where वंश has sense 2 also); Mo.
79. 2 A race, family, dynasty, line-
age; स जातो येन जातेन याति वंशः समुत्तिं H.
3, ह्यवप्रमवो वंशः R. 1. 2 &c.; see वंश-
क, वंशस्थिति &c. 3 A shaft. 4 A flute,
pipe, reed-pipe; कूजद्विरुपादितवंशकृत्
R. 2. 12. 5 A collection, assemblage,
multitude (usually of similar
things); साद्रीकृतः स्वंदवंशवक्त्रैः R. 7.
89 6 A cross-beam. 7 A joint (in a
bamboo). 8 A sort of sugar-cane.
9 The backbone. 10 The Sāla tree.
11 A particular measure of length
(equal to ten hastas). -Comp.
-अंगं, -अङ्गुरः 1 the tip or end of a
bamboo-cane. 2 the shoot of a
bamboo. -अनुकीर्तनं genealogy.
-अनुक्रमः genealogy. -अनुचरितं the
history of a dynasty or family.
-आवली a pedigree, genealogy. -आहः
bamboo-manna. -कठिनः a thicket of
bamboos. -कर a. 1 founding a
family. 2 perpetuating a race; R.
18. 31. (-रः) an ancestor. -कर्पूर-
रोचना, -रोचना, -लोचना bamboo-
manna. -कुत m. the founder or per-
petuator of a family. -क्रमः family
succession. -क्षीरी bamboo-manna.
-चरितं the history of a family.
-चित्तकः a genealogist. -छेत्त a. the
last of a family. -ज a. 1 born in the
family of; R. 1. 31. 2 sprung from a
good family. (-जः) 1 progeny,
issue, lineal descendant. 2 the seed
of the bamboo. (-जं) bamboo-
manna. (-जा) bamboo-manna.
-नर्तिच m. a buffoon. -नाडि (ली) का
a pipe made of bamboo. -नाथः the
chief or head of a race. -नेत्रं the
root of sugar-cane. -पत्रं a bamboo-
leaf. (-त्रः) a reed. -पत्रकः 1 a reed.
2 a white kind of sugarcane. (-कं)
yellow orpiment. -परंपरा lineal
descent, family succession -पूरकं the
root of sugarcane a here

ditary. (-ज्यं) a hereditary estate.
-लक्ष्मी: f. the fortune of a family.
-वितति: f. 1 a family, descent. 2 a
thicket of bamboos. -शर्करा bamboo-
manna. -शलाका a small bamboo peg
at the lower end of a Vinā. -स्थिति:
f. the perpetuation of a family; R.
18. 31.

वंशकः 1 A kind of sugarcane. 2
The joint in a bamboo. 3 A kind of
fish. -कं Aeswood.

वंशिका 1 A kind of flute. 2 Aloe-
wood.

वंशी 1 A flute; pipe; न वंशी मञ्जरी-
ह्रुवि करसरोजाद्विगलितौ H. D. 108; कंचरिपो-
न्वोद्युतु स वोऽश्रेयांसि वंशीरवः Git. 9. 2 A
vein or artery. 3 Bamboo-manna. 4
A particular weight. -Comp. -धरः,
-धारिच m. 1 an epithet of Krishna,
2 any flute-player or piper.

वंश्य a. 1 Relating to the main
beam. 2 Connected with the spine.
3 Belonging to a family. 4 Of a good
family, born in a good family. 5
Lineal, genealogical. -इयः 1 A
descendant, posterity (pl.); इत्येऽपि
रघोर्विश्या: R. 15. 35. 2 A forefather,
an ancestor; वृत्त मत्तः परं वंश्याः पिंडविच्छेद-
दर्शिनः R. 1. 66. 3 Any member of a
family. 4 A cross-beam. 5 A bone in
the arm or leg. 6 A pupil.

वंद् See वंद्.

वक्र See वक्र.

वकुल See वकुल.

वक् 1 A. (वक्ते) To go, move.

वक्तव्य pot. p. 1 Fit to be said,
told, spoken or declared; तर्हि वक्तव्यं
न वक्तव्यं (frequently occurring in
Mbh.). 2 To be spoken about.
3 Reprehensible, blamable,
censurable. 4 Low, vile, base. 5
Accountable, responsible. 6
Dependent. -व्यं 1 Speaking, speech.
2 A precept, rule, dictum. 3 Blame,
censure, reproach.

वक्त्र a. or m. 1 Speaking, talking,
a speaker. 2 Eloquent, an orator; किं
करिष्यति वक्ता: श्रोता यत्र न विद्यते; ददुरा यत्र
वक्तास्तत्र मोक्षे हि शोभनं Subhāsh. 3 A
teacher, an expounder. 4 A learned
or wise man in general.

वक्त्रं 1 The mouth. 2 The face;
यद्वक्त्रं सुहृदिष्ठे न धनिना वृषे न चादृग्ध्या Bh.
3. 147. 3 Snout, muzzle, beak. 4
Beginning 5 The point (of an
arrow) the spout of a vessel 6 A

sort of garment. 7 N. of a metre
similar to *amushṭubh*; see S. D. 567,
Kāv. 1. 26. -Comp. -आसवः saliva.
-सुरः a tooth. -जः a Brāhmana
-तालं a musical instrument played
with the mouth. -दलं the palate. -पटः
a veil. -रंध्रं the aperture of the
mouth. -परिस्पंदः speech. -भेदिच a.
pungent, sharp. -वासः an orange.
-शोधनं 1 cleansing the mouth. 2 a
lime, citron. -शोधिच n. a citron
(-m.) a citron tree.

वक्र a. 1 Crooked (fig. also),
bent, curved, winding, tortuous,
वक्रः पथा यदपि भवतः प्रस्थितस्योचराशा Me. 27,
Ku. 3. 29. 2 Round about, indirect,
evasive, circuitous, equivocating,
ambiguous (as a speech); किमेतैर्वक्र-
भणितैः Ratn. 2; वक्रवाक्यवरचनारमणीयः...सुसुवा
प्रवृत्ते परिहासः Si. 10. 12; see वक्रोक्ति
also. 3 Curled, curling, crisped (as
hair). 4 Retrograde (as motion) 5
Dishonest, fraudulent, crooked in
disposition. 6 Cruel, malignant (as
a planet). 7 Prosodially long. -क्रः
1 The planet Mars. 2 The planet
Saturn. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of the
demon Tripura. -क्रं 1 The bend or arm
of a river. 2 Retrograde motion (of a
planet). -Comp. -अंगं a crooked
limb. (-गः) 1 a goose. 2 the ruddy
goose. 3 a snake. -उक्तिः f. 1 a figure
of speech consisting in the use of
evasive speech or reply, either by
means of a pun, or by an affected
change of tone; Mammata thus de-
fines it:—यदुक्तमस्या वाक्यमन्यथायेन योज्यते
श्लेषेण काका वा ज्ञेया सा वक्रोक्तिस्तथा द्विधा K.
P. 9; for example see the opening
stanza in Mu. (अन्या केचं स्थिता ते &c.)
2 equivocation, insinuation, inuendo
सुबंधुर्माणमदृष्ट कविराज इति त्रयः । वक्रोक्तिमार्ग-
विपुलाश्चतुर्थी विद्यते न वा । 3 sarcasm. -कटरः
the jujube tree. -कंदकः the Khadira
tree. -खड्गः -खड्गकः a sabre, scimitar.
-गति, -गामिच a. 1 winding, meander-
ing. 2 fraudulent, dishonest; -ग्रीव.
a camel. -चंचुः a parrot. -तुंडः 1 an
epithet of Gaṇesa. 2 a parrot. -दंष्ट्र.
a boar. -दृष्टि a. 1 squint-eyed, squint-
ing. 2 having a malignant or evil
look. 3 envious. (-f.) squint, an
oblique look. -नक्रः 1 a parrot. 2 a
low man -नासिक an owl -पुच्छ
पुच्छिक a dog -पुण the pala satree

-बालधिः, -लांगूलः a dog. -भावः 1 crookedness. 2 deceit. -वक्रः a hog. वक्रव्यः Price (for अवक्रय q. v.). वक्रिन् *a.* 1 Crooked. 2 Retrograde.

-*m.* A Jaina or Buddha.

वक्रिमन् *m.* 1 Crookedness, curvature. 2 Equivocation, evasion, ambiguity, tortuous, round-about or indirect nature (as of a speech); तद्वत्त्वाद्भुजसौरभं स च बुधास्पृही गिरा वक्रिना Uit. 3. 3 Cunningness, duplicity, craftiness.

वक्रोष्टिः, -वक्रोष्टिका *f.* A gentle smile.

वक्ष 1 P. (वक्षति) 1 To grow, increase. 2 To be powerful. 3 To be angry. 4 To accumulate.

वक्षस् *m.* The breast, bosom, chest; कपाटवक्षाः परिणद्धकंवरः R. 3. 34. -Comp.

-जः, -रुहः, -रुहः (वक्षोजः, वक्षोरुहः, वक्षोरुहः) the female breast; Bv. 2. 17. -स्थले (वक्ष or वक्षःस्थले) the breast or bosom.

वक्ष्, वक्ष् (वक्षति, वक्षति) To go, move.

वगाहः See अवगाह.

वैकः The bend of a river.

वका The pommel of a saddle.

वकिलः A thorn.

वकिः 1 A rib (of an animal or building (said to be *f.* only by some)). 2 The timber of a roof. 3 A kind of musical instrument (said to be *m.* also in these two senses).

वक्षुः A small arm or branch of the Ganges.

वैर्य 1 P. (वैरति) 1 To go. 2 To limp, be lame.

वैराः (pl.) N. of Bengal proper and its inhabitants; वैराणुत्वाय तरसा नेता मौसवनेयताम् R. 4. 36; रत्नाकरं समारम्भ्य ब्रह्म-पुत्रांतः शिवे वैरद्वेष इति श्लोकः -वः 1 Cotton. 2 The egg-plant. -ज 1 Lead. 2 Tin. -Comp. -अरिः yellow orpiment. -ज 1 brass. 2 red lead. -जीवन् silver. -शुल्बजं bell-metal (कांस्यं).

वैर्य 1 A. (वैरति) 1 To go. 2 To go swiftly. 3 to begin. 4 To censure, blame.

वच 2 P. (A. also in non-conjugational tenses; in conjugational tenses it is said to be defective in the third person plural by some authorities, or in the whole plural by others; वाक्, उक्त्वा) 1 To say, speak; वैराग्यादिव वक्षि K. P. 10; (oft. with two, acc.); ताम्रवतुले श्रियमप्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6; sometimes with accusative of words meaning 'speech'; उवाच वाच्या प्रयमोदिते वचः R. 3. 25, 2. 59; क्व वक्ष्यते वाक्यं Rām. 2 To relate, describe; रघुनामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9. 3 To tell, communicate, announce, declare; उच्यतां मद्रचनास्त्राशिः S. 2, Me. 98. 4 To name, call; तदेकसप्ततिगुणं मन्वंतरिमोच्यते Ms. 1 79 -Caus (वाचयति) 1 To cause to speak. 2 To go over read peruse 3 To say tell declare 4 To

promise. -Desid. (विक्षति) To wish to speak, intend to say (something). -With अनु to say after, repeat, recite. (-Caus.) to read to oneself; ताम्रमुद्रा-धराण्युवाच S. 1. -निस् 1 to interpret, explain; वेदा निर्वक्तुमशनाः 2 to relate, tell, declare, announce. 3 to name, call. -प्रति to speak in reply, answer, reply to; न चेद्वदस्यं प्रतिवक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 5. 42, R. 3. 47. -वि to explain. -सं to say, speak.

वचः 1 A parrot. 2 The sun. -चा 1 A kind of talking bird. 2 A kind of aromatic root. -चं Speaking, talk.

वचनं 1 The act of speaking, uttering, saying. 2 Speech, an utterance, words (spoken), sentence, वक्तु-विशेषभिः सुहागुणपृष्ठा वचने विपश्चितः Ku. 2. 5; प्रतिः प्रतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 3. 3 Repeating, recitation. 4 A text, dictation, rule, precept, a passage of a sacred book; शास्त्रवचनं, श्रुतिवचनं, स्मृतिवचनं &c. 5 An order, a command, direction; मद्रचनात् 'in my name,' 'by my order. 6 Advice, counsel, instruction. 7 Declaration, affirmation. 8 Pronunciation (of a letter) (in gram.). 9 The signification or meaning of a word; अत्र पयोधरशब्द-वैचक्षण्यः 10 Number (in gram.); there are three numbers, singular, dual and plural. 11 Dry ginger. -Comp. -उपक्रमः introduction, exordium. -कर *a.* obedient, doing what is ordered. -कारिन् *a.* obeying orders, obedient. -क्रमः discourse. -याहिन् *a.* obedient, complaint, submissive. -पटु *a.* eloquent. -विरोधः inconsistency of precepts, contradiction or incongruity of texts. -शतं a hundred speeches, *i. e.* repeated declaration, reiterated assertion. -स्थित *a.* (वचनेस्थितः also) obedient, compliant.

वचनीयः *a.* 1 To be said, spoken or related. 2 Censurable, blamable. -जं Blame, censure, reproach; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमस्ति Ku. 5. 82; वचनीयमिदं व्यवस्थितं रमण त्वामनुयामि वयसि 4. 21; भवति योजयितुर्वचनीयता Pt. 1. 75, Ki. 9. 39, 65, Mk. 4. 1.

वचरः 1 A cock. 2 A rogue, low or wicked person (शठ).

वचस् *m.* 1 A speech, word, sentence; उवाच वाच्या प्रयमोदिते वचः R. 3. 25, 47; इत्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 36; वचस्तत्र प्रयोक्तव्यं योकोकं लभते फलं Subhāsh. 2 A command, order, precept, injunction. 3 Advice, counsel. 4 Number (in gram.). -Comp. -कर *a.* 1 obedient, complaint. 2 executing the orders of another. -क्रमः discourse. -ग्रहः the car. -प्रवृत्तिः *f.* an attempt at speaking S. 7. 17.

An epithet of Brihaspati or the planet Jupiter

वज्र I. 1 P. (वजति) To go, move, roam about. -II. 10 U. (वाजयति-ते) 1 To trim, prepare. 2 To feather an arrow. 3 To go, move.

वज्रः-जं 1 A thunderbolt, the weapon of Indra (said to have been formed out of the bones of the sage Dadhichi. q. v.). आशंसते समितिषु सुरा सक्तवैरा हि देवैरस्यधिष्वे धनुषि विजयं वीरहूते च वज्रे S. 2. 15. 2 Any destructive weapon like the thunderbolt. 3 A diamond-pin, an instrument for perforating jewels; मणौ वज्रसहस्रकर्णे सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गति R. 1. 4. 4 A diamond in general, an adamant; वज्रादपि कटोराणि मुदति कुसुमादपि U. 2. 7; R. 6. 19. 5 Sour-gruel. -जः 1 A form of military array. 2 A kind of Kusa grass. 3 N. of various plants. -जं 1 Steel. 2 A kind of talc. 3 Thunderlike or severe language. 4 A child. 5 Emblem myrobalan. -Comp. -अंगः a snake. -अभ्यासः cross multiplication. -अज्ञानिः the thunderbolt of Indra. -आकरः a diamond mine; R. 18. 21. -आरुह्यः a kind of mineral spar. -आघातः 1 a stroke of thunder or lightning. 2 (hence fig.) any sudden shock or calamity. -आयुः an epithet of Indra. -अकटः an epithet of Hanumat. -कीलः a thunderbolt, an adamant shaft; जीवितं वज्रकीलं Māl. 9. 37; cf. U. 1. 47. -क्षारं an alkaline earth. -गोपः-हृन्गोपः q. v. -चंचुः a vulture. -चर्मन् *m.* a rhinoceros. -जित् *m.* N. of Garuda. -ज्वलन्, -ज्वाला lightning. -तुंडः 1 a vulture. 2 mosquito, gnat. 3 N. of Garuda. 4 of Ganesa. -तुल्यः lapis lazuli or azure stone. -दंष्ट्रः a kind of insect. -दंतः 1 a hog. 2 a rat. -द्वानः a rat. -देहः, -देहिन् *a.* having an adamant or hardy frame. -धरः an epithet of Indra; वज्रधरप्रभावः R. 18. 21. -नाभः the discus of Krishna. -निर्वाणः, -निर्वाणः a clap or peal of thunder. -पाणिः an epithet of Indra; वज्रं हनुष्यं वज्रपाणिः R. 2. 42. -पातः a stroke of lightning, fall of thunderbolt. -पुष्पं the blossom of sesamum. -शूत् *m.* an epithet of Indra. -नाणिः a diamond, an adamant; Bh. 2. 6. -सृष्टिः an epithet of Indra. -रुहः a hog. -लेपः a kind of very hard cement; वज्रलेपवदितेव Māl. 5. 10, U. 4 (for its preparation see Bṛi. S. chapter 57). -लोहकः a magnet. -स्युहः a kind of military array. -शल्यः a porcupine. -सार *a.* as hard as adamant, having the strength of the thunderbolt, adamantinet; क्वच निशित-निपाता वज्रसाराः शरास्ते S. 1. 10; त्वमपि कुसुम-वर्णावज्रसारीकरोषि 3. 3. -सृष्टिः, -सृष्टिः *f.* a diamond-needle. -हृद्यं an adamant heart.

वज्रिन् *m.* 1 N. of Indra; तनु वज्रिण इव शीर्यमेतद्दिश्यते दिशतो यस्य पक्षा V 1 5 B 9 24 2 An ow

वच 1 P. (वचति) 1 To go, to arrive at; वचनश्रावणक्षिति Bk. 14. 74, 7. 106. 2 To wander over. 3 To go slyly or secretly, sneak. -*Caus.* (वचयति-ते). 1 To avoid, escape from, evade; shun; अहिं वचयति, अवचयत सायाश्च स्वनायामिनेरद्विषा. Bk. 8. 43. 2 To cheat, deceive, defraud (said to be A. only, but often P. also); मूर्खस्त्वानववचत Bk. 15. 15; कथमथ वचयसे जनमनुगतमसमशरज्वरदुःखं Git. 8; (वचनं) वचयन् प्रणयिनीरया सः R. 19. 17; Ku. 4. 10, 5. 49; R. 12. 53. 3 To deprive of, leave (one) destitute of; R. 7. 8.

वचक *a.* 1 Fraudulent, deceitful, crafty. 2 Cheating, deceiving. -*कः* 1 A rogue, cheat, swindler. 2 A jackal. 3 Musk-rat. 4 A tame ichneumon.

वचति Fire.

वचयः 1 Cheating, roguery, deceit, trickery. 2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. 3 The cuckoo.

वचन-ना 1 Cheating. 2 A trick, deceit, fraud, deception, trickery; वचना परिहर्तव्या बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 58; स्वर्गमिच्छित्तुक्कृतं वचनामिव मेनिरे Ku. 5. 47. 3 An illusion, delusion. 4 Loss, deprivation, hinderance; दृष्टिपातवचना Māt. 3; R. 11. 36.

वंचित *p. p.* 1 Deceived, cheated. 2 Deprived of. -*ता* A sort of riddle or enigma.

वंचुक *a.* (की. *f.*) Deceitful, fraudulent, crafty, dishonest. -*कः* A jackal.

वज्रल 1 The common cane or reed; आमंजुर्वज्रललतानि च तान्यधुनि निरिप्रनील-निचुलानि सरिहृदाणि U. 2. 23; or मंजुलवज्रल-कुजातं विचकर्ष्य करेण दुक्कले Git. 1. 2 A kind of flower. 3 The Asoka tree. 4 A kind of bird. -*Comp.* -*द्रुमः* the Asoka tree. -*मियः* the ratan.

वट I. 1 P. (वटति) To surround. -II. 10 U. (वटयति-ते) 1 To tell. 2 To divide, partition. 3 To surround, encompass.

वटः 1 The fig-tree; अयं च चित्रकूट-शापिनि वर्त्मनि वटः श्यामो नाम U. 1; R. 13. 53. 2 A small shell or *courrie*. 3 A small ball, globule, pill. 4 A round figure, a cipher. 5 A kind of cake. 6 A string, rope (*n.* also in this sense). 7 Equality in shape. -*Comp.* -*पत्रं* a variety of the white basil. (-*त्रा*) a jasmine. -*वासिन्* *m.* a Yaksha.

वटकः 1 A kind of cake. 2 A small lump, ball, globule, pill.

वटरः 1 A cock. 2 A mat. 3 A turban. 4 A thief, robber. 5 A churning-stick. 6 Fragrant grass.

वटाकरः, **वटारकः** A cord, string.

वटिका A pawn at chess.

वरिका 1 A pill 2 A chessman

वटिक् *a.* Stringed, circular. -*m.* = वटिक *q. v.*

वटी 1 A rope or string. 2 A pill, bolus.

वट्टः 1 A boy, lad, youth, stripling; oft. used like the English word 'chap' or 'fellow'; चपलो वट्टः S. 2; निवार्यतामालि किमन्यं वट्टः पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितो-त्तरावरः Ku. 5. 83; cf. वट्ट also. 2 A religious student or Brahmachārin *q. v.*

वट्टकः 1 A boy, lad. 2 A Brahmachārin. 3 A fool or blockhead.

वट्ट 1 P. (वटति) 1 To be strong or powerful. 2 To be fat.

वट्टर *a.* 1 Dull, stupid. 2 Wicked. -*रः* 1 A fool or blockhead. 2 A rogue, wicked or vile fellow. 3 A physician. 4 A water-pot.

वट्टभिः -*भी* See वट्टभिः -*भी*.

वट्टवा 1 A mare. 2 The nymph Asvini who in the form of a mare bore to the sun two sons, the Asvins; see सञ्ज्ञा. 3 A female slave. 4 A harlot, prostitute. 5 A woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste (द्विजवेषिन्). -*Comp.* -*अग्निः*, -*अनलः* the submarine fire. -*सुखः* 1 the submarine fire. 2 N. of Siva.

वट्टा A kind of cake.

वट्टिश् See वट्टिश्.

वट्ट *a.* Large, big, great.

वण 1 P. (वणति) To sound.

वणिज *m.* 1 A merchant, trader; यस्यागमः केवलजीविकायै ते ज्ञानपण्यं वणिजं वदन्ति M. 1. 17. 12 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac. -*f.* Merchandise, trade. -*Comp.* -*कनन्* *n.*, -*क्रिया* traffic, trade. -*जनः* 1 merchants (collectively). 2 a trader, merchant. -*पथः* 1 trade, traffic. 2 a merchant. 3 a merchant's shop, a stall. 4 the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. -*वृत्तिः* *f.* trade, traffic; Bh. 3. 81. -*सार्थः* a caravan.

वणिजः 1 A merchant, trader. 2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

वणिजकः A merchant.

वणिज्य, **वणिज्या** Trade, traffic.

वट्ट 1 P., 10 (U. वटति, वटयति-ते) To divide, apportion, partition, share.

वट्टः 1 A part, portion, share. 2 The handle of a sickle. 3 An unmarried man, a bachelor.

वट्टकः 1 Dividing, distributing. 2 A distributor. 3 A part, portion, share.

वट्टनं Partitioning, apportioning, dividing.

वट्टालः, **वट्टालः** 1 A contest of heroes. 2 A shovel, hoe. 3 A boat.

वट्ट 1 A. (वट्टे) To go alone or unaccompanied.

वट्ट *a.* 1 Unmarried. 2 Dwarfish. 3 Crippled. -*उः* 1 An unmarried man, a bachelor. 2 A servant. 3 A dwarf.

4 A javé n dart

वट्टरः 1 The sheath that envelops the young bamboo. 2 The new shoot of the palm tree. 3 A rope for tying (a goat &c.). 4 A dog. 5 The tail of a dog. 6 A cloud. 7 The female breast.

वट्ट I. 1 A. (वट्टे) 1 To divide, share, apportion. 2 To surround, encompass. -II. 10 U. (वट्टयति-ते) To share, divide, apportion.

वट्ट *a.* 1 Maimed, crippled. 2 Unmarried. 3 Emasculated. -*हः* 1 A man who is circumcised or has no prepuce. 2 An ox without a tail. -*हः* A unchaste woman; cf. इह.

वट्टरः 1 A miser, stingy person. 2 A eunuch.

वट्ट *a.* 1 An affix added to nouns to show 'possession'; वनवत् possessed of wealth; रूपवत् beautiful; so भगवत्, मास्वत् &c.; (the words so formed being adjectives). 2 Added to the base of the past 'passive participle' वत् turns it into a past active participle; इत्युक्त्वन् जनकात्मजाय R. 14. 43. -*ind.* An affix added to nouns or adjectives to denote 'likeness' or 'resemblance' and may be translated by 'like', 'as'; आत्मवत्सव्युत्तानि य. पश्यति स पंडितः.

वत See वतः.

वतंसः See अवतंसः कपोलविलोलवतंसं Git. 2. **वतोका** A barren or childless woman, a woman or cow miscarrying from accident.

वत्सः 1 A calf, the young of an animal; तेनाथ वत्समिव लोकाग्रं पुषाण Bh. 2. 56; यं सर्वलोकः परिकल्प्य वत्सं Ku. 1. 2. 2 A boy, son; in this sense often used in the voc. as a term of endearment and translatable by 'my dear', 'my darling', 'my dear child'; अयि वत्स कुतं कुतमतिविभवेन किमपराज् वत्सेन U. 6. 3 Offspring or children in general; जीवद्भूता 'one whose children are living'. 4 A year. 5 N. of a country, (its chief town was कौशांबी and ruled over by Udayana) or the inhabitants of that country (pl.). -*त्सा* 1 A female calf. 2 A little girl; वत्से सीते 'dear Sitā' &c. -*स्तं* The breast. -*Comp.* -*अरुणि* a kind of cucumber. -*अदनुः* a wolf. -*ईशः*, -*राजः* a king of the *Vatsas*; लोके हारि च वत्स-राजचितं नाट्ये च दक्षा वत्स Nāg. 1. -*काम* *a.* fond of children. (-*मा*) a cow longing for her calf. -*नामः* 1 N. of a tree. 2 a kind of very strong poison. -*पाल* 'a keeper of calves', N. of Krishna or Balarāma. -*शाला* a cow-shed.

वत्सकः 1 A little calf, calf in general. 2 A child. 3 N. of a plant (कुटज). -*कं* Green or black sulphate of iron.

वत्सतरः A weaned calf, a steer a young ox मधोदता वत्सतर स्युषिषि R. 3

32 -री A heifer प्रावयायाभ्यगताय वत्स
तरी वा महोक्षे वा निर्वपितं गृहमेधिनः U. 4.
वत्सरः 1 A year; Y. 1. 205. 2 N.
of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंतकः the month
Phālguna. -अणः a debt to be paid
by the end of a year.

वत्सल a. 1 Child-loving, affection-
ate towards children or offspring; as
वत्सला वेदुः माता &c. 2 Affectionate
towards, fondly loving, devoted to-
fond of, kind or compassionate to,
wards; तद्वत्सलः क स तपस्विजनस्य हता Mā.
8. 8; 6. 14; R. 2. 69, 8. 41; so
शरणागतवत्सलः दीनवत्सलः &c. -लः A fire
fed with grass. -ला A cow fond of
her calf. -लं Affection, fondness.

वत्सलयति Den. P. To cause to
yearn, cause to feel yearning affec-
tion for; वृत्तमनस्यता मां वत्सलयति S. 7.

वत्सा, वत्सिका A heifer.

वत्सिन्म m. Childhood, youth, early
youth.

वत्सविः A cowherd.

वद् 1 P. (वदति) but. Atm. in certain
senses and with certain prepositions;
see below; उदित pass. उद्यते, desid.
निवदयति 1 To say, speak, utter,
address, speak to; वद् प्रदोषे स्फुटचंद्रातका
विमलरी यद्वरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44; वदंतो
वर R. 1. 59 'the foremost of the
eloquent'. 2 To announce, tell,
communicate, inform; यो गात्रादि वदति
स्वयं. 3 To speak of, describe; Bg. 2.
29. 4 To lay down, prescribe, state;
Ms. 2. 9, 4. 14. 5 To name, call;
वदति वपुर्गण्योनां यमैक्यं दृष्टिं कुपाः Chandr.
5. 45. 6 To indicate, bespeak;
कृतज्ञतामस्य वदति संपदः Ki. 1. 14. 7 To
raise the voice, utter a cry, sing;
कोकिलः पंचमेन वदति; वदति मधुरा वाचः &c.
8 To show brilliance or proficiency
in, be an authority on (Atm.); ज्ञात्रि
वदत Sk., पाणिनिर्वदते Vop. 9 To shine,
look splendid or bright (Atm.); Bk.
8. 27. 10 To toil, exert, labour
(Atm.); क्षेत्रे वदते Sk. -Caus. (वाद्यति-ते)
1 To cause to speak or say. 2 To
cause to sound, play on a musical
instrument; वीणासिन् वाद्यवती Vikr. 1.
10, वाद्यते मृदु वेणुं Gīt. 5. -WITH -अनु
1 to imitate in speaking, repeat after
(one); (गिरं नः) अनुवदती शुकस्ते मंडुवाक्
पञ्जरस्यः R. 5. 74. 2 to echo, resound
(P. and A.); अनुवदति वीणा. 3 to
approve (by echoing back the same
sentiment); Si. 2. 67. 4 to imitate
(Atm.); Bk. 8. 29. 5 to repeat by
way of corroboration. -अप (said to
be Atm. only, but sometimes Paras.
also) 1 to revile, abuse, censure;
Si. 17. 19; Ms. 4. 236; sometimes
with dat.; Bk. 8. 45. 2 to disown. 3
to repute, contradict. -अभि 1 to
express, utter, signify; यदावाचमनुवदितं
येन वाममुद्यते तदेव वामं तं पिद्वि नेदं शक्तिव्युत्पत्तं
Ken 2 to salute greet respectfully

(Caus) to salute मगवामिन्द्राद्ये उप
(Atm.) 1 to coax, flatter, cajole;
Bk. 8. 28. 2 to conciliate, talk (one)
over. -परि to abuse, censure, revile.
-प्र 1 to speak, utter. 2 to speak to,
address; Bk. 7. 24. 3 to name, call. 4
to regard, consider. -वति 1 to speak, in
reply, answer; R. 3. 64. 2 to speak,
utter. 3 to repeat. -वि (Atm.) 1 to
quarrel, dispute; परस्परं विवदमानीं प्रातरौ.
2 to be at variance, to conflict, be
in opposition; परस्परं विदमनानीं ज्ञात्राणां
H. 1. 3 to contend (as in a court of
law). -विप्र (P. and A.) to dispute,
quarrel, wrangle; Bk. 8. 42. -विस् 1
to be inconsistent, be at variance. 2
to fail. (-Caus.) to make inconsis-
tent. -सं 1 to talk to, address. 2 to
speak together, converse, discourse.
3 to resemble, correspond to, be
like (with instr.); अस्य सुखं सीताया मुख-
चंद्रेण सेवद्वयेव U. 4. 4 to name, call. 5
to speak or utter in general. (-Caus.)
1 to consult, hold consultation
(with instr.). 2 to cause to sound,
play upon a musical instrument).
-संम (Atm.) 1 to speak loudly or
distinctly (as men); संप्रवदंते ब्राह्मणाः
Sk. 2 to cry, utter a cry (Paras.);
वरतदु संप्रवदंति कुकुटाः Mbb.

वद् a. Speaking, talking, speaking
well.

वदनं 1 The face; आसाद्विद्वत्तदना च
विमोचयंती S. 2. 10; so सुवदना, कमलवदना
&c. 2 The mouth; वदनं विनिवेशितां कुञ्जगी
पिडुनानां रसनामिषेण धात्रा Br. 1. 111. 3
Aspect, look, appearance. 4 The
front point. 5 First term (in a
series). Comp. -आसवः saliva.

वदंती Speech, discourse.

वदन्य a. See वदान्य.

वदरः See वदर.

वदालः 1 A whirlpool. 2 A kind of
sheat-fish.

वदावद् a. 1 A speaker, eloquent.
2 Talkative, garrulous.

वदाय्य a. 1 Speaking fluently,
eloquent. 2 Speaking kindly or
affably. 3 Liberal, munificent,
generous; Ms. 4. 224. -व्यः A liberal
or generous person, munificent or
bountiful man; शिरसा वदाय्यधरवः सार-
मेनं वदति सारतः Bv. 1. 19; or तस्मै वदा-
य्यगुर्वे तस्मै नमोस्तु 1. 94; N. 5. 11; R.
5. 24.

वदि ind. In the dark half (of a
lunar-month); ज्येष्ठवदि (opp. हदि).

वद्य 1 Fit to be spoken, not
blamable; cf. अवद्य. 2 Dark or
second (said of the fortnight of a
lunar month); वद्यपक्षः the dark fort-
night). -द्यं Speech, speaking about.

वद् 1 P. (वदति) To slay, kill (not
used in classical Sanskrit except as
a substitute for हन् in the Aorist and
Benedictive

वध 1 Killing murder a slaughter
destruction; आत्मनो वधमाहृतौ क्रासी विहगत-
स्करः V. 5. 1; मनुष्यवधः homicide; पशुवधः
&c. 2 A blow, stroke. 3 Paralysis.
4 Disappearance. 5 Multiplication
(in math.). -Comp. -अंगकः a poison.
-अर्ह a. deserving capital punish-
ment. -उद्यत a. 1 murderous. 2 an
assassin. -उपायः a means of killing.
-कर्माधिकारिन् m. a hangman, an exe-
cutioner. -जीविन् m. 1 a hunter. 2 a
butcher. -दंडः 1 corporeal punish-
ment (as whipping &c.). 2 capital
punishment. -धूमिः f., -स्थली f., -स्थानं
1 a place of execution. 2 a slaughter-
house. -स्तम्भः the gallows; Mk. 10.

वधकः 1 An executioner, a
hangman. 2 A murderer, an
assassin.

वधनं A deadly weapon.

वधित्रं 1 The god of love. 2 Sexual
passion, lust.

वधुः, वधुका 1 A daughter-in-law. 2
A young woman in general.

वधूः f. 1 A bride; वरः स वधू सह राज-
सर्गं प्राप अजच्छायाविदारितोऽर्थं R. 7. 4,
19; समानयन्तुल्यगुणं वधूदरं विरस्य वाक्चं न गत
प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15; Ku. 6. 82. 2 A wife,
spouse; इयं नमति वः सर्वाञ्जिलोचनवधुरिति
Ku. 6. 89; R. 1. 90. 3 A daughter-
in-law; एषाच रघुकुलमहचराणां वधूः U. 4.
4. 16; तेषां वधूस्त्वमासि मैदिनि पार्थिवानां 1. 9.
4 A female, maiden, woman in
general; हरिश्चिह्नं सुवधूवृत्तिकरे विलासिनि विल-
सति केळिरे Gīt. 1; स्वयंशोसि विक्रमवतामवता
नवधूव्यवहानि विदुःशंति धियः Ki. 6. 45; N.
22. 47; Me. 16, 47, 65. 5 The wife
of a younger relation, a younger
female relation. 6 The female of
any animal; ह्यवधूः a doe; व्याध्रवधूः गज-
वधूः &c. -Comp. -गृहप्रवेशः, -प्रवेशः the
ceremony of a bride's entrance into
her husband's house. -जनः a wife,
female-woman. -पक्षः the party of
the bride (at a wedding). -वस्त्रं
bridal apparel, nuptial attire.

वधूटी 1 A young woman or fe-
male; रथं वधूटीमारोप्य पापः कायेष्व गच्छति
Mv. 5. 17; गोपवधूटीकुलचौराय (कृष्णाय)
Bhāshā P. 1. 2 A daughter-in-law.

वधय a. 1 To be killed or slain. 2
Sentenced to be killed. 3 To be
subjected to corporeal punishment,
to be corporeally punished. -व्यः 1 A
victim, one seeking his doom; Mu.
1. 9. 2 An enemy. -Comp. -पदहः a
drum beaten at the time of execution.
-धूः, -धूमिः f., -स्थलं, -स्थानं a place
of execution. -माला a garland of
flowers placed on a person who is
about to be executed.

वध्या Killing, slaughter, murder.

वध्रं 1 A leathern strap or thong;
Si. 20. 50. 2 Lead. -ध्री A leathern
thong.

वधयः A shoe

वन् I. 1 P. (वन, त) 1 To honour, worship. 2 To aid. 3 To sound. 4 To be occupied or engaged. -II. 8 U. (वनेति, वदुति, usually वदुति only) 1 To beg, ask, request (said to govern two acc.); तेषां दादितं नेव चातको वदुते जलम्. 2 To seek for, seek to obtain. 3 To conquer, possess. -III. 1 P., 10 U. (वनति, वानयति) 1 To favour, aid. 2 To hurt, injure. 3 To sound. 4 To confide in.

वनं 1 A forest, wood, thicket of trees; एको वासः पत्तने वा वने वा Bh. 3. 120; वनेऽपि दोषाः प्रभवति राणिनां. 2 A cluster, group, a quantity of lotuses or other plants growing in a thick bed; चित्राद्रियाः पद्मवनावतीर्णाः R. 16. 16, 6. 86 3 A place of abode, residence, house. 4 A fountain, spring (of water). 5 Water in general; Si. 6. 78. 6 Wood, timber. (As the first member of comp. वन may be translated by 'wild', 'forest'; वनवातः, वनकदली, वनपुष्प &c. -Comp. -अग्निः a forest-conflagration. -अजः the wild goat. -अंतः 1 The skirts or borders of a forest; R. 2. 68. 2 The forest region itself, wood; U. 2. 25. -अंतरं 1 another wood. 2 the interior of a forest; V. 4. 26. -अरिष्टा wild turmeric. -अलक्तं red earth or ruddle. -अलिका a sun-flower. -आखुः a hare. -आखुकः a kind of bean. -आपवा 'wood-river,' a forest-stream. -आर्द्रका wild ginger. -आश्रमः abode in the woods, the third stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa. -आश्रमिन् m. an anchorite, a hermit. -आश्रयः 1 an inhabitant of the wood. 2 a sort of crow or raven. -उत्साहः a rhinoceros. -उद्भवा the wild cotton plant. -उपप्लवः a forest-conflagration. -ओकस् m. 1 an inhabitant of a wood, a forester. 2 an anchorite, a hermit. 3 a wild animal such as a monkey, boar. -कपा wild pepper. -कदली wild plantain. -करिष m., -कंजरः, -गजः a wild elephant. -कुक्कुटः a wild fowl. -खडं a forest. -गवः the wild ox. -गहनं a thicket, the thick part of a forest. -ह्रस्वः a spy. -युलः a wild or forest shrub. -गच्छरः a. frequenting woods. (-रः) 1 a hunter. 2 a forester. (-रः) a forest. -चंदनं 1 the Devadāru tree. 2 aloe-wood. -चंद्रिका, -ज्योत्स्ना a kind of jasmine. -चंपकः the wild Champaka tree. -चरः a. living in a forest, haunting woods, sylvan. (-रः) 1 a forester, forest-dweller, woodman; उपनस्थुरास्थितविषादधियः शतकम्बो वनचरा वसति Ki. 6. 29; Me. 12. 2 a wild animal. 3 the fabulous eight-legged animal called Sarabha. -चर्वा roam about or residence in a forest. -जगुः 1 A wild goat. 2 a boar -जः

1 an elephant. 2 a kind of fragrant grass. 3 the wild citron tree. (-जं) a blue lotus-flower. -जा 1 wild ginger. 2 the wild cotton tree. -जीविन् a forester, woodman. -दुः a cloud. -दाहः a forest-conflagration. -देवता a sylvan deity, a dryad; R. 2. 12, 9. 52; S. 4. 4; Ku. 3. 52, 6. 39. -द्रुमः a tree growing wild in a forest. -धोरा an avenue of trees. -धेनु f. the female of the wild ox or *Bos gaurus*. -पांसुलः a hunter. -पार्श्वे the neighbourhood of a wood, the forest region itself. -पुष्पं a forest-flower. -पूरकः the wild citron tree. -प्रवेशः commencing a hermit's life. -प्रस्थः a wood situated on table-land. -पियः the cuckoo. (-यं) the cinnamon tree. -वह्निगः, -वह्निः a wild peacock. -वृक्षः forest-ground. -मलिका a gad-fly. -मल्ली wild-jasmine. -माला a garland of wood-flowers, such as was usually worn by Krishna; R. 9. 51; it is thus described:—आजातुलं विनी माला सर्वतुङ्गमुज्ज्वला मध्ये स्थूलकंदवाड्या वनमालेति कीर्तिता. 'धरा' an epithet of Krishna. -मालिन् m. an epithet of Krishna; वीरसिरी यमुनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली Git. 5; तव विरेह वनमाली सखि संदति *ibid.* -मालिनी N. of the town of Dvārakā. -मुक्षु a. pouring water; R. 9. 22. (-म.) -मृतः a cloud. -मुक्षुः a kind of kidney-bean. -मोचा wild plantain. -रक्षकः a forest-keeper. -राजः the lion. -रहं a lotus-flower. -लक्ष्मी f. 1 an ornament or beauty of the wood. 2 the plantain. -लता a forest-creeper; दुरीकृताः खलु गुणैरुद्यानलता वनलताभिः S. 1. 17. -वह्निः -हुताशनः a forest-conflagration. -वासः 1 living in a wood, residence in a forest, S. 4; 10. 2 a wild or nomadic, life. 3 a forest-dweller, a forester -वासनः a civet-cat. -वासिन् m. 1 a forest-dweller, forester. 2 a hermit; so. -वनस्थायिन्, -व्रीहिः wild rice. -शोभनं a lotus. -खन् m. 1 a jackal. 2 a tiger. 3 a civet-cat. -संकटः a kind of pulse. -सदः, -संवासिन् m. forester. -सरोजिनी f. the wild cotton plant. -स्थः 1 a deer. 2 a hermit. -स्था the holy fig-tree. -स्थली a wood, forest-ground. -सज्ज f. a garland of forest-flowers.

वनर See वानर.

वनस्पतिः 1 a large forest tree, especially one that bears fruit apparently without any blossoms. 2 A tree in general; तमागु विद्मः तपस्तपस्वी वनस्पतिं वज्र इवावमज्य Ku. 3. 74.

वनायुः N. of a district; R. 5. 73. -Comp. -जः n. produced in Vanāyu, (as a horse).

वन्तिः f. Wish, desire.

वनेका A little wood as in नरोक विनका

वनिता 1 A woman in general, वान-तेति वदन्तेतां लोकाः सर्वे वदन्तु ते! सूनां परिणता सर्वे तपस्व्येति मतं मम Br. 2. 117; पथिकवनिता Me. 8. 2 A wife, mistress; वनेचराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 19. 3 Any beloved woman. 4 The female of an animal. -Comp. -द्विष m. a misogynist (woman-hater). -विलास wanton pastime of women.

वनिन् m. 1 A tree. 2 The Soma plant. 3 A Brāhmaṇa in the third stage of his life, a Vānaprastha, q. v. वनिष्णु a. Begging, requesting, (वाचक).

वनी A forest, wood, grove or thicket (of trees); अवनितलमेव साधु मन्ये न वनी माधवनी विलासहेतुः Jagu.

वनीपकः, वनीचकः A beggar, mendicant; वनीपकानां हि कल्पमरुहः N. 15. 60. वनेकिंशुकाः (pl.) 'A Kinsuka in a wood,' anything found unexpectedly.

वनेच्छर n. Dwelling in a wood. -रः 1 A forester, woodman, वनेचराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; Ki. 1. 1. 2 An ascetic, a hermit. 3 A wild beast. 4 A sylvan, satyr. 5 A demon.

वनेज्यः A kind of mango. वन्दे 1 A (वदन्ते, वदित) 1 To salute, greet respectfully, pay homage to, जगतः पितरौ वन्दे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1, 13. 77, 14. 5. 2 To adore, worship. 3 To praise, extol. -With अभि to salute, greet respectfully; R. 16. 81.

वन्दकः A praiser.

वन्द्यः A praiser, bard, panegyrist.

वन्दनं 1 Salutation, obeisance. 2 Reverence, adoration. 3 Obeisance paid to a Brāhmaṇa &c. (by touching his feet.) 4 Praising, extolling. -जा 1 Worship, adoration. 2 Praise. -नी 1 A Worship, adoration. 2 Praise. 3 Solicitation. 4 A drug for reviving the dead. -Comp. -माला, -मालिका a garland suspended across gateways.

वन्दनीय a. Fit to be saluted, adorable. -या Yellow pigment.

वन्दा A female beggar.

वन्दार a. 1 Praising. 2 Reverential, respectful, polite, civil; परमदुर्गृहीता महाकुनिन्दारः mu. 7. -n. Praise.

वन्दिन् m. 1 A panegyrist, bard, an encomiast, a herald; (the bards form a distinct caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Sūdra mother). 2 A captive, prisoner.

वन्दी f. See वदी. -Comp. -पालः a keeper of prisoners, jailer.

वन्द्यः a. 1 Adorable, venerable. 2 To be respectfully saluted; R. 13. 78; Ku. 6. 83; Me. 12. 3 Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy.

वन्द A worshipper votary -वं Prosperity

बधुर a. See बधुर.

बध्या, बध्या See बध्या, बध्या.

बध्या a. 1 Belonging to, growing or produced in, woods, wild; कल्पवृक्ष-गमास बध्यामेवास्य संविदां R. 1. 94; बध्यानां मार्गशास्त्रिणां 45. 2 Savage, not tamed or domesticated; R. 2. 8, 37; 5. 43. -नयः A wild animal. -स्य Forest-produce (such as fruits, roots &c.); R. 12. 20 -Comp. -इतर a. tame, domesticated -गजः, -हृपः a wild elephant.

बध्या 1 A large forest, a number of thickets. 2 A mass of water, flood, deluge.

बध् 1 U (वपति, वपते, उतः; pass. उच्यते; desid. विवप्सति-ते) 1 To sow, scatter (as seed), plant; यथेरिणे बीजमुपत्वा न बन्ता लभते फलं Ms. 3. 142; न विद्यामिरिणे वपेत् 2. 113; यादृशं वपते बीजं तादृशं लभते फलं Subhāsh.; Ku. 2. 5; S. 6. 23. 2 To throw, cast (as dice). 3 To beget, produce. 4 To weave. 5 To shear, shave (mostly Vedic). -Caus. (वापयति-ते) To sow, plant, put into the ground. -WITH अ 1 to scatter, throw about. 2 to sow. 3 to offer, as in a sacrifice. -उद्. to pour out. -नि 1 to scatter about (as seed). 2 to offer (as oblations), especially to the Manes; न्युष्य पित्रस्ततः Ms. 3. 216; (स्मरुदादिभ्यः) निषेधः सहकार्यसंज्ञः Ku. 4. 38. 3 to immolate, kill. -निच् 1 to scatter, strew (as seed). 2 to offer, present; औगियायाभ्यामगताय वस्तवती वा महोक्षे वा निर्वपति गृहमेधिनः U. 4. 3 to offer libations, especially to the Manes. 4 to perform. -प्रति 1 to sow. 2 to plant or fix in, implant; U. 3. 46; Mā. 5. 10. 3 to set, stud (as with jewels). -प्र to throw, cast, offer; Bk. 9. 98.

बध् 1 Sowing seed. 2 One who sows, a sower. 3 Shaving. 4 Weaving.

बध् 1 Sowing seed. 2 Shaving, shearing; Ms. 11. 151. 3 Semen virile, seed. -नी 1 A barber's shop. 2 A weaving instrument. 3 A weaver's shop (तैत्तिरीयशास्त्रे).

बधा 1 Fat, marrow; Y. 3. 94. 2 A hole, cavity. 3 A mound of earth thrown up by ants. -Comp. -कृत् m. marrow.

बधिलः A procreator, father.

बधुषः A god, deity.

बधुष्मत् a. 1 Embodied, incarnate, corporeal; ददौ जगतीमुजा मुनिः स बधुष्मान्निव पुण्यसंचयः Ki. 2. 56. 2 Beautiful, handsome. -m. N. of one of the Visvedevas.

बधुस् n. 1 (a) Body, person; (स्मरं) बधुषा स्वेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42; नव बधुः कौतुमिर्दं बधुश्च R. 2. 47; St. 10. 50. (b) Form, figure, appearance; शेषपक्षे च रक्षा Me 80 परिध

Bri S 30 25 2 Essence

nature; Ms. 5. 96. 3 Beauty, a beautiful form or appearance. -Comp. -मुणः, -प्रकर्षः excellence of form, personal beauty; संमुखवर्तीव वपुर्गुणं Ku. 3. 52; वपुःप्रकर्षदिजयद् गुरुं रघुः R. 3. 34; Ki. 3. 2. -धर a. 1 embodied. 2 beautiful. -स्रवः a humour of the body.

बध् 1 A sower (of seed), planter, husbandman; न शालेः स्तंवरिता वपुर्गुणम-पेक्षते Mu. 1. 3; Ms. 3. 142. 2 A father, procreator. 3 A poet, an inspired sage.

बध्-दं 1 A rampart, earth-work, mud-wall; वेलावपवला (उर्ध्वं) R. 1. 30. 2 A bank or mound of any kind (against which bulls and elephants butt); R. 13. 47; see बध्क्रीडा below. 3 The slope or declivity of a hill or rocky place; बृहच्छिलवपवनेन वक्षसा Ki. 14. 40. 4 A summit, peak, table-land on a mountain; तत्रिं महाव्रत-मिवात्र चरति वपः St. 4. 58, 3. 37; Ki. 5. 36, 6. 8. 5 The bank of a river, side, shore, bank in general; धनवः प्रतेजुषुवपवपः Ki. 6. 4, 7. 11, 17. 58. 6 The foundation of a building. 7 The gate of a fortified town. 8 A ditch. 9 The circumference of a sphere. 10 A field in general. 11 The butting of an elephant or bull. -प्रः A father. -प्र Lead. -Comp. -अभिघातः butting against the bank or side (as of a hill, river &c.); Ki. 5. 42; cf. तदाघात. -क्रिया, -क्रीडा the playful butting of an elephant (or bull) against a bank or mound; वपक्रियावृक्ष-वतस्तैद्यु R. 5. 44; वपक्रियापरिणतगजेषुक्षणीये ददर्श Me. 2.

बधिः 1 A field. 2 The ocean. बधी A mound of earth, billock.

बध् 1 P. (वधति) To go, move.

बध् 1 P. (वमति, वातः; caus. वानयति, वनयति; but with prepositions only वमयति) 1 To vomit, spit out, eject from the mouth; रक्त वाननिबुद्धिः Bk. 15. 62, 9. 10, 14. 30. 2 To send forth or out, pour out, give out, give off, give forth, emit (fig. also); क्रिमानेयवा निवृत्त इव तेजोसि वमति U. 6. 14; S. 2. 7; R. 15. 65; Ms. 20; अविदितगुणापि सत्कचिममितिः कर्णेण वमति मधुपारं Vās. 3 To throw out or down; वातवल्गुः R. 7. 6. 4 To reject. -WITH उद् 1 to spit out, vomit forth. 2 to emit, send forth, pour out; उद्भवनिद्र-सिका मूर्धिलमग्नाविश्वारणी R. 12. 5; Mu. 6. 13.

वमः Ejecting, vomiting, giving out.

वमथुः 1 Ejecting, vomiting, spitting out. 2 Water ejected by an elephant from his trunk.

वमनं 1 Ejecting, vomiting. 2 Draw- ing out, taking or getting out as n R 15 29 Ku 6. 37 3

An emetic. 4 Offering oblations. -न Hemp. -नी A leech.

वमनीया A fly.

वमिः 1 Fire. 2 A cheat, rogue. -मिः f. 1 Sickness, nausea. 2 An emetic.

वमी Vomiting.

वभारवः The lowing of cattle

वध्वाः मी An ant. -Comp. -कूटं an ant-hill.

वध् 1 A. (वधते) To go, move.

वधनं Weaving.

वयस् a. 1 Age, any time or period of life; गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिङं न च वयः U. 4. 11; नवं वयः R. 2. 47, दक्षिणं वयमि 19. 1; न खलु वयस्तेजसी हेतु Bh. 2. 38; तेजसाहि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1; Ku. 5. 16. 2 Youth, the prime of life; वयो गते किं वनिताविलासः Subhāsh., 80 अतिक्रान्तवयाः. 3 A bird in general; स्वरणीयाः समये वयं वयः N. 2. 62; वययोग्य-वोपचितं वनं R. 9. 53.; 2. 9; St. 3. 55. 11. 47. 4 A crow; Pt. 1. 23 (here it may mean 'a bird' also.

-Comp. -अतिग, -अतीत a. (वयोतिव &c.) advanced in age, aged, deropit. -अधिक a. (वयोधिक) older in age, senior. -अवस्था (वयोवस्था) stage or period of life, measure of age, Mā. 9. 29. -कर a. causing health and vigour of life, prolonging life. -गत a. 1 come of age. 2 advanced in years. -परिणतिः, -परिणामः ripeness of age, advanced or old age. -प्रमाणं 1 measure or length of life. 2 duration of life. -वृद्ध a. (वयोवृद्ध) old, advanced in years. -संधिः 1 transi- tion from one period of life to another; प्रयो वयःसंचय. 2 puberty, maturity (period of coming of age). -स्य a. (वयःस्य or वयस्य) 1 youthful. 2 grown up, mature. 3 strong, powerful. (-स्य) a female companion. -हानि- (वयोहानिः) 1 loss or decline of youth. 2 loss of youthful vigour.

वयस्य a. 1 Being of the same age. 2 Contemporary. -स्यः A friend, companion, an associate (usually of the same age). -स्या A female com- panion or friend, a woman's confidante.

वयुनं 1 Knowledge, wisdom, faculty of perception. 2 A temple (said to be m. also in this sense in Upanishads).

वयोधस् m. A young or middle-aged man.

वचोरं Lead.

वद् 10 U. (वदयति-ते, strictly caus. of वृ. or वृ of class 10) To ask for, choose, seek to get; see वृ.

वरं a. 1 Best, excellent, most beautiful or precious, choicest, finest with gen. or loc. or usually at the end of comp.; वदतां वरः R. 1. 59 वरीवर्णं वरेण 5 23 11 54 Ku. 6 18 वरं नववय सविष्ट &c 2 Better than

preferable to ; ग्रंथिन्को धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103 ; Y. 1. 351. -रः 1 The act of choosing, selecting. 2 Choice, selection. 3 A boon, blessing, favour ; वर वृ or माच् 'to ask a boon' ; श्रितास्मि ते पुत्र वरं वृषिष्व R. 2. 63 ; मय्यहं वरवरोदीर्णः Ku. 2. 32 ; (for the distinction between वर and आशिस् see आशिस्). 4 A gift, present, reward, recompense. 5 A wish, desire in general. 6 Solicitation, entreaty. 7 A bridegroom, husband ; वर वरते कन्या ; see under वृ (2) also. 8 A son-in-law. 9 A dowry. 10 A sutor, wooer. 11 A dissolute man, libertine. 12 A sparrow. -रं Saffron ; (for वरस् see separately). -Comp. -अंग a. having an excellent form. (-नः) an elephant. (-गी) turmeric. (-नं) 1 the head. 2 the best part. 3 an elegant form. 4 pudendum muliebres. 5 green cinnamon. -अंगना a lovely woman. -अर्ह a. worthy of a boon. -आजीविस् m. an astrologer. -आरोह a. having fine hips. (-हः) an excellent rider. (-हर) a beautiful woman. -आलिः the moon. -आसने 1 an excellent seat. 2 the chief seat, a seat of honour. 3 the China rose. -उरः-रुः f. a beautiful woman (lit. having beautiful thighs). -क्रतुः an epithet of Indra. -चन्दनं 1 a kind of sandal wood. 2 the pine tree. -तनु a. fair-limbed. (-तुः f.) a beautiful woman ; वतसुरयवासी नैव ह्या त्वया मे V. 4. 22. -तनुः N. of an ancient sage ; R. 5. 1. -त्वचः the Numba tree. -द a. 1 conferring a boon, granting or fulfilling a boon. 2 propitious. (-दः) 1 a benefactor. 2. N. of a class of Manes. (-दर) 1 N. of a river ; M. 5. 1. 2 a Maidēn, girl. -दक्षिणा a present made to the bridegroom by the father of the bride. -दानं the granting of a boon. -दुमः agallochum. -निश्चयः the choice of a bridegroom. -पक्षः the party of the bridegroom (at a wedding) ; R. 6. 86. -प्रस्थानं, -यात्रा the setting out of the bridegroom in procession towards the house of the bride for the celebration of marriage. -फलः the cocoanut tree. -चाह्लिकं saffron. -युवतिः, -नी f. a beautiful young woman. -रुचि N. of a poet and grammarian (one of the ' nine gems ' at the court of king Vikrama ; see नवरत्न ; he is identified by some with Kātyāyana, the celebrated author of the Vārtikas on Pāṇini's Sūtras). -लव्य a. received as a boon. (-व्यः) the Champaka tree. -वत्सला a mother-in-law. -वर्ण gold. -वर्णिनी 1 an excellent or fair-complexioned woman. 2 a woman in general. 3 turmeric. 4 lac. 5 N. of Lakshmi. 6 of Durgā 7 of वरुणा. 8 the creeper called

Priyangu. -स्रज् f. 'the bridegroom's garland', the garland put by the bride round the neck of the bridegroom.

वरकः 1 A wish, request, boon. 2 A cloak. 3 A kind of wild bean. -कं 1 The cover of a boat. 2 A towel, wiper.

वरदः 1 Gander. 2 A kind of grain. 3 A kind of wasp. -दा, -डी 1 A goose ; नवप्रसूतिर्वरदा तपस्विनी N. 1. 135. 2 A wasp or a variety of it ; भो वयस्य एते खलु दास्याः पुत्रा अर्थकल्यवती वरदाभीता इव गोपालदाका अरण्ये यत्र यत्र न स्वायते तत्र तत्र गच्छति Mk. 1. -दं 1 A jasmine flower (कुन्दपुष्प).

वरणं 1 Choosing, selecting. 2 Begging, soliciting, requesting. 3 Surrounding, encircling. 4 Covering, screening, protecting. 5 The choice of a bride. -णः 1 A rampart, surrounding wall. 2 A bridge. 3 The tree called Varuṇa. 4 A tree in general ; इह सिंघवश्च वरणावरणाः करिणां सुदे सनलदानलदाः Ki. 5. 25. 5 A camel.

-Comp. -माला, -स्रज see वरस्रज्. वरणसी More usually written वाराणसी q. v.

वरदः 1 A multitude, group. 2 A pimple or eruption on the face. 3 A veranda. 4 A heap of grass. 5 A pocket. (The word वरदल्लुक् in रुद्रिदाजी-महं वरदल्लुक् इव दूरसुदिष्य पातितः Mk. 1 is of doubtful meaning ; it seems to mean 'an over-hanging or projecting wall', which if raised high is sure to topple down ; so in the case of the Sūtradhāra whose expectations were raised very high only to be cruelly disappointed).

वरदकः 1 A mound of earth. 2 The seat on an elephant, a howdah. 3 A wall. 4 An eruption on the face.

वरदा 1 A dagger, knife. 2 A kind of bird (चारिका). 3 the wick of a lamp.

वरजा 1 A strap, thong or girth (of leather ; Si. 11. 44. 2 the girth of an elephant or horse.

वरस् ind. Rather or better than, preferably to, it is better that &c. It is sometimes used with the ablative ; समुन्नयत् भूतिनवर्यस्यमादुरं विरोधेपि समं महात्मभिः Ki. 1. 8. But it is generally used absolutely, वरं being used with the clause containing the thing preferred, and न च, न तु or न पुनः with the clause containing the thing to which the first is preferred, (both being put in the nominative case) ; वरं मौनं काश्यप न च वचनमुक्तं यद्वृत्तं... वरं भिक्षा-शिल्पं न च परधनास्वादानुसृष्टं H. 1 ; वरं प्राणत्यागो न पुनरधमानासुप्रगमः ibid. ; sometimes न is used without च, तु or पुनः ; याज्वा मोषा वरमविद्ये नाचमे लब्धकामा Me. 6.

वरला A kind of wasp -ला 1 A goose 2 A kind of wasp

वरा 1 The three kinds of myrobalan. 2 A kind of perfume. 3 Turmeric. 4 N. of Pārvaī.

वराक a. (की f.) Poor, pitiable, miserable, wretched, unhappy, unfortunate (often used to show pity) ; तन्मया न युक्तं कृतं रत्न वराकोऽपमानितः Pt. 1, तत्किमुज्जिह्वानजीविता वराकी नातुकंपसे Māl 10. -कः 1 N. of Siva. 2 War, battle.

वराटः 1 A cowrie. 2 A rope, cord

वराटकः 1 A cowrie, वराटः काणवराटकोपि न मया नृपेष्टुमा मुंच मां Bh. 3. 4. 2 The seed-vessel of the lotus-flower. 3 A string, rope (n. also in this sense). -Comp. -रजस् m. the tree called वामकेशर.

वरादिका A cowrie ; Bv. 2. 42.

वराणः An epithet of Indra.

वराणसी See वाराणसी.

वरारकं A diamond.

वरालः-वरालकः Gloves.

वराशिः-सिः A coarse cloth.

वराहः 1 A boar, hog ; विष्णवे कियतं वराहवतिर्निर्मुखाक्षतिः पल्लव S. 2. 6. 2 A ram. 3 A bull. 4 A cloud. 5 A crocodile. 6 An array of troops in the form of a boar. 7 N. of Vishnu in the third or boar incarnation ; cf. वसति दशनशिखरे धरणी तव लया शशिनि कलककलेव निमग्ना । केसव धृतशूकररूप जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1. 8 A particular measure. 9 N. of Varāhamihira. 10 N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -Comp. -अवतारः the boar or third incarnation of Vishnu. -कंदः a kind of esculent root. -कर्णः a kind of arrow. -कणिका a kind of missile. -कल्पः the period of the boar-incarnation, the period during which Vishnu assumed the form of a boar. -महिरः N. of a celebrated astronomer, author of बृहत्संहिता (supposed to be one of the ' nine gems ' at the court of king Vikrama). -धृगः N. of Siva.

वरिनस् m. Excellence, superiority, pre-eminence.

वरिवसि (स्विं) व a. Worshipped, honoured, adored, revered.

वरिवस्वा Worship, honour, adoration, devotion.

वरिष्ठ a. 1 Best, most excellent, most distinguished or pre-eminent. 2 Largest, greatest. 3 Widest. 4 Heaviest ; superl. of उरु q. v.). -ग्रः 1 The francoline partridge. 2 The orange tree. -हं 1 Copper. 2 Pepper.

वरी 1 N. of Chhāyā, wife of the sun. 2 The plant called (श्रावरी). वरीयस् a. 1 Better, more excellent, preferable. 2 Most excellent, very good ; Māl. 1. 16. 3 Larger, wider, more extensive (compar. of उरु q. v.).

वरी (ली) वरुः An ox, a bull.

वरीयु N. of Cupid the god of love

वचः N. of a class of Mlechchhas.
वचः N. of a low caste.

वचः 1 N. of an *Aditya* (usually associated with *Mitra*). 2 (In later mythology) The regent of the ocean and of the western quarter (represented with a noose in hand); यासां राजा वरुणो याति मध्ये सत्यानृते अवपश्यन्ननामः; वरुणो यादसामहं Bg. 10. 29; प्रतीची वरुणः पाति Mb.; अतिसाक्षिमस्य वरुणस्य विद्या भुक्त्वा मन्त्रज्यदनुवारकरः Si. 9. 7. 3 The ocean. 4 Firmament. -Comp. -अंगरुहः an epithet of *Agastya*. -आत्मजा spirituous liquor (so called being produced from the sea). -आलयः, आवासः the ocean. -पाशः a shark. -लोकः 1 the world of *Varuna*. 2 water.

वरुणाकी *Varuna's wife*.

वरुणः A; cloak, mantle.

वरुणः 1 A sort of a wooden fence or fender with which a chariot is provided as a defence against collision (*m.* also in this; sense); वरुणो रथद्वारिणं तिरोपच रथास्थितम्. 2 An armour, a coat of mail. 3 A shield. 4 A group, multitude, an assemblage. -यः 1 The cuckoo. 2 Time.

वरुणिन् *a.* 1 Wearing an armour, mailed 2 furnished with a fender or protecting plank; अवनिमिकरयेन वरुणिना जितवसाः किलतस्य धनुर्धृतः R. 9. 11. 3 Protecting, sheltering. 4 Being or seated in a carriage. -*m.* 1 A chariot. 2 A guard, defender. -*यि* An army; रक्षितसलिलामुल्लङ्घयेनां जगान वरुणिनी Si. 12. 77; R. 12. 50.

वरेण्य *a.* 1 To be wished for, desirable, eligible; अनेन चेदिच्छसि गृह्यमाणं पार्णि वरेणेन R. 6. 24. 2 (Hence) Best, most excellent, pre-eminent, most worthy or distinguished, chief; वेदा विषयं पुनरुक्तमिदं दुर्लभं इति करोति न कथं विदुषां वरेण्यः Bv. 2. 138; तत्सवित्रुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि Rv. 3. 62. 10; R. 6. 84; Bk. 1. 4; Ku. 7. 90. -*यं* Saffron.

वरोटः The *Marubaka* plant. -*हं* Its flower.

वरोलः A kind of wasp.

वर्करः 1 A lamb, kid. 2 A goat. 3 Any young domestic animal. 4 Mirth, sport, pastime. -Comp. -कर्करः a strap or rope of leather (कर्करः) to bind a lamb or goat with.

वर्कराटः 1 A side-glance, leer. 2 The marks of a lover's finger-nails on the bosom of a woman.

वर्कुटः A pin, bolt.

वर्गः 1 A class, division, group, company, society, tribe, collection (of similar things); व्यपेक्षि शेषोऽन्युपमा-विवर्गः R. 2. 4, 11. 7; so पौरवर्गः, वक्षवर्गः &c. 2 A party, side; Ku. 7. 73. 3 A category. 4 A class of words grouped together; as मनुष्यवर्गः, वनस्पतिवर्गः &c. 5 A class of consonants in the alphabet 6 A section chapter division

of a book. 7 Particularly, a subdivision of an *Adhyāya* in *Rigveda*. 8 The square power. 9 Strength. -Comp. -अत्यं, -उत्तमं the last letter of each of the first five classes of consonants; *i. e.* a nasal. -वचः the cube of a square. -पदं, -मूलं the square root. -वर्गः the square of a square.

वर्गणः Multiplication.

वर्गग्रन्थ *ind.* In groups, according to class.

वर्गीय *a.* Belonging to a class or category. -*यः* A class-fellow.

वर्ग्य *a.* Belonging to the same class. -*स्य*: One belonging to the same class or company, a colleague, class-fellow, fellow-student (in learning); या मस्य दुज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भावन तथैव सर्वं वर्गीः पाठिताः Mā. 1; Si. 5. 15.

वर्चः 1 A. (वर्त्ते) To shine, be bright or splendid.

वर्चस् *n.* 1 Vigour, energy, power.

2 Light, lustre, brilliance, splendour.

3 Form, figure, shape. 4 Ordure, feces. -Comp. -ग्रहः constipation.

वर्चस्कः 1 Brightness, lustre. 2 Vigour. 3 Feces.

वर्चस्विन् *a.* 1 Vigorous, energetic, active. 2 Bright, brilliant, radiant.

वर्जः Leaving, abandoning.

वर्जनं 1 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. 2 Renouncing. 3 Exception, exclusion. 4 Hurt, injury, killing.

वर्जं *ind.* To the exclusion of, excluding, except (at the end of comp.); गौतमीयजमितरा निष्क्रान्ताः S. 4; Ku. 7. 72.

वर्जित *p. p.* 1 Left out, excepted. 2 Abandoned, relinquished. 3 Excluded. 4 Deprived of, destitute of, without; as in गुणःजित.

वर्ज्य *a.* 1 To be avoided or shunned. 2 To be excused or left out. 3 With the exception of.

वर्णः 10 U. (वर्णयति-ते, वर्णित) 1 To colour, paint, dye; यथा हि भरता वर्णवर्ण-संख्यात्मनस्तद्धं Subhāsh. 2 To describe, relate, explain, write, depict, delineate, illustrate; वर्णितं जयदेवेन हरेर्विं प्रणेतन Git. 3; Ki. 5. 10. 3 To praise; extol. 4 To spread, extend. 5 To illuminate. -*With* उप to describe, narrate. -*नि* 1 to look at carefully, mark attentively. 2 to see, behold.

वर्णः 1 A colour, hue; अंतःशुद्धस्त्वमपि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः Me. 49. 2 A paint, dye, paint-colour; see वर्ण (1). 3 Colour, complexion, beauty; लव्यादाहं जलमवनते शाङ्गिणो वर्णचोरे Me. 46; R. 8. 42. 4 A class of men, tribe, caste (especially applied to the four principal castes, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, and शूद्र); वर्णानामनुपूर्व्येण Vārt. 1; न काश्चिद्वर्णानामवशङ्कतेऽपि भजते S. 5. 10; R. 5. 19. 5 A class, race, tribe, kind, species as in सर्वं भूत 6 (a) A letter character sound न मे वर्णदि

चारक्षणा इति V. 5. (b) A word, syllable; S. D. 9. 7 Fame, glory, celebrity, renown; राजा प्रजारंजनलब्धवर्णः R. 6. 21. 8 Praise. 9 Dress, decoration. 10 Outward appearance, form, figure. 11 A cloak, mantle. 12 covering, lid. 13 The order or arrangement of a subject in a song (गतिः), 'celebrated in song,' made the subject of a song. 14 The housings of an elephant. 15 A quality, property. 16 A religious observance. 17 An unknown quantity. -*कं* 1 Saffron. 2 A coloured unguent or perfume. -*Comp.* -अंका a pen. -अपसदः an outcast. -अपेत *a.* devoid of any caste, outcast, degraded. -अर्हः a kind of bean. -आगमः the addition of a letter; भवेद्-गणितमाहः Sk. -आत्मन् *m.* word. -उदकं coloured water; R. 16. 70. -कूपिका an ink-stand. -क्रमः 1 the order of castes or colours. 2 alphabetical order or arrangement. -चारकः a painter. -ज्येष्ठः a Brāhmana. -तुलिः तुलिका, तुली *f.* a pencil, paint-brush. -द *a.* colouring. (-*दं*) kind of fragrant yellow wood. -दात्री turmeric. -दूतः a letter. -धनः the peculiar duties of a caste. -घातः the omission of a letter. -गुण्यं the flower of the globe-amaranth. -गुण्यकः the globe-amaranth. -प्रकर्षः excellence of colour. -प्रसादनं aloe-wood. -मातृ *f.* a pen, pencil. -मातृका N. of *Sarasvatī*. -माला, राशिः *f.* the alphabet. -वर्तिः, वर्तिका *f.* a paint-brush. -विपर्ययः the substitution or change of letters, (भवेत्) सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk. -विलासिनी turmeric. -विलोडकः 1 a house-breaker. 2 a plagiarist (lit. word-stealer). -वृत्तं a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp. मात्रावृत्त). -व्यवस्थितिः *f.* the institution of caste. -शिक्षा instruction in letters. -श्रेष्ठः a Brāhmana. -संयोगः marriage between persons of the same caste. -संकरः 1 confusion of castes through intermarriage. 2 mixture or blending of colours; चित्रेषु वर्णसंकरः K. (where both senses are intended); Si. 14. 37. -संवातः, -समास्वायः the alphabet.

वर्णकः 1 A mask, the dress of an actor. 2 A paint, colour for painting, Si. 16. 62. 3 A paint, or anything used as an unguent or pigment; पते पिष्टमालवर्णकनिर्गैराहितमनोवरे Mk. 5. 46; Bk. 19. 11. 4 A bard, panegyrist 5 Sandal (the tree). -*का* 1 A musk. 2 A paint, colour for painting. 3 A cloak, mantle. -*कं* 1 A paint, colour, pigment; S. 6. 15. 2 Sandal. 3 A chapter, division.

वर्णन-ना 1 Painting. 2 Description delineation, representation, सिमादे कं K P.

10. 3 Writing. 4 A statement, an assertion. 5 Praise, commendation. (—ना only in this sense.)

वर्णसि: Water.

वर्णाट: 1 A painter. 2 A singer. 3 One who maintains himself by his wife (स्त्रीकृताजीव).

वर्णिका 1 The mask or dress of an actor. 2 A colour, paint. 3 Ink. 4 A pen, pencil. —Comp. —परिग्रह: the assumption of a character or mask; ततः प्रकरणमाद्यकस्य नालतीवल्लभस्य नायकस्य वर्णिकापरिग्रहः कथं Māl. 1.

वर्णित p. p. 1 Painted. 2 Described, represented. 3 Extolled, praised.

वर्णित् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Having the colour or appearance of. 2 Belonging to the caste of. —m. 1 A painter. 2 A scribe, writer. 3 A religious student, a Brahmachārin q. v.; अथाह वर्णी Ku. 5. 65, 62; वर्णाश्रमाणां पुत्रे स वर्णी विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतमाचक्षे R. 5. 19. 4 A person of any one of the four principal castes. —Comp. —लिप्तिन् a. disguised as, or wearing the marks of, a religious student; स वर्णिलिप्तिं विदितः समाययी युधिष्ठिरं द्वैतवने वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1.

वर्णिनी 1 A woman (in general). 2 A woman belonging to any one of the four principal castes. 3 Turmeric.

वर्णुः The sun.

वर्णः a. To be described; (often used in rhetorical works like वक्रतु or प्रस्तुत q. v.). —र्ण्य Saffron.

वर्तः (Usually at the end of comp.) Living, livelihood; as in कल्पवर्त —Comp. —जन्मन् m. a cloud. —लोहं bell-metal, a kind of brass.

वर्तक a. Living, being, existing. —क 1 A quail. 2 A horse's hoof.

—क A sort of brass or bell-metal.

वर्तका A kind of quail.

वर्तकी A kind of quail.

वर्तन a. 1 Abiding, living, staying, being, &c. 2 Stationary. —नः A dwarf. —नी 1 A road, way. 2 Living, life. 3 Pounding, grinding. 4 A spindle. —नं 1 Living, being. 2 Staying, abiding, residing. 3 Action, movement, mode or manner of living; स्मरति च तदुपतिष्ठावशोर्वर्तनानि U. 1. 26, (the word may here mean 'abode' or 'residence', also). 4 Laying on, subsisting (at the end of comp.) 5 Livelihood, maintenance, subsistence. 6 A means of subsistence, profession, occupation. 7 Conduct, behaviour, proceeding. 8 Wages, salary, hire. 9 Commerce, traffic. 10 A spindle. 11 A globe, ball.

वर्तनि: 1 The eastern part of India, the eastern country. 2 A hymn, ~~वर्तन~~ eulogium (स्तोत्र) नि f A ~~वर्तन~~ road

वर्तमान a. 1 Being, existing. 2 Living, being alive, contemporary; प्रथितवर्तमाना नासकविसेमिलकविमिश्रादीनां प्रवधानतिक्रम्य वर्तमानकवेः कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिवर्तो बहुमानः M. 1. 3 Turning or moving round, revolving. —नः The present tense (in gram.) वर्तमान-साचीये वर्तमानवद्वा P. III. 3. 131.

वर्तस्वकः 1 A pool, puddle. 2 An eddy, a whirlpool. 3 A crow's nest. 4 A door-keeper. 5 N. of a river.

वर्ति: —ती f. 1 Anything wrapped round, a pad, roll. 2 An unguent, ointment, eye-salve, collyrium or any cosmetic (in the form of a ball or pill); सा पुनर्मम प्रथमदर्शनान्नखस्य मृतवर्ति-रिव चक्षुरेवार्तनं दृष्ट्वा पश्यती Māl. 1; इयममृतवर्ति-न्यनयोः U. 1. 33; कर्पूरवर्तिरिव लोचनतापहंजी Bv. 3. 16; Vb. 1. 3 The wick of a lamp; Māl. 10. 4. 4 The projecting threads or unwoven ends (of a cloth), the fringe. 5 A magical lamp. 6 The protuberance round a vessel. 7 A surgical instrument (such as a bougie). 8 A streak, line.

वर्तिकः A kind of quail.

वर्तिका 1 A paint-brush तदुपनय चित्रकलकं चित्रवर्तिकाश्च Māl. 1; अंगुलिभक्षण-सक्तवर्तिकः R. 19. 19. 2 The wick of a lamp. 3 Colour, paint. 4 A quail.

वर्तिन् a. (नी f.) (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 A Abiding, being, resting, staying, situated. 2 Going, moving, turning. 3 Acting, behaving. 4 Performing, practising.

वर्ति (ती) x: A kind of quail.

वर्तिष्णु a. 1 Revolving. 2 Being, abiding. 3 Circular.

वर्तुल a. Round, circular, globular.

—लः 1 A kind of pulse, a pea. 2 A ball. —लं A circle.

वर्तन् 1 A way, road, path, passage, track; वर्तन् मानोस्त्यजायु Me. 39; पारसीकास्ततो जट्ट-प्रतस्ये स्थलवर्तना 'by land'; आकाशवर्तना 'through the air'. 2 (Fig.) A way, course, an established or prescribed usage, the usual manner or course of conduct; नम वर्तानुगच्छति मनुष्याः पार्थ सर्वज्ञः Bg. 3. 23; रेखाभाद्रमपि शुष्णादात्मनोर्वर्तनः परम् । न व्यतीतुः प्रजास्तस्य नियतुर्नैमिषुद्ययः R. 1. 17 (where the literal sense is also intended); अहमेव पतंगवर्तना पुनरंकाश्रयिणी भवामि हे Ku. 4. 20. 4 after the manner of a moth. 3. Room, scope for action; न वर्तं कस्मैचिदपि प्रदीयतां Ki. 14. 14. 4 An eye-lid. 5 An edge, a border. —Comp. —पातः deviation from the road. —वन्धः, वन्धकः an affection of the eye-lids.

वर्तनि: —नी f A road, way.

वर्त्त 10 U. (वर्धति-ते, also वर्धापयति)

1 To cut, divide, shear 2 To fill

वर्ध 1 Cutting dividing 2 I ing causing increase or prosperity

3 Increase, augmentation. —र्ध 1 Lead. 2 Red-lead.

वर्धकः, वर्धकिः, वर्धकिन् m. A carpenter.

वर्धन a. 1 Increasing, growing. 2 Causing to increase, enlarging, magnifying. —नः 1 A bestower of prosperity. 2 A tooth growing over another tooth. 3 N. of Siva. —नी 1 A broom. 2 A water-jar of a particular shape. —नं 1 Growing, thriving. 2 Growth, increase, prosperity, magnifying, enlargement. 3 Elevation. 4 Exhilaration (of spirits), animation. 5 Educating rearing. 6 Cutting, dividing; as in नाभिन्नयनं.

वर्धमान a. Growing, increasing. —न 1 The castor-oil plant. 2 A kind of riddle. 3 N. of Vishnu. 4 N. of a district (said to be the same as the modern Bardvāna). —नः, —नं 1 A pot or dish of a particular shape, lid 2 A kind of mystical diagram. 3 A house having no door on the south side. —ना N. of a district (the modern Bardvāna). —Comp. —पुरं the city of Bardvāna.

वर्धमानकः A kind of dish or pot, lid or cover.

वर्धापने 1 Cutting, dividing. 2 Cutting the umbilical cord, or the ceremony connected with this act. 3 A festival on a birth-day. 4 Any festival in general when wishes for prosperity and other congratulatory expressions are offered.

वर्धित p. p. 1 Grown, increased. 2 Enlarged, magnified.

वर्धिष्णु a. Growing, increasing, thriving.

वर्ध्नी 1 A leather strap or thong 2 Leather. 3 Lead.

वर्धिका, वर्ध्नी A leather strap or thong.

वर्तन् 1 An armour, a coat of mail; स्वहृदयमर्धणि वर्मं करोति सज्जलवलिनी-वृज्जालं Git. 4; R. 4. 56; Mu. 2. 8. 2 Bark, rind. —m. An affix added to the names of Kshatriyas; as चंडवर्मन्, प्रहारवर्मन्; cf. दास. —Comp. —हर a. 1 wearing armour. 2 old enough to wear armour (i. e. to take part in battle); सम्वाग्विनीतमथ वर्महरं कुमारं R. 8. 94.

वर्मजः The orange tree.

वर्मिः A kind of fish.

वर्मित a. Mailed, furnished with armour.

वर्धे a. 1 To be chosen or selected, eligible. 2 Best, most excellent, chief, principal (mostly at the end of comp.); अन्तीतः स कतिपयेः किरातवर्धे Ki. 12. 54. —र्धे The god of love —र्धि 1 A girl choosing her own husband 2 A girl in general

वर्धट See वर्धट

वर्षा See वर्षा.

वर्षा *a.* 1 Stammering. 2 Curled. -*r.* 1 A barbarian. 2 A blockhead, babbling fool. 3 An outcast. 4 Curly hair. 5 The clash of weapons. 6 A mode of dancing. -*र.* -*री* 1 A kind of fly. 2 A kind of basil. -*र* 1 Yellow sandal-wood. 2 Vermilion. 3 Gum-myrrh.

वर्षाकं A variety of sandal-wood.

वर्षाकी 1 Curly hair. 2 A kind of basil. 3 A kind of shrub.

वर्षा(रु)रः A kind of tree.

वर्षाः -*र* 1 Raining, rain, a shower of rain; विद्युत्सन्निवर्षेण Ms. 4. 103; Me. 35 2 Sprinkling, effusion, throwing down, a shower of anything; सुरभि मृदवैशुक्लं पुष्पवर्ष पपात R. 12. 102; so अवर्षः, शिलावर्षः &c.; लाजवर्षः &c. 3 Seminal effusion. 4 A year (usually only *n.*); इवन्ति वर्षाणि तथा सहोष्णमभ्यस्यतीव व्रतमासिवारं R. 13. 67; न वर्षर्ष वर्षाणि द्वादश दशशताब्दः Dk.; वर्षोभ्येण क्षापेन Me. 1. 5 A division of the world, a continent; (nine such divisions are usually enumerated. -1 कुरु; 2 हिरण्य; 3 रम्यक; 4 इलावृत; 5 हरि; 6 केतुमाला; 7 मद्राक्ष; 8 किनर; and 9 भारत); एतद्वृद्धयुक्त्वा भारत वर्षमथ सम वर्तेते वंशे Si. 14. 5. 6 India (= भारतवर्ष). 7 A cloud (only *m.* according to Hemachandra). -*Comp.*

-अंशः, -अंशकः, -अंगः a month. -अंशु *n.* rain-water. -अंशुतं ten thousand years. -आर्क्ष *m.* the planet Mars. -अवसानं the autumn or Sarat season. -आवोषः a frog. -आमदः a peacock. -उपलः hail. -कः a cloud. (-*री*) a cricket. -कोशः -षः 1 a month. 2 an astrologer. -गिरिः, -पर्वतः 'a Varsha mountain', i. e. one of the mountain ranges supposed to separate the different divisions of the world from one another. -ज *a.* (वर्षेज also) produced in the rainy season. -शरः 1 a cloud. 2 a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments; M. 4; (वर्षधर्ष in the same sense). -पूगः a series or collection of years. -प्रतिबंधः a drought. -प्रियः the Chātaka bird. -वरः a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments. -वृद्धिः *f.* birthday. -ज्ञतं a century, one hundred years. -सहस्रं a thousand years.

वर्षक *a.* Raining.

वर्षेण 1 Raining, rain. 2 Sprinkling, showering down (fig. also); इत्यवर्षेण showering or bestowing wealth.

वर्षणिः 1 *f.* Raining. 2 A sacrifice, a sacrificial rite. 3 An act, action. 4 Staying, living, abiding (वर्तनं).

वर्षा (Usually *f. pl.*) 1 The rainy season, the rains, the monsoon; ग्रन्थि वर्षा स्वर्णिता Y 3 52 Bk. 7 1 2 Pain (sing. *n* this) -*Comp.* -काल the rains, the

rainy season; so -वर्षासमयः -कालीन *a.* belonging to or produced in the rainy season. -यु *m.* 1 a frog. 2 a kind of insect (इंद्रगोप). -युः, -य्वी *f.* a female frog or a little frog. -रात्रः 1 a night in the rainy season. 2 the rainy season.

वर्षिक *a.* Raining, showering. -कं Aloe-wood.

वर्षितं Rain.

वर्षिष्ठ *a.* 1 Oldest, very old. 2 Strongest, 3 Largest (superl. of वृद्ध *q. v.*)

वर्षीयसु *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Older; very old. 2 Stronger (compar. of वृद्ध *q. v.*)

वर्षुक *a.* (की *f.*) Raining, watery, pouring down water; वर्षुकस्य किमपः कुतोक्षतेरुदस्य परिहार्यद्वयं Si. 14. 46; Bk. 2. 37. -*Comp.* -अवदः, -अवृदः a rain-cloud.

वर्षु The body; see below.

वर्षवत् *n.* 1 Body, form. 2 A measure, height; वर्षमे द्विपानां विरुवंत उर्वकवेदे-चरेभ्यश्चिरमाचक्षिरे Si. 12. 64; R. 4. 76. 3 A handsome or lovely form.

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See वर्ष, वर्षे, वर्षेण, वर्षिण, वर्षिन्, वर्षिन्.

वर्ष 1 A. (वर्षते); but sometimes वर्षति also; वर्षति 1 To go, approach, hasten; अन्योयं शरवृष्टिरेव वर्षते Mv. 6. 41; प्रणयिने परिरक्ष्युषायां वर्षा वर्षति वर्षिरेचितमध्यमाः Si. 6. 31, 6. 11, 19. 42; त्वद्विज्ञानरभसेन वर्षती पतति पक्षिणि कियेति वर्षती Git. 6. 2 To move, turn, move or turn round; वर्षितकंधर Māl. 1. 3 To turn to, be drawn or attracted towards, be attached to; हृदयमध्ये तस्मिन्नेव पुनर्वर्षते वर्षात् Git. 7; Nalod. 3. 5. 4 To increase; वर्षापुरनिष्ठता S. D. 116; अर्धं कंदर्पज्वरजनिर्वर्षितकुलतया वर्षायां राधां सस-मिदृशे सहचरी Git. 1. 5 To cover, en- close. 6 To be covered, enclosed or surrounded. -With वि to move to and fro, roll about; स्विद्यति कूणति वेष्टति विवर्षति -निमिषति विवर्षयति तिषेक् K. P. 10. -सं 1 to mix, blend. 2 to connect, unite with (mostly in *p. p.* see संवर्षित).

वर्ष See वर्ष.

वर्षक्ष See वर्षक्ष.

वर्षाः, -वर्ष The waist.

वर्षान् 1 Moving, turning towards. 2 Moving round in a circle. 3 (In astr.) Deflection.

वर्षभिः -भी *f.* (Also frequently writ- ten वर्षभिः -भी) 1 The sloping roof, the wooden frame of a thatch. धृजोदधि- निवृत्तेरभयः V 3 2 M 2

13 2 The topmost part of a

house); इष्टा इष्टा भव।वर्षाभितुगनायनस्था Māl. 1. 15; Me. 38; Si. 3. 53. 3 N. of a town in Saurāshṭra; अस्ति सौराष्ट्रेषु बल भी नाम नगरी Dk., Bk. 22. 35.

वर्षव See अवर्षव.

वर्षवः -वर्ष 1 A bracelet, armband. विहितविशद्विषाकिसलवर्षवयाजीवति परमिह तत्र रुदिकलया Git. 6; Bk. 3. 22; Me. 2. 60 R. 13. 21, 43. 2 A ring, coil; S. 1. 33, 7. 11. 3 The zone or girdle of a married woman. 4 A circle, circumference (oft. at the end of comp.); अंतर्ध्ववर्षवः Dk.; वेलावर्षवर्षा (उर्वी) R. 1. 30; दिव्यवर्ष Si. 9. 8. 4 An enclosure, bower; as in लतावर्षवर्षवः -वर्ष 1 A fence, hedge. 2 A sore throat. (वर्षाकृ 'to form into a bracelet'; वर्षाभू 'to serve as a bracelet or girdle').

वर्षयित *a.* Surrounded, encircled, enclosed; Bh. 3. 26.

वर्षाक See वर्षाक.

वर्षाकिन् See वर्षाकिन्.

वर्षासकः 1 The cuckoo. 2 A frog.

वर्षाहक See वर्षाहक.

वर्षा-ली *f.* (Also written बलिः -ली) 1 A fold or wrinkle (on the skin), बलिभिर्मुखाक्रांतम्. 2 A fold of skin on the upper part of the belly (especially of females, regarded as a mark of beauty); मध्वेन सा वेदिविलग्नमध्या बलि-वर्षे चारु बभार बाला Ku. 1. 39. 3 The ridge of a thatched roof. -*Comp.* -भृत् *a.* curled, having curls (as hair); कुशमोत्तवर्षितान् बलीभृत्तल्लयन् भृग-रुचस्तवालकान् R. 8. 53. -हुसः, -वदनः a monkey; Māl. 9. 31.

वर्षिकः -क The edge of a thatched roof.

वर्षित *p. p.* 1 Moving. 2 Moved, turned round, bent round. 3 Surrounded, enclosed. 4 Wrinkled, Ki. 11. 4.

वर्षित, वर्षित *a.* Wrinkled, shrivel- ed, contracted into wrinkles, flaccid, Si. 6. 13.

वर्षितम् *a.* Wrinkled.

वर्षित *a.* Squint-eyed, squinting, ogling.

वर्षिष्-शी A fish-hook.

वर्षीक The edge of a thatched roof, Si. 3. 53.

वर्षुकः A kind of bird. -क The root of a lotus.

वर्षु *a.* Strong, robust, powerful. वर्षु 10 U. (वर्षयति ते) To speak.

वर्षकः -लक 1 The bark of a tree; स वर्षकवर्षासि तवाधुता हरन् करोति ननु न कथ वर्णजयः Ki. 1. 35; R. 8. 11; Bk. 10. 1. 2 The scales of a fish. 3 A part, fragment (खंड). -*Comp.* -तरः a kind of tree. -लोघ्नः a variety of the Lodhra.

वर्षकलः -ल 1 The bark of a tree 2 A garment made of bark bark garment, तनी

S. 1. 20, 19. R. 12. 8; Ku. 5. 8; ह्य-
बल्कलः 6. 6 'wearing golden bark-
dresses'; (cf. चोरसिद्धाः in Ku. 6.
92). -Comp. -सेवीत a. clad in bark.
बल्कवत् a. A fish (having scales).
बल्किलः A thorn.
बल्कुटं Bark, rind.
बल्ग 1 U. (बल्गति-ते, बल्गित) 1 To
go, move, shake; Si. 12. 20. 2 To
leap, bounce, bound, go by leaps,
gallop (fig. also); Pt. 1. 62. 3 To
dance; Bh. 3. 125. Si. 18. 53. 4
To be pleased; Bk. 13. 28. 5 To eat;
Si. 14. 29. 6 To swagger, vaunt;
Bv. 1. 72.
बल्गनं Leaping, jumping, gal-
loping; R. 9. 51.
बल्गा A bridle, rein; आलने गृह्यते
हस्ती वाजी बल्गासु गृह्यते Mik. 1. 50.
बल्गित p. p. 1 Jumped, bounded,
leaped &c. 2 Moved, made to dance;
Kāv. 2. 73. -न्त 1 A gallop, one of
the paces of a horse. 2 Swaggering,
boasting, vaunt; निमिषादपराजयेषीषीनुष्कस्येव
बल्गिते Si. 2. 27.
बल्ग्य a. 1 Lovely, beautiful,
handsome, attractive; R. 5. 68, Si.
5. 29; Ki. 18. 11. 2 Sweet; Bv. 2.
136. 3 Precious. -ल्युः A goat.
-Comp. -पत्रः a kind of wild pulse.
बल्ग्यक a. Handsome, lovely,
beautiful. -क 1 Sandal. 2 Price. 3
A wood.
बल्ग्युः The flying fox.
बल्ग्युलिका 1 A cockroach. 2 A
chest.
बल्म 1 A. (बल्मते) To eat, devour.
बल्मिक, -बल्मिकि m. n. See बल्मीक.
बल्मी An ant. -Comp. -कूटं an ant-
hill.
बल्मीकः-कं An ant.hill, a hillock
thrown up by white ants, moles &c.;
वर्मश्लेः सन्निभुदाद्वल्मीकमिव पुच्छिकः Subhāsh.;
Bm. 15; S. 7. 11. -कः 1 Swelling of
certain parts of the body,
elephantiasis. 2 The poet Vālmiki.
-Comp. -शीर्षि a kind of antimony
(used as collyrium).
बल्मु (ल्यु) 10 P. (बल्मुल्यति) 1
To cut off. 2 To purify.
बल्म 1 A. (बल्मते) 1 To cover. 2 To
be covered. 3 To go, move.
बल्मः 1 Covering. 2 A weight of
three *Gunja's*. 3: Another weight of
one *Gunja* and a half; or of two
Gunja's (in medicine). 4
Prohibiting.
बल्मीकी The (Indian) lute; अञ्ज-
मास्कादितबल्मीकीगुणक्षतेज्वलंगुडनखांशुभिचया
Si. 1. 9. 4. 57, Rs. 1. 8; R. 8. 41, 19. 13.
बल्मभ a. 1 Beloved, desired, dear.
2 Supreme. -भः 1 A lover, husband;
Māl. 3. 8, Si. 11. 33. 2 A favourite;
Pt. 1. 53. 3 A superintendent, an
overseer 4 A chief herdsman 5 A
"good horse (one with auspicious

marks). -Comp. -आचार्य. N. of the
celebrated founder of a Vaishnava
sect. -पालः a groom.
बल्मभयित A mode of sexual en-
joyment; cf. पुरुषायित.
बल्मरं 1 A loc-wood. 2 A bower. 3
A thicket (गहन).
बल्मरि-री f. 1 A creeping plant;
अनपयिनि संश्रयदुमे गजपद्मे पतनाय
बल्मरी Ku. 4. 31; तमोबल्मरी Māl. 5. 6. 2
A branching foot-stalk.
बल्मवः (वी f.) See बल्मवः, Si. 12. 39.
बल्मिः f. 1 A creeper, creeping or
winding plant; स्तित्तस्य मुजंगवद्विलयलक्ष-
नद्वज्जटा जटाः Māl. 1. 2. 2: The earth.
-Comp. -दूर्वा a kind of grass.
बल्मी f. A creeping plant, winding
plant, creeper. -Comp. -जं pepper.
-वृक्षः the *Sala* tree.
बल्मरं 1 A bower, an arbour. 2 A
wood, thicket. 3 A branching foot-
stalk. 4 An uncultivated field. 5 A
desert, wild, wilderness. 6 Dried
flesh.
बल्मरः 1: Dried flesh. 2 The flesh of
the (wild) hog. -रं 1 A thicket. 2
A desert, wilderness. 3 An unculti-
vated field.
बल्म I. 1 A (बल्मते) 1 To be pre-
eminent or excellent. 2 To cover. 3 To
kill, hurt. 4 To speak. 5 To give.
-II. 10 U. (बल्मवति-ते) 1 To speak. 2
To shine.
बल्मिक, बल्मिक See बल्मिक, बल्मीक.
बल्म 2 P. (बल्मि, उशीत) 1 To wish,
desire, long for; निःस्वो बल्मि शतं शती
दशशतं Sānti. 2. 6; अमी हि वार्यमवै भवस्य
जशाय सेनायामुशीत देवाः Ku. 3. 15; S. 7.
20. 2 To favour. 3 To shine (कतौ).
बल्म a. 1 Subject to, influenced by,
under the influence or control of,
usually in comp.; शोकबल्मः, मृत्युबल्मः
&c. 2 Obedient, submissive, compliant.
3 Humbled, tamed. 4 Charmed, fasci-
nated. 5 Subdued by charms. -ज्ञः,
-ज्ञ 1 Wish, desire, will. 2 Power,
influence, control, mastership, autho-
rity, subjection, submission; स्वबल्मः
'subject to oneself'; independent;
परबल्मः 'under the influence of others';
अनयत् प्रशुशक्तिसंपदा बल्ममेको नृपतीनन्तरान् R.
8. 19; बल्म नी, आनी to reduce to subjec-
tion, subdue, win over; बल्मो गन-हं-या
&c. to become subject to, give way,
yield, submit; न युचो बल्मो बलिनामुचम
मृत्युमहीति R. 8. 90; बल्मो कुं or बल्मी कुं
to subdue, overcome, win over; to
fascinate, bewitch. बल्मात् (abl.) is
frequently used adverbially in the
sense of through the force, power or
influence of, 'on account of', 'for
the purpose of'; देवबल्मात्, वायुबल्मात् कार्य-
बल्मात् &c. 3 Being tamed. 4 Birth.
-ज्ञः The residence of harlots. -Comp.
-अमुष्य बर्तित् (so बर्तनत्) a obed ent
to the will of another अभ्युपगते

subject (n) a servant आल्यक
a porpoise. -क्रिया winning over,
subjection. -न a. subject, obedient,
Bh. 2. 94. (-नार) an obedient wife
बल्मवत् a. Obedient to the will of,
compliant, submissive, subject, under
the influence of (lit. and fig.),
कोपस्य किं नु कर्मोक्त बल्मवदाश्च Bv. 3. 9, 2.
136, 157; N. 1. 33; सा ददर्श उरुहर्षवदा-
वद्वदनमनगनिवासं Git. 11.
बल्मका An obedient wife.
बल्मा 1 A woman. 2 A wife. 3 A
daughter. 4 A husband's sister. 5 A
cow. 6 A barren woman. 7 A barren
cow. 8 A female elephant; स्त्रीस्तेषु
ममोर्वशी प्रियतमा युधे तथैव बल्मा V. 4. 25.
बल्मिः 1 Subjugation. 2 Fascinating,
bewitching. -न. Subjection.
बल्मिक a. Void, empty. -का Aloe-
wood.
बल्मिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Powerful. 2
Being under control, subdued, subject,
submissive. 3 One who has subdued
his passions (used like a noun also),
R. 2. 70, 8. 90, 19. 1; S. 5. 28.
बल्मिनी The Sami tree.
बल्मिः A sort of pepper. -रं Sea salt.
बल्मिः See बल्मिः.
बल्म्य a. 1 Capable of being subdued,
controllable, governable; आत्मव्यवैर्बि-
धेयत्वा प्रसादनयिगच्छति Bg. 2. 64. 2
Subdued, conquered, tamed, hum-
bled; Bg. 6. 36. 3 Under influence
or control, subject, dependent,
obedient; तस्य पुत्रो भवेद्बल्म्यः सद्धो धार्मिकः
सुधीः H. Pr. 18; oft. in comp.; (मनः)
हृदि व्यवस्थाय समाधिबन्धं Ku. 3. 50. -इयः
A servant, dependant. -इया An
humble or obedient wife; ये ब्राह्मणमिव
देवी वाग्व्येवाहवर्तते U. 1. 2 (who has
full command of language). -इय
Cloves.
बल्म्यका See बल्म्य.
बल्म 1 P. (बल्मि) To injure, hurt, kill
बल्मं ind. An exclamation used on
making an oblation to a deity, (with
dat. of the deity); इन्द्राय बल्म; पूज्ये
बल्म &c. -Comp. -कर्तु m. the priest,
who makes the oblation with the
exclamation बल्म. -कारः the formula
or exclamation बल्म.
बल्म 1 A (बल्मते) To go, move.
बल्मकः A calf one year old.
बल्मकपी, बल्मकपी f. A cow that has
full-grown calves; (चिरप्रसूता गौः).
बल्म I. 1 P. (बल्मति, some times बल्मते,
उषित) 1 To dwell, inhabit, live, stay,
abide, reside (usually with loc.; but
sometimes acc.); श्रीरामो बल्मति गङ्गां न बल्मति
Ki. 8. 37; यत्राकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वल्मति; श्रुति
अङ्गिभूतिः कीर्तिर्देह्य बल्मति नास्ते Subhāsh.
3 To speed, pass. (as time) (with
acc.). -Caus. To cause to dwell,
lodge people Desid (निवासति) To
wish to dwell With अवि (with

acc.) 1 to dwell or reside in; inhabit; settle; यानि प्रियासहचरिश्चिरमव्यवहारं U. 3. 8, बाल्यात्परात्मिव दशं मदनोऽप्युवाच R. 5. 63, 11. 61; Si. 3. 59; Me. 25; Bk. 1. 3. 2 to alight or perch on.-अद्यु (with acc.) to dwell.-आ (with acc.) 1 to dwell, inhabit; रुदिनावसते सतां क्रियायि V. 3. 7; Ms. 7. 69. 2 to enter upon; Ms. 3. 2. 3 to spend, pass (as time).-उप 1 to dwell in, stay (with acc. in this sense). 2 to fast, abstain from food; Ms. 2. 220, 5. 20; (fig. also); उपोषिताभ्यामिव नेत्राभ्यां पिवन्ती Dk.-नि 1 to live, dwell, stay; आहो निवत्स्यति सप्त हरिणामनाभिः S. 1. 27; निवसिष्यसि मय्येव Bg. 12. 8. 2 to be, exist; Pt. 1. 31. 3 to occupy, settle in, take possession of.-निस् 1 to live out, i. e. go to the end of (as a period). (-Caus.) to banish, drive away, expel; R. 14. 87.-परि 1 to dwell, stay. 2 to stay over night, see पशुचित्.-प्र 1 to live, dwell. 2 to go abroad, sojourn, be absent from home, travel; विषयं वृत्तिं भार्यायाः प्रवृत्तेस्तर्क्यान्तरः Ms. 9. 74; R. 11. 4 (-Caus.) to banish, send into exile.-प्रति to dwell near, be near.-वि to dwell abroad. (-Caus.) to banish, send into exile; Bk. 4. 35.-विप्र to sojourn, be absent from home, R. 12. 11.-सं 1 to live, dwell. 2 to live with, associate; Ms. 4. 79; Y. 3. 15.-II. 2. A (वसति) To wear; put on; वसने परिचरते वसाना S. 7. 21, Si. 9. 75; R. 12. 8; Ku. 3. 54, 7. 9; Bk. 4. 10.-Caus. (वासयति-ते) To cause to put on.-With नि to dress oneself; Bk. 15. 7.-वि to put on, wear; Bk. 3. 20.-III. 4 P. (वसति) 1 To be straight. 2 To be firm. 3 To fix.-IV. 10 U. (वासयति-ते) 1 To cut, divide; cut off. 2 To live. 3 To take, accept. 4 To hurt, kill.-V. 10 U. (वसयति-ते) To scent, perfume.

वसतिः-ती f. 1 Dwelling, residing, abiding; आश्रयं वसतिं चक्रे Me. 1 'fixed his residence in'; S. 5. 1. 2 A house, dwelling, residence, habitation; हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचवाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22; S. 2. 14. 3 A receptacle, reservoir, an abode (fig.); Ku. 6. 37; so दिनवसतिः, धर्मवसतिः. 4 A camp, halting place (शिविर). 5 The time when one halts or stays to rest, i. e. night; तस्य मार्गवशादेका बह्वच वसतिर्यतः R. 15. 11. (वसतिः=मालिः Malli.) 'he halted at night' &c.; तिस्रो वसतीरुषिणा 7. 33; 11. 33.

वसनं 1 Dwelling, residing, staying. 2 A house, residence. 3 Dressing, clothing, covering. 4 A garment, cloth, dress, clothes; वसने परिचरते वसाना S. 7. 21; उत्सवे वा मलिनवसने सोम्य निक्षिप्य वीणां Me. 86, 41. 5 An ornament worn (by women) round the loins (probably for sarga)

वसत 1 The spring vernal season (comprising the two months वैशाख and वैशाख); मधुमाधवी वसतः Susr.; सर्वे त्रिये चास्तरं वसते Ra. 5. 2; विहरति हरिश्चि सरस-वसते Git. 1. 2 Spring personified as a deity and regarded as a companion of Kāmadeva; बृहद्ः पश्य वसतं किं स्थितं Ku. 4. 27. 3 Dysentery. 4 Small-pox.-Comp.-उत्सवः the vernal festival, spring-festivities, formerly held on the full-moon day of Chaitra, but now on the full-moon day of Phalgun and identified with the Holi festival.-कालः the spring-tide vernal season.-चोविन् m. a cuckoo.-जा 1 the Vāsanti or Mādhavi creeper. 2 the spring festival; see वसंतोत्सव.-विलकः-क the ornament of the spring; कुट्टं वसंततिलकं तिलकं बवाल्याः Chand. M. 5. (-कः, -का, -क) N. of a metre; see App. I.-वृत्तः 1 the cuckoo. 2 the month called Chaitra. 3 the musical mode हिंदोल. 4 the mango tree.-वृत्ती the trumpet flower.-वृत्तः, वृत्तः the mango tree.-पंचमी the fifth day in the bright half of Māgha.-च्युः, ससः epithets of the god of love.

वसत 1 The marrow of the flesh, fat, marrow; adeps, suet; Mu. 3. 28; R. 15. 15. 2 Any oily or fatty exudation. 3 Brain.-Comp.-आलवः, आलवकः the Gangetic porpoise.

वसत 1 The mass of the brain.-पायिन् m. a dog.

वसति 1 Clothes. 2 A dwelling, an abode.

वसित p. p. 1 Worn, put on. 2 Dwelling. 3 Stored (as grain).

वसिरं Sea-salt.

वसिष्ठः (also written वसिष्ठ) 1 N. of a celebrated sage, the family priest of the solar race of kings and author of several Vedic hymns, particularly of the seventh Maṇḍala of the Rīgveda. He was the typical representative of true Brāhmanic dignity and power, and the efforts of Viśvāmitra to rise to his level form the subject of many legends; cf. विश्वामित्र. 2 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (sometimes ascribed to the sage himself).

वसु n. 1 Wealth, riches; स्वयं प्रदुष्येय्य युगेरुपसृता वसुमानस्य वसुनि मेदिनी Ki. 1. 18; R. 8. 31, 9. 6. 2 A jewel, gem. 3 Gold. 4 Water. 5 A thing, substance. 6 A kind of salt. 7 A medicinal root (वृद्धि). -m. 1 N. of a class of deities (pl. in this sense); the Vasus are eight in number:— 1 आप, 2 ध्रुव, 3 सोम, 4 वर or धव, 5 अनिल, 6 अमल, 7 प्रलूष, and 8 प्रभात; sometimes अह is substituted for आप; वरो ध्रुवश्च सोमश्च अहश्चैवानिलोऽमलः । प्रलूषश्च प्रभातश्च वसु-धोऽष्टाविंशतिस्तथा 2 The number eight. 3 N. of Kubera 4 of Śiva 5 of

Agni 6 A tree 7 A lake pond 8 A rein. 9 The tie of a yoke. 10 A halter. 11 A ray of light; निरकाशयद्रवि-भेतवर्ध विचदालयादपरादिगणिका Si. 9. 10; शिशिलवचुमगधि मग्नमापत्येवै Ki. 1. 46 (in both cases बहु means 'wealth' also). 12 The sun. -f. A ray of light.-Comp.-ओकसारा 1 N. of Amarāvati, the city of Indra. 2 of Alakā, the city of Kubera. 3 of a river attached to Amarāvati and Alakā.-कीटः, -कृमिः a beggar.-वृत्तः the earth.-देवः N. of the father of Krishna and son of Śūra, a descendant of Yadu. -सूतः, -सुतः &c. epithets of Krishna.-देवता, -देव्या the asterism called Dhanish-ṭhā.-धार्मिका crystal.-धा 1 the earth; वसुधैवकुटुम्बकं त्वया R. 8. 83. 2 the ground. Ku. 4. 4. -अधिपः a king. -धरः a mountain; V. 1. 7. -नगरे the capita of Varuṇa.-धारा, भारा the capital of Kubera.-प्रभा one of the seven tongues of fire.-प्राणः an epithet of Agni.-रेतस m. fire.-रौप्यं 1 wrought gold. 2 silver.-वेणुः N. of Karna.-स्थली an epithet of the city of Kubera.

वसु (सू)कः The plant called Arka.

-क 1 Sea-salt. 2 Fossil-salt.

वसुधरा The earth; नानारत्ना वसुधरा; R. 4. 7.

वसुमत् a. Wealthy, rich. -ती The earth; वसुमत्वा हि दृष्टाः कलङ्गिः R. 8. 82, S. 1. 25.

वसुलः A god, deity.

वसुरा A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

वसू 1 A. (वसुते) To go, move.

वसुय See वसुय.

वसुधणी See वसुधणी.

वसकरादिका A scorpion.

वस्तु 10 U. (वसति ते) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To ask, beg, solicit. 3 To go, move.

वस्तु An abode. -स्तः A goat; see वस्त.

वस्तकं An artificial salt (कृत्रिमलवण)

वसतिः m. f. 1 Residing, dwelling, staying. 2 The abdomen, the lower belly. 3 The pelvis. 4 The bladder.

5 A syringe, clyster.-Comp.-सल्लं urine.-शिरस् n. 1 the pipe of a clyster.-शोधनं a diuretic (which clears the bladder.)

वस्तु n. 1 A really existing thing, the real, a reality; वस्तुव्यवस्वारोपज्ञानम् 2 A thing in general, an object, article, substance, matter; अथवा द्रुवस्तु हितितुं द्रुद्विवास्तुते कृतार्कः R. 8. 45; किं वस्तु विद्वन् युजि प्रवेष्टे 5. 18, 3. 5; वस्तुमीदृश्यान्तर S. D. 3 Wealth, property, possessions. 4 Essence, nature, natural or essential property. 5 Stuff (of which a thing is made), materials, ingredients (fig. also); आकृतिप्रत्ययादेवैना-मनुवस्तुर्वा संभावयामि M 1 6 The plot (of a drama) the subject-matter of

any poetic composition; कालिदासप्रथित-
वस्तुना नवोपमिज्ञानशङ्केतलाभ्येन नाटकनौपस्यातव्य-
मस्माभिः S. 1. अथवा सद्गुरुवचनमनात् V. 1.
2; आशीर्षमस्ति वा वस्तुनिर्देशो वापि तन्मुखे S. D.
6, Ve. 1. 7 The pith of a thing. 8 A
plan, design. -Comp. -अभावः 1
absence of reality 2 loss of property
or possessions. -उत्पादनं the produc-
tion of any incident in a drama by
means of magic, conjuration; see S. D.
420. -उपमा a variety of Upamā ac-
cording to Daṇḍin who thus illustrates it,
राजोवामिह ते वक्त्रं नेत्रे नीलोत्तले इव । इव
प्रतीयमानैकवर्मा वस्तुसैव सा ॥ Kāv. 2. 16;
(it is a case of Upamā where the
साधारण्यम् or common quality is omit-
ted). -उपहित a. applied to a proper
object, bestowed on proper material;
क्रिया हि वस्तुगदिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -मात्रं
the mere outline or skeleton of any
subject (to be afterwards developed).
-रचना style, arrangement of matter.
वस्तुतत्त्व ind. 1 In fact, in reality,
really, actually. 2 Essentially,
virtually, substantially. 3 As a
natural consequence, as a matter of
course, indeed.

वस्तु A house, an abode, a residence;
Si. 13. 63.

वस्त्र 1 A garment, cloth, clothes,
raiment. 2 Dress, apparel. -Comp.
-अगारः रं, -गृहं a tent. -अंचलः, -अंतः
the hem of a garment. -कुट्टिमं 1 a
tent. 2 an umbrella. -ग्रन्थिः the knot
of the lower garment (which fastens
it near the navel); cf. नीवि. -निर्णोजकः
a washerman. -परिधानं putting on
garments, dressing. -पुत्रिका a doll,
puppet. -पूत a. filtered through a
cloth; वस्त्रं पूवेज्जं Ms. 6. 46. -भेदकः
-भेदिन m. a tailor. -योनिः the materi-
al of cloth (as cotton). -रंजनं
safflower.

वस्त्रं 1 Hire, wages in this sense
m. also. 2 Dwelling, abiding. 3
Wealth, substance. 4 A cloth, clothes.
5 A skin. 6 Price. 7 Death.

वस्त्रनं A girdle, zone.

वस्त्रसा A tendon, nerve.

वेद 10 U. (वेदयतिने) To make
bright, illuminate, cause to shine.

वह 1 U. (वहति ते, ऊढ ; pass. उद्यते)
1 To carry, lead, bear, convey, trans-
port (oft. with two acc.); अजो ग्रामं
वहति; वहति विधिद्वयं वा हविः S. 1. 1; न च
हृष्य वहत्यग्निः Ms. 4. 243. 2 To bear
along, cause to move onward, waft,
propel; जलानि वा तीरनिखातयुषा वहत्यशेषा-
मनु राजाधानी R. 13. 61; विज्ञोदसे वहति यो
गगतप्रतिष्ठा S. 7. 7; R. 11. 10. 3 To
fetch, bring; वहति जलमिव Ma. 1. 4. 4
To bear, support, hold up, sustain;
न गदेना वाजिपुरं वहति Mk. 4. 17; हाते
व पिद्विदे वहति पद्भ्यु को भवस्वकात् Ve.
5. 8. when my father is leading the
वहति धुवनश्रेणी शेषः क

विस्तारं Bh. 2. 35, S. 7. 17; Me. 17.
5 To carry off; take away; अदेः क्षुण्णं
वहति (v. l. for हरति) पवनः किं स्विद् Me.
14. 6 To marry; वद्वया वारणराजद्वार्यया
Ku. 5. 70; Ms. 3. 38. 7 To have,
possess, bear; वहसि हि वनहार्यं पश्यतुं
शरिरे Mk. 1. 31; वहति विषवरान् पटीरजन्मा
Bv. 1. 74. 8 To assume, exhibit,
show; लक्ष्मीपुत्राह सकलस्य शशांकद्वारेः Ki.
5. 92, 9. 2. 9 To look to, attend to,
take care of; सुत्याया मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं वह-
स्व M. 4; तेषां नित्यामिच्छांतां योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहं
Bg. 9. 22. 10 To suffer; feel, expe-
rience; Bv. 1. 94; so दुःखे, दुर्घे, शोक, तोषे
&c. 11 (Intransitive in this and the
following senses) To be borne or
carried on, move or walk on; वहते
वल्लीवर्षा वहते Mk. 6; उत्थाय पुनरवहत् K.;
Pt. 1. 43, 291. 12 To flow (as
rivers); प्रत्यगूर्ध्वगच्छः Mb.; परोपकाराय
वहति नद्यः Subhāsh. 13 To blow (as
wind); नंदे वहति मासतः Rām.; वहति
मल्लसमीरे मदनमुपनिषाय Git. 5. -Caus.
(वाहयतिने) 1 To cause to bear or
carry, cause to be brought or led. 2
To drive, impel, direct. 3 To traverse,
pass or go over; स वाहते राजपथः
शिवामिः R. 16. 12; भवान्वाहयद्वधं मे Me.
38. 4 To use, carry; Bk. 14. 23.
-Desid (विवहयतिने) To wish to carry
&c. -WICH अति to pass, spend (as
time); chiefly in caus.; Māi. 6. 13;
R. 9. 70. -अप 1 to drive away,
remove, take away; R. 13. 22, 16.
6. 2 to leave, give up, abandon; R.
11. 25. 3 to subtract, deduct. -आ 1
to bring home. 2 to cause, produce,
lead or tend to; ब्रह्मावहति मे स संवति
R. 11. 73; S. 3. 4. 3 to bear, pos-
sess, have; Ch. P. 18. 4 to flow. 5
to apply, use. (-Caus.) to invoke
(as a deity). -उद् 1 to marry;
पार्ष्णीमुदवहदधूदः R. 11. 54; Ms. 3. 8;
Bk. 2. 48. 2 to bear up, elevate. 3 to
hold up, sustain, raise, support; R.
16. 60. 4 to suffer, experience. 5 to
possess, have, wear, put on; Ku. 1.
19, V. 4. 42. 6 to finish, complete.
-उप 1 to bring near. 2 to bring
about, commence. -नि to bear up,
sustain, support; वेदानुद्वरेते जगत्निवहते
Git. 1. -निष् 1 to be finished. 2 to
live upon, live by the aid of. (-Caus.)
to take to the end, complete, finish,
manage, S. 3. -परि to overflow. -प्र 1
to bear, carry, draw along. 2 to waft,
carry or bear along; Bk. 8. 52. 3 to
support, bear up (as a burden). 4
to flow. 5 to blow. 6 to have, possess,
feel. -वि to marry. -स् 1 to carry
or bear along. 2 to rub, press, see
Caus. 3 to marry. 4 to show, display,
exhibit. (-Caus.) to rub or press
together shampoo; S. 3. 21.

वह 1 Bearing support-
ing &c 2 The shoulder of an ox 3

A vehicle or conveyance in general.
4 Particularly, a horse. 5 Air, wind.
6 A way, road. 7 A male river (नद्)
8 A measure of four Dronas.

वहतः 1 A traveller. 2 An ox.

वहतिः 1 An ox. 2 Air, wind. 3 A
friend, counsellor, adviser.

वहती, वहा A river, stream in
general.

वहतुः An ox.

वहन् 1 Carrying, bearing, convey-
ing. 2 Supporting. 3 Flowing. 4 A
vehicle, conveyance 5 A boat, raft

वहतः 1 Wind. 2 An infant.

वहल a. See वहल.

वहित्रः वहित्रकं, वहिनी A raft, float,
boat, vessel; प्रत्युपस्यद्वयत् किमपि वहित्रं Dk,
प्रत्युपस्योपेजले धृतवानसि वेदं विहितवहित्रचरित्र-
मलेदम् Git. 1.

वहिस्र S30 वहिश्.

वहिष्क a Outer, external.

वहेडुकः The Bibhitaka tree.

वाहिः 1 Fire; अतुल्ये पातितो वाहिः स्वयमे-
वोपशान्तिं Subhāsh. 2 The digestive
faculty, gastric fluid. 3 Digestion,
appetite. 4 A vehicle. -Comp. -कर
a. 1 igniting. 2 stimulating diges-
tion, stomachic. -काष्ठं a kind of
agallochum. -जघः incense. -गर्भः 1 a
bamboo. 2 the Sami tree; cf. अग्निगर्भ.

-दीपकाः safflower. -धोग्यं clarified
butter. -मित्रः air, wind. -रेतस् m. an
epithet of Siva. -लोहं, लोहकं copper

-वर्णं the red water-lily. -वल्गुमः resin

-वीजं 1 gold. 2 the common lime

-शिरः 1 saffron. 2 safflower. -सरः the
wind. -संज्ञकः the Chitraka tree.

वह 1 A carriage. 2 A vehicle or
conveyance in general. -ह्या The wife
of a sage.

वहिक, -वहिक see वहिक, वहिक.

वा ind. 1 As an alternative
conjunction it means ' or ' ; but its
position is different in Sanskrit,
being used either with each
word or assertion or only with the
last, but it is never used at the
beginning of a clause; cf. च. 2 It
has also the following senses:— (a)
and, as well as, also; वायुर्वा दहन्ते वा
G. M.; अस्ति ते माता स्मरति वा तातं U. 4.
(b) like, as; जातौ मन्ये तुहिवमथितां पत्नीं
वाचस्पत्यः Me. 33; मनी वोद्वस्व लंघेते वा शिखी
Mk. 5. 6, M. 5. 12; Si. 3. 63, 4. 35,
7. 64; Ki. 3. 13. (c) optionally;
(in this sense mostly in grammatical
rules, as of Pāṇini); दोषो जी वा चित्
विरागे P. VI. 4. 90. 91. (d) Pos-
sibility; (in this sense वा is usually
added to the interrogative pronoun
and its derivatives like इव or नाम) and
may be translated by ' possibly ' ;
' I should liked to know इव वान्यस्य
पथि मया स्यात्तव K परिधिनि संहारे स्त
के व न जायते Pt 1 27 (e) Sometimes

used merely as an expletive. 3 When repeated वा has the sense of either-or, 'whether-or'; सा वा शमोस्तदीया वा सुतिर्जलमयी नम Ku. 2. 60; तत्र परिश्रमात्तुदीयादा उवाच नक्त्यावस्तुगौरवाद्वादन-नाटकदेशनकुतुहलाद्वा मवाञ्जित्वान्नं दयमानं प्रार्थये V. 1. (अथवा or, or rather, or else, see under अथ; न वा not, neither, nor; यदि वा or if; यद्वा or, or else; किं वा whether &c.)

वा I. 2 P. (वाति, वात or वान) 1 To blow; वाता वाता दिशि दिशि न वा सहा सवः भिन्नाः वा. 3. 6; दिशः प्रवेष्टुमर्हन्ते वदुः सहा, R. 3. 14; Me. 42; Bk. 7. 1, 8. 61. 2 To go, move. 3 To strike, hurt, injure. -Caus. (वापयति-ते) 1 To cause to blow. 2 (वाजयति-ते) To shake. -WITH आ to blow; वद्धां वद्धां भित्तिशोकाममुष्मिन्वावासावाग्ना-व्रिषा निहति Ki. 5. 36; Bk. 14. 97. -निष् 1 to blow. 2 to be cooled, be cool or assuaged (fig. also); वयुर्जलाद्रौप्येनैर्निर्वीर्ये Si. 1. 65; त्वयि दृष्ट एव तस्या निर्वीर्य-स्यो मनोभवज्यलितं Subhāsh. 3 to blow out, be extinguished, be extinct; निर्वान-दीपि किञ्च तैलदानम्; निर्वानमुष्मिन्मयास्य वीर्यं सद्युपगतीव वयुर्गुण Ku. 3. 52, Si. 14. 85. -Caus. 1 to blow or put out, extinguish. 2 to cool, alleviate the heat of, act as a refrigerant; Ratn; 3. 11; R. 19. 56. 3 to gratify, soothe, comfort; R. 12. 63. -प्र, -ञि to blow. वायुर्विवाति हृदयानि हरन्नायान् Rs. 6. 23.

वांश *a.* (शी *f.*) Made of bamboo. -ह्री Bamboo manna.

वांसिकः 1 A bamboo-cutter. 2 A flute-player, a piper.

वाकं A flight of cranes.

वाकुल See वाकुल.

वाक्यं 1 Speech, words, a sentence, saying, what is spoken; शृणु मे वाक्यं 'hear my words', 'hear me'; वाक्ये न सतिष्ठते 'does not obey'; Si. 2. 24. 2 A sentence, period (complete utterance of a thought); वाक्ये स्वाद्यो ग्यताकांक्षासति-शुको पदोच्चयः S. D. 6; श्रौत्यार्थी च भवेद्वाक्ये समासे तद्धिते तथा K. P. 10. 3 An argument or syllogism (in logic). 4 A precept, rule, an aphorism. -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning of a sentence. -उपमा a variety of Upamā according to Dandin; see Kāv. 2. 43. -आलापः conversation, discourse. -खंडनं refutation of an assertion or argument. -पदीयं N. of a work attributed to Bhartṛhari. -पद्धतिः *f.* the manner of composing sentences, diction, style. -प्रबंधः 1 a treatise, connected composition. 2 the flow of sentences. -प्रयोगः employment of speech, use of language. -भेदः a different assertion, a divergent statement; Mu. 2. -रचना, -विन्यासः arrangement of words in a sentence, syntax. -शेषः 1 the remainder of a speech, an unfinished or in complete sentence सदोवाचका इव ते वाक्यशेषे V 3 2 an elliptical sentence

वाग्वरः 1 A sage, holy man. 2 A learned Brāhmaṇa, scholar. 3 A brave man, hero. 4 A whet-stone. 5 An impediment, obstacle. 6 Certainty. 7 Sub-marine fire. 8 A wolf. वागा A bridle.

वागुरा A trap, net, snare, toils, mesh; को वा दुर्जनवागुरास पातितः क्षेमिण वातः पुमान् Pt. 1. 146. -Comp. -वृत्तिः *f.* livelihood obtained by catching wild animals. (-त्तिः) a fowler, huntsman.

वागुरिकः A fowler, hunter, deer-catcher; R. 9. 53.

वाग्मिन् *a.* 1 Eloquent, oratorical. 2 Talkative. 3 Verbose wordy. -*m.* 1 An orator, an eloquent man; अनिलोहित-कार्यस्य वाग्मजालं वाग्मिनो वृथा Si. 2. 27, 109; Ki. 14. 6; Pt. 4. 86. 2 N. of Brihaspati.

वाग्य *a.* 1 Speaking little, speaking cautiously. 2 Speaking truly. -*ग्यः* Modesty, humility.

वाकः The ocean.

वाञ्छ 1 P. (वाञ्छति) To wish, desire.

वाङ्मय *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Consisting of words; R. 3. 28. 2 Relating to speech or words. Ms. 12. 6; Bg. 17. 15. 3 Endowed with speech. 4 Eloquent, rhetorical, oratorical. -ञ 1 Speech, language; मरुस्तज्जगत्तैरिरेभिर्देशभिरक्षरैः समस्तं वाङ्मयं व्यातं त्रैलोक्यमेष विष्णुना Chand. M. 1; Ku. 7. 90; Si. 2. 72. 2 Eloquence. 3 Rhetoric. -यी The goddess Sarasvati.

वाच् *f.* 1 A word, sound, an expression (opp. अर्थ); वागर्थश्चैव संयुक्तौ वाग्यर्थप्रतिपत्तये R. 1. 1. 2 Words, talk, language, speech; वाचि पुण्यापुण्यहेतवः Māl. 4; लौकिकाणां हि साधुनमर्थे वाग्युवर्तते 1 ऋषीणां पुनरायानां वाचमर्थोयुवाचति U. 1. 10; विनिश्चितार्थमिति वाचमाददे Ki. 1. 10 'spoke these words', 'spoke as follows'; 14. 2; R. 1. 59; Si. 2. 13, 23; Ku. 2. 3. 3 A voice, sound; अशरीरिणी वायुश्चरत् U. 2; मनुष्यवाचा R. 3. 53. 4 An assertion, a statement. 5 An assurance, a promise. 6 A phrase, proverb, saying. 7 N. of Sarasvati, the goddess of speech. -Comp. -अर्थः (वागर्थः) a word and its meaning; R. 1. 1; see above. -आडंबरः (वागाडंबरः) verbosity, bombast. -आत्मन् (वागात्मन्) *a.* consisting of words; U. 2. -ईशः (वागीशः) 1 an orator, an eloquent man. 2 an epithet of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. 3 an epithet of Brahman; Ku. 2. 3. (-ज्ञा) N. of Sarasvati. -ईश्वरः (वागीश्वरः) 1 an orator, eloquent man. 2 an epithet of Brahman. (-री) Sarasvati, the goddess of speech. -कषमः (वाग्धमः) 'eminent in speech', an eloquent or learned man. -कलहः (वाक्कलहः) a quarrel, strife. -कीरः (वाक्कीरः) a wife's brother -युक् (वाङ्मयुक्) a kind of bird युक्ति -मलिक (वाग्मलि

&c.) the betel-bearer of a king &c.; cf. तांशूलकरकवाहिन्. -चपल *a.* (वाक्चपल) chattering, frivolous or inconsiderate in talk. -चापल्यं (वाक्चापल्यं) idle or frivolous talk, chattering, gossiping. -उलं (वाक्कुलं) 'dishonesty in words'. an evasive reply, a prevarication Mu. 1. -जालं (वाग्जालं) bombast, empty talk; Si. 2. 27. -डंबरः (वाग्डंबरः) 1 bombast. 2 eloquent language. -दंडः (वाग्दंडः) 1 reproachful words, reprimand, reproof. 2 restraint of speech, control over words; cf. विदंड. -दत्त (वाग्दत्त) *a.* promised, affianced, betrothed. (त्ता) an affianced or betrothed virgin. -वरिष्ठ (वाग्वरिष्ठ) *a.* 'poor in words', i. e. speaking little. -दलं (वाग्दलं) a lip. -वानं (वाग्दानं) betrothal. -कुष्ठ (वाग्कुष्ठ) *a.* 1 abusive, scurrilous, using abusive words. 2 using ungrammatical language. (-ष्टः) 1 a defamer. 2 a Brāhmaṇa not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time of his life. -देवता, -देवी (वाग्देवता, वाग्देवी) Sarasvati, the goddess of speech; वाग्देवतायाः सांख्यभाष्ये S. D. 1. -दोषः (वाग्दोषः) 1 the utterance of a (disagreeable) sound; वाग्दोषाद् गर्दभो हतः H. 3. 2 abuse, defamation. 3 an ungrammatical speech. -निबन्धन (वाग्निबन्धन) *a.* depending on words. -निश्चयः (वाक्निश्चयः) affiance by word of mouth, marriage contract. -निष्ठा (वाक्निष्ठा) faithfulness (to one's word or promise). -पटु *a.* (वाक्पटु) skilful in speech, eloquent. -पति *a.* (वाक्पति) eloquent, oratorical. (-तिः) N. of Brihaspati (in this sense वाचसपतिः is also used). -पारुष्यं (वाक्पारुष्यं) 1 severity of language. 2 violence in words, abusive or scurrilous language, defamation. -प्रचोदनं (वाक्प्रचोदनं) an order expressed in words. -प्रतोदः (वाक्प्रतोदः) 'the goad of words', goading or taunting language. -प्रलापः (वाक्प्रलापः) eloquence. -बन्धनं (वाग्बन्धनं) stopping the speech, silencing; Amaru. 13. -मनसे dual (वाङ्मनसी) speech and mind. -मात्रं (वाङ्मात्रं) mere words. -मुखं (वाङ्मुखं) the beginning or introduction of a speech, an exordium, a preface. -यत *a.* (वाग्यत) one who has controlled or curbed his speech silent. -यमः (वाग्यमः) one who has controlled his speech, a sage. -यामः (वाग्ययामः) a dumb man. -युद्धं (वाग् युद्धं) a war of words, (hot) debate or discussion, controversy. -वज्रः (वाग्बज्रः) 1 adamant words; अहं दारुणो वाग्बज्रः U. 1. 2 harsh or severe language. -विदग्ध (वाग्बिदग्ध) *a.* skilled in speech (-ग्धा) a sweet-speaking or fascinating woman -विम्व

(वाग्विभवः) stock or provision of words, power of description, command of language; Māl. 1. 26; R. 1. 9. -विलासः (वाग्विलासः) graceful or elegant speech. -व्यवहारः (वाग्व्यवहारः) verbal or oral discussion; प्रयोगप्रधान हि नाट्यशास्त्रं किमत्र वाग्व्यवहारेण M. 1. -व्ययः (वाग्व्ययः) waste of words or breath. -व्यापारः (वाग्व्यापारः) 1 the manner of speaking. 2 the style or habit of speaking. -संयमः (वाक्संयमः) restraint or control of speech.

वाचः 1 A kind of fish. 2 The plant मदन.

वाचंयम a. Holding the tongue, maintaining perfect silence, silent, taciturn; उपस्थिता देवी तद्वाचंयमो भव V. 3; विद्वतो वसुधतले परवचःश्चापावु वाचंयमाः Bv. 4 42; R. 13. 44. -मः A sage who maintains rigid silence.

वाचक a. 1 Speaking, declaring, explanatory. 2 Expressing, signifying, denoting directly (as a word, distinguished from लक्ष्णिक and व्यंजक); see K. P. 2. 3 Verbal. -कः 1 A speaker. 2 A reader. 3 A significant word. 4 A messenger.

वाचनं 1 Reading, reciting. 2 Declaration, proclamation, utterance; as in वस्तिवाचनं, पुण्याहवाचनं.

वाचनक A riddle.

वाचनिक a. (की f.) Verbal, expressed by words.

वाचस्पतिः 'The lord of speech', an epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods.

वाचस्पत्यं An eloquent speech, oration, a harangue; तद्वीर्यव्य कृतिमिनी-चस्पत्यं प्रतापे H. 3. 96 (=Si. 2. 30).

वाचः 1 Speech. 2 A sacred text, a text or aphorism. 3 An oath.

वाचाद a. Talkative, garrulous; talking much or idly; अरे वाचाद Ve. 3; Mv. 6; Bk. 5. 23.

वाचाल a. 1 Noisy, making a sound, crying. 2 Talkative, garrulous; see वाचाद; Si. 1. 40.

वाचिक a. (का-की) 1 Consisting of or expressed by words; वाचिकं पाठ्यम्. 2 Oral, verbal, expressed by word of mouth. -कं 1 A message, an oral or verbal communication; वाचिक-मार्गणे सिद्ध्यर्थकाच्चेतव्यमिति लिखितं Mu. 5, निर्यातिर्यथे लेखेन खलुक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70. 2 News, tidings, intelligence in general.

वाचोयुक्ति a. Skilled in speech, eloquent. -क्तिः f. 'Arrangement of words', a declaration, announcement, speech; यत्र खलिव्यं वाचोयुक्तिः Māl. 1.

वाच्य a. 1 To be spoken, told or said, to be spoken to or addressed; वाच्यमस्या मद्रचनात् राजा R. 14. 61 'say to the king in my name'. 2 to be predicted, attributive 3 Expressed (the meaning of a word) of

लक्ष्य and व्यंज. 4 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible; Si. 20. 34; H. 3. 129.

-च्ये 1 Blame, censure, reproach; प्रमदामनु संस्थितः ह्युवा द्रुपतिः सन्निति वाच्यदर्शनात् R. 8. 72, 84; चिस्स वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15, Si. 3. 58. 2 The expressed meaning; that derived by means of अभिप्राय q. v. cf. लक्ष्य and व्यंज्य; अपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासोद्व चारुताप्रतीतिः K. P. 10. 3 A predicate. 4 The voice of a verb. K. -Comp. -अर्थः expressed meaning. -चित्रं one of the two kinds of the third or lowest (अपद) division of *Kāvya* or poetry, in which the charm lies in the expression of a striking or fanciful idea (opp. रुद्धचित्र); see चित्र also. -वर्णं severe or harsh language.

वाजः 1 A wing. 2 A feather. 3 The feather of an arrow. 4 Battle, conflict. 5 Sound. -जं 1 Clarified butter. 2 An oblation of rice offered at a Śrāddha or obsequial ceremony. 3 Food in general. 4 Water. 5 A prayer or *mantra* with which a sacrifice is concluded. -Comp. -वेद्यः -चं N. of a particular sacrifice. -सनः 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 of Siva. -सनिः the sun.

वाजसनेयः N. of Yājñavalkya, the author of the *Vājasaneyi Samhitā* or the *Sukla Yajurveda*.

वाजसनेयिन् m. 1 N. of the sage Yājñavalkya, the author and founder of the white or *Sukla Yajurveda*. 2 A follower of the white *Yajurveda*, one belonging to the sect of the *Vājasaneyins*.

वाजिन् m. 1 A horse; न गर्दभा वाजिर्बृहति Mk. 4. 17; R. 3. 43; 4. 25, 67; Si. 18. 31. 2 An arrow. 3 A bird. 4 A follower of the *Vājasaneyin* branch of the *Yajurveda*. -Comp. -पृष्ठः the globe amaranth. -भक्षः a chick-pea. -भोजनः a kind of kidney-bean. -मेधः a horse-sacrifice. -शाला a stable.

वाजीकर a. Stimulating amorous desires.

वाजीकरण Stimulating or exciting desire by aphrodisiacs.

वाञ्छ 1 P. (वाञ्छति, वाञ्छित) To wish, desire; न संहतास्तस्य न भिजवृचयः त्रियाणि वाञ्छत्यहुनिः समहितं Ki. 1. 19. -WITH -अभि, -सं to wish, desire or long for; Bk. 17. 53.

वाञ्छन् Wishing, desiring.

वाञ्छा A wish, desire, longing; वाञ्छा सजनसंगमे Bh. 2. 62.

वाञ्छित p. p. Wished, desired. -तं A wish, desire.

वाञ्छित्वा 1 Wishing. 2 Lustful.

वाट -टं 1 An enclosure a piece of enclosed ground court

वाटार Dk सो देव स्मरण &c 2 A

garden, park, an orchard. 3 A road 4 The groin. 5 A sort of grain -Comp. -धानः the descendant of an outcast Brāhmana by a Brāhmana female; see Ms. 10. 21.

वाटिका 1 The site of a house 2 An orchard, a garden; अथ दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते Si. 1; so पुष्प, अशोक &c.

वाटी 1 The site of a house. 2 A house, dwelling. 3 A court, an enclosure. 4 A garden, park, orchard; वाटीभुवि क्षितिभुजा Asvad 5. 5 A road. 6 The groin. 7 A kind of grain.

वाट्या, वाट्यालः, वाट्याली N. of a plant (अतिवला).

वाड् 1 A. (वाडते) To bathe, dive. वाडवः 1 Submarine fire. 2 A Brāhmana. -वं A stud or collection of mares. -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः the submarine fire.

वाडवेयः A bull. -यो (m. dual) the two Asvins.

वाडवेय A collection of Brāhmanas.

वाड See वाड.

वाण See वाण.

वाणिः f. 1 Weaving. 2 A weaver's loom.

वाणिजः A merchant.

वाणिज्यं Trade, traffic.

वाणिनी 1 A clever or intriguing woman. 2 A dancing girl, an actress. 3 A drunken woman (literally or figuratively), an amorous and wanton woman; R. 6. 75.

वाणी 1 Speech, words, language, वाण्येका समलंकेतोति पुरुषं ना संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19. 2 Power of speech. 3 Sound, voice; केका वाणी मयूरस्य Ak.; so आकाशवाणी. 4 A literary production, a work or composition; मद्राणि ना कुरु विषादमनादरेण मात्सर्यमममनसा सहस्र खलाना Bv. 4. 41; U. 7. 21. 5 Praise. 6 Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning.

वात् 10 U. (वातयति ते) 1 To blow. 2 To fan, ventilate. 3 To serve. 4 To make happy. 5 To go.

वात p. p. 1 Blown. 2 Desired or wished for, solicited. -तः 1 Air, wind. 2 The god of wind, the deity presiding over wind. 3 Wind, as one of the three humours of the body. 4 Gout, rheumatism. -Comp. -अटः 1 an antelope (वातसू). 2 a horse of the sun. -अटः a disease of the testicles. -अतिसारः dysentery caused by some derangement or vitiation of the bodily wind. -अय a leaf. -अयनः a horse. (-नं) 1 a window, an air-hole; Māl. 2. 11, Ku. 7. 59; R. 6. 24, 13. 21. 2 a porch, portico. 3 a pavilion. -अयुः an antelope. अरिः the castor-oil tree. a very fleet or swift horse -आमोदा musk -आमोद / a whir-

wind. -आहत *a.* 1 shaken by the wind. 2 affected by gout. -आहति: *f.* a violent gust of wind. -ऋद्धि: *f.* 1 excess of wind. 2 a mace, a club, stick tipped with iron. -कर्मन् *n.* breaking wind. -कुंडलिका scanty and painful flow of urine. -कुम्भ: the part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal sinuses. -केतु: dust. -केलि: 1 amorous discourse, the low whispering of lovers. 2 the marks of finger-nails on the person of a lover. -कुलम्: 1 a high wind, strong gale. 2 rheumatism. -ज्वर: fever arising from vitiated wind. -स्वजः a cloud. -पुत्र: N. of Bhima or Hanumat. -पोथः, -पोथकः the tree called पलाश. -प्रकोपः excess of wind. -प्रमी *m. f.* a swift antelope. -मंडली whirl-wind. -सुगः a swift antelope. -रक्तः, -शोणितं acute gout. -रंगः the fig-tree. -रूपः 1 a storm, violent wind, tempest. 2 the rain-bow. 3 a bribe. -रोगः, -न्याधि: gout or rheumatism. -वस्ति: *f.* suppression of urine. -शुद्धि: *f.* swelled testicle. -शीर्षं the lower belly. -शूल colic with flatulence. -साराधि: fire.

वातकः 1 A paramour (जार). 2 N. of a plant.

वातकिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Gouty.

वातमजः A swift antelope.

वातर *a.* 1 Stormy, windy. 2 Swift. -Comp. -अयणः 1 an arrow. 2 an arrow's flight, bow-shot. 3 a peak, summit. 4 a saw. 5 a mad or intoxicated man. 6 an idler. 7 the Sarala or pine tree.

वातलः *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Stormy, windy. 2 Flatulent. -लः 1 Wind. 2 The chick-pea (चणक).

वाताधि: N. of a demon said to have been eaten up and digested by Agastya. -Comp. -द्वि *m.*, -सुद्धनः, -द्वन् *m.* epithets of Agastya..

वातिः 1 The sun. 2 Wind, air. 3 The moon. -Comp. -गः, -गमः the egg-plant; (वातिगणः in the same sense).

वातिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Stormy, windy. 2 Gouty, rheumatic. 3 Mad. -कः Fever caused by a vitiated state of the wind.

वातीय *a.* Windy. -ये Rice-gruel.

वातुल *a.* 1 Affected by wind-disease, gouty. 2 Mad, crazy-headed; H. 2. 26. -लः A whirl wind.

वातुलि: A large bat.

वातुल *a.* See वातुल.

वातु *m.* Air, wind.

वात्या A storm, hurricane, whirl-wind, stormy or tempestuous wind; वात्याभिः परुषीकृता दश दिग्ब्रह्मातपो दुःसह Bv. 1. 13; R. 11. 16; Ki. 5. 39; Ve. 2. 21.

वातकं A herd of calves

वातरस्य 1 Affection (towards one's offspring) affection or

tenderness in general; न पुत्र-वातस्यमपाकरिष्यति Ku. 5. 14; वतिवातस्यार्त्त R. 15. 98; so भाष्ये ० प्रजा, शरणगत, &c. 2 Fond affection or partiality.

वातिः-सी *f.* The daughter of a Sūdra woman by a Brāhmaṇa.

वातस्यायनः 1 N. of the author of the Kāmasūtras (a work on erotic subjects). 2 N. of the author of a commentary on the Nyāya Sūtras.

वादः 1 Talking, speaking. 2 Speech, words, talk; सामवादः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रत्युत द्विषाः Si. 2. 55; 80 हेतववाद Gīt. 8; सांख्यवादः &c. 3 A statement, an assertion, allegation; अवाच्यवादोश्च बहुन् वदित्वेति तवाहिताः Bg. 2. 36. 4 Narration, account; शाकुतलाक्षीनिहिता-वादान् Māl. 3. 3. 5 Discussion, dispute, controversy; वादे वादे जायते तत्तद्विषयः Subhāsh.; सीमा Ms. 8. 265. 6 A reply. 7 An exposition, explanation. 8 A demonstrated conclusion, theory, doctrine; इदानीं परमाद्यकारणवादं निराकरोति S. B. (and in diverse other places of the work). 9 Sounding, sound. 10 Report, rumour. 11 A plaint (in law). -Comp. -अनुवादी (*m. du.*) 1 assertion and reply, plaint and reply, accusation and defence. 2 dispute, controversy.

-कार, -कृत् *a.* causing a dispute. -ग्रस्त *a.* disputed, in dispute, वाद-ग्रस्तोऽर्थं विषयः. -चेत्तु *a.* clever in repartees or witty replies. -प्रतिवादः controversy. -युद्धं a dispute, controversy. -विवादः disputation, discussion, debate.

वादकः A musician.

वादनं 1 Sounding. 2 Instrumental music.

वादर *a.* (री *f.*) Made or consisting of cotton. -रा The cotton shrub. -रं Cotton cloth.

वादरंगः The sacred fig-tree.

वादरायण See वादरायण.

वादालः The sheat-fish.

वादि *a.* Wise, learned, skilful.

वादिता *p. p.* 1 Caused to be uttered, made to speak. 2 Played, sounded.

वादित्रं 1 A musical instrument; N. 22. 22. 2 Instrumental music.

वादिन् *a.* 1 Speaking, talking, discoursing. 2 Asserting. 3 Disputing. -म. 1 A speaker. 2 A disputant, an antagonist; Mu. 5. 10; R. 12. 92. 3 An accuser, a plaintiff. 4 An expounder, a teacher.

वादिशः A learned man, sage, scholar.

वाद्यं 1 A musical instrument. 2 The sound of a musical instrument; R. 16. 64 (वाद्यध्वनिः Mulli.). -Comp.

-कर a musician. -मण्डं 1 a band of musicians, a number of musical instruments 2 a musical instrument

वाध, वाघ, वाधक, वाधन-ना, वाधा See वाध, वाघ, वाधक, वाधन-ना, वाधा.

वाधु (धू) क्यं Marriage.

वाधीनसः A rhinoceros.

वान *a.* 1 Blown. 2 Dried (by wind), dried up. 3 Belonging to a forest. -नं 1 Dry or dried fruit (-m also). 2 Blowing. 3 Living. 4 Rolling, moving. 5 A perfume, fragrance. 6 A number of groves or thickets. 7 Weaving. 8 A mat of straw. 9 A hole in the wall of a house.

वानस्पत्यः 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the third stage of his religious life. 2 An anchorite, a hermit. 3 The Madhūka tree. 4 The Palāsa tree.

वानरः A monkey, an ape. -Comp. -अश्वः a wild goat. -आवातः the tree called Lodhra. -इन्द्रः N. of Sugriva or of Hanumat. -प्रियः the tree called क्षीरिन्.

वानलः A kind of holy basil (the black variety).

वानस्पत्यः A tree the fruit of which is produced from blossom; e. g. the mango.

वाना A quail.

वानाशुः N. of a country to the north-west of India. -Comp. -जः a Vanāyu horse, i. e. a horse produced in the Vanāyu country.

वानीरः A sort of cane or ratan; स्मरामि वानीराद्देव सुतः R. 13. 35; Me. 41. Māl. 9. 15; R. 13. 30, 16. 21.

वानीरकः The Munja grass, a kind of rush.

वानेयं N. of a fragrant grass (हस्ता).

वातं *p. p.* 1 Vomited, spitted out. 2 Emitted, ejected, effused. -Comp. -अदः a dog.

वातिः *f.* 1 Vomiting. 2 Ejecting, emitting. -Comp. -कृत्, -वृ *a.* emetic. वात्या A multitude of groves or woods.

वापः 1 Sowing seed. 2 Weaving. 3 Shaving, shearing; Ms. 11. 108. -Comp. -ईहः a weaver's loom.

वापनं 1 Causing to sow. 2 Shaving. वापित *p. p.* 1 Sown. 2 Shaven.

वातिः-वी *f.* A well, any large oblong or circular reservoir of water; वापी चास्मिन्मरकतशिलावद्भूषणानामगं Me. 76. -Comp. -हः the Chātaka bird.

वाम *a.* 1 Left (opp. दक्षिण); दिलोचनं दक्षिणमेज्जेन संभाष्य तद्विचितवाममेवा R. 7. 8, Me. 78, 96. 2 Being or situated on the left side; वामधायं नदति मधुरं चातकस्ते सपयः Me. 9; (वामेन is used adverbially in the same sense); e. g. वामेनात्र वटस्तमव्यगजनः स्वर्वाभना सेवते K. P. 10).

3 (a) Reverse, contrary, opposite, adverse, unfavourable; तद्वहो कामस्य वामा गतिः Gīt. 12; Māl. 9. 8. Bk 6

17 (b) Acting contrary of an opposite nature b 4. 18 (c) Perverse,

crooked-natured, refractory; S. 6. 4 Vile, wicked, base, low, bad; Ki. 11. 24 5 Lovely, beautiful, charming; as in वामलोचना q. v. -मः 1 A sentient being, an animal. 2 N. of Siva. 3 Of Cupid, the god of love. 4 A snake. 5 An udder, a breast. -मं Wealth, possessions. -Comp. -आचारः -मार्गः the left hand ritual of the Tantras. -आवर्तः a conch-shell, the spiral of which runs from right to left. -उर, ऊरु f. a woman with handsome thighs. -दुर् f. a woman (with lovely eyes). -देवः 1 N. of a sage. 2 N. of Siva. -लोचना a woman with lovely eyes; विरूपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुवे वामलोचनाः K. P. 10; R. 19 13. -शील a. of a perverse or crooked nature. (-लः) an epithet of the god of love.

वामक a. 1 Left. 2 Adverse, contrary; Māl. 1. 8. (where both senses are intended).

वामन a. 1 (a) Short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy; छलवामनं Si. 13. 12. (b) (Hence) Small, short, little, reduced in length; वामनार्चिर्वि दीपभाजनं R. 19. 51; कथं कथं बालि (दिनानि) च वामनानि N. 22. 57. 2 Bent down, bent low (नम्र); Si. 13. 12.

3 Vile, low, base. -नः 1 A dwarf, pigmy; शंखलये फले मोहादुद्धावृत्तिं वामनः R. 1. 3, 10. 60. 2 N. of Vishnu in his fifth incarnation, when he was born as a dwarf to humble the demon Bali, (see बलि); छलयति विक्रमये बलिमद्भुतवामन पद्मस्रनीरजनिजयपावन । केशव इतवामनस्य जय जगदिश हरे Gīt. 1. 3 N. of the elephant that presides over the south. 4 N. of the author of the Kāśikāvr̥tti, a commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras. 5 The tree called अकोट. -Comp. -आकृति a. dwarfish. -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वामनिका A female dwarf.

वामनी 1 A female dwarf. 2 A mare. 3 A kind of woman.

वामनूरः An ant-hill, a mole-hill.

वामा 1 A woman. 2 A lovely woman; Bv. 4. 39, 42. 3 N. of Gauri 4 Of Lakshmi. 5 Of Sarasvati.

वामिल a. 1 Beautiful, handsome. 2 Proud, haughty. 3 Cunning, deceitful.

वामी 1 A mare; अधोद्वामांश्चतुर्वाहिताथी R 5. 32. 2 A she-ass. 3 A female elephant. 4 The female of the jackal.

वायः Weaving, sewing. -Comp. -इहः a weaver's loom.

वायकः 1 A weaver. 2 A heap, multitude, collection.

वायने, -वायनकं A present of sweetmeats made to a deity y to a Brāhmaṇa on

festive occasions, observance of fasts &c.

वायव a. (वी f.) 1 Relating to or given by the wind or Vāyu. 2 Aerial. वायवीय, वायव्य a. Relating to the wind, aerial Comp. -पुराण N. of a Purāṇa.

वायसः 1 A crow; कलिमिव परिभोक्तुं वायसास्तर्कयति Mk. 10. 3. 2 Fragrant aloe-wood, agallochum. 3 Turpentine. -Comp. -अरतिः, अरिः an owl. -आह्व a kind of esculent vegetable. -इक्षुः a kind of long grass.

वायुः 1 Air, wind; वायुर्वैद्ययति चपक-पुत्रेण K. R. (for its production, see Mā. 1. 76. (There are seven courses of wind: -आवहः प्रवहश्चैव ह-त्वोद्धातस्तथा । विषहास्यः परिवहः परावह इति क्रमात्). 2 The god of wind, the deity supposed to preside over wind. 3 A life-wind or vital air, of which five kinds are enumerated:-- प्राण, अपान, समान, व्यान, and उद्दान. 4 Morbid affection or vitiation of the windy humour. -Comp. -आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. -केतुः dust. -कोणः the north-west. -वंहः flatulence (caused by indigestion). -गुल्लः 1 a hurricane, storm. 2 a whirlpool.

-गोचरः the range of the wind. -ग्रस्त a. 1 affected by wind, flatulent. 2 gouty. -जातः, -जनयः, -नन्दनः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सुहृदः epithets of Hanumat or Bhīma. -दाहः a cloud. -विह्वल a. affected by wind, crazy, mad, frantic. -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -कलः 1 hail. 2 the rainbow. -भक्षः, -भक्षणः, भुज् m. 1 one who feeds only on air, as an ascetic. 2 a snake; cf. पवनान्न. -रोषा night. -इरण्ण a. broken down by wind; R. 9. 63. -वर्त्मन् m., n. the sky, atmosphere. -वाहः smoke. -वाहिनी a vein, an artery, a vessel of the body. -वेग, -सम a. swift as wind. -सखः, -सखिः m. fire.

वा n. Water; Bv. 1. 30. -Comp. -आसनं a reservoir of water. -किटिः (वाःकिटिः) a porpoise. -चः a oose, gander. -दः a cloud. -दर 1 water. 2 silk. 3 speech. 4 the seed of the mango 5 a curl on a horse's neck. 6 a conch-shell. -धिः the ocean. °भव a kind of salt. -पुष्पं (वाःपुष्पं) cloves. -भटः an alligator. -मुच m. a cloud. -राशिः the ocean. -वटः a ship, boat. -सदनं (वाःसदनं) a reservoir of water, a cistern. -स्थ a. (वाःस्थ) being in water.

वार 1 That which covers, a cover. 2 A multitude, large number; as in वारयुक्त. 3 A heap, quantity. 4 A herd, flock; Si. 18. 56. 5 A day of the week; as in बुधवार. शनिवार. 6 Time, turn वार समावत् Pt 1 B 19 18 often used in pl like the

English 'times'; बहुवारान् 'many times', कतिवारान् 'how many times'. 7 An occasion, opportunity. 8 A door, gate. 9 The opposite bank of a river. 10 N. of Siva. -र 1 A vessel for holding spirituous liquor. 2 A mass of water. (जलसंघ). -Comp. -अंगना, -नारी, -पुवति f. -योषित् f. -वनिता, -विलासिनी -सुवरी, -स्त्री 'a woman of the multitude', a common woman, harlot, courtesan, prostitute; Ratn. 1. 26; S. Til. 16. -कीरः 1 a wife's brother (according to Trik.) 2 the submarine fire. 3 a hair-dresser or comb 4 a louse. 5 a courser, (these meanings are given in Medinī). -बु (बु) वा the plantain tree. -मुख्या the chief of a number of harlots. -वा (वा)यः-यं an armour, a coat of mail; R. 4. 85. -वाणिः 1 a piper, player on a flute. 2 a musician. 3 a year. 4 a judge. (-णिः f.) a harlot. -वाणः a harlot. -सेवा 1 harlotry, prostitution. 2 a number of harlots.

वारक a. Obstructing, opposing. -कः 1 A kind of horse. 2 A horse in general. 3 One of the paces of a horse. -कं 1 The seat of pain. 2 A kind of perfume (वाह or वीरि).

वारकिन् m. 1 An opposer, enemy. 2 The ocean. 3 A kind of horse, one with good marks. 4 An ascetic living on leaves.

वारकः A bird.

वारंगः The handle of a sword, knife &c.

वारदं 1 A field. 2 A number of fields. -दा A goose.

वारण a. (वी f.) Warding off, resisting, opposing. -यं 1 Warding off, restraining, obstructing; न भवति विसर्तुर्वीर्यं वारणानां Bh. 2. 17. 2 An obstacle, impediment. 3 Resistance, opposition. 4 Defending, guarding, protecting. -यः 1 An elephant, न भवति विसर्तुर्वीर्यं वारणानां Bh. 2. 17; Ku 5. 70; R. 12. 93; Si. 18. 56. 2 An armour, mail-coat. -Comp. -बुध-वा, -बुध्मा the plantain tree. -साहयं N. of Hastināpura.

वारणसी See वाराणसी.

वारणावत् m. n. N. of a town.

वारत्रं A leather thong.

वारंवार ind. Often times, repeatedly, again and again; वारंवारं तिर्यसि दृशोऽहम् वाष्पसूः Māl. 1. 35.

वारला 1 A wasp. 2 A goose; cf. वरटा.

वारणसी The holy city of Benares. वारानधिः The ocean.

वाराह a. (ही f.) Relating to a boar, Mn. 7. 19; Y. 1. 259. -हः 1 A boar. 2 A kind of tree. -Comp. -कल्पः N. of the present Kalpa (that in which we are at present living) -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas

वाराही 1 A sow. 2 The earth. 3 The Sakti of Vishnu in the form of a boar. 4 A measure. -Comp. -कंदः N. of a bulbous plant.

वारि n. 1 Water ; यथा खनन् खनिवेण नरो वारिधिच्छति Subhāsh. 2 A fluid. 3 A kind of perfume (बाल or वीरि). -रिः, -री f. 1 A lace for fastening an elephant ; वारी वरिः सस्तेर वारणानां Si. 18. 56 ; R. 5. 45. 2 A rope for fastening an elephant. 3 A hole or trap for catching elephants. 4 A captive, prisoner. 5 A water-pot. 6 N. of Sarasvatī. -Comp. -ईशः the ocean -उद्भवः a lotus. -ओकः a leech. -कर्पूरः a kind of fish (इलीश) -कुब्जकः the plant कुब्जक. -क्रिमिः a leech. -चत्वरः a piece of water. -चर a. aquatic. (-रः) 1 a fish. 2 any aquatic animal. -ज a. produced in water. (-जः) 1 a conch-shell ; Si. 15. 72. 2 any bivalve or shell. (-जः) 1 a lotus ; Si. 4. 66. 2 a kind of salt. 3 a kind of plant (चौखुवर्ण). 4 cloves. -तत्कारः a cloud. -त्रा an umbrella. -दः a cloud ; किर वारिद वारि द्वातुरे Subhāsh. ; Bv. 1. 30. (-दे) a kind of perfume. -द्रः the Chat'aka bird. -धरः a cloud ; नववारिधरोदयद्रोहिमिर्वितत्यं च निरातपत्वरत्नैः V. 4. 3. -धारा a shower of rain. -धिः the ocean ; वारिधिसुतामक्षां दिदुःखः शतैः Gīt. 12. -नाथः 1 the ocean. 2 an epithet of Varuṇa. 3 a cloud. -निधिः the ocean. -पथः, -थं 'journey by sea', a voyage. -प्रवाहः a cascade, waterfall. -मसिः, -मुक् m., -रः a cloud. -यंत्रं a water-wheel, a machine for drawing up water ; M. 2. 13. -रथः a raft, boat, float. -राशिः 1 the ocean. 2 a lake. -रुहः a lotus. -वासः a dealer in spirituous liquors. -वाहः, -वाहनः a cloud. -ज्ञः N. of Vishnu. -संभवः 1 cloves. 2 a kind of antimony. 3 the fragrant root उशीर q. v.

वारित p. p. 1 Warded off, prevented, obstructed. 2 Defended, protected. वारी See वारि (f.).

वारिदः An elephant.

वारुः A war-elephant (विजयकुंजर). वारुदः A bier.

वारुण a. (जी f.) 1 Belonging to Varuṇa. 2 Dedicated or sacred to Varuṇa. 3 Given to Varuṇa. -णः N. of one of the nine divisions of Bharatavarsha. -ण Water.

वारुणिः 1 N. of Agastya. 2 Of Bhṛigu.

वारुणी 1 The west (the quarter presided over by Varuṇa). 2 Any spirituous liquor ; पथोपि शौडिकीहस्ते वारुणीत्यभिधीयते H. 3. 11. ; Pt. 1. 178. (where both senses are intended) ; Ku. 4. 12. 3 The asterism शतविषज् 4 A kind of Dīrvā 5 Comp. बह्वर्ण an epithet of Varuṇa

वारुदः The chief of the serpent-race. -दः, -दे 1 The rheum or excretion of the eyes. 2 The ear wax. 3 A vessel for bailing water out of a boat.

वारुंदी N. of a part of Bengal (and Behar) now called राजशाही.

वारुण a. (की f.) Consisting of trees. -क्षं A forest.

वारुणिकः A scribe, writer.

वारुणिकः, वारुणिकः f., वारुणिक m., वारुणिकी f., वारुणिकः m. f. The egg-plant.

वारुणिका A kind of quail.

वार्त्त a. 1 Healthy, hale, doing well, 2 Light, weak, unsubstantial (असर). 3 Following a profession. -त्तं 1 Welfare, good health ; सर्वत्र नो वार्त्तम-वेहि राजन् R. 5. 1, 3, 13, 71 ; स पृष्टः सर्वतो वार्त्तमाख्यद्रोहे न सतति 15. 41 ; Si. 3. 68. 2 Skill, dexterity ; अनुयुक्त इव स्ववार्त्तमुच्चैः Ki. 13. 34. 3 Chaff.

वार्त्ता 1 Staying, abiding. 2 Tidings, news, intelligence ; सागरिकायाः का वार्त्ता Ratn. 4. 3 Livelihood, profession. 4 Agriculture, the occupation of a Vaiśya ; R. 16. 2 ; Ms. 10. 80 ; Y. 1. 310. 5 The egg-plant. -Comp. -आरम्भः a commercial undertaking or business. -वहः, -हरः 1 a messenger. 2 a chandler. -वृत्तिः one who lives on agriculture. -व्यतिकरः general or common report.

वार्त्तायनः A news-bearer, spy, an emissary.

वार्त्तिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to news. 2 Bringing news. 3 Explanatory, glossarial. -कः 1 As emissary, a spy. 2 A husbandman (a man of the third tribe). -कं An explanatory or supplementary rule which explains the meaning of that which is said, of that which is left unsaid, and of that which is imperfectly said ; or a rule which explains what is said or but imperfectly said and supplies omissions ; उक्तानुक्तदुरुक्तार्थव्याक्ति (चिंता) करि तु वार्त्तिकम् (the term is particularly applied to the explanatory rules of Kātyāyana on Pāṇini's Sātras).

वार्त्तज्ञः N. of Arjuna ; Ku. 15. 1.

वार्त्तक 1 Old age ; किमियथास्वामरणानि शौचे धृते त्वया वार्त्तकशोभि वलकले Ku. 5. 44 ; R. 1. 8 ; N. 1. 77. 2 The infirmity of old age. 3 A collection of old men.

वार्त्तक्यं 1 Old age. 2 The infirmity of old age.

वार्त्तुषिः, वार्त्तुषिकः, वार्त्तुषिन् m. A usurer.

वार्त्तुष्यं Usury, high or exorbitant interest.

वार्त्तु. वार्त्ती f A leather thong.

वार्त्तीवस A rhinoceros see वार्त्तीवस 380

वार्मण A collection of men in a mound. वार्थ A blessing, boon. -(pl) Possessions.

वार्धगा A kind of blue fly.

वार्ध a. (र्थी f.) 1 Belonging to the rains. 2 Annual.

वार्धिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to the rains or rainy season ; वार्धिके सज-हारंशे वसुजैत्रे खुर्द्वो B. 4. 16. 2 Annual, yearly. 3 Lasting for one year ; मातृवर्मा प्रमाणं स्वास्तु किञ्चिद्दशवार्धिकी ; so वार्धिकमन्त्र Y. 1. 124. -कं N. of a medicinal plant.

वार्धिला Hail.

वार्धण्यः 1 A descendant of Vṛishni. 2 Particularly Kṛishṇa. 3 N. of the charioteer of Nala.

वार्ह

वार्हद्रथ

वार्हद्रथि

वार्हस्पत

वार्हस्पत्य

वार्हिण

बाल

बालक

बालविरय See बालविरय.

बालिः N. of a celebrated monkey-chief, who was slain by Rāma at the desire of Sugriva, his younger brother.

[He is represented as a very powerful monkey and is said to have placed under his arm pit even Ravana when he went to fight with him. During his absence from Kishkindha to slay the brother of Dundubhi, Sugriva usurped the throne considering him to be dead, but when Vali returned, he had to run away to Rishyamuka. Tara, wife of Sugriva, was seized by Vali, but she was restored to her husband when Rama slew him]

बालुका 1 Sand, gravel ; अकृतज्ञस्योप-कृतं बालुकान्वितं सूचितम्. 2 Powder. 3 Camphor in general. -का-की A kind of cucumber. -Comp. -आत्मिका sugar.

बालेय See बालेय.

बालक a. (लकी f.) Made of the bark of trees.

बालकल a. (ली f.) Made of the bark of trees. -लं. A bark-garment. -ली Spirituous liquor.

बालमीकः, बालमीकिः N. of a celebrated sage, and author of the Rāmāyana. [He was a Brahmana by birth, but being abandoned by his parents in his childhood, he was found by some wild mountaineers who taught him the art of thieving. He soon became an adept in the art, and pursued his business of plundering and killing (where necessary) travellers for several years. One day he saw a great sage whom he asked on pain of death to deliver up his possessions. But the sage told him to go home and asked his wife and children if they were ready to be

come his partners in the innumerable iniquities that he had committed. He accordingly went home, but returned dismayed at their unwillingness. The sage then told him to repeat the word *mama* (which is *Rama* inverted) and disappeared. The robber continued to repeat it for years together without moving from the place, so that his body was covered up with ant-hills. But the same sage reappeared and got him out, and as he issued from the *valmika* he was called *Valmiki*, and became afterwards an eminent sage. One day while he was performing his ablutions, he saw one of a pair of *Krauncha* birds being killed by a fowler, at which he cursed the wretch in words which unconsciously took the form of a verse in the *Anushubh* metre. This was a new mode of composition, and at the command of the god Brahman he composed the first poem the *Ramayana*. When Sita was abandoned by Rama, he gave her shelter under his roof, and brought up her two sons. He afterwards restored them all to Rama.]

वाङ्मय Being beloved or favourite.
वाचक *a.* 1 Talkative, garrulous. 2 Elloquent.

वाक्य: A kind of basil.

वावुः: A boat, raft.

वावुत् 4 *A.* (वावुत्यते) 1 To choose, prefer, select, love; ततो वावुत्यमानसो रामशालं न्यविवृत Bk. 4. 28. 2 To serve.

वावुत् *a.* Chosen, selected, preferred.

वाशू 1 *A.* (वाश्यते, वाशित) 1 To roar, cry, scream, shriek, howl; hum (as birds), sound in general; (शिवाः) तां शिताः प्रतिमयं ववाशिरे R. 11. 61, Si. 18. 75, 76; Bk. 14. 14, 76. 2 To call.

वाशक *a.* Roaring, sounding.

वाशन 1 Roaring, howling, growling, yelling &c. 2 The warbling or cry of birds, humming (of bees &c.).

वाशिः: Fire, the god of fire.

वाशित: The cry of birds.

वाशिता 1 *A* female elephant; अन्यपश्यत स वाशितासक्तः पुषिताः कमलिनीरिव द्वि R. 19. 11; (also written वासिता in this sense). 2 *A* woman.

वाश्रा: A day. -**श्री** 1 *A* dwelling, house. 2 *A* place where four roads meet. 3 Dung.

वाष्यः, **वष** See वाष्प.

वास 1, 10 *U.* (वासयति-ते) 1 To scent, perfume, incense, fumigate, make fragrant; वासिताननविशेषितयं Ki. 9. 80; प्रकृतिपटवसिर्वसुद काननानि Git. 1; U. 3. 16, R. 4. 74; Me. 20; Rs. 5. 5. 2 To steep, infuse. 3 To spice, season. -**II.** 4 *A.* See वाष्प.

वास: 1 Perfume. 2 Living, dwelling. -**वा** वासो यस्य देवः के Bv. 1. 63; R. 1. 2 Bg. 1. 44 3 *An* abode, a habitation, house 4 Site, situation

5 Clothes, dress. -**Comp.** -**अ** (आ) -**गारः** -**रं**, -**गृहं**, -**वेश्मन्** *n.* the inner apartments of a house; particularly bed chamber; वसतिनाद्विशति वासगृहं नरदेः U. 1. 7; V. 3. -**कर्ग** a hall where public exhibitions (such as dancing, wrestling matches &c.) are held. -**वाङ्गुलं** betel mixed with other fragrant spices. -**भवनं**, -**मंदिरं**, -**सदनं** a dwelling-place, house. -**वादिः** *f.* a roosting perch, a rod for a bird to perch on; Ve. 2. 3; Me. 79. -**योगः** a kind of fragrant powder. -**सज्जा** = वासकसज्जा q. v.

वासक *a.* (का or सिका *f.*) 1 Scenting, perfuming, infusing, fumigating &c. 2 Causing to dwell, populating. -**क** Clothes. -**Comp.** -**सज्जा**, -**सज्जिका** a woman who dresses herself in all her ornaments and keeps herself (and her house) ready to receive her lover, especially when he has made an appointment with her; an expectant heroine, one of the several classes of a *Nāyikā*; S. D. thus defines her:—कुरुते मेढनं यास्याः (या तु) सज्जिते वासवेष्मनि । सा तु वासकसज्जा स्याद्विदितवियसंगमा 120; भवति विज्जिति विगलितकञ्जा विलपति रोदिति वासकसज्जा Git. 6.

वासतः: An ass.

वासतेय *a.* (सी *f.*) Habitable. -**वी** Night.

वासन 1 Perfuming, fumigating. 2 Infusing. 3 Dwelling, abiding. 4 *An* abode, a dwelling. 5 *Any* receptacle, a basket, box, vessel &c.; Y. 2. 65 (वासनं निक्षेपाधारस्तु संयुतादिकं समुद्रं ग्रन्थादि-युतम्). 6 Knowledge. 7 Clothes, dress. 8 *A* cover, an envelope.

वासना 1 Knowledge derived from memory; cf. भावना. 2 Particularly, the impression unconsciously left on the mind by past good or bad actions, which therefore produces pleasure or pain. 3 Fancy, imagination, idea. 4 False idea, ignorance. 5 *A* wish; desire, inclination; संसारवासनाबद्धशृङ्खला Git. 3. 6 Regard, liking, respectful regard; तेषां (पक्षिणां) मध्येन समं तु मइती वासना चान-केषु Bv. 4. 17.

वासंत *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Vernal, suitable to or produced in spring. 2 In the spring or prime of life, youthful. 3 Diligent, attentive (in the performance of duties) -**तः** 1 *A* camel. 2 *A* young elephant. 3 *Any* young animal. 4 *A* cuckoo. 5 The south wind, the breeze blowing from the Malaya mountain; cf. मलयवन्ती. 6 *A* kind of bean. 7 *A* dissolute man. -**ती** 1 *A* kind of jasmine (with fragrant flowers): वसंते वास Git. 1 2 Long pepper 3 The trumpet flower

4 *N.* of a festival held in honour of Cupid; cf. वसंतोत्सव.

वासंतिक *a.* (सी *f.*) Vernal. -**क**. 1 The *Vidūshaka* or buffoon in a drama. 2 *An* actor.

वासरः, -**रं** *A* day (of the week) -**Comp.** -**संगः** morning.

वासव *a.* (वी *f.*) Belonging to Indra; वाङ्मतां वासवी दिग्वासीत् K.; वासवीना चमूनां Me. 43. -**व**: *N.* of Indra; Ku. 3. 2, R. 5. 5. -**Comp.** -**वत्ता** 1 *N.* of a work by Subandhu. 2 *N.* of a heroine of several stories. [Different writers give different accounts of this lady. According to Kathasaritsagara she was the daughter of king Chandamahāsena of Ujjayini and was carried off by Udayana king of Vatsa. Śrīharsha represents her to be the daughter of king Pradyota (see Ratn. i. 10), and according to Mainanatha's comment on the line प्रद्योतस्य विष्णुदितरं वासराजोऽन जडे she was the daughter of Pradyota king of Ujjayini. Bhavabhūti says that she was betrothed by her father to king Sanjaya, but that she offered herself to Udayana; (see Māl. 2) But the Vasavadatta of Subandhu has nothing in common with the story of Vatsa, except the name of the heroine, as she is represented to have been betrothed by her father to Pushpaketu but carried off by Kandarpaketu. It is probable that there were several heroines bearing the name Vasavadatta.]

वासवी *N.* of the mother of Vyāsa
वाससू *n.* *A* cloth, garment, clothes, वासोऽति जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराधि Bg. 2. 22, Ku. 7. 9; Me. 59

वासिः *m. f.* *An* adze, a small hatchet, chisel. -**सि**: Dwelling, abiding.

वासिन *p. p.* 1 Perfumed, scented. 2 Steeped, infused. 3 Seasoned, spiced. 4 Dressed, clothed. 5 Peopled, populous. 6 Famous, celebrated. -**त** 1 The cry or hum of birds. 2 Knowledge; cf. वासना (2).

वासिता See वासिता.

वासि (शि) **ष्ट** (ष्टी *f.*) *a.* Belonging to or composed by (rather revealed to) Vasisbtha, as a *Maṇḍala* of the *Rigveda*. -**ष्ट**: *A* descendant of Vasisbtha.

वासु: 1 The soul. 2 The soul of the universe, supreme being. 3 *N.* of Vishnu.

वासुकिः, **वासुकेयः** *N.* of a celebrated serpent, king of snakes (said to be a son of Kasyapa); Ku. 2. 38, Bg. 10. 28.

वासुदेवः 1 *Any* descendant of Vasudeva. 2 Particularly, Krishna
वासुरा 1 The earth. 2 Night. 3 *A* woman. 4 *A* female elephant.

वास् *f.* *A* young girl maiden (used chiefly in dramas) -**वाशि** वाड शितरी मृगीता Mk. 1. 41 वाड प्रसीद Mk.

वास्त See वास्त.

वास्तव *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Real, true, substantial. 2 Determined, fixed. -वं Anything fixed or determined.

वास्तवा Dawn.

वास्तविक *a.* (की *f.*) True, real, substantial, genuine.

वास्तिकं A collection of goats.

वास्तव्य *a.* 1 Dwelling, inhabiting, resident; पुरेस्य वास्तव्यकुट्टेति ययुः Si. 1. 66. 2 Fit to be inhabited, habitable.

-व्यः 1 A dweller, resident, an inhabitant; नानादिगतवास्तव्यो महाजनसमाजः Māl. 1. -वं 1 A habitable place, house. 2 Habitation, residence (वसति).

वास्तु *m. n.* 1 The site of a house, building ground, site. 2 A house, an abode, a dwelling place; खेरविषये वास्तु किं न दीपः प्रकाशयेत् Subhāsh., Ms. 3. 89. -Comp. -यागः a sacrifice performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a house.

वास्तव्य *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Habitable, fit to be inhabited. 2 Abdominal.

वास्तोष्मतिः 1 N. of a Vedic deity (supposed to preside over the foundation of a house.) 2 N. of Indra.

वाह्य *a.* Made of cloth. -स्रः A carriage covered with cloth.

वाह्य See वाह्य.

वाह्येयः The tree called नागकेशर.

वाह् 1 *A.* (वाहते) To try, exert oneself, endeavour.

वाह *a.* Bearing, carrying &c. (at the end of comp.); as in अंबुवाह. ताय-वाह &c. -हः 1 Carrying, bearing. 2 A porter. 3 A draught animal, a beast of burden. 4 A horse; R. 4. 56, 5. 73, 14. 52. 5 A bull; Ku. 7. 49. 6 A buffalo. 7 A carriage, conveyance in general. 8 The arm. 9 Air, wind. 10 A measure equal to ten Kum-

bhas or four Bhāras; बाहो मासतुह्ये. -Comp. -ह्वित *m.* a buffalo. -श्रेष्ठः a horse.

बाहकः 1 A porter. 2 A coach-driver. 3 A horseman.

बाहने 1 Bearing, carrying, conveying. 2 Driving (as a horse). 3 A vehicle, conveyance of any kind; Ms. 7. 75; N. 22. 45. 4 An animal used in riding or draught, as a horse; स दुष्प्रापयज्ञाः प्रापदाश्रमे श्रान्तबाहनः R. 1. 48, 9. 25. 60. 5 An elephant.

बाहसः 1 A water-course. 2 A large serpent, the boa.

बाहिकः 1 A large drum. 2 A car drawn by oxen. 3 A carrier of loads.

बाहितं A heavy burden.

बाहिर्यं The part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal globes.

बाहिनी 1 An army-आशिर् प्रयुजे न बाहिनी B 11 6 13 65 2 A division of an army consisting of 81 ele

phants, as many chariots, 243 horse, and 405 foot. 3 A river. -Comp. -निवेशः the camp of an army. -पतिः 1 a general, a commanding officer. 2 the ocean (lord of rivers.)

बाहीक See बाहीक.

बाहुक See बाहुक.

बाह्य See बाह्य.

बाह्लिः N. of a country (the modern Balkh). -Comp. -जः a Balkh-bred horse.

बाह्लि(ह्री)कः 1 N. of a country (the modern Balkh). 2 A horse from this country, a Balkh-bred horse. -कं 1 Saffron. 2 Asa Foetida.

वि *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses:—(*a*) separation, disjunction (apart, asunder, away, off &c.), as विद्युत्, विह, विचल &c.; (*b*) the reverse of an action; as क्री 'to buy', विक्री 'to sell'; स्मृ 'to remember'; विस्मृ 'to forget'; (*c*) division; as विभक्त विभाग; (*d*) distinction; as विशिष्ट, विशेष, विविच, विवेक; (*e*) discrimination व्यवच्छेद; (*f*) order, arrangement, as विधा, विरुचि; (*g*) opposition; as विरुचि, विरोध; privation; as विनी, विनयन; (*i*) deliberation, as विचर, विचार; (*j*) intensity; विष्वस. 2 As a prefix to nouns or adjectives not immediately connected with roots वि expresses (*a*) negation or privation, in which case it is used much in the same way as अ or निर, *i. e.* it forms Bah. comp., विषया, व्यस्य &c.; (*b*) intensity, greatness; as विकराल; (*c*) variety, as विविच; (*d*) difference; as विलक्षण; (*e*) manifoldness, as विविच; (*f*) contrariety, opposition, as विलोम; (*g*) change, as विकार; (*h*) impropriety; as विजगन्.

विः *m. f.* 1 A bird. 2 A horse.

विंश *a.* (शी *f.*) Twentieth. -ज्ञः A twentieth part.

विंशकः *a.* (की *f.*) Twenty.

विंशतिः *f.* Twenty, a score. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईशिन *m.* a ruler of twenty villages.

विंशतितन *a.* (मी *f.*) Twentieth.

विंशिन *m.* 1 Twenty, a score. 2 A lord or ruler of twenty villages.

विकं The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

विकंकटः -तः A kind of tree (of the wood of which ladders were made); R. 11. 25.

विकञ्च *a.* 1 Blown, expanded, opened (as a lotus flower &c.); विकञ्च-किञ्चुकसंहतिरुच्चैः Si. 6. 21; R. 9. 37. 2 Spread about, scattered over; Bv. 1. 3. 3 Destitute of hair. -चः 1 A Buddhist mendicant. 2 N. of Ketu.

विकट *a.* 1 Hideous, ugly. 2 (*a*) Formidable, frightful, horrible, dreadful; विकटवृक्षः Ve. 1. विष्णुमि 1 Git 4 (*b*) Fierce, savage 3 Great,

large, broad, spacious, wide; कृमा-विडेवि विकटोद्गमस्तु चाप U. 4. 29; आवरित विकटेन विबोद्धव्यसेव कुचमंडलमान्या Si. 10. 42, 13. 10; Māl. 7. 4 Proud, haughty; विकटं परिक्रामति U. 6. Mv. 6. 32. 5 Beautiful; Mk. 2. 6 Frowning. 7 Obscure. 8 Changed in appearance. -इ A boil, tumour.

विकत्यन *a.* 1 Boasting, swaggering, vaunting, bragging; विद्रोसोपवि-कत्यना भवति Ma. 3.; R. 14. 73. 2 Praising ironically. -नं 1 Vaunting, boasting. 2 Irony, false praise.

विकत्या 1 Boasting, vaunt, brag, boast. 2 Praise. 3 False praise, irony.

विक्रप *a.* 1 Heaving. 2 Unsteady inconstant.

विकरः Sickness, disease.

विकरणः The inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations.

विकराल *a.* Very dreadful or formidable, frightful.

विकर्णः N. of a Kuru prince; Bg. 1. 8.

विकर्तनः 1 The sun; U. 5. 2 The Arka plant. 3 A son who has usurped his father's kingdom.

विकर्त्तन *a.* Acting wrongly. -न. An unlawful or prohibited act, an impious act; Bg. 4. 17; Ms. 9. 226. -Comp. -क्रिय an illegal act, irreligious conduct. -रथ *a.* doing prohibited acts, addicted to vice.

विकर्षः 1 Drawing asunder, pulling apart. 2 An arrow.

विकर्षणः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -जं 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling asunder. 2 A cross throw.

विकल *a.* 1 Deprived of a part or member, defective, imperfect, maimed, mutilated; कृत्कृदि कलेदियाः Y. 2. 70; Ms. 8. 66; U. 4. 24. 2 Frightened, alarmed; Māl. 5. 20. 3 Devoid or destitute of (in comp.); आरामाविपतिर्विकल्पिकलः Bv. 1. 31; Mk. 5. 41. 4 Agitated, weakened, dispirited, unnerved drooping, sinking, languid; किमिति विपरीदसि रेदिभि विकला विहसीत युवति-समा तव सकला Git. 9; विहेण विकलहृदया Bv. 2. 71, 164. 5 Withered, decayed. -Comp. -अंग *a.* having a redundant or deficient limb. -इन्द्रिय *a.* having impaired or defective organs of sense. -पणिकः a cripple.

विकला The sixtieth par of a Kalā q. v.

विकल्पः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, indecision, hesitation; तस्मिन्नेव नियमेन स विकल्पपराङ्मुखः R. 17. 49. 2 Suspicion Ma. 1 3 Contrivance art रक्षिते R. 13 75 4 Option, v.

come his partners in the innumerable iniquities that he had committed. He accordingly went home, but returned dismayed at their unwillingness. The sage then told him to repeat the word *maya* (which is *Rama* inverted) and disappeared. The robber continued to repeat it for years together without moving from the place, so that his body was covered up with ant-hills. But the same sage reappeared and got him out, and as he issued from the *valmika* he was called *Valmiki*, and became afterwards an eminent sage. One day while he was performing his ablutions, he saw one of a pair of *Krauncha* birds being killed by a fowler, at which he cursed the wretch in words which unconsciously took the form of a verse in the *Anushtubh* metre. This was a new mode of composition, and at the command of the god Brahman he composed the first poem the *Ramayana*. When Sita was abandoned by Rama, he gave her shelter under his roof, and brought up her two sons. He afterwards restored them all to Rama.]

वाङ्मय Being beloved or favourite.
वाक्पटु *a.* 1 Talkative, garrulous. 2 Eloquent.

वाक्य: A kind of basil.
वावुद: A boat, raft.
वावुत् 4 *A.* (वावुत्ये) 1 To choose, prefer, select, love; ततो वाङ्मयनामसौ रामशाला न्यविशत् Bk. 4. 28. 2 To serve.
वावुत्त *a.* Chosen, selected, preferred.
वाञ् I. 4 *A.* (वाञ्यते, वाञ्शित) 1 To roar, cry, scream, shriek, howl; hum (as birds), sound in general; (शिवाः) तर्त शिताः प्रतिभवं ववाञ्शिते R. 11. 61, St. 18. 75, 76; Bk. 14. 14, 76. 2 To call.

वाञ्जक *a.* Roaring, sounding.
वाञ्जन् 1 Roaring, howling, growling, yelling &c. 2 The warbling or cry of birds, humming (of bees &c.).
वाञ्शित: Fire, the god of fire.
वाञ्शित The cry of birds.

वाञ्शिता 1 A female elephant; अन्यपथत स वाञ्शितासखः पुष्पिताः कमलिनीरिव द्वि R. 19. 11; (also written वाञ्शिता in this sense) 2 A woman.

वाञ्शः A day. -ञ्श 1 A dwelling, house. 2 A place where four roads meet. 3 Dung.

वाष्प: वृष See वाष्प.

वास I. 10 *U.* (वासयति-ते) 1 To scent, perfume, incense, fumigate, make fragrant; वासितान्नविशेषितयया Ki. 9. 80; प्रकटितपदवसिषस्यन् कान्तानि Git. 1; U. 3. 16, R. 4. 74; Me. 20; Rs. 5. 5. 2 To steep, infuse. 3 To spice, season.

-II 4 *A.* See वाञ्.

वास 1 Perfume. 2 Living, dwelling; वाणि-यस्य द्वे द्वे Bv. 1. 63; R. 18. 2 Bg. 1. 44 3 An abode, a habitation, house 4 Site situation

5 Clothes, dress. -Comp. -अ(आ)-गारः -रं, -गृहं, -वेश्म *n.* the inner apartments of a house; particularly bed-chamber; वनसिनाद्विशति वासगृहं नरैः U. 1. 7; V. 3. -कर्णः a hall where public exhibitions (such as dancing, wrestling matches &c.) are held. -ताञ्जलं betel mixed with other fragrant spices. -भवनं, -मन्दिरं, -सदनं a dwelling-place, house. -याष्टिः *f.* a roosting perch, a rod for a bird to perch on; Ve. 2. 3; Me. 79. -योगः a kind of fragrant powder. -सञ्जा = वासकसञ्जा q. v.

वासक *a.* (का or सिका *f.*) 1 Scenting, perfuming, infusing, fumigating &c. 2 Causing to dwell, populating. -कं Clothes. -Comp. -सञ्जा, -सञ्जिका a woman who dresses herself in all her ornaments and keeps herself (and her house) ready to receive her lover, especially when he has made an appointment with her; an expectant heroine, one of the several classes of a *Nāyikā*; S. D. thus defines her;—कुरुते मन्दनं यास्याः (या तु) सञ्जिते वासवेश्मनि । सा तु वासकसञ्जा स्वद्विदितप्रियसंगमा 120; भवति किञ्चिन्नि निगलितवज्जना विलपाति रोदिति वासकसञ्जा Git. 6.

वासत: An ass.

वासतेय *a.* (की *f.*) Habitable. -ची Night.

वासन् 1 Perfuming, fumigating. 2 Infusing. 3 Dwelling, abiding. 4 An abode, a dwelling. 5 Any receptacle, a basket, box, vessel &c.; Y. 2. 65 (वासन् निक्षेपाधारस्तं संप्रदादिकं सद्यः ग्रन्थादि-युतम्). 6 Knowledge. 7 Clothes, dress. 8 A cover, an envelope.

वासना 1 Knowledge derived from memory; cf. भावना. 2 Particularly, the impression unconsciously left on the mind by past good or bad actions, which therefore produces pleasure or pain. 3 Fancy, imagination, idea. 4 False idea, ignorance. 5 A wish; desire, inclination; संसारवासनाबद्धश्रृङ्खला Git. 3. 6 Regard, liking, respectful regard; तेषां (पक्षिणां) मध्येन मम तु महती वासना चात-केषु Bv. 4. 17.

वासन्त *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Vernal, suitable to or produced in spring. 2 In the spring or prime of life, youthful. 3 Diligent, attentive (in the performance of duties) -तः 1 A camel. 2 A young elephant. 3 Any young animal. 4 A cuckoo. 5 The south wind, the breeze blowing from the Malaya mountain; cf. मलयसमीर. 6 A kind of bean. 7 A dissolute man. -ती 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant flowers) -वर्षे वासकीकुसुममङ्गमारेववे Git 1 2 Long popper 3 The trumpet flower

4 N. of a festival held in honour of Cupid; cf. वसंतोत्सव.

वासन्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Vernal. -क. 1 The *Vidūshaka* or buffoon in a drama. 2 An actor.

वासरः, -रं A day (of the week) -Comp. -संगः morning.

वासव *a.* (वी *f.*) Belonging to Indra; वाङ्मतां वासवी दिग्वासीत् K.; वासवीनां चमूनां Me. 43. -वः N. of Indra; Ku. 3. 2, R. 5. 5. -Comp. -दत्ता 1 N. of a work by Subandhu. 2 N. of a heroine of several stories. [Different writers give different accounts of this lady. According to Kathasaritsagara she was the daughter of king Chandamahāsena of Ujjayini and was carried off by Udayana king of Vatsa. Śrīharsha represents her to be the daughter of king Pradyota (see Ratn. 1. 10), and according to Mahānātha's comment on the line प्रद्योतस्य त्रियदुहिनरं वसराजोऽन जदे she was the daughter of Pradyota king of Ujjayini. Bhavabhūti says that she was betrothed by her father to king Sanjaya, but that she offered herself to Udayana, (see Mā. 2) But the Vasavadatta of Subandhu has nothing in common with the story of Vatsa, except the name of the heroine, as she is represented to have been betrothed by her father to Pushpa ketu but carried off by Kandarapaketu. It is probable that there were several heroines bearing the name Vasavadatta.]

वासवी N. of the mother of Vyāsa.
वासस् *n.* A cloth, garment, clothes, वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽ पराणि Bg. 2. 22, Ku. 7. 9; Me. 59

वासि: *m.* *f.* An adze, a small hatchet, chisel. -सिः Dwelling, abiding.

वासित *p. p.* 1 Perfumed, scented. 2 Steeped, infused. 3 Seasoned, spiced. 4 Dressed, clothed. 5 Peopled, populous. 6 Famous, celebrated. -तं 1 The cry or hum of birds. 2 Knowledge; cf. वासना (2).

वासिता See वासिता.

वासि(सि)ष्ठ (सी *f.*) *a.* Belonging to or composed by (rather revealed to) Vasiṣṭha, as a *Maṇḍala* of the *Rigveda*. -ष्ठः A descendant of Vasiṣṭha.

वासु: 1 The soul. 2 The soul of the universe, supreme being. 3 N. of Vishnu.

वासुकिः, वासुकेयः N. of a celebrated serpent, king of snakes (said to be a son of Kasyapa); Ku. 2. 38, Bg. 10. 28.

वासुदेव: 1 Any descendant of Vasudeva. 2 Particularly, Krishna.
वासुरा 1 The earth. 2 Night. 3 A woman. 4 A female elephant.

वासु *f.* A young girl, maideu (used chiefly in dramas); वसति नात्र द्वारि मृती Mā. 1. 41 वाङ् प्रसीद Mā.

वास्त See वास्त.

वास्तव *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Real, true, substantial. 2 Determined, fixed. -वं Anything fixed or determined.

वास्तवा Dawn.

वास्तविक *a.* (की *f.*) True, real, substantial, genuine.

वास्तिक A collection of goats.

वास्तव्य *a.* 1 Dwelling, inhabiting, resident; पुरस्स वास्तव्यकुदेवितो ययुः Si. 1. 66 2 Fit to be inhabited, habitable.

-व्यः 1 A dweller, resident, an inhabitant; नानादिगंतवास्तव्यो महाजनसमाजः Māl. 1. -वं 1 A habitable place, house. 2 Habitation, residence (वसति).

वास्तु *m. n.* 1 The site of a house, building ground, site. 2 A house, an abode, a dwelling place; खेरविषये वास्तु किं न दीपः प्रकाशयेत् Subhāsh., Ms. 3. 89. -Comp. -यागः a sacrifice performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a house.

वास्तव्य *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Habitable, fit to be inhabited. 2 Abdominal.

वासतोष्पतिः 1 N. of a Vedic deity (supposed to preside over the foundation of a house.) 2 N. of Indra.

वाद्य *a.* Made of cloth. -जः A carriage covered with cloth.

वास्प See वाष्प.

वास्पेयः The tree called नमकेश्वर.

वाह 1 *A.* (वाहते) To try, exert oneself, endeavour.

वाह *a.* Bearing, carrying &c. (at the end of comp.); as in अंबुवाह. ताय-वाह &c. -हः 1 Carrying, bearing. 2 A porter. 3 A draught animal, a beast of burden. 4 A horse; R. 4. 56, 5. 73, 14. 52. 5 A bull; Ku. 7. 49. 6 A buffalo. 7 A carriage, conveyance in general. 8 The arm. 9 Air, wind. 10 A measure equal to ten Kumbhas or four Bhāras; बाहो माचतुष्टयं. -Comp. -द्विपत् *m.* a buffalo. -श्रेष्ठः a horse.

वाहकः 1 A porter. 2 A coach-driver. 3 A horseman.

वाहने 1 Bearing, carrying, conveying. 2 Driving (as a horse). 3 A vehicle, conveyance of any kind; Ms. 7. 75; N. 22. 45. 4 An animal used in riding or draught, as a horse; स दुष्प्रापयशः शपदाश्रमे श्रौतवाहनः R. 1. 48, 9. 25. 60. 5 An elephant.

वाहसः 1 A water-course. 2 A large serpent, the boa.

वाहिकः 1 A large drum. 2 A car drawn by oxen. 3 A carrier of loads.

वाहितं A heavy burden.

वाहित्यं The part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal globes.

वाहिनी 1 An army आशिषं प्रयुजेन वाहिनी R. 11. 6. 13. 68 2 A division of an army consisting of 81 ele-

phants, as many chariots, 243 horse, and 405 foot. 3 A river. -Comp. -निवेशः the camp of an army. -पतिः 1 a general, a commanding officer. 2 the ocean (lord of rivers.)

वाहीक See वाहीक.

वाहुक See वाहुक.

वाह्य See वाह्य.

वाह्यः N. of a country (the modern Balkh). -Comp. -जः a Balkh-bred horse.

वाह्यि (ही) कः 1 N. of a country (the modern Balkh). 2 A horse from this country, a Balkh-bred horse. -कं 1 Saffron. 2 Asa Foetida.

वि *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses:—(a) separation, disjunction (apart, asunder, away, off &c.), as विद्युत्, विह, विचल &c.; (b) the reverse of an action; as क्री 'to buy', विक्री 'to sell'; स्मृ 'to remember', विस्मृ 'to forget'; (c) division; as विभक्त विभाग; (d) distinction; as विशिष्ट, विशेष, विविच, विवेक; (e) discrimination अवच्छेद; (f) order, arrangement, as विना, विरु; (g) opposition; as विरु, विरोध; privation; as विनी, विनयन; (i) deliberation, as विचर, विचार; (j) intensity; विष्वत्. 2 As a prefix to nouns or adjectives not immediately connected with roots वि expresses (a) negation or privation, in which case it is used much in the same way as अ or निह, i. e. it forms Bah. comp., विषया, व्यस्य &c.; (b) intensity, greatness; as विकराल; (c) variety, as विविच; (d) difference; as विरुद्ध; (e) manifoldness, as विविच; (f) contrariety, opposition, as विलोम; (g) change, as विकार; (h) impropriety, as विजगन्.

विः *m. f.* 1 A bird. 2 A horse.

विंश *a.* (शी *f.*) Twentieth. -ज्ञः A twentieth part.

विंशकः *a.* (की *f.*) Twenty.

विंशतिः *f.* Twenty, a score. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईश्वर *m.* a ruler of twenty villages.

विंशतितम *a.* (नी *f.*) Twentieth.

विंशति *m.* 1 Twenty, a score. 2 A lord or ruler of twenty villages.

विकं The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

विकंकदः -तः A kind of tree (of the wood of which ladles were made); R. 11. 25.

विकच *a.* 1 Blown, expanded, opened (as a lotus flower &c.); विकच-किंशुकसंश्लिख्यः Si. 6. 21; R. 9. 37. 2 Spread about, scattered over; Bv. 1. 3. 3 Destitute of hair. -जः 1 A Buddhist mendicant. 2 N. of Ketu.

विकट *a.* 1 Hideous, ugly. 2 (a) Formidable, frightful, horrible, dreadful (b) Force savage 3 Great

large, broad, spacious, wide; जामा-विश्वि विकटोद्गमस्तु चापे U. 4. 29; आचरित विकटेन विकोटोद्गमस्तु कुचमंडलमाया Si. 10. 42, 13. 10; Māl. 7. 4 Proud, haughty; विकटं परिक्रामति U. 6. Mv. 6. 32. 5 Beautiful; Mk. 2. 6 Frowning. 7 Obscure. 8 Changed in appearance. -टं A boil, tumour.

विकत्यन *a.* 1 Boasting, swaggering, vaunting, bragging; विद्वत्साम्यविकत्यन मवति Mu. 3.; R. 14. 73. 2 Praising ironically. -नं 1 Vaunting, boasting. 2 Irony, false praise.

विकत्या 1 Boasting, vaunt, brag, boast. 2 Praise. 3 False praise, irony.

विकंप *a.* 1 Heaving. 2 Unsteady, inconstant.

विकरः Sickness, disease.

विकरणः The inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations.

विकराल *a.* Very dreadful or formidable, frightful.

विकर्णः N. of a Kuru prince; Bg. 1. 8.

विकर्तनः 1 The sun; U. 5. 2 The Arka plant. 3 A son who has usurped his father's kingdom.

विकर्म *a.* Acting wrongly. -न. An unlawful or prohibited act, an impious act; Bg. 4. 17; Ms. 9. 226. -Comp. -क्रिया an illegal act, irreligious conduct. -रथ *a.* doing prohibited acts, addicted to vice.

विकर्षः 1 Drawing asunder, pulling apart. 2 An arrow.

विकर्षणः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -णं 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling asunder. 2 A cross throw.

विकल *a.* 1 Deprived of a part or member, defective, imperfect, maimed, mutilated; हस्तकृद्धि कल्लेयाः Y. 2. 70; Ms. 8. 66; U. 4. 24. 2 Frightened, alarmed; Māl. 5. 20. 3 Devoid or destitute of (in comp.); आरामाविपत्तिर्विकलः Bv. 1. 31; Mk. 5. 41. 4 Agitated, weakened, dispirited, unnerved drooping, sinking, languid; किमिति विविदिषि रोदधि विकला विहसीत युवति-समा तव सकला Git. 9; विरहेण विकलहृदया Bv. 2. 71, 164. युति-गुले विकलविकले Git. 12; U. 3. 31; Māl. 7. 1, 9. 12. 5 Withered, decayed. -Comp. -अंग *a.* having a redundant or deficient limb. -इन्द्रिय *a.* having impaired or defective organs of sense. -पाणिकः a cripple.

विकल The sixtieth par of a Kald.

विकल्पः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, in decision, hesitation; तस्मिन्नेव विकल्पेन स विकल्पापाकमयः R. 17. 49. 2 Suspicion Mu. 1. 3 Contrivance art रक्षिते R. 18. 75 4 Option, v

(ingram.) 5 Sort, variety. 6 An error, a mistake, ignorance. -Comp. -उपहार: an optional offering. -जाले a netlike indecision, a dilemma.

विकल्पन 1 Admitting of doubt. 2 Allowing an option. 3 Indecision.

विकल्प a. Sinless, stainless, guiltless.

विकषा (सार) Bengal madder.

विकस: The moon.

विकसित p. p. Blown, fully opened or expanded; Bv. 1. 100.

विकस्व (श्च) a. 1 Opening, expanding; कुशोद्यैव जलाशयेषिता मुदा रन्ते कलम विकस्वैः Si. 4. 33. 2 Loud, distinctly audible (as a sound); उद्दीयत वैकुण्ठारुहजादस्य विकस्वस्वैः N. 2. 5.

विकारः 1 Change of form or nature, transformation, deviation from the natural state; cf. विकृति. 2 A change, an alteration, a modification; Pt. 1. 44. 3 Sickness, disease, malady; विकरं खलु परमाद्येताञ्जालास्वामिः प्रतीकास्य S. 4; Ku. 2. 38. 4 Change of mind or purpose; दुर्लभ्यमी विकारः प्रायेणैः स्वर्नदेव S. 5. 19. 5 A feeling, an emotion; U. 1. 35, 3. 25, 36. 6 Agitation, excitement, perturbation; Ki. 17. 23. 7 Contortion, contraction, (as of the features of the face); प्रमथयस्व विकारैर्हसिगमास्त गूढं Ku. 7. 95. 8 (In Sān. phil.) That which is evolved from a previous source or Prakṛti. -Comp. -हेतुः a temptation, seduction, cause of perturbation; त्वकारिणी सति विक्रिये येन न चेतसि त एवा धीराः Ku. 1. 59.

विकारित a. Changed, perverted, corrupted.

विकारिन् a. Liable to change, susceptible of emotions or impressions; क्रमति भुवने कंदर्पाज्ञा विकारि च यौवनं Māl. 1. 17.

विकालः, विकालकः Evening, evening twilight, the close of day.

विकालिका A perforated copper vessel which, placed in water, marks the time by gradually filling; cf. मानरत्र.

विकाशः 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. 2 Blowing, expanding (usually written विकास in this sense); Ku. 3. 29. 3 An open or direct course; Ki. 15. 52. 4 An oblique course; Ki. 15. 52. 5 Joy, pleasure; Ki. 15. 52. 6 Sky, heaven (आकाश); Ki. 15. 52. 7 Eagerness, ardent desire; Si. 9. 41 (where it means 'blowing' also). 8 Retreat, solitude, privacy.

विकाशक a. (शिका f.) 1 Displaying. 2 Opening.

विकाशन 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. 2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers &c.)

विकाशिक (शि) a. (नी f.) 1 Be-

coming visible, shining forth. 2 Expanding, opening, blowing.

विकासः Blowing, expanding; see विकास above.

विकासन Expansion, opening, blowing.

विकिरः 1 A scattered portion or fallen bit. 2 One who tears or scatters, a bird; कंकरीकलजग्विमुखाविकिरम्याहारिणस्तद्भवो भागः Māl. 6. 19. 3 A well. 4 A tree.

विकिरण 1 Scattering, throwing, about, dispersing. 2 Spreading abroad. 3 Tearing up. 4 Killing (हिसन). 5 Knowledge.

विकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered, dispersed. 2 Diffused. 3 Celebrated. -Comp. -केश, -मूर्धज a. tearing the hair, having dishevelled hair. -ज्ञः a kind of perfume.

विकुण्ठः N. of Vishnu's heaven.

विकुर्ण a. 1 Undergoing or causing a change. 2 Feeling glad, delighted, rejoiced.

विकुलः The moon.

विकुलन 1 Cooing, humming. 2 Rumbling (as of the bowels).

विकुलन A side-glance, leer.

विकुणिका The nose.

विकृत p. p. 1 Changed; altered, modified. 2 Sick, diseased. 3 Mutilated, deformed, disfigured. 4 Incomplete, imperfect. 5 Affected by passion or emotion. 6 Averse from, disgusted with. 7 Loathsome. 8 Strange, extraordinary; (see कृ with वि). -त 1 Change, modification. 2 Change for the worse, sickness. 3 Aversion, disgust.

विकृतिः f. 1 Change (as of purpose, mind, form &c.); विचविकृतिः, अग्लयिकं स्वर्णस्य विकृतिः &c. 2 An unnatural or accidental circumstance, an accident; मरणं प्रकृतिः क्षीयिष्यां विकृतिर्जातिसृज्यते बुधैः R. 8. 87. 3 Sickness. 4 Excitement, perturbation, anger, rage; Ki. 13. 56; Si. 15. 11, 40; see विकार and विक्रिया also.

विकृष्ट p. p. 1 Dragged asunder, pulled hither and thither. 2 Drawn, pulled, drawn towards or attracted. 3 Extended protracted. 4 Making a noise; (see कृ with वि).

विकेश a. (शी f.) 1 Having loose hair. 2 Having no hair, bald (as head). -शी 1 A woman with loose hair. 2 A woman without hair. 3 A small tress of hair tied up separately and then collected into the larger braid or Veni.

विकोश -व a. 1 Without a husk. 2 Unsheathed, uncovered; Ki. 17. 45 B 7 48

विक्र A young elephant

विक्रमः 1 A step, stride, pace; S. 7. 6; cf. त्रिविक्रम. 2 Stepping over, walking. 3 Overcoming, overpowering. 4 Heroism, prowess, heroic valour; अनुत्प्रेकः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1. R. 12. 87, 93. 5 N. of a celebrated king of Ujjayint; See App. II. 6 N of Vishnu. -Comp. -अर्कः, -आदित्य see विक्रम. -कर्मन् n. a heroic deed, feat of valour.

विक्रमण A stride (of Vishnu), छलयसि विक्रमण बलिमधुतवामन Gīt. 1.

विक्रमिन् a Chivalrous, heroic. -म 1 A lion. 2 A hero. 3 An epithet of Vishnu.

विक्रयः Sale, selling; Ms. 3. 54 -Comp. -अनुज्ञायः rescission of a sale. -पत्रं a bill of sale, sale-deed.

विक्रयिकः, विक्रयिन् m. A dealer, seller, vendor.

विक्रान्तः The moon.

विक्रान्त p. p. 1 Stepped or passed beyond. 2 Powerful, heroic, valiant, chivalrous. 3 Victorious, overpowering (one's enemies). -तः 1 A hero, warrior. 2 A lion. -त 1 Space, stride. 2 Heroism, valour, prowess

विक्रांतिः f. 1 Stepping, striding. 2 A horse's gallop or canter. 3 Heroism, valour, prowess.

विक्रांतु a. Valiant, victorious. -म. A lion.

विक्रिया 1 Change, modification, alteration; रम्यप्रवृद्धिजनितानवविक्रियान् R. 13. 71, 10. 17. 2 Agitation, excitement, perturbation, excitement of passion; अथ तेन निगूह्य विक्रियामभिमतः कलः भेदद्वयद्वय Ku. 4. 41, 3. 34. 3 Anger, wrath, displeasure; सद्यः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियां Subhāsh.; लिंगैर्मुद्रैः संवृतविक्रियास्ते R. 7. 30. 4 Reverse, evil; Ku. 6. 29 (वैकल्यं Malli. 'defect'). 5 Knitting, contraction (of the eyebrows); दूविक्रियायां विरतप्रवेगे Ku. 3. 47. 6 Any sudden movement, as in रोनविक्रिया V. 1. 12. 'thrill'. 7 A sudden affection or seizure, disease. 8 Violation, vitiation (of the proper duties); R. 15. 48. -Comp. -उपमा a kind of Upamā mentioned by Daṇḍin; See Kāv. 2. 41.

विकृष्ट p. p. 1 Exclaimed, cried out. 2 Harsh, cruel, unkind. -ष्ट 1 A cry for help. 2 Abuse.

विक्रिय a. Saleable, vendible (as an article).

विक्रोशन 1 Calling out, exclaiming. 2 Abusing.

विक्रुव a. 1 Overcome with fear, startled, alarmed, frightened; आच-कोक्ष घनशब्दविक्रुवाः R. 19. 38; Ku. 4. 11. 2 Timid; Si. 7. 43; Me. 37. 3 Affected by, overcome with; Ki. 1. 6. 4 Agitated, excited, confused, bewildered S. 3. 26. 5 Distressed, afflicted, grieved Si. 12. 63 Ku. 4

विच् ३. 7. U. (वेवेकि, वेवेके, विनक्ति, विकि, विक) 1 To separate, divide, sever. 2 To discriminate, distinguish, discern. 3 To deprive of, remove from (with instr.); Bk. 14. 103. -With वि 1 to separate, divide, remove from; दिविनाञ्चि दिवः ह्यन् Bk. 6. 36. 2 to discern, discriminate. 3 to judge, ascertain, determine; रे खलु तव खलु चरितं विदुषामग्रे विविच्य वक्ष्यामि Bv 1 108 4 to describe, treat of. 5 to tear up

विचाकलः 1 A kind of jasmine. 2 N. of the tree called *Madana*.

विचक्षण *a.* 1 Clear-sighted, far-seeing, circumspect. 2 Wise, clever, learned; R. 5. 19. 3 Expert, skilful, able; R. 13. 69. -*णः* A learned man, wise man; न दत्वा कस्यचित्कन्या पुनर्देयाद्वि-
चक्षणः Ms. 9. 71.

विचक्षुः *a.* 1 Blind, sightless. 2 Perplexed, sad.

विचयः 1 Search, seeking, looking out; U. 1. 23. 2 Investigation.

विचयन् Searching, seeking &c.

विचचिकार Itch, herpes, scab.

विचचित *a.* Anointed, rubbed, smeared.

विचल *a.* 1 Moving about, shaking, wavering, tottering, unsteady. 2 Conceited, proud.

विचलन 1 Moving. 2 Deviation. 3 Unsteadiness, fickleness. 4 Conceit.

विचारः 1 Reflection, deliberation, thought, consideration; विचारमार्गग्रहितेन चक्षुषा Ku. 5. 42. 2 Examination, discussion, investigation; तत्त्वार्थविचार.

3 Trial (of a case); Mk. 9. 43. 4 Judgment, discrimination, discernment, exercise of reason; विचारसुतः प्रतीमासि ने खं R. 2. 47. 5 Decision, determination. 6 Selection. 7 Doubt, hesitation. 8 Prudence, circumspection. -*Comp.* -*ज्ञ* *a.* able to decide, a judge. -*यः* *f.* 1 a tribunal, seat of justice. 2 particularly, the judgment seat of Yama. -*शील* *a.* thoughtful, considerate, prudent. -*स्यल* 1 a tribunal. 2 a logical discussion.

विचारकः An investigator, a judge.

विचारण 1 Discussion, consideration, examination, deliberation, investigation. 2 Doubt, hesitation.

विचारण 1 Examination, discussion, investigation. 2 Reflection, consideration, thought. 3 Doubt. 4 The Mīmāṃsā system of philosophy.

विचारित *p. p.* 1 Considered, inquired into, examined, discussed. 2 Decided, determined.

विचिः *m. f.*, विचि *f.* A wave.

विचिकित्सा 1 Doubt, uncertainty. 2 Mistake, error.

विचित *p. p.* 1 Searched, searched through.

विचितिः *f.* Searching, search, seeking for.

विचित्र *a.* 1 Diversified, variegated, spotted, speckled. 2 Various, varied. 3 Painted. 4 Beautiful, lovely; कविद्विचित्रं जलपद्मं दिवं Rs. 1. 2. 5 Wonderful, surprising, strange; हत-विचित्रतानां ही विचित्रो विपणः Si. 11. 64. -*त्रे* 1 Variegated colour. 2 Surprise. -*Comp.* -*अन* *a.* having a spotted body. (-*नः*) 1 a peacock. 2 a tiger. -*देह* *a.* having a lovely body. (-*हः*) a cloud. -*खप* *a.* diverse. -*वीर्यः* N. of a king of the lunar race

(He was a son of Santanu by his wife Satyawati and so half-brother of Bhīshma. When he died childless, his mother called Vyasa (her own son before her marriage), and requested him to raise up issue to Vichitravirya in accordance with the practice of *Niyoga*. He complied with the request, and begot on Ambika and Ambalika, the two widows of his brother, two sons Dhritarashtra and Pandu respectively.]

विचित्रकः The birch tree. -*कं* Wonder, astonishment, surprise.

विचित्रवत् 1 Search. 2 Investigation. 3 A hero.

विचित्र्य *a.* 1 Occupied by, wandered through. 2 Entered.

विचेतन *a.* 1 Senseless, lifeless, unconscious, dead. 2 Inanimate.

विचेतस्य *a.* 1 Senseless, stupid, ignorant. 2 Perplexed, confounded, sad.

विचेष्टा Effort, exertion.

विचेष्टित *p. p.* 1 Striven, tried, struggled. 2 Examined, investigated. 3 Misdone, done foolishly. -*न्त* 1 An act, a deed. 2 Effort, movement, undertaking, enterprise. 3 Gesture. 4 Working, sensation, play; V. 2. 9. 5 Machination.

विच्छ 1. 6 P. (विच्छति, also विच्छयति-ने) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (विच्छयति-ने) 1 To shine. 2 To speak.

विच्छदः, विच्छदकः A palace, a large building having several stories.

विच्छदकः A palace; see विच्छद above.

विच्छर्दन Vomiting, ejecting.

विच्छर्दित *p. p.* 1 Vomited, ejected. 2 Disregarded, neglected. 3 Impaired, lessened.

विच्छाया *a.* Pale, dim; Ratn. 1. 26. -*यः* A gem, jewel.

विच्छिन्तिः *f.* 1 Cutting off or asunder, tearing off; Bh. 3. 11. 2 Dividing, separating. 3 Disappearance, absence, loss. 4 Cessation. 5 Colouring the body with paints and unguents, painting colours, rouge; S. 7. 5; Si. 16. 84. 6 Limit, boundary (of a house &c.). 7 A pause in a verse, caesura. 8 A particular kind of amorous gesture, consisting in carelessness in dress and decoration (through pride of personal beauty); स्तोका व्याकल्पयन्ना विच्छिन्तिः कतिपयैकद्व S. D. 138.

विच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Torn asunder, cut off. 2 Broken, severed, divided, separated; अर्धविच्छिन्नं S. 1. 9. 3 Interrupted, prevented. 4 Ended, ceased, terminated. 5 Variegated. 6 Hidden. 7 Smeared or painted with unguents; (see छिद् with वि).

विच्छुरित *p. p.* 1 Covered, overspread, coated. 2 Inlaid. 3 Besmeared, anointed

विच्छेदः 1 Cutting asunder, cutting, dividing, separation; Māl. 6. 11. 2 Breaking; Si. 6. 51. 3 Break, interruption, cessation, discontinuance

विच्छेदमाप युवि यस्तु कथाप्रवचः K.; विच्छिच्छेद-द्वर्तिनः R. 1. 66. 4 Removal, prohibition. 5 Dissension. 6 A section, or division of a book. 7 Interval, space

विच्छेदन Cutting off, breaking &c. see विच्छेद.

विच्युत *p. p.* 1 Fallen down, slipped off. 2 Displaced, thrown down from, 3 Deviated or swerving from.

विच्युतिः *f.* 1 Falling down from, severance, separation. 2 Decline, decay, downfall. 3 Deviation. 4 Miscarriage, failure; as in गर्भविच्युतिः

विच्छ 1. 3 U. (वेचिकि, वेचिके, विक) 1 To separate, divide. 2 To distinguish, discern, discriminate (usually with वि and allied to विच् with वि q. v.). -II. 6 A., 7 P. (विजते, विनकि, विग्र) 1 To shake, tremble. 2 To be agitated, tremble with fear. 3 To fear, be afraid; चक्रद विग्र कुरवि युयः R. 14. 68. 4 To be distressed or afflicted

-*Caus.* (वेजयति-ने) To terrify, frighten. -*With* अत to be afraid. -उच् 1 to be afraid of, to fear (usually with abl. sometimes also gen.); तक्षिण्डुद्विजते Mu. 3. 5; यस्मान्नोद्विजते लोको लोकोन्नोद्विजते च यः Bg. 12. 5; Bk. 7. 92. 2 to be grieved or afflicted, be sorry; न प्रहृष्येति यं नोद्विजन्त्याय चाग्रिं Bg. 5. 20; 3 to be disgusted with (with abl.)

जीवितादुद्विजमानेन Māl. 3; मनो नोद्विजते तस्य द्दतोऽर्थमहर्निशम् । उद्विक्तानि तु संसारविषयाश्च-वेदिनः ॥ K. R. 4 to frighten, afflict. (-*Caus.*) 1 to trouble, afflict; Ku. 1. 5, 11. 2 to frighten.

विजन *a.* Lonely, retired, solitary. -*नं* A solitary place, retreat (विजने means 'privately').

विजनन Birth, procreation, delivery.

विजन्मन् *a.* or *m.* A bastard, one born illegitimately.

विजयितं Mud.

विजयः 1 Overcoming, vanquishing, defeating. 2 Conquest, victory, triumph; Ki. 10. 35; R. 12. 44; Ku. 3. 19; S. 2. 14. 3 A chariot of the gods, celestial chariot. 4 N. of Arjuna; the Mb. thus explains the name: -अभिप्रयानि स्यामि यदहं युद्धमुर्द्वान् नाजिवा विनिवर्तानि तेन मां विजयं विदुः ॥ 5 An epithet of Yama. 6 N. of the first year of Jupiter's cycle. 7 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. -*Comp.* -*अभ्युपायः* a means of victory. -कुञ्जरः a war-elephant -छन्दः a necklace of 500 strings. -हिमिः a large military drum. -नगरं N. of a town. -मदलः a large military drum. -सिद्धिः *f.* success, victory triumph

विजयंतः N. of Indra

विजया 1 N. of Durgā. 2 N. of one of her female attendants; Mu-1. 1. 3 N. of a lore taught by Visvā-mitra to Rāma Bk. 2. 21. 4 Hemp 5 N. of a festival = विजयोत्सव, see below. 6 Yellow myrobalan. -Comp. -उत्सवः a festival in honour of Durgā held on the 10th day of the bright half of Āsvina. -दशमी, the tenth day of the bright half of Āsvina.

विजयिन् m. A conqueror, victor.

विजरं A stalk.

विजरपः 1 Prattle, idle or foolish talk. 2 Talk or speech in general. 3 A malignant or spiteful speech.

विजलिपत p. p. 1 Spoken, talked. 2 Prated, babbled.

विजात p. p. 1 Base-born, of mixed origin. 2 Born, produced. 3 Transformed. -ता A mother, matron, a woman who has given birth to children.

विजातिः f. 1 Different origin. 2 Different kind, species or tribe.

विजातीय a. 1 Of a different kind or species, dissimilar, unlike. 2 Of different caste or tribe. 3 Of mixed origin.

विजिगीषा 1 Desire to conquer or overcome. 2 Desire to surpass, emulation, competition, ambition.

विजिगीषु a. 1 Desirous of victory, wishing to conquer; यशस्वि विजिगीषुः R. 1. 7. 2 Emulous, ambitious. -युः 1 A warrior, a hero. 2 An antagonist, a disputant, an opponent.

विजिज्ञासा Desire to know clearly.

विजित p. p. Subdued, conquered, overcome, defeated. -Comp. -आत्मन् a. self-subdued, self-controlled. -इन्द्रिय a. having the organs of sense subdued or controlled.

विजितिः f. Conquest, victory, triumph; Kāv. 3. 85.

विजिनः -नं (लः) A sauce (mixed with gruel).

विजिह्वा a. 1 Crooked, bent, turned away; Ki. 1. 21; R. 19. 85. 2 Dishonest.

विजुलः The silk-cotton tree.

विजृम्भण 1 Gaping, yawning. 2 Blossoming, budding, blowing, opening; वनेषु सप्ततमल्लिकानां विजृम्भणोद्भवितु इहमेव R. 16. 47. 3 Exhibiting, displaying, unfolding. 4 Expanding. 5 Pastime, amorous sport.

विजृम्भित p. p. 1 Gaped, yawned; Mk. 5. 51. 2 Opened, blown, expanded. 3 Displayed, exhibited, manifested; R. 7. 42. 4 Appeared. 5 Sported. -त 1 Sport, pastime. 2 Wish, desire. 3 Display, exhibition; अज्ञानविजृम्भिते-त्तु. 4 An act, action, conduct; Māl. 10. 21.

विजृम्भंलं 1 A kind of sauce. see विजुल

विजुल 2 An arrow

विजुल Cinnamon

विज्ञ a. 1 Knowing, intelligent, wise, learned. 2 Clever, skilful, proficient. -ज्ञः A wise or learned man.

विज्ञप्त p. p. Respectfully told, requested.

विज्ञप्तिः f. 1 A respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty. 2 An announcement.

विज्ञात p. p. 1 Known, understood, perceived. 2 Well-known, celebrated, famous.

विज्ञानं 1 Knowledge, wisdom, intelligence, understanding; विज्ञानमयः कोशः 'the sheath of intelligence' (the first of the five sheaths of the soul). 2 Discrimination, discernment. 3 Skill, proficiency; प्रयोगविज्ञान S. 1. 2. 4 Worldly or profane knowledge, knowledge derived from worldly experience (opp. ज्ञान which is 'knowledge of Brahma or Supreme Spirit'); Bg. 3. 41, 7. 2; (the whole of the 7th Adhyāya of Bg. explains ज्ञान and विज्ञान). 5 Business, employment. 6 Music. -Comp. -ईश्वरः N. of the author of the Mitāksharā, a commentary on Yājñavalkya's Smṛiti. -पादः N. of Vpāsa. -मातृकः an epithet of Buddha. -वादः the theory of knowledge, the doctrine taught by Buddha.

विज्ञानिक a. Wise, learned; see विज्ञ.

विज्ञापकः 1 An informant. 2 A teacher, an instructor.

विज्ञापनं -ना 1 Respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty; कालप्रवृत्ता खलु कार्यविद्विज्ज्ञापना मनुष्य सिद्धिमेति Ku. 7. 93; R. 17. 40. 2 Information, representation. 3 Instruction.

विज्ञापित p. p. 1 Respectfully told or communicated. 2 Requested. 3 Informed. 4 Instructed.

विज्ञप्तिः See विज्ञप्ति.

विज्ञाप्य A request; U. 1.

विज्वर a. Free from fever, anxiety or distress.

विज्वारं The white of the eye.

विजोली-ली f. A line, row.

विज् 1 P. (वेति) 1 To sound, 2 To curse, rail.

विजः 1 A paramour; Māl. 8. 8; Si. 4. 48. 2 A voluptuary, sensualist. 3 (In dramas) The companion of a prince or dissolute young man, or of a courtesan (who is described as being skilled in the arts of singing, music, and poetry and as a parasite on familiar terms with his associate to whom he nearly serves the purpose of the Vidūshaka; see inter alia Mk. acts 1. 5, and 8); for definition see S. d 78 4 A rogue, cheat 5 A catamite 6 A rat 7 The Khadira tree 8 The orange tree 9 A

branch together with its shoot. -Comp. -माक्षिकं a kind of mineral. -लवणं a medicinal salt.

विजंकः 1 An aviary, dove-cot. 2 The loftiest point, pinnacle, elevation, अयमेव महीधरविजंकः Māl. 10; Vikr. 5. 77.

विजंकक See विजंक.

विजंकित a. Marked, stamped.

विटपः 1 A branch, bough (of a creeper or tree); कौमलविटपादुकारिणो वाह S. 1. 21, 31; यद्वेन तरुर्न शातितः क्षपिता वद्धिपताशिता लता R. 8. 47; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 41. 2 A bush. 3 A new shoot or sprout; Si. 7. 53. 4 A cluster, clump, thicket. 5 Extension. 6 The septum of the scrotum.

विटपिन् m. 1 A tree; परितो दृष्टाश्च विटपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. 2 The fig-tree. -Comp. -सूयः a monkey, an ape.

विड (ड) लः N. of a form of Vishnu or Krishna (worshipped at Pandharpur in the Bombay presidency).

विटंक a. Bad, vile, base, low.

विठरः N. of Brihaspati.

विड् 1 P. (वेडति) 1 To curse, rail at, revile. 2 To cry out loudly.

विडं A kind of artificial salt.

विडंगः -गं N. of a vegetable and medicinal substance (largely used as a vermifuge).

विडम्बः 1 Imitation. 2 Distressing, afflicting, molesting.

विडम्बनं -ना 1 Imitation. 2 Disguise, imposture. 3 Deception, fraud. 4 Vexation, mortification. 5 Paining, distressing. 6 Disappointing. 7 Ridiculousness, mockery, a matter for laughter; इयं च देव्यापुरतो विडम्बना Ku. 5. 70; असति त्वयि वाङ्मनीमवः प्रमदानामधुना विडम्बना 4. 12.

विडम्बित p. p. 1 Imitated, copied. 2 Mocked, ridiculed. 3 Deceived. 4 Vexed, mortified. 5 Frustrated. 6 Low, abject, poor.

विडारकः A cat.

विडालः, विडालक See विडाल, विडालक.

विडीनं One of the several modes of flight of birds; see डीन.

विडुलः A sort of cane.

विडुरजं Lapis lamuli.

विडो (डो) जस् m. N. of Indra; see विडो जस्.

वितसः 1 A bird-cage. 2 A rope, chain, fetter &c. to confine beasts or birds.

वितंडः 1 An elephant. 2 A sort of lock or bolt.

वितंडा 1 A captious objection, idle carping, a frivolous or fallacious argument or controversy; स (जयः) प्रतिपक्षस्थापनादीनो वितंडा Gaut. S. 2 Wrangling, captious criticism in general. 3 A spoon, ladle 4 Benzoin.

वितव p p 1 Spread out, extended stretched 2 Blongated,

large, broad. 3 Performed, accomplished, effected; विततयज्ञः S. 7. 34. 4 Covered. 5 Diffused (see तन् with वि). -**स** Any stringed instrument, such as a lute &c. -**Comp.** -**धन्वन्** *a.* one who has fully drawn or stretched his bow.

विततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion. 2 Quantity, collection, cluster, clump. 3 A line, row; Māl. 9. 47.

वितथ *a.* 1 Untrue, false; आजन्मनो न मवता वितथं किलोक्तं Ve. 3. 13, 5. 41; R. 9. 8. 2 Vain, futile; as in वितथयत्न.

वितथ्य *a.* False; see above.

विततुः *f.* N. of a river in the Panjab.

विततुः A good horse. -*f.* A widow. **वितरण** 1 Crossing over. 2 Gift, donation. 3 Leaving, giving up, abandoning.

वितर्कः 1 Argument, reasoning, inference. 2 Guess, conjecture, supposition, belief; शिरीषयुष्मादिकसो-कुमांशी बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. 3 Fancy, thought; Bh. 3. 45. 4 Doubt; Ki. 4. 5, 13. 2. 5 Deliberation, discussion.

वितर्कण 1 Reasoning. 2 Conjecturing, guessing. 3 Doubt. 4 Discussion.

वितर्दिः, -**र्दी**, **वितर्दिका** *f.* 1 A raised seat of a quadrangular shape in a courtyard. 2 A balcony, verandah.

वितर्दिः, -**र्दी**, **वितर्दिका** *f.* See वितर्दि &c.

वितले The second of the seven lower regions under the earth, see पाताल or लोक.

वितस्ता N. of a river in the Punjab called Hydaspes by the Greeks and new called Jhelum or Betustā.

वितस्तिः A measure of length equal to 12 *angulas* (being the distance between the extended thumb and the little finger).

वितान *a.* 1 Vacant, empty. 2 Pithless. 3 Dismayed, sad; R. 6. 86. 4 Dull, stupid. 5 Wicked, abandoned. -**नः**, -**न्** 1 Spreading out, expansion, extension; Si. 11. 28. 2 An awning, a canopy; विद्युत्ते-साकनकरुचिश्चिवितानं मवाद्भः V. 4. 4; R. 19. 39; Ki. 3. 42; Si. 3. 50. 3 A cushion. 4 A collection, quantity, an assemblage; Ki. 17. 61; Māl. 6. 5. 5 A sacrifice, an oblation; वितानेष्वाप्येवं नव मन च सोमे विदिरसूत Ve. 6. 30, 3. 16, Si. 14. 10. 6 The sacrificial hearth or altar. 7 Season, opportunity. -**न्** Leisure, rest.

वितानकः -**कं** 1 An expanse. 2 A heap, quantity, collection, mass; Si. 3. 6. 3 An awning, a canopy. 4 The tree called Māda.

वितर्क *p. p.* 1 Crossed or passed over. 2 Given, bestowed, imparted

Si. 7. 67, 17. 35. 3 Gone down, descended; R. 6. 77. 4 Conveyed. 5 Subdued, overcome (-see त् with वि).

वितुक् 1 The pot-herb called सुनिष-पणक. 2 The plant called शैवाल.

वितुक्कं 1 Coriander seed. 2 Blue vitriol. -**कः** The plant called तामलकी.

वितुष्ट *p. p.* Dissatisfied, displeased, discontented.

वितुष्ण *a.* Free from desire, content.

वित्त 10 U. (वित्तयति-ते; वित्तापयति-ते also according to some) To give away, give as alms.

वित्त *p. p.* 1 Found, discovered. 2 Gained, acquired. 3 Examined, investigated. 4 Known, famous. -**त्त**

1 Wealth, possessions, property, substance. 2 Power. -**Comp.** -**आगमः**, -**उपाजनं** acquisition of wealth. -**ईशः** an epithet of Kubera; Bg. 10. 23; Ms. 7. 4. -**दः** a donor, benefactor.

-**मात्र** property.

वित्तवत् *a.* Rich, wealthy.

वित्तिः *f.* 1 Knowledge. 2 Judgment, discrimination, thought. 3 Gain, acquisition. 4 Likelihood.

वित्नासः Fear, alarm, terror.

वित्तनः An ox, a bull.

विश्र 1 A. (वेद्यते) To beg, ask.

विशुरः 1 A demon. 2 A thief.

विद 1. 2 P. (वेत्ति or वेद, विदित; *desid.*

विविदिषति) 1 To know, understand, learn, find out, ascertain, discover;

अवेत्तुण्यतोत्तस्य स्थिता दक्षिणतः कथं Bk. 8. 107; तं मोहाद्यः कथमयमनु वेत्तु देवं पुराणं Ve. 1. 23, 3. 39; S. 5. 27; Bg. 4. 35, 18.

1. 2 To feel, experience; Mu. 3. 4. 3 To look upon, regard, consider,

know or take to be; विद्वि व्याधिव्यालयस्तं लोकं शोकहृत्तं च समस्तं Moha M. 5; Bg. 2. 17; R. 3. 39; Ms. 1. 33; Ku. 6. 30.

-**Caus.** (वेद्यति-ते) 1 To make known, communicate, inform, apprise, tell.

2 To teach, expound; वेदायै स्वानवेद्यत् Sk. 3 To feel, experience; Ms. 12.

13. -**WITH** आ (**Caus.**) 1 to announce, tell, declare, किमिति नवेद्यति

अथवा किमवेदितेन Ve. 1; R. 12. 55; Ku. 6. 21; Bk. 3. 49. 2 to display, show,

indicate; आवेद्यति प्रयासजमानेन्द्रमयजातानि ह्यमानि निमित्तानि K. 3 to offer, give. -**नि**

(**Caus.**) 1 to tell, communicate, inform (with dat.); R. 2. 68. 2 to declare or announce oneself; कथमात्मानं

निवेद्यमानि S. 1. 3 to indicate or show; दिग्बलत्वेन निवेदितं बहु Ku. 5. 72. 4 to offer, present, make an offering of;

Ms. 2. 51, Y. 1. 27. 5 to entrust to the care of, make or deliver over to

-**प्रति** (**Caus.**) to communicate, inform. -**सं** (**Atm.**) 1 to know, be aware of; Bk. 5. 37, 8. 17. 2 to recognise. (-**Caus.**) to cause to know

or perceive Bk. 17. 63 II 4 A (वेद्यते विच) To be to exist अयापानं

कुले जाति मयि पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37; नास्तौ विद्यते मायो नामावो विद्यते सतः Bg. 2. 16;

(of, the root अच्). -III. 6 U. (विदिति-ते, विच) 1 To get, obtain, acquire, gain; एकमप्याख्यतः सम्यग्मनसोवेदिते फलं Bg.

5. 4; Y. 3. 192. 2 to find, discover, recognise; यथा वेत्तुसहस्रेषु वस्तो विदिति मातर

Subhāsh.; Ku. 1. 6, Ms. 8. 109. 3 To feel, experience; R. 14. 56; Bg. 5.

21, 11. 24, 18. 45. 4 To marry; Ms. 9. 69. -**WITH** अनु 1 to get, obtain. 2

to suffer, experience, feel; पापं संवृते किं वा संतापमनुवेदिते Bv. 2. 112; Gīt 4

-IV. 7 A. (विचि, विच cr विच) 1 To know, understand. 2 To consider, regard, take for; न तुणेक्षति लोकोयं विचि मां

निष्पराकं Bk. 6. 39. 3 To find, meet with. 4 To reason, reflect. 5 To examine, inquire into. -V. 10 A.

(वेद्यते) 1 To tell, declare, announce, communicate. 2 To feel, experience.

3 To dwell. (The following verse illustrates the root in some of its

conjugations:—वेत्ति सर्वाणि शास्त्राणि गर्व-स्तस्य न विद्यते। विचि धर्मं सदा सद्भिस्तेषु पूजा च विदिति ॥).

विद् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Knowing, conversant with; वेदविद् &c.

-**m.** 1 The planet Mercury. 2 A learned man, wise man. -*f.* 1 Knowledge.

2 Understanding, intellect.

विदः 1 A learned man, wise man or Pandita. 2 The planet Mercury.

-**दा** 1 Knowledge, learning. 2 Understanding.

विदंशः Pungent food such as excites thirst.

विदग्ध *p. p.* 1 Burnt up, consumed by fire. 2 Cooked. 3 Digested. 4 Destroyed, decomposed. 5 Clever,

shrewd, sharp, subtle. 6 Crafty, artful, intriguing. 7 Unburnt or ill-digested. -**यः** 1 A wise or learned

man, scholar. 2 A libertine. -**या** A shrewd and clever woman, an artful woman.

विद्यः 1 A learned man, scholar. 2 An ascetic, a sage.

विद्वः Breaking, bursting, rending. -**र** The prickly pear.

विद्वर्माः (*m. pl.*) 1 N. of a district, the modern Berar; अस्ति विदर्भः नाम जन-पदः Dk.; अस्ति विदर्भो यमपुरं नाम नगरं Māl.

1; R. 5. 40, 60; N. 1. 50. 2 The natives of Vidarbha. -**रः** 1 A king of the Vidarbhas. 2 Any dry or desert soil. -**Comp.** -**जा-तनया**, -**राजतनया**,

-**सुभूः** epithets of Damayanti, daughter of the king of the Vidarbhas.

विद्वल *a.* 1 Split, rent asunder. 2 Opened, blown (as a flower &c.).

-**लः** 1 Dividing, separating. 2 Rending, splitting. 3 A cake. 4 Mountain ebony -**र** 1 A basket of split

bamboos or any vessel of wicker

work. 2 The bark of pomegranate. 3 A twig. 4 The chips of a substance. विद्वलं Splitting, rending asunder, cutting, dividing.

विदारः 1 Rending or cutting asunder, splitting. 2 War, battle. 3 An inundation, overflowing (of a tank, river &c.).

विदारकः 1 A tearer, divider. 2 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (which divides its course). 3 A hole sunk for water in the bed of a dry river.

विदारणः 1 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (to which a boat is fastened). 2 War, battle. 3 The Karnikāra tree. -ग War, battle. -ग 1 Rending, splitting, tearing, ripping up, breaking; द्रुतं सखे अयमविदारणं वचः Mu. 5. 6; द्रुतजनद्वयविदारणमसिजनखराचिकिञ्चुकजाले Gt. 1., Ki. 14. 54; (where विदारण has the force of an adjective). 2 Afflicting, tormenting. 3 Killing, slaughter.

विदारः a lizard.

विदित p. p. 1 Known, understood, learnt. 2 Informed. 3 Renowned, celebrated, well-known; द्रुतमविदिते वंशे Me. 6. 4 Promised, agreed to. -तः A learned man, scholar. -ज्ञ Knowledge, information.

विदिश f. An intermediate point of the compass.

विदिश 1 N. of the capital of the district called दशार्ण; तेषां (दशार्णानां) दिशु प्रयतिविदिशालक्षणां राजधानी Me. 24. 2 N. of a river in Mālvā. 3=विदिश q. v.

विदीर्ण p. p. 1 Torn, split, rent asunder, split open. 2 Opened expanded (see वृ with वि).

विदुः The middle of the frontal globes on an elephant's forehead (हस्तिकुमममध्यभागः).

विदुर a. Wise, intelligent. -रः 1 A wise or learned man. 2 A crafty man, an intriguer. 3 N. of the younger brother of Pāṇḍu. [When Satyawati found that both the sons begotten by Vyasa upon her two daughters-in-law were physically incapacitated for the throne.—Dhṛitarāshtra being blind and Pāṇḍu pale and sickly—she asked them to seek the assistance of Vyasa once more. But being frightened by the austere look of the sage, the elder widow sent one of her slave-girls dressed in her own clothes, and this girl became the mother of Vidura. He is remarkable for his great wisdom, righteousness, and strict impartiality. He particularly loved the Pāṇḍavas, and saved them from several critical dangers].

विदुलः 1 A kind of reed or ratan. 2 Gum-myrrh.

विदून p. p. Afflicted, tormented, distressed (see वृ with वि)

विदुर a. Remote, distant, सतिद्विदुरातर भावतन्वी R. 13. 48. -रः N. of a mountain or city from which the Vaidūrya jewel or lapis lazuli is brought; विदुर-भूमिर्नर्ममशशालादुद्भूतलया रत्नशालाकयेव Ku. 1. 24; see Malli. thereon, as well as on Si. 3. 45. (The forms विदुरं, विदुरेण, विदुरतस् or विदुरात् are often used adverbially in the sense of 'from a distance', 'from afar', 'at a distance', 'far off'). -Comp. -ग a. spreading far and wide. -जं the lapis lazuli.

विदूषक a. (की f.) 1 Defiling, polluting, contaminating, corrupting. 2 Detracting, abusing. 3 Witty, humorous, jocular. -कः 1 A jester, buffoon. 2 Particularly, the humorous companion and confidential friend of the hero in a play, who excites mirth by his quaint dress, speeches, gestures, appearances &c., and by allowing himself to be made the butt of ridicule by almost every body; the S. D. thus defines him:—कुसुमवसंतापमिथः कर्मवपुर्दंशमापायैः । हास्यकरः कलहरतिर्विदूषकः स्यात्सर्वकर्मज्ञः ॥ 79. 3 A libertine, lecher.

विदूषणं 1 Pollution, corruption. 2 A buse, reproach, detraction.

विदूषिः A seam.

विदेशः Another country, foreign land or country; भजति विदेशमधिकेन जित-स्तदुपवेशमथवा कुशलः Si. 9. 48. -Comp. -ज a. exotic, foreign.

विदेशीय Foreign, exotic.

विदेहाः (m. pl.) 1 N. of a country, the ancient Mithilā (see App. III); R. 11. 36, 12. 26. 2 The natives of this country. -हः The district Videha. -हा The same as विदेह.

विद्धं p. p. 1 Pierced, penetrated; wounded, stabbed. 2 Beaten, whipped, lashed. 3 Thrown, Directed, sent. 4 Opposed. 5 Resembling. -द्धं A wound. -Comp. -कर्ण a. having bored ears.

विद्या 1 Knowledge, learning, lore; science; (तां) विद्यामभ्यसन्नेव प्रसादयितुमर्हति R. 1. 88; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमाधिकं प्रच्छन्नं पुनं वने &c. Bh. 2. 20. (According to some Vidyās are four:—आन्वीक्षिकी त्री वार्ता देवनीतिश्च शाश्वती Kāmandaka; Ki. 2. 6; to these four Manu adds a fifth आत्मविद्या; see Ms. 7. 43. But the usual number of Vidyās is stated to be fourteen, i. e. the four Vedas, the six Angas, Dharma, Mīmāṃsā, Tarka or Nyāya and the Purāṇas; see चतुर्विंशविद्या under चतुर्; and N. 1. 4). 2 Right knowledge; spiritual knowledge; U. 6. 6; cf. अविद्या. 3 A spell, an incantation. 4 The goddess Durgā. 5 Magical skill. -Comp. -अनुपालित्, अनुसेविन् a. acquiring knowledge अजनेन acquisition of knowledge, pursuit of learn-

ing, study अर्थे, seeking for knowledge. -अर्थेन m. a student, scholar, pupil. -आलयः a school, college, any place of learning. -उपाज्जनं = विद्याज्जनं q. v. -करः a learned man. -चण, -चंचु a. famous for one's learning. -देवी the goddess of learning. -धनं wealth in the form of learning. -धरः (की f.) a class of demigods or semi-divine beings. -प्राप्तिः = विद्याज्जनं q. v. -लाभः 1 acquisition of learning. 2 wealth or any other acquisition made by learning. -विहीन a. illiterate, ignorant. -वृद्ध a. old in knowledge, advanced in learning. -व्यसनं, -व्यवसायः pursuit of knowledge.

विद्युत् f. 1 Lightning; वताय कपिल विद्युत् Mbh.; Me. 38, 115. 2 A thunderbolt. -Comp. -उन्नेयः a flash of lightning. -जिह्वः a kind of demon or Rākshasa. -ज्वाला, -द्योतः a flash or lustre of lightning. -दाम्बन् n. a flash of zigzag or forked lightning. -पातः falling or stroke of lightning. -पिरं bell-metal. -लता, -लेखा (विद्यु-लता, विद्युलेखा) 1 a streak of lightning. 2 forked or zigzag lightning.

विद्युत्त्व a. Having lightning; Me. 64. -म. A cloud; Ku. 6. 27.

विद्योतन a. (की f.) 1 Illuminating, irradiating. 2 Illustrating, elucidating.

विद्रः 1 Tearing, splitting, piercing. 2 A fissure, hole, cavity.

विद्रधिः An abscess.

विद्रवः 1 Running away, flight, retreat. 2 Panic. 3 Flowing out. 4 Melting, liquefaction.

विद्राण a. Roused from sleep, awakened.

विद्रावणं 1 Driving or scaring away, putting to flight, defeating. 2 Liquefying.

विद्रुनः 1 The coral tree (bearing reddish precious gems called corals). 2 A coral; तवावरस्पथिषु विद्रुनेषु R. 13. 13; Ku. 1. 44. 3 A young shoot or sprout. -Comp. -लता 1 a branch of coral. 2 a kind of perfume. -लतिका a kind of perfume (नलिका).

विद्वस् a. (Nom. sing. m. विद्वान्; f. विदुषी; n. विद्वत्) 1 Knowing (with acc.); आनन्दं ब्रह्मणे विद्वान् न विभेति कदाचन, तव विद्वानपि तापकारणं R. 8. 76; Ki. 11. 30. 2 Wise, learned. -म. A learned or wise man, scholar; किं वस्तु विद्वन् गुरवे प्रदेयं R. 5. 18. -Comp. -कल्पः, -देशीय, -देश्य a (विद्वत्कल्प, विद्वद्देशीय, विद्वद्देश्य) slightly learned, a little learned. -जनः (विद्वज्जनः) a learned or wise man, sage.

विद्विष् m., विद्विषः An enemy, a foe; विद्विषोऽप्यनुवन् Bh. 2. 77; R. 3. 60; Y. 1. 162.

विद्विष्ट p. p. Hated, disliked, odious

विशेषः 1 Enmity, hatred, odium; Ms. 8. 346. 2 Disdainful pride, contempt; विश्वेषोऽस्मिन्महातमसि गवदनादरः Bharata.

विश्वेषणः A hater, an enemy. -**जी** A woman of a resentful temper. -**ज** 1 Causing hatred or enmity. 2 Enmity, hatred.

विश्वेषिनः, विश्वेषु a. Hating, inimical. -**m** A hater, an enemy.

विष 6 P. (विशति) 1 To pierce, cut. 2 To honour, worship. 3 To rule, govern, administer.

विषः 1 Kind, sort; as in बहुविध, नानाविध. 2 Mode, manner, form. 3 Fold (at the end of comp. especially after numerals); विविध, अष्टविध &c. 4 The food of elephants. 5 Prosperity. 6 Penetration.

विष्वन् 1 Shaking, agitating. 2 Tremor, trembling.

विष्वयं Tremor, agitation.

विषया A widow; सा नारी विषया जाता गृहे रोदिति तत्पत्तिः Subhāsh. -**Comp.** -**आवेदन्** marrying a widow. -**गामिन्** m. one who has sexual intercourse with a widow.

विषय m. N. of Brahman, the creator.

विषा 1 Mode, manner, form. 2 Kind, sort. 3 Prosperity, affluence. 4 The food of elephants, horses &c. 5 Penetration. 6 Hire, wages.

विषात् m. 1 A maker, creator; Ku. 7. 36. 2 The creator, N. of Brahman; विषाता मद्रं नो वितरतु मनोज्ञाय विषये Māl. 6. 7, R. 1. 35, 6. 11; 7. 25. 3 Granter, giver, bestower; Ku. 1. 57. 4 Fate, destiny; H. 1. 40. 5 N. of Visvakarman. 6 N. of Kāma, the god of love. 7 Spirituous liquor. -**Comp.** -**आयुस्** m. 1 sunshine. 2 the sunflower. -**सु** an epithet of Nārada.

विधानं 1 Arranging, disposing. 2 Performing, making, doing, executing; नेपथ्यविधानं S. 1; आज्ञा°, यज्ञ° &c. 3 Creation, creating; R. 6. 11, 7. 14; Ku. 7. 66. 4 Employment, use, application; प्रतिकारविधानं R. 8. 40. 5 Prescribing, enjoining, ordering. 6 A rule, precept, ordinance, sacred rule or precept, sacred injunction; Ms. 9. 148; Bg. 16. 24, 17. 24. 7 Mode, manner. 8 A means or expedient. 9 The food given to elephants (to make them intoxicated); विधानसंपादितद्वान्नोभितैः K. (where विधान means 'rule' also); Si. 5. 51. 10 Wealth. 11 Pain, agony, torment, distress. 12 An act of hostility. -**Comp.** -**गः, ज्ञः** a wise or learned man. -**युक्त** a. in accordance with or conformable to sacred precept.

विधानार्थ Distress affliction, pain. **विधानक** a. (विधा°) 1 Arranging, 2 Doing making

performing, executing. 3 Creating. 4 Enjoying, prescribing, laying down. 5 Consigning, committing, delivering (to the care of).

विधिः 1 Doing, performance, practice, an act or action; ब्रह्मव्याना-म्यसनविधिना योगनिद्रा गतस्य Bh. 3. 41; योगविधि R. 8. 22; लेखाविधि Māl. 1. 35. 2 Method, manner, way, means, mode; Pt. 1. 376. 3 A rule, commandment, any precept which enjoins something for the first time (as distinguished from नियम and परिसंख्या q. q. v. v.); विधिरत्यंतमवाची. 4 A sacred precept or rule, ordinance, injunction, law, a sacred command, religious commandment (opp. अर्थवाद which means an explanatory statement coupled with legends and illustrations; See अर्थवाद); अज्ञा विचं विधिश्चेति जितयं तत्समगत् S. 7. 29; R. 2. 16. 5 Any religious act or ceremony, a rite, ceremony; स चेत् स्वयं कर्मसु धर्मचारिणां लयैतरायां भवति च्युतो विधिः R. 3. 45, 1. 34. 6 Behaviour, conduct. 7 Condition; V. 4. 8 Creation, formation; सामग्र्यविधौ Ku. 3. 28; कल्याणी विधिषु विविक्ता विधातुः Ki. 7. 7. 9 The creator. 10 Fate, destiny, luck; विधौ वामनस्य सप्त सप्तविंशतिषां परिणतिः Māl. 4. 4. 11 The food of elephants. 12 Time. 13 A physician. 14 N. of Vishnu. -**Comp.** -**ज्ञः** a. knowing the ritual. (-**ज्ञः**) a Brāhmaṇa versed in the ritual, a ritualist. -**दृष्ट**, -**विहित** a. prescribed by rule, enjoined by law. -**द्वैत** diversity of rules, variance of precept or commandment. -**पूर्वकं ind.** according to rule. -**प्रयोगः** application of a rule. -**योगः** the force or influence of fate, -**बधुः** f. an epithet of Sarasvatī. -**हीन** a. devoid of rule, unauthorised, irregular.

विधित्ता 1 Desire to do or perform. 2 Design, purpose, desire in general.

विधित्सित a. Intended to be done. **सं-** Intention, design.

विधुः 1 The moon; सविता विषवति विधुरसि सवितरति दिनेति यामिन्यः K. P. 10. 2 Camphor. 3 A demon, fiend. 4 An expiatory oblation. 5 N. of Vishnu. 6 N. of Brahman. -**Comp.** -**क्षयः** waning of the moon, the period of the dark fortnight of a month. -**पंजरः** (also पिंजरः) a scimitar, sabre. -**नक्षत्रा** a Nakshatra or lunar mansion.

विधुत See विधुत.

विधुतिः f. Shaking, trepidation, tremor; वेनायक्यधिरं वो वदन्विधुतयः पातु चीकारवत्यः Māl. 1. 1.

विधुननं 1 Shaking or tossing about, agitating. 2 Trembling, tremor.

विधुत N of Rāhu विधुमिन् विदुतविधु Git 4 N 4 71

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विधुर a. 1 Distressed, troubled, afflicted, overwhelmed with grief, miserable; Māl. 2 3, 9. 11; U. 3. 38, 6. 41, Ki. 11. 26. 2 Love-lorn, bereaved, suffering separation from a wife or husband; मयि च विधुरे भावः कांताप्रवृत्तिः पराङ्मुखः V. 4. 20; विधुरा ज्वलनातिसर्जना-ज्जु वा प्रापय पशुरतिकं Ku. 4. 32; Si. 6. 29. 12. 8. 3 Devoid, deprived, or destitute of, free from; सवि कलक-विधुरा मधुराननश्रीः Bv. 2. 5. 4 Adverse, hostile, unfriendly; Pt. 2. 81. -**रः** A widower. -**रं** 1 Alarm, fear, anxiety. 2 Separation from a wife or husband, bereavement suffered by a lover or mistress.

विधुरा Curds mixed with sugar and spices.

विधुननं Shaking, tremor, trembling.

विधुत p. p. 1 Shaken or tossed about, waved. 2 Tremulous. 3 Shaken off, dispelled, removed. 4 Unsteady. 5 Abandoned. -**तं** Repugnance.

विधुतिः f., विधुननं Shaking, tremor, agitation.

विधुत p. p. 1 Seized, held, grasped. 2 Separated, kept asunder or separate. 3 Assumed, possessed. 4 Checked, restrained. 5 Supported, protected, borne up. (See धृ with वि). -**तं** 1 Disregard of a command. 2 Dissatisfaction.

विधेय pot. p. 1 To be done or performed. 2 To be enjoined or prescribed. 3 (a) Dependent on, at the disposal of; अथ विधिविधेयः परित्यक्तः Māl. 2. 13. (b) Subject to, influenced or controlled by, subdued or overpowered by (usually in comp.), निद्राविधेयं नन्दवैभवं R. 7. 62; सभाव्यमान-स्नेहसनाभिसंधिना विधेयकीकृतोऽपि Māl. 1; Bg. 2. 64; Mu. 3. 1; Si. 3. 20; R. 19. 4. 4 Obedient, tractable, compliant, submissive; आदिधेयविधेयः पुंसो गौरिवैति विधेयता Ki. 11. 33. 5 To be predicated (in gram. &c.); अत्र मिथ्यामहिम्नं नातु-वायं अपि तु विधेयं K. P. 7. -**रं** 1 What ought to be done, a duty; Ki. 16. 62. 2 The predicate of a proposition. -**यः** A servant, dependant. -**Comp.** -**अविनर्तः** a fault of composition which consists in assigning to the predicate a subordinate position or in expressing it imperfectly अविशष्टः प्राधान्यनिविद्धो विधेयस्तो यच्च K. P. 7; see examples ad loc.). -**आत्मन्** m. N. of Vishnu. -**ज्ञ** a. one who knows one's duty; Pt. 1. 337. -**पदं** 1 the object to be accomplished. 2 the predicate.

विध्वंसः 1 Ruin, destruction. 2 Enmity, aversion; dislike. 3 An insult, offence

विध्वसिन् a Being ruined falling to pieces

विध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Ruined, destroyed. 2 Scattered about, tossed up. 3 Obscured, darkened. 4 Eclipsed.

विनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, bowed. 2 Stooping, drooping, inclined; S. 3. 11. 3 Sunk down, depressed. 4 Bent, crooked, curved. 5 Humble, modest; (see नम् with वि).

विनता 1 N. of the mother of Aruna and Garuda, said to be one of the wives of Kasyapa; see गरुड. 2 A kind of basket. -Comp. -नन्दनः, -सुतः, -सुहृः epithets of Garuda or Aruna.

विनतिः *f.* 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. 2 Modesty, humility. 3 A request.

विन्द *v.* 1 Sound, noise. 2 N. of a tree.

विनमनं Bending, bowing, stooping.

विनम्र *a.* 1 Bent down, stooping; Ku. 4. 2. 2 Depressed, sunk down. 3 Modest, humble.

विनम्रकं The flower of the *Tagara* tree.

विनय *a.* 1 Cast, thrown. 2 Secret. 3 Ill-behaved. -यः 1 Guidance, discipline, instruction (in one's duties), moral training; R. 1. 24; Mā. 10. 5 2 Sense of propriety, decorum, decency; S. 1. 29. 3 Polite conduct, gentlemanlike bearing, good breeding or manners; R. 6. 79; Mā. 1. 18 4 Modesty, humility; सुहृ शोभते आश्रित्य धेनू विनयमाहात्म्ये U. 1; विद्या ददाति विनयम्; तथापि नीचे विनयमिदं दत्त R. 3. 34; 10. 71 (where Malli. renders विनय by इन्द्रियजय or restraint of passions, unnecessarily in our opinion). 5 Reverence, courtesy, obeisance. 6 Conduct in general. 7 Drawing off, taking away, removing; S. 10. 42. 8 A man who has subdued his senses. 9 A trader, merchant. -Comp. -अवनत *a.* stooping humbly. -ग्रहिन् *a.* tractable, obedient, submissive. -वाच् *a.* speaking mildly or affably. -स्थ *a.* modest.

विनयनं 1 Removing, taking away; Me. 52. 2 Education, instruction, training, discipline.

विनयनं Perishing, loss, destruction, disappearance. -नः N. of the place where the river Sarasvatī is lost in the sand; cf. Ms. 2. 21.

विनष्ट *p. p.* 1 Perished, destroyed, ruined. 2 Disappeared, lost. 3 Spoiled, corrupted.

विनस *a.* (सा-सी *f.*) Noseless; Bk. 5. 8.

विना *ind.* Without, except (with acc.; instr. or abl.); यथा तानं विना रागो यथा मानं विना दयः। यथा दानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः Bv. 1. 119; इतिविना सरो माति सदा कद्रुवर्षिना काप्य मानस विनोर्धन 1 116 विना वारण

हस्तिभ्यः क्रियतां सर्वमेव Mu. 7; Si. 2. 9 (विनाङ्ग means 'to leave, abandon, bereave, deprive of'; मन्वेन विनाङ्गता रतिः Ku. 4. 21 'bereft of: Cupid'). -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech in which विना is used in a poetically charming way; विनयसंभव एव विनोक्तिः R. G.; see K. P. 10 also.

विनाडिः, विनाडिका A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghṛtikā or equal to 24 seconds.

विनायकः 1 A remover (of obstacles). 2 N. of Gaṇeśa. 3 A Buddhist deified teacher. 4 N. of Garuda. 5 Obstacle, impediment.

विनाशः 1 Destruction ruin, utter loss, decay. 2 Removal. -Comp. -उन्मुख *a.* about to perish, ripe to meet one's doom. -धनेनः -धनेन *a.* subject to decay, perishable, transient, विषयेषु विनाशधर्मेषु त्रिदिवस्येष्वपि निःस्पृहोऽयम् R. 8. 10.

विनाशनं Destruction, ruin, annihilation. -नः A destroyer.

विनाहः A cover for the mouth of a well; cf. बीनाह.

विनिक्षेपः Throwing down, sending forth.

विनिग्रहः 1 Restraining, curbing, subduing; Bg. 13. 7, 17. 16; Ms. 9. 263. 2 Mutual opposition or antithesis.

विनिद्र *a.* 1 Sleepless, awake (fig. also); R. 5. 65. 2 Budded, opened, full-blown, expanded; विनिद्रमन्दारजोऽङ्गण्डली Ku. 5. 80.

विनिपातः 1 Falling down, a fall. 2 A great fall, calamity, an evil, loss, ruin, destruction; विवेकप्रदानो भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10 (where it has sense 1 also); Ki. 2. 34. 3 Decay, death. 4 Hell, perdition; S. 5. 5 Occurrence, happening. 6 Pain, distress. 7 Disrespect.

विनिमयः 1 Exchange, barter; कार्यविनिमयेन M. 1; संपद्विनिमयेनोभौ दधतुर्धनद्वयं R. 1. 26. 2 A pledge, deposit, security.

विनिमेषः Twinkling (of the eyes). विनिश्चित *p. p.* Controlled, checked, restrained, regulated; as in विनिश्चिताहार, विनिश्चितवाच् &c.

विनिग्रहः Control, restraint, check. विनियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated, loosed, detached. 2 Attached to, appointed. 3 Applied to. 4 Commanded, enjoined.

विनियोगः 1 Separation parting, detachment. 2 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. 3 Employment, use, application, disposal; वस्तु विनियोगज्ञः सत्यनिष्ठ तत्सु R. 17. 67; प्राणायामे विनियोगः. 4 Appointment to a duty, commission, charge; विनियोगप्रसादा हि किंकराः समर्थयुक् Ku. 6 62 3 An obstacle impeded ment

विनिर्जयः Complete victory. विनिर्णयः 1 Complete settlement or ascertainment, full decision. 2 Certainty. 3 A settled rule.

विनिर्धनः Persistence, pertinacity. विनिर्मित *p. p.* 1 Formed or made of. 2 Made, created.

विनिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned away. 2 Stopped, ceased, desisted from. 3 Retired.

विनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stopping, removing; ज्ञानाभ्यासविनिवृत्त्ये R. 6. 74. 2 End, stop, termination.

विनिश्चयः 1 Fixing, settling, ascertainment. 2 A decision, resolution. विनिश्वासः Hard breathing or respiration, sighing, a sigh.

विनिन्द्यः Bruising, crushing, grinding.

विनिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down, wounded. 2 Killed. 3 Completely overcome. -तः 1 Any great or unavoidable calamity, such as that inflicted by fate or heaven. 2 A portent, comet.

विनीत *p. p.* 1 Taken away, removed. 2 Well trained, educated, disciplined. 3 Refined, well-behaved. 4 Modest, humble, meek, gentle. 5 Decent, decorous, gentlemanly. 6 Sent away, dismissed. 7 Tamed, broken in. 8 Plain, simple, (as a dress). 9 Having the passions under control, self-subdued. 10 Chastised, punished. 11 Tractable, governable. 12 Lovely, handsome. (See नी with वि). -तः 1 A trained horse. 2 A trader.

विनीतकं 1 A vehicle or conveyance (a litter &c.) 2 A carrier, bearer.

विनेतृ *m.* 1: A leader, guide. 2 A teacher, an instructor; R. 8. 91. 3 A king, ruler. 4 A chastiser, punisher; अयं विनेता दुष्टानां Mv. 3. 46. 4. 1, R. 6. 39, 14. 23.

विनोदः 1 Removing, driving away, amusement. 2 A diversion, an amusement, any interesting or amusing pursuit or occupation; प्रायेणैते रमणविरहेऽव्यगतां विनोदाः Me. 87; S. 2. 5. 3 Play, sport, pastime. 4 Eagerness, vehement desire. 5 Pleasure, happiness, gratification; विलसन्विनोदोऽप्यहम् U. 3. 30; जनयतु रसिकजनेषु मनोरमतरि रसभावविनोदं Git. 12. 6 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

विनोदनं 1 Removing. 2 A diversion &c.; see विनोद.

विन्दु *a.* 1 Intelligent, wise. 2 Liberal. -दुः A drop; see विन्दु.

विंध्यः 1 N. of a range of mountains which separates Hindustān proper from the Deccan or south, it is one of the seven *Kulaparvatas* q v and forms the southern limit of Madhyadesa, see Ms. 2. 21

[According to a legend, the Vindhya mountain, being jealous of the mount Meru (or Himalaya) demanded that the sun should revolve round himself as about Meru, which the sun declined to do; whereupon the Vindhya began to rise higher and higher so as to obstruct the path of the sun and moon. The gods being alarmed sought the aid of the sage Agastya, who approached the mountain and requested that by bending down he would give him an easy passage to the south, and that he would retain the same position till his return. This Vindhya consented to do (because according to one account, he regarded Agastya as his teacher); but Agastya never returned from the south, and Vindhya never attained the height of Meru].
2 A hunter. -**Comp.** -अदवी the great Vindhya forest. -कूटः, -कूटन epithets of the sage Agastya. -वासिन् *m.* an epithet of the grammarian व्याडि. (-नी) an epithet of Durgā.

विष् *p. p.* 1 Known. **2** Got, obtained. **3** Discussed, investigated. **4** Placed, fixed. **5** Married. (See वि).
विष्क: N. of Agastya.

विप्लव *p. p.* 1 Placed or put down. **2** Inlaid, paved. **3** Fixed. **4** Arranged. **5** Delivered. **6** Presented, offered. **7** Deposited.

विन्यासः 1 Entrusting, depositing, **2** A deposit, **3** Arrangement, adjustment, disposition; अधरविन्यासः inscribing letters; प्रायश्चित्तश्लेषप्रवर्णविन्यासवैद्य-निधिः Vās. 'composition of a work &c.' **4** A collection, an assemblage. **5** A site or receptacle.

विपक्विम *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. **2** Developed, fulfilled (as the consequences of former acts).

विपक्व *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. **2** Developed, fulfilled; Ki. 6. 16. **3** Cooked.

विपक्ष *a.* Hostile, inimical, adverse, contrary. -**क्षः** 1 An enemy, adversary, opponent; R. 17. 75, Si. 11. 59. **2** A rival or fellow wife; R. 19. 20. **3** A disputant; Ki. 17. 43. **4** (In logic) A negative instance, an instance on the opposite side (*i. e.* that in which the *hetu* or major term is not found); निश्चितसाध्याभावशब्दविपक्षः T. S.; Mu. 5. 10.

विपेक्षिका, **विपेक्षी** 1 A lute. **2** Play, sport, pastime.

विपणः, **विपणन** 1 Sale; Ma. 3. 152. **2** Petty trade.

विपणिः, -**णी** *f.* 1 A market, market-place, stall; हा हा नश्यति मन्मथश्च विपणिः सीमन्मथश्चाक्षरः Mk. 8. 33; Si. 5. 24; R. 16. 41. **2** An article or commodity for sale. **3** Trade, traffic; Ms. 10. 116.

विपणिन् *m.* A trader merchant, shop-keeper Si. 5. 24

विपत्तिः *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, disaster, mishap, adversity; संपत्तौ च विपत्तौ च नष्टात्मैकरूपता Subhāsh. **2** Death, destruction; अतिरम्भसङ्कतात् कर्मणामाविपत्तेर्भवति हृदयदाही शरयतुल्यो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99; R. 19. 56; Ve. 4. 6; दिनसकविपत्तिः नलिनी R. 45. **3** Agony, torment (यातना). -**सिः** (*m.*) An excellent or distinguished foot-soldier; Ki. 15. 16.

विपथः A wrong road, bad way (lit. and fig.).

विपद् *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, adversity, distress; तत्त्वविक्रमभावा तु तेषां (नित्राणां) विपद् H. 1. 210. **2** Death; निहातवापद्विपद् दुःसिंहः R. 18. 35. -**Comp.** -उद्धरणं, उद्धारः relieving or extricating (one) from misfortune. -**कालः** times of need, season of calamity, adversity. -**युक्त** *a.* unfortunate, unhappy.

विपदा See विपद्.

विपन्न *p. p.* 1 Dead. **2** Lost, destroyed. **3** Unfortunate, afflicted, distressed, fallen into adversity. **4** Declined. **5** Disabled, incapacitated. (see पृ with वि). -**क्षः** A snake.

विपरिणमनं, **विपरिणामः** 1 A change, an alteration. **2** Change of form, transformation.

विपरिवर्तनं Turning about, rolling.

विपरीत *a.* 1 Reversed, inverted. **2** Contrary, opposite, reverse, inverse; R. 2. 53. **3** Wrong, contrary to rule. **4** False, untrue; Bv. 2. 177. **5** Unfavourable, adverse. **6** Cross, acting in an opposite manner. **7** Disagreeable, inauspicious. -**तः** A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -**ता** 1 An unchaste or faithless wife. **2** A perverse woman. -**Comp.** -**कर**, -**कारक**, -**कारिन्**, -**कृत्** *a.* perverse, acting in a contrary manner; Si. 14. 66. -**चेतस्**, -**मति** *a.* having a perverted mind. -**रत्तं** inverted sexual intercourse; cf. पुरुषायित.

विपर्णकः The Palāsa tree.

विपर्ययः 1 Contrariety, reverse, inversion; आदिहो जयविपर्ययोपि मे श्लाघ्य एव परमेष्ठिना त्वया R. 11. 86, 8. 89; नमसः स्फुटतास्स रात्रिश्च विपर्ययः (न भाजनं); Ki. 11. 44; विपर्यये तु S. 5. 'if it be otherwise', 'if contrary be the case.' **2** Change (of purpose, dress &c.); कथमेव मतिर्विपर्ययं करिणी पकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6; so वेदविपर्ययः Pt. 1. **3** Absence or non-existence; तद्वद्वारापविपर्ययेद्वि Ku. 7. 42; त्यागि श्लाघाविपर्ययः R. 1. 22. **4** Loss; निद्रा संज्ञाविपर्ययः Ku. 6. 44 'loss of consciousness'. **5** Complete destruction, annihilation. **6** Exchange, barter. **7** Error, trespass, mistake, misapprehension. **8** A calamity, misfortune adverse fate **9** Hostility enmity

विपर्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Changed, inverted, reversed; इत विपर्यस्तः संप्रति जीवलोहः U. 1. **2** Opposite, contrary. **3** Wrongly considered to be real.

विपर्ययः Reverse, contrariety; see विपर्यय.

विपर्यासः 1 Change, contrariety, reverse; विपर्यासं यातो वनविरलभावः क्षितिरुहा U. 2. 27. **2** Adverseness, unfavourableness; as in देवविपर्यासात्. **3** Interchange, exchange; प्रवहणविपर्यासिनागता Mk. 8. **4** An error, a mistake.

विपलं A moment, an extremely small division of time (said to be equal to one-sixth or one-sixtieth part of a *pala*).

विपलायनं Running away, fleeing in different directions.

विपश्चिद् *a.* Learned, wise; विपश्चितो विनिन्दुरेन दुःखो युक्तयिं R. 3. 29. -*m.* A learned or wise man, sage; भवति ते सम्भवता विपश्चितो मनोपतं वाचि निवेशयति ये Ki. 14. 4.

विपाकः 1 Cooking, dressing. **2** Digestion. **3** Ripening, ripeness, maturity, development (fig. also), अनी पृथक्स्त्वभूतः पिशंगतां गता विपाकेन फलस्य शालवः Ki. 4. 26; वाचां विपाको मन Bv. 4. 42 'my mature, full-developed or dignified words'. **4** Consequence, fruit, result, the result of actions either in this or in a former birth, अहो मे वारुणतरः कर्मणां विपाकः K. 354, मसैव जन्मांतरपातकांना विपाकविस्फूर्जधुरसद्वः R. 14. 82; Bh. 2. 99; Mv. 5. 56 **5** (a) Change of state; U. 4. 6. (b) An unexpected event or occurrence, a reverse, adverse turn of fate, distress, calamity; U. 3. 3, 4. 12. **6** Difficulty, embarrassment. **7** Flavour, taste.

विपादनं 1 Splitting, tearing open **2** Eradication. **3** Spoliation.

विपातः A kind of large arrow.

विपाण्डु *a.* Pale, pallid; Ki. 5. 6; Si. 9. 3; so विपाण्डुर Si. 4. 5; Ratn. 2. 4.

विपादिका 1 A sore or tumour on the foot. **2** An enigma, a riddle.

विपाशू, **विपाशा** *f.* N. of one of the five rivers in the Panjab (now called Beas).

विपिनं A wood, forest, grove, thicket; वृंदावनविपिने ललितं वितनोतु शुभानि यशस्वं Git. 1.; विपिनां विप्रकाशांति शक्तिमत्वाच्चकार सः R. 4. 31.

विपुल *a.* 1 Large, extensive, capacious, broad, wide, spacious; विपुलं नितंबदेशे M. 3. 7; शिरसि तनुर्विपुलश्च मध्यदेशे Mk. 3. 22; so विपुलं, पृष्ठं विपुलः कुक्षिः &c. **2** Much, ample, copious, abundant; Ki. 18. 14. **3** Deep, profound; Mv. 1. 2. **4** With the hair standing on end, thrilling; Si. 16. 3 (where it has sense 1 also). -**लः** 1 N. of the mountain Meru **2** Of Himalaya **3** A respectable man -**Comp.** -**ताप** *a.*

shady, unbrageous. जयना a woman with large hips. -मति a. endowed with great talent or understanding. -रसः the sugar-cane.

विपुला The earth.

विपुयः The Munja grass.

विमः 1 A Brāhmana; see the quotations under ब्राह्मण. 2 A sage, wise man. 3 The Asvattha tree. -Comp. -ऋषिः = ब्रह्मर्षि q. v. -काष्ठ the cotton plant. -प्रियः the Palāsa tree. -समागमः a concourse or synod of Brāhmanas. -स्व the property of a Brāhmana.

विमर्कः Distance, remoteness.

विमर्कारः 1 Insult, contumely, abuse, treating with disrespect; Ki. 8. 55. 2 Injury, offence. 3 Wickedness. 4 Opposition, counteraction. 5 Retaliation.

विमर्कणि p. p. 1 Spread about, dispersed, scattered. 2 Loose, dishevelled (as hair). 3 Expanded, outstretched. 4 Wide, broad.

विमर्कत p. p. 1 Hurt, offended, injured. 2 Insulted, abused, treated with contumely. 3 Opposed. 4 Retaliated, requited; (see कृ with विम).

विमर्कतिः f. 1 Injury, offence. 2 An insult, abuse, contumely. 3 Retaliation, retort.

विमर्क्य p. p. 1 Drawn away, removed. 2 Distant, remote. 3 Protracted, lengthened, extended.

विमर्क्यक a. Remote, distant.

विमर्तिकारः 1 Counteraction, opposition, contradiction. 2 Retaliation.

विमर्तिपत्तिः f. 1 Mutual discrepancy, contest, conflict, dispute, opposition (as of opinions or interests). 2 Dissent, objection. 3 Perplexity, confusion. 4 Mutual relation. 5 Conversancy.

विमर्तिपत्तः p. p. 1 Mutually opposed, opposite, dissentient. 2 Confused, bewildered, perplexed. 3 Contested, disputed. 4 Mutually connected or related.

विमर्तिषेधः 1 Keeping under control, controlling. 2 The opposition of two courses of action which are equally important, the conflict of two even-matched interests; हरिविंशतिषेधं तमाचक्षे विचक्षणः Si. 2. 6; (तुल्यबल-विरोधो विमर्तिषेध Malli.). 3 (In gram.) The conflict of two rules by which two different grammatical operations become possible according to two different rules, conflict of two equally important rules; विमर्तिषेधे परं कार्यं P. I. 4. 2; see Kāśikā or Mbh. thereon. 4 Prohibition.

विमर्ति (ती)सारः 1 Repentance; S' 10 20 2 Anger rage wrath 3 Wickedness evil

विमर्द p. p. 1 Vitiated, spoiled, dissolute. 2 Corrupt.

विमर्दः p. p. 1 Lost. 2 Vain, useless.

विमर्दक p. p. 1 Set free, liberated, loosened. 2 Shot, discharged. 3 Free from (in comp.)

विमर्दक p. p. 1 Separated, severed, detached. 2 Separated from, being absent or away from; Me. 2. 3 Freed or released from. 4 Deprived or destitute of, without (in comp.).

विमर्दणः 1 Disunion, severance, separation, dissociation; as विमर्द. 2 Especially, separation of lovers, मा भूदेवं हयमणि च ते विदुषा विमर्दणः Me. 115, 10; R. 13. 26, 14. 66. 3 Quarrel, disagreement.

विमर्दय p. p. 1 Deceived; cheated. 2 Disappointed. 3 Hurt, injured.

-यत्र A woman disappointed by her lover's breaking his appointment; (one of the several classes of a Nāyikā in poetic composition); she is thus defined in S. D. :-प्रियः कृत्वापि संकेतं यस्या नायाति संनिविम् । विमर्दयति सा ज्ञेया विमर्तमममिता ॥ 118.

विमर्दयः 1 Deceiving, deceit, tricking; Ki. 11. 27. 2 Especially, deceiving by false statements or by not keeping promises. 3 Quarrel, Disagreement. 4 Disunion, separation, disjunction. 5 The separation of lovers; सुदुष्टे प्रियजनस्य कतरं विमर्दय-परिहर्षिणो यवः R. 19. 18; Ve. 2. 12. 6 (In Rhet.) The feeling or sentiment of love in separation, one of the two main kinds of हंगम (opp. संभोग); अपरः (विमर्दयः) अभिलाषविरेह-वर्षावसासप्रेषितुक इति पंचविधः K. P. 4; यूनेरयुक्तयोर्मोवि युक्तयोर्बाधया मिथः । अमीक्षा-लिमगादीनामनवाही प्रहृष्यते । विमर्दयः स विज्ञेयः-उज्ज्वलमणिः—; cf. S. D. 212 et seq.

विमर्दयः 1 Idle or unmeaning talk, prattle, gibberish, nonsense. 2 Mutual contradiction, contradictory statement. 3 A dispute, wrangling. 4 Violation of one's promise, breaking one's word.

विमर्दयः Complete destruction or dissolution, annihilation; विद्याकल्पेन मरुता भवानां भुवसानपि । ब्रह्मणीव विवर्तनां कापि विमर्दयः कृतः U. 6. 6.

विमर्दयः p. p. 1 Carried away, snatched away. 2 Disturbed, interrupted.

विमर्दोभिन् m. N. of two trees; किंकिरात and अशोक.

विमर्दयः Staying abroad, dwelling in a foreign country (away from one's home.)

विमर्दिका A female fortune-teller.

विमर्दीण a. Deprived or destitute of.

विमर्दय a. Disagreeable, disliked, unpleasing, distasteful -यं Offence wrong & disagreeable act

मनसापि न विमर्दय मया कृतपूर्वं तव किं जहासि मां R. 8. 52, Ku. 4. 7; Ki. 9. 39; Si. 15. 11.

विमर्दः f. 1 A drop (of water or any other liquid); संतापे नवजलविमर्दो गृहीत्वा Si. 8. 40; स्वद्विभुषः 2. 18. 2 A mark, dot, spot.

विमर्दयि p. p. 1 Staying abroad, away from, absent. 2 Banished, being in exile; R. 12. 11. -Comp. -भर्तुका a woman whose husband is absent from home.

विमर्दः 1 Floating or drifting about, floating in different directions. 2 Opposition, contrariety. 3 Confusion, perplexity. 4 Tumult, scuffle, affray; M. 1. 5 Devastation, predatory warfare; danger from an enemy. 6 Extortion. 7 Loss, destruction; सख्यविमर्दात् R. 8. 41. 8 Adverseness, evil turn, अथवा मम मायविमर्दात् R. 8. 47. 9 The rust on a mirror (dust accumulating on its surface); अपवर्जितविमर्दे सुचौ... नतिरादर्श इयामिदृश्यते Ki. 2. 26 (where विमर्द also means प्रमाणबाधः absence of reasoning). 10 Transgression, violation; Ki. 1. 13. 11 An evil, a calamity. 12 Sin, wickedness, sinfulness.

विमर्दयः 1 Deluging, inundating. 2 Causing tumult. 3 A horse's canter or gallop.

विमर्दः p. p. 1 Drifted about. 2 Drowned, submerged, deluged, overflowed. 3 Confounded, disturbed. 4 Ravaged, devastated. 5 Lost, disappeared. 6 Disgraced, dishonoured. 7 Ruined. 8 Obscured, disfigured. 9 Depraved, dissolute, prodigate, guilty of lewdness. 10 Contrary, reverse. 11 Turning out false, untrue, U. 4. 18.

विमर्दः See विमर्द.

विमर्द a. 1 Fruitless, useless, vain, ineffectual, unprofitable; मम विमर्दमेतद्-नुरूपमपि जीवने Git. 7; जगता वा विमर्देन किं फलं R. G.; Si. 9. 6; Ku. 7. 66; Me. 68. 2 Idle, unmeaning.

विमर्दः 1 Constipation. 2 Obstruction.

विमर्दय Pain, anguish, torment, agony.

विमर्दः p. p. 1 Aroused, awakened, wide awake, S. 2. 2 Expanded, blossomed, full-blown. 3 Clever, skilful.

विमर्दः 1 A wise or learned man, sage; सख्यं साधवदनिं मो इत्याहुर्विदुषा जनाः Pt. 2. 43. 2 A god, deity; अमुञ्जो विमर्द-सखः परंतपः Bk. 1. 1; गौहर्षं न निधीनां मह-यंति महेश्वरं विदुषाः Subhāsh. 3 The moon. -Comp. -अधिपतिः, -इन्द्रः, -ईश्वरः epithets of Indra. -द्विष्टः, -राहुः a demon; V. 1. 3.

विमर्दयः 1 A learned man 2 A teacher

विबोधः 1 A waking, being awake. 2 Perceiving, discovering. 3 Intelligence. 4 Awakening, becoming conscious, one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings (or व्यभिचारिभाव) in Rhetoric; विद्वानाशोर्न जायमानो बोधो विबोधः R G.

विबोक्त See विबोक्त.

विभक्त *p. p.* 1 Divided, partitioned (as property &c.). 2 Divided, separated in interest, as in विभक्ता भातरः. 3 Parted, separated, made distinct; Si. 1. 3. 4 Different, multifarious. 5 Retired, secluded. 6 Regular, symmetrical. 7 Ornamented. (See भक्त with वि). -**क्तः** N. of Kārtikeya.

विभक्तिः *f.* 1 Separation, division, partition, apportionment. 2 Division, separation in interest. 3 A portion or share of inheritance. 4 (In gram.) Inflection of nouns, a case or case-termination.

विभङ्गः 1 Breaking, fracture. 2 Stopping, obstruction, stoppage; Bg. 2. 26. 3 Bending, contraction (as of the eye-brows); दूविभङ्गकुटिलं च वक्षिषि R. 19. 17. 4 A fold, wrinkle. 5 A step, stair; R. 6. 3. 6 Breaking out; manifestation; विविधविकारविभङ्गं Git. 11.

विभवः 1 Wealth, riches, property; अतद्वयं विभवेयु जातयः संतु नाम S. 5. 8; R. 8. 69. 2 Might, power, prowess, greatness; पतायामस मतिविभवः V. 2; वाग्निविभवः Māl. 1. 20, R. 1. 9; Ki. 5. 21. 3 Exalted position, rank, dignity. 4 Magnanimity. 5 Final beatitude, absolution.

विभा 1 Light, lustre. 2 A ray of light. 3 Beauty. -**Comp.** -**करः** 1 the sun; वत वत हस्तैः जः पुंजी विभाति विभाकरः K. P. 10. 2 the arka plant. 3 the moon. -**वसु** 1 the sun. 2 fire; स्वयिष्यामि तदं विभावसौ Ku. 4. 34; R. 3. 37, 10. 83; Bg. 7. 9. 3 the moon. 4 a kind of necklace.

विभागः 1 Division, partition, apportionment (as of inheritance); समस्तं विभागः स्यात् Ms. 9. 120, 210; Y. 2. 114. 2 The share of an inheritance. 3 A part or share in general. 4 Division, separation, disjunction (regarded in Nyāya phil. as a Guṇa); Ku. 24; Bg. 3. 29. 5 The numerator of a fraction. 6 A section. -**Comp.** -**कल्पना** allotment of shares; Y. 2. 149. -**धर्मः** the law of inheritance. -**यजिका** a deed of partition. -**भाक्** *m.* one who shares in a portion of property already distributed; Y. 1. 122.

विभाजनं Dividing, distributing.

विभाज्य *a.* 1-Portionable, to be divided. 2 Divisible.

विभातं Day-break, dawn.

विभावः 1 (In Rhet.) Any condition which produces or develops a particular state of body or mind

(one of the three main divisions of *Bhāṣas* the other two being अनुभाव and व्यभिचारिभाव q. v. v. v.); रत्नमुद्रा-यका लोके विभाषाः काव्यनाट्ययोः S. D. 61; its chief subdivisions are आलंबन and उद्दीपक; see आलंबन. 2 A friend, an acquaintance.

विभावन्-ना 1 Clear perception or ascertainment, discrimination, judgment. 2 Discussion, investigation, examination. 3 Conception, imagination. -**ना** (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which effects are represented as taking place though their usual causes are absent; क्रियायाः प्रतिषेधेति फलव्यक्तिविभावना K. P. 10.

विभावरी 1 Night; अपूर्वाणि प्रहकलुषैरु-मंडला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15; 5. 7; Ku. 5. 44. 2 Turmeric. 3 A bawd. 4 A harlot. 5 A perverse woman. 6 A talkative woman (सुखरत्नी).

विभावित *p. p.* 1 Manifested, made clearly visible. 2 Known, understood, ascertained. 3 Seen, conceived. 4 Judged, discriminated. 5 Inferred, indicated. 6 Proved, established. -**Comp.** -**एकदेश** *a.* 'with whom a part has been discovered', who has been found guilty with regard to a part (of what is in dispute); विभावितैक-देशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17.

विभावा 1 An option, alternative. 2 Optionality of a rule.

विभासा Light, lustre.

विभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Broken asunder, divided, split. 2 Pierced, wounded. 3 Dispelled, driven away, dispersed. 4 Perplexed, bewildered. 5 Moved to and fro. 6 Disappointed. 7 Different, various. 8 Mixed, blended, variegated; विभिन्नवर्णा गरुडायजेन हर्षस्य रज्याः पतिः स्फुट्या Si. 4. 14; (see भिन्न with वि). -**जः** N. of Siva.

विभीतः, -**त्**, विभीतकः -**कं**, विभीतकी, विभीता N. of tree, Terminalia Belerica, one of the three myrobalsans.

विभीषक *a.* Frightening, terrifying.

विभीषिका 1 Terror. 2 A means of terrifying, a scare (a scare-crow); यद्वि ते सति संवेद्य केयमन्या विभीषिका U. 4. 29.

विभु *a.* (हु-भी *f.*) 1 Mighty, powerful. 2 Eminent, supreme. 3 Able to, capable of (with inf.), (यतुः) पूरयितुं भवति विभवः शिखरमणिरुचः Ki. 5. 43. 4 Self-subdued, firm; self-controlled; कनकरमवशं न विप्रहृष्टुर्विभु-मतिं यदुनी सुसूति भावः Ku. 6. 95. 5 (In Nyāya phil.) Eternal, existing everywhere, pervading all material things. -**सु** 1 Ether. 2 Space. 3 Time. 4 The soul. 5 A lord, ruler, master, sovereign, king. 6 The supreme ruler; Bg. 5. 14-10 12 7 A servant. 8 N. of Brahman 9 Of Siva Ku. 7. 31 10 Of Vishnu

विभुष *a.* Curved, bent, crooked
विभुषति *f.* 1 Might, power, greatness Si. 14. 5, Ku. 2. 61. 2 Prosperity, welfare. 3 Dignity, exalted rank. 4 Riches, plenty, magnificence, splendour; अहो राजाधिराजं न विभो विभुषति Mu. 3 R. 8. 36. 5 Wealth, riches; R. 4. 19. 6. 76; 17. 43. 6 Superhuman power (which consists of eight faculties, अग्निमन्, लविमन्, प्राप्ति, प्राकाम्य, महिमन्, ईशिता, वसिना and कामावसायिता); Ku. 2. 11. 7 Ashes of cow-dung.

विभूषणं Ornament, decoration, विशेषतः सर्वविधं समाजे विभूषणं मीनमण्डिताना Bh. 2. 7; R. 16. 80.

विभूषा 1 Ornament, decoration, संवेदं श्रमसहितोद्गमो विभूषा Ki. 7. 5, R. 4. 54. 2 Light, lustre. 3 Beauty, splendour.

विभूषित *p. p.* Adorned, decorated, ornamented.

विभूत *p. p.* Upheld, supported, maintained.

विभ्रंशः 1 Falling away or off. 2 Decay, decline, ruin. 3 A precipice.

विभ्रंशित *p. p.* 1 Led astray, seduced. 2 Deprived of.

विभ्रमः 1 Roaming or wandering about. 2 Whirling or going round, rolling about. 3 Error, mistake, blunder. 4 Hurry, confusion, flurry, perturbation; especially, the flurry of mind caused by love; चित्तवृत्त्यवस्थानं शृंगारा-द्विभ्रमो भवेत् 5 (Hence) Putting on of ornaments &c. in the wrong places through flurry; विभ्रमस्त्वयाऽकाले भूयास्थान-विपर्ययः; see Ku. 1. 4 and Malli. thereon. 6 Any amorous or sportive action, amorous play or movement, Māl. 1. 26, 9. 33. 7 Beauty, grace, charm; N. 15. 25, U. 1. 20, 34, 6. 4; Si. 6. 46, 7. 15, 16. 64. 8 Doubt apprehension. 9 Caprice, whim.

विभ्रमा Old age.

विभ्रष्ट *p. p.* 1 Fallen off or away, separated. 2 Decayed, lost, fallen, ruined. 3 Disappeared, vanished.

विभ्राज *a.* Shining, splendid, luminous.

विभ्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Whirled about. 2 Agitated, bewildered, confused, hurried. 3 Mistaken, erring. -**Comp.** -**नयन** *a.* with rolling eyes. -**शील** *a.* 1 confused in mind. 2 intoxicated, drunk. (-**लः**) 1 a monkey. 2 the disc of the sun or moon.

विभ्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Whirling, going round. 2 Flurry, error, confusion. 3 Hurry, precipitation.

विमत *p. p.* 1 Disagreeing, dissenting, differing in opinion. 2 At variance, inconsistent. 3 Slighted, despised, neglected. -**तः** An enemy
विमति *a.* Stupid, devoid of intelligence foolish -**ति** *f.* 1 Dissent, disagreement, difference of opinion 2 Dislike 3 Stupidity

विमलसं *a.* Free from jealousy, unjealous; Bg. 4. 22.

विमह *a.* 1 Free from intoxication. 2 Devoid of joy, jealous.

विमनसः, विमनस्क *a.* 1 Sad, disconsolate, depressed in mind or spirits, sorry, discomposed; U. 1. 7. 2 Absent-minded, 3 Perplexed, bewildered. 4 Displeased. 5 Changed in mind or feeling.

विमन्थु *a.* 1 Free from anger. 2 Free from grief.

विमयः Exchange, barter.

विमर्दः 1 Pounding, crushing, bruising. 2 Rubbing together, friction; विमर्दमिव कुलालिका खल्वहं M. 3; R. 5. 65. 3 Touch. 4 Rubbing the person with saffron or other unguents. 5 War, battle, fight, encounter; विमर्दमां भूमिवतरावः U. 5. 6. 2 Destruction, devastation; R. 6. 62. 7 Conjunction of the sun and moon. 8 An eclipse.

विमर्दकः 1 Grinding, pounding, bruising. 2 The trituration of perfumes. 3 An eclipse. 4 The conjunction of the sun and moon.

विमर्दनं, ना 1 Pounding, crushing, trampling. 2 Rubbing together, friction. 3 Destruction, killing. 4 Trituration of perfumes. 5 An eclipse.

विमर्शः 1 Deliberation, consideration, examination, discussion. 2 Reasoning. 3 A conflicting judgment. 4 Hesitation, doubt. 5 The impression left on the mind by past good or bad actions; see वासना.

विमर्षः 1 Thought, deliberation. 2 Impatience, non-forbearance. 3 Dissatisfaction, displeasure. 4 (In dramas) A change in the successful progress of a dramatic plot, a change in the prosperous course of a love-story caused by some unforeseen reverse or accident, one of the five *Sandhis* in a drama; it is thus defined in S.D.; यत्र मुख्यकलोपाय उद्भिन्नो गर्भतोऽधिकः । शापादौः सांतराश्रयं विमर्ष इति स्मृतः 336; see Mu. 4. 3; (often written विमर्श in all these senses.)

विमल *a.* 1 Pure, stainless, spotless, clean (fig. also). 2 Clear, limpid, pellucid, transparent (as water); विमलं जलं. 3 White, bright. -लं 1 Silver-gilt. 2 Talc. -Comp. -दानं an offering to a deity. -मणिः a crystal.

विमलसः-सं Unclean meat (as of dogs.).

विमातृ *f.* A step-mother. -Comp. -पुत्रः a step-mother's son.

विमानः-नं 1 Disrespect, dishonour. 2 A measure. 3 A balloon or heavenly car (moving through the skies) १३ विमानेन विगहमान B. 13 1 7 61

12. 104; Ku. 2. 45, 7. 40; V. 4. 43; Ki. 7. 11. 4 A vehicle or conveyance in general; R. 16. 68. 5 A hall, splendid room or assembly-hall; R. 17. 9. 6 A palace (with seven stories); नैवा नीताः सततगतिना शङ्खिमानामधूनीः Me. 69. 7 A horse. -Comp. -चारिन्, -यान *a.* moving in a balloon. -राजः 1 an excellent heavenly car; U. 3. 2 the driver of a heavenly car.

विमानना Disrespect, dishonour, contempt, humiliation; विमानना दुष्ट कृतः पितृपुत्रे Ku. 5. 43; अमवकाशय विमानना कश्चित् R. 8. 8.

विमानित *p. p.* Disrespected, dishonoured.

विमार्गः 1 A bad road. 2 A wrong road, evil conduct or course, immorality. 3 A broom. -Comp. -गा an unchaste woman; विमार्गगाश्च रुचिः स्वकवि Bv. 1. 125. -गामिन्, -मस्थित *a.* following evil courses; S. 5. 8.

विमार्गेण Searching, looking out for, seeking for.

विमिश्र, विमिश्रित *a.* Mixed, blended, mingled (with instr. or in comp.); दुग्धमिश्रमा सार्थश्च Mb.; द्युत्योरेह को न को न तमसि ब्रीडाविमिश्रो रसः Git. 5.

विमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Set free, released, liberated. 2 Abandoned, given up, quitted, left. 3 Freed from. 4 Hurlled, discharged. 5 Given vent to. -Comp. -कण्ठ *a.* raising a loud cry, weeping bitterly.

विमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Released, liberation. 2 Separation. 3 Absolution, final liberation.

विमुख *a.* (खी *f.*) 1 With the face averted or turned away from. 2 Averse, disinclined, opposed; न सुदोषा विप्रथममुक्तोपक्षया संश्रयाय प्रति मित्रे भवति विमुखः किं पुनर्दोषस्तयोर्ध्वः Me. 17, 27; (रङ्गा) मनः परस्त्रीविमुखश्च R. 16. 8, 19. 47. 3 Adverse; H. 1. 130. 4 Without, devoid of (in comp.); करुणाविमुक्तेन सख्युना हस्ता एवा वद किं न मे हृत् R. 8. 67.

विमुख *a.* Confused, confounded, bewildered.

विमुद *a.* 1 Unsealed. 2 Opened, budded, blown.

विमुह *p. p.* 1 Confounded, bewildered. 2 Seduced, tempted, beguiled. 3 Stupid.

विमुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rubbed off, wiped, cleansed. 2 Considered, reflected upon, pondered over.

विमोक्षः 1 Release, liberation, freeing. 2 Discharging, shooting. 3 Final emancipation or beatitude.

विमोक्षण-गा 1 Liberating, releasing, setting free. 2 Discharging. 3 Quitting, leaving, abandoning. 4 Laying (as eggs).

विमोचनं 1 Unloosing unyoking. 2 Release freedom. 3 Liberation emancipation

विमोहन *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) Alluring, tempting, fascinating. -नः-नं N. of a division of Hell. -नं Seducing, tempting, fascinating.

विनः-नं See विन.

विनकः See विनक.

विनदः The mustard plant.

विनिकाः See विनिका.

विना-मी *f.* N. of a creeper.

विनित See विनित.

विन्दुः The betel-nut tree.

विद्युत् *n.* The sky, atmosphere, ether; पश्योदयदुतवाद्ययति बहुतरं स्तोकाधुयं प्रयाति S. 1. 7; R. 13. 40. -Comp. -गंगा 1 the heavenly Ganges. 2 the galaxy. -चारिन् (विद्युच्चारिन्) *m.* a kite. -मृतिः *f.* darkness. -मणिः (विद्युन्मणिः) the sun.

विद्यतिः A bird.

विद्यतः 1 Restraint, check, control. 2 Distress, pain, affliction. 3 Cessation, stop.

विद्यत *a.* 1 Bold (युष्ट). 2 Audacious, shameless, impudent.

विद्यम See विद्यम.

विद्युक्त *p. p.* 1 Detached, severed, separated. 2 Separated from, deserted by. 3 Free from, deprived of (with instr. or in comp.).

विद्युत *p. p.* Separated from, being deprived of; V. 4. 18.

विद्योगः 1 Separation, disunion; अयोध्यादे तया विद्योगः सहसा चोपनतः सुदुःसहो मे V. 4. 3; त्वयोपस्थितविद्योगस्य तयोपवन्त्यापि समवस्था दृश्यते S. 4; संघे भूषामरतिं हि सद्भिः योगः Ki. 5. 41; R. 12. 10; Me. 183, 88; Si. 12. 63. 2 Absence, loss. 3 Subtraction.

विद्योगिन् *a.* Separated. -म. The ruddy goose.

विद्योगिनी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband; गुरुनिःशस्त्रैः कपिर्मनीषी निरिणीदधनां विद्योगिनीति Bv. 4. 35. 2 N. of a metre; (see App. I.)

विद्योजित *p. p.* 1 Separated. 2 Separated from, deprived of.

विद्योनिः-नी 1 Manifold birth. 2 The womb of animals (Kull. on Ms. 12. 77). 3 A debased originominous birth.

विरक्त *p. p.* 1 Very red, ruddy; R. 13. 64. 2 Discoloured. 3 Changed in mind, disaffected, displeased; Bh. 2. 2. 4 Free from passion or worldly attachment, indifferent. 5 Impassioned.

विरक्तिः *f.* 1 Change of disposition, dissatisfaction, discontent, disaffection. 2 Estrangement. 3 Indifference, absence of desire, freedom from passion or worldly attachment.

विरचन-ना 1 Arrangement, disposition. Si. 5 21. 2 Contriving, constructing. 3 Formation creation. 4 Composition, composition

विरचित *p. p.* 1 Arranged, made, formed, prepared. 2 Contrived; constructed. 3 Written, composed. 4 Trimmed, dressed, embellished, ornamented. 5 Put on, worn. 6 Set, inlaid.

विरज *a.* Free from dust or passion. -जः An epithet of Vishnu.

विरजस्, **विरजस्क** *a.* 1 Free from dust. 2 Free from passion; *Si.* 20. 80 3 From menstrual excretion.

विरजस्का A woman in whom the menstrual secretion has ceased.

विरचः, **चिः** N. of Brahman.

विरटः A kind of black agallochum.

विरण A kind of fragrant grass; cf. *शिरण*.

विरस *p. p.* 1 Ceased or desisting from (with abl.). 2 Rested, stopped, ceased. 3 Ended, concluded, at an end; *विरतं गेयधुर्निरसवः* R. 8. 66.

विरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stop, discontinuance. 2 Rest, end, pause. 3 Indifference to worldly attachments; *Bh.* 3. 79.

विरसः 1 Cessation, stop. 2 Sunset.

विरल *a.* 1 Having interstices, separated by intervals, thin, not thick or compact; *विपर्यस्य यातो घनविरलमावः क्षितिर्हो* U. 2. 27; *भवति विरलमक्षि-स्तान्मृणोपहारः* B. 5. 74. 2 Fine delicate. 3 Loose, wide apart. 4 Rare, scarcely found, unfrequent; *Pt.* 1. 29. 5 Few, little (referring to number or quantity); *तस्मिन् किमपि काष्ठाणां जानाति विरलो मुनिः* B. v. 1. 117; *विरलतपस्वविः* *Si.* 9. 3. 6 Remote, distant, long (as time, distance &c.). -लं *ind.* Scarcely, rarely, not frequently. -**Comp.** -जाडुक *a.* bandy-legged, bow-kneed. -द्रवा a kind of gruel.

विरस *a.* 1 Tasteless, insipid, flavourless. 2 Unpleasant; disagreeable, painful; *तावत्कोकिलं विरसान् यापय दिवसान् वनांतरे विरसान्* Bv. 1. 7. 3 Cruel, unfeeling. -सः Pain.

विरहः 1 Parting with, separation. 2 Especially the separation of lovers; *सा विरहे तव दीना* *Git.* 4; *सुखमपि विरहः* *प्रा-नं सेहे* *ibid.*; *Me.* 8, 12, 29, 85, 87. 3 Absence. 4 Want. 5 Desertion, abandonment, relinquishment. -**Comp.** -अनलः the fire of separation. -अवस्था the state of separation. -आर्त, -उत्कंड, -उत्सुक *a.* suffering from separation, pining away in separation. -उत्कंडिता a woman distressed by the absence of her lover or husband, one of the several classes of a *Nāyikā* in poetic compositions; see *S. D.* 121. -उग्रः the fever or anguish of separation.

विरहिणी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband 2 Wages, *भिर*

विरहित *p. p.* 1 Deserted, abandoned, forsaken. 2 Separated from. 3 Lonely, solitary. 4 Bereft of, devoid or destitute of, free from (mostly in comp.).

विरहिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) Absent from, being separated from a mistress or lover; *नृपति उवतिजनेन समं राखि विरहि-जनस्य दुरति* *Git.* 1.

विरागः 1 Change of colour. 2 Change of disposition, disaffection, discontent, dissatisfaction; *विरागकारणेषु परिहितेषु* *Mu.* 1. 3 Aversion, disinclination. 4 Indifference to worldly attachments, freedom from passion.

विराज *m.* 1 Beauty, splendour. 2 A man of the Kshatriya or warrior tribe. 3 The first progeny of Brahman; cf. *Ms.* 1. 32; *तस्मात् विराजायत* *Rv.* 10. 90. 5. (where *विराज* is represented as born from *Purusha*). 4 The body. -*f.* N. of a Vedic metre.

विराज See *विराज्*.

विराजित *p. p.* 1 Irradiated, illuminated. 2 Displayed, manifested.

विराटः 1 N. of a district in India. 2 N. of a king of the Matsyas. The *Pāṇḍavas* lived *incognito* in the service of this king for one year, (the thirteenth of their exile) having assumed different disguises. His daughter *Uttarā* was married to *Abhimanyu* and was mother of *Parikshit* who succeeded *Yudhishthira* to the throne of *Hastināpura*. -**Comp.** -जः a sort of inferior diamond. -पंचम *n.* the fourth book of the *Mahābhārata*.

विराटकः A sort of inferior diamond, a diamond of inferior quality.

विराणिज *m.* An elephant.

विराड् *p. p.* 1 Opposed, counteracted. 2 Offended, injured, treated with contempt; see the quotations under राड् with वि.

विराधः 1 Opposition. 2 Annoyance, vexation, molestation. 3 N. of a powerful *Rākshas* slain by *Rāma*.

विराधन 1 Opposing. 2 Hurting, injuring, offending. 3 Pain, anguish.

विरामः 1 Cessation, discontinuance. 2 End, termination, conclusion; *रजनिर्विद्वानभिगमयति विरामं* *Git.* 5; *U.* 3. 16, *Mā.* 9. 34. 3 Pause, stop. 4 The stop or pause of the voice; *Mk.* 3. 5. 5 A small oblique stroke placed under a consonant, usually at the end of a sentence. 6 N. of *Vishnu*.

विराल See *विडाल*.

विराव Clamour, noise, sound; *आलोकशब्दं वयसि विरावेः* *R.* 2. 9, 16. 31.

विराविन् *a.* 1 Weeping, crying, shouting. 2 Lamenting. -*जी* 1 Weeping crying 2 A broom

विरिचः, **विरिचप** N. of Brahman

विरिचिः 1 N. of Brahman; *Vikr.* 1. 46; *N.* 3. 44; *Si.* 9. 9. 2 Of *Vishnu*. 3 Of *Siva*.

विरुग *p. p.* 1 Broken to pieces. 2 Destroyed. 3 Bent. 4 Blunted.

विरुत *p. p.* 1 Screamed, shouted. 2 Resounding, filled with cries -*न* 1 Crying, shrieking, roaring &c. 2 Cry, sound, noise, clamour, din. 3 Singing, humming, chirping, buzzing; *परमूत-विरुतं कलं यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतमेभिरीदृशं* *S.* 4. 9.

विरुदः -*दं* 1 Proclaiming. 2 Crying aloud. 3 A panegyric laudatory poem; *गद्यपद्ययी राजस्तुतिविरुदमुच्यते* *S.* U. 570; *नदंति नददंतिनः परिलसन्ति वाजिब्रजाः पठन्ति विरु-दावलीमहिनमंदिरे वंदिनः* *|| R. G.*

विरुदितं Loud cry or lamentation; *U.* 8. 30. v. 1.

विरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Hindered, checked, opposed, obstructed. 2 Blocked up, confined or shut up. 3 Besieged, blockaded. 4 Opposed to, inconsistent with, incongruous, incompatible. 5 Contrary, opposite, opposed in quality. 6 Contradictory, proving the reverse, (as a *heli* in Logic); e. g. शब्दो नियः कृतकत्वात् *T. S.* 7 Hostile, adverse, inimical. 8 Unfavourable, unpropitious. 9 Prohibited, forbidden (as food). 10 Wrong, improper -*द्वं* 1 Opposition, contrariety, hostility. 2 Discord, disagreement.

विरुक्षण 1 Roughening. 2 Acting as an astringent. 3 Blame, censure. 4 A curse, an imprecation.

विरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Grown, germinated shot up; *Mk.* 1. 9. 2 Produced, born, arisen. 3 Grown, increased. 4 Bud-ded, blossomed. 5 Ascended, mounted.

विरूप *a.* (पा or पी *f.*) 1 Deformed, ugly, misshapen, disfigured; *Pt.* 1. 143. 2 Unnatural, monstrous. 3 Multiform, diverse. -*यं* 1 Deformity, ugliness. 2 Variety of form, nature or character. -**Comp.** -अक्ष *a.* having deformed eyes, *वृष्टिविरूपार्हः* *Ku.* 5. 72. (-*क्षः*) N. of *Siva* (having an unusual number of eyes); *दृशो दृश्य मनविजं जीवयन्ति दृश्येय याः विरुपाक्षस्य जयि-नस्ताः सुवे वामलोचनाः* *Vb.* 1. 2; *Ku.* 6. 21. -*करण* 1 Disfiguring. 2 Injuring. -*चक्षुस्* *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. -*रूप* *a.* deformed.

विरुपिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) Deformed, ugly, disfigured.

विरिकः 1 Evacuation of the bowels, purging. 2 A purgative.

विरिचन See *विरिक*.

विरिचित *a.* Purged, evacuated.

विरिकः 1 A river, stream. 2 Absence of the letter *र*.

विरोकः -*क* A hole, pit, chasm. -*कः* A ray of light.

विरोचन 1 The sun 2 The moon 3 Fire 4 N. of the son of *Prachāda*

and father of Bali. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet of Bali.

विरोधः 1 Opposition, obstruction, impediment. 2 Blockade, siege, investment. 3 Restraint, check. 4 Inconsistency, incongruity, contradiction. 5 Antithesis, contrast. 6 Enmity, hostility; विरोधो विभ्रातः U. 6. 11; Pt. 1. 332; R. 10. 13. 7 A quarrel, disagreement. 8 A calamity, misfortune. 9 (In Rhet.) An apparent incongruity which is merely verbal and is explained away by properly construing the passage; it consists in representing objects as antithetical to one another though in the nature of things they are not so:—representing things as being together though really they cannot be together; (this figure is largely used by Bāpa and Subandhu; दुष्प्रवचनं विना, कृष्णोपप्लवङ्गः, मरुतोपि शत्रुः being familiar instances); it is thus defined by Mammata:—विरोधः सोऽविरोधेऽपि विरुद्धेन यद्वचः K. P. 10, this figure is also called विरोधानामस. -Comp. -उक्तिः f., -वचनं contradiction, opposition. -कारिन् a. fomenting quarrels. -कृत् a. opposing. (-म्.) an enemy.

विरोधनं 1 Hindering, opposing, obstructing. 2 Besieging, blockading. 3 Opposition, resistance. 4 Contradiction, inconsistency.

विरोधिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Resisting, opposing, obstructing. 2 Besieging. 3 Contradictory, opposed to, inconsistent with; तरोवन् S. 1. 4 Hostile, inimical, adverse; विरोधित्वेऽभिमतपूर्वमस्तरं Ku. 5. 17. 5 Quarrelsome. -म्. An enemy; Si. 16. 64.

विरोप(ह)णं Healing (as a sore); यणविरोपणं तैल S. 4. 14.

विल I. 6 P. (विलति) 1 To cover, conceal. 2 To break, divide. -II. 10. U. (वलयति-ते) To throw, send forth.

विले See विल.

विलस a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. 2 Bewildered, embarrassed. 3 Surprised, astonished. 4 Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; गोत्रेऽस्त्रलिप्तस्तदा भवति च श्रद्धाविलसि श्रं S. 6. 5. 5 Strange, unusual.

विलक्षण a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. 2 Different, other. 3 Strange, extraordinary, unusual. 4 Possessed of inauspicious marks. -णं A vain or useless state.

विलक्षित p. p. 1 Distinguished, perceived, seen, discovered. 2 Discernible by. 3 Dismayed, perplexed, embarrassed, puzzled. 4 Vexed, annoyed.

विलग्न a 1 Chinging or sticking to each other fastened on S 7 26

Si. 9. 20. 2 Cast, fixed, directed; Ku. 7. 50. 3 Gone by, elapsed (as time). 4 Thin, slender, delicate; मन्वेन सा वेदिविलग्नमथा Ku. 1. 39; V. 4. 37. -श्री 1 The waist. 2 The hips. 3 The rising of constellations.

विलचनं 1 Transgressing, overstepping. 2 Offence, transgression, injury.

विलेखित p. p. 1 Passed over or beyond, gone over. 2 Transgressed. 3 Surpassed, excelled. 4 Overcome, defeated.

विलज्ज a. Shameless, unabashed. **विलपनं** 1 Talking. 2 Talking idly, chattering, prattle. 3 Lamenting, wailing; विलपनविनोदोऽप्युल्लसः U. 3. 30. 4 The sediment of any oily substance.

विलपितं 1 Lamentation, wailing. 2 A wail.

विलेचः 1 Hanging over, pendulousness. 2 Tardiness, delay, procrastination.

विलेचनं 1 Hanging down, depending. 2 Delay, procrastination; न कुरु निते-विनि गमनविलेचनं Git. 5; or तन्मुखे विकले विलेचनमसौ रम्योऽभिसारक्षणः ibid.

विलेविका Constipation.

विलेखित p. p. 1 Hanging, depending. 2 Pendent, pendulous. 3 Depending on, closely connected with. 4 Tardy, delayed, retarded. 5 Slow (as time in music). See लञ् with वि. -तं Delay.

विलेखिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Hanging down, depending, pendent; नवावुभि-क्षेत्रविलेखिनो वनाः S. 5. 12; अलवुविलेखिष्यो-धरोरुद्धाः Si. 4. 29. 59; Ku. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 6; R. 16. 84, 18. 25; Mk. 5. 13. 2 Delaying, dilatory, being slow; भवति विलेखिनि विगलितलज्जा विलपति रोदिति वासकसज्जा Git. 6.

विलेभः 1 Liberality. 2 A gift, donation.

विलसः 1 Dissolution, liquefaction. 2 Destruction, death, end, U. 7. 3 Destruction or dissolution of the world; (विलयं गन्तुं to be dissolved, to end, to be terminated; दिवसोऽनुमिव-मग्नद्विलयं Si. 9. 17).

विलयनं 1 Dissolving liquefying, dissolution. 2 Corroding. 3 Removing, taking away. 4 Attenuating. 5 An attenuant.

विलसत् pres. a. (नी f.) 1 Glittering, shining, bright. 2 Flashing, darting. 3 Waving. 4 Sportive; playful.

विलसनं 1 Glittering, flashing, gleaming. 2 Sporting, dallying.

विलसित p. p. 1 Glittering, shining, gleaming. 2 Appeared, manifested. 3 Sportive, wanton. -ह 1 Glittering gleaming 2 A gleam, flash रोमोद्गतां मृदुलान् मासस्त

द्विद्विलसितानि विडम्बयति Ki. 5. 46, Me. 81, V. 4. 3 Appearance, manifestation; as in अज्ञानविलसितं &c. 4 Sport, play, dalliance, amorous or wanton gesture.

विलापः Wailing, lamentation, a wail, moan; लंकास्त्राणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यकं शूरेः R. 12. 78.

विलाटः 1 A cat (for बिडाल). 2 An instrument, a machine.

विलासः 1 Sport, play, pastime. 2 Amorous pastime, diversion, pleasure, as in विलासमेवला R. 8. 64; so विलास-काननं, विलासमंदिरं &c. 3 Coquetry, dalliance, affectation, wantonness, graceful movement or play, any feminine gesture indicative of amorous sentiment; S. 2. 2; Ku. 5. 13; Si. 9. 26. 4 Grace, beauty, elegance, charm; Māl. 2. 6. 5 Flash, gleam.

विलासनं 1 Sport, play, pastime. 2 Wantonness, dalliance.

विलासवती A wanton or amorous woman; R. 9. 48; Rs. 1. 12.

विलासिका A drama in one act full of love-incidents; it is thus defined in S. D.:—शृंगारबहुलं काकां दशलास्यांगसंयुता। विदूषकविदाभ्यां च पीठमर्दनं दृष्यता। हीना गर्भ-विमर्शानां संघिन्यां हीननायका। स्वल्पवृत्ता मुनेपथ्या विख्याता सा विलासिका 552.

विलासिन् a. (नी f.) Sportive, playful, dallying, wanton, coquettish, R. 6. 14. -म्. 1 A sensualist, voluptuary, an amorous person; उपमानमसद्विलासिनं करुणं यवज्ज कतिमन्त्रया Ku. 4. 5. 2 Fire. 3 The moon. 4 A snake. 5 An epithet of Krishna or Vishnu. 6 Of Siva. 7 Of the god of love.

विलासिनी 1 A woman (in general). 2 A coquettish or wanton woman; हरिश्चि सुप्रवचयिकरे विलासिनी विलसति केलिरे Git. 1; Ku. 7. 59; Si. 8. 70; R. 6. 17. 3 A wanton, harlot.

विलिखानं Scratching, scraping, writing.

विलिप्त p. p. Anointed, besmeared, smeared over.

विलीन p. p. 1 Sticking to, clung or attached to. 2 Perched or settled on, alighting on. 3 Contiguous to, in contact with. 4 Melted, dissolved, liquefied. 5 Disappeared, vanished. 6 Dead, perished.

विलुचनं Tearing off, peeling. **विलुठनं** Robbing, plundering.

विलुप्त p. p. 1 Broken or torn off; Pt. 2. 2. 2 Seized, snatched away, carried off. 3 Robbed, plundered. 4 Destroyed, ruined. 5 Impaired, mutilated.

विलुपकः A thief, robber, ravisher.

विलुलित p. p. 1 Moving to and fro, unsteady, shaken, tossed about tremulous 2 Disordered d ang ed लुलितकेसा Git 7

विह्वल *p. p.* Cut off, lopped off, clipped, cut asunder.

विलेखन 1 Scratching, scraping, making a mark or furrow. 2 Digging. 3 Uprooting.

विलेपः 1 Unguent, an ointment. 2 Mortar. 3 Plaster (in general).

विलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing. 2 An ointment, unguent, any cosmetic or perfume for the body (such as saffron, sandal &c.), यावेव सुमिदुसुम-धुविलेपनादीनि K.

विलेपनी 1 A woman scented with perfumes. 2 A woman beautifully dressed or attired. (इवेदा). 3 Rice-gruel.

विलेपिका, विलेपी, विलेप्यः Rice-gruel. विलोकनं 1 Seeing, looking at, observing; Ki. 5. 16. 2 Sight, observation; Si. 1. 29.

विलोकिता *p. p.* 1 Seen, observed, viewed, beheld. 2 Examined, thought about. -त A look, glance; S. 2. 3.

विलोचनं The eye; R. 7. 8; Ku. 4. 2. 3. 67. -Comp. -अंशु *n.* tears.

विलोडनं Agitating, shaking about, stirring up, churning; Si. 14. 83.

विलोडित *p. p.* Shaken, churned, stirred, agitated. -त Buttermilk.

विलोपः 1 Taking away, carrying off, seizure, plunder. 2 Loss, destruction, disappearance.

विलोपनं 1 Cutting off. 2 Carrying away. 3 Destroying, destruction.

विलोभः Attraction, seduction, allurement.

विलोभनं 1 Enticing, alluring. 2 An allurement, temptation, seduction. 3 Praise, flattering.

विलोम *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 Inverted, reverse, inverse, contrary, opposite. 2 Produced in the reverse order. 3 Backward. -नः 1 Reverse order, inversion. 2 A dog. 3 A snake. 4 N. of Varuna. -स A water-wheel, a machine for raising water from a well. -Comp. -उत्तरा, -ज, -जात, -वर्ण *a.* 'born in the reverse order'; i. e. 'born of a mother whose caste is superior to the father's; cf. प्रतिभोमक also. -क्रिया, -विधिः 1 a reverse action. 2 A rule of inversion (in math.). -जिह्वः an elephant.

विलोमी The emblic myrobalan.

विलोल *a.* 1 Shaking about, trembling, tremulous, unsteady, rolling, waving, tossing about; पृथ्वीषु विलोल-भक्षित R. 8. 59; Si. 9. 8, 15. 62, 20. 42; Ve. 2. 28; R. 7. 41, 16. 68. 2 Loose, disordered, dishevelled (as hair); U. 3. 4.

विलोहितः N. of Rudra.

विह्वल See विल

विह्वल See विल

विह्वल 1 A desire to speak. 2 Wish, desire. 3 Meaning, sense. 4 Intention, purpose.

विवाक्षित *a.* 1 Intended to be said or spoken; विवाक्षितं ह्युक्तमनुतापं जनयति S. 3. 2 Meant, intended, purposed. 3 Wished, desired. 4 Favourite. -त 1 Purpose, intention. 2 Sense, meaning.

विह्वल *a.* Wishing or about to speak; Ku. 5. 83.

विह्वला A calfless cow.

विह्वलः 1 A yoke for carrying burdens. 2 A road, highway. 3 A load, burden. 4 Storing grain. 5 A pitcher.

विह्वलिकः 1 A carrier of loads, porter. 2 A pedlar, hawker.

विह्वलः 1 A fissure, hole, cavity, hollow, vacuity; यच्चकार विह्वलं शिलावने ताडकोरति स रामसायकः R. 11. 18, 9. 61, 19. 7. 2 An interstice, interval, intervening space; S. 7. 7. 3 A solitary place; Ki. 12. 37. 4 A fault, flaw, defect, weak point. 5 A breach, wound. 6 The number 'nine'. -Comp. -नालिका a flute, fife, pipe.

विह्वलः 1 Displaying, expressing, unfolding, opening. 2 Exposing, laying bare or open. 3 Exposition, explanation, gloss, comment, interpretation.

विह्वलनं Leaving, excluding, abandoning; Y. 1. 181.

विह्वलित *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned. 2 Shunned. 3 Deprived of, destitute of, without (usually in comp.). 4 Given, distributed.

विह्वल *a.* 1 Colourless, pale, wan, pallid; नन्दमार्गं ह्य इवेदं विह्वलमांसं स सुधुविषालः R. 6. 67. 2 Discoloured, deprived of water; S. 8. 14. 3 Low, vile. 4 Ignorant, stupid, unlettered. -र्णः An outcast, a man belonging to low caste.

विह्वलः 1 Turning round, revolving, whirling. 2 Rolling onward. 3 Rolling back, returning. 4 Dancing. 5 Alteration; modification, change of form, altered condition or state; शब्दब्रह्मणस्तदर्थं विह्वलमितिहार्तं रामायणं प्रणिनाय U. 2; एको रसः कश्चि एव विनिर्दिष्टाद्भिः पृथक् पृथग्विधाश्रयते विह्वलं U. 3. 47; Mv. 5. 57. 6 (In Vedānta phil.) An apparent or illusory form, an unreal appearance caused by अविद्या or human error; (this is a favourite doctrine of the Vedāntins according to whom the whole visible world is a mere illusion—an unreal and illusory appearance—while Brahman or Supreme spirit is the only real entity; as a serpent (सर्प) is a vivarta of a rope (रज्जु) so is the world a vivarta of the real entity Brahman, and the illusion is

removed by Vidyā or true knowledge; cf. Bhavabhūti; विद्याकलेन महता नैयानां सुखसामपि। ब्रह्मणीव विपतीनां कापि वि-प्रलयः कृतः॥ U. 6. 6. 7 A heap, multitude, collection, an assemblage. -Comp. -वादः the doctrine of the Vedāntins that the visible world is illusory and Brahman alone is the real entity.

विह्वलनं 1 Revolving, revolution, whirling round. 2 Rolling about, turning round; S. 5. 6. 3 Rolling back, returning. 4 Rolling down, descending. 5 Existing, abiding. 6 Reverential salutation. 7 Passing through various states or existences. 8 An altered condition; U. 4. 15, Mā. 4. 7.

विह्वलनं 1 Increasing. 2 Increase, augmentation, growth. 3 Enlargement, aggrandisement.

विह्वलित *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. 2 Advanced, promoted, furthered. 3 Gratified, satisfied.

विह्वल *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, unsubdued. 2 Having lost control over oneself, dependent, subject, under control (of another), helpless, पीडा रक्षोभिः श्रयति विह्वला कामपि दशा Bv. 1. 83, Mu. 6. 18; Si. 20. 58, H. 1. 172; Mv. 6. 32, 63. 3 Insensible, not master of oneself; विह्वला कामवधु-विधिणिता Ku. 4. 1. 4 Dead, perished, उपलब्धवती दिवश्च्युते विह्वला ज्ञापानिदुष्टिकारण R. 8. 82. 5 Desirous or apprehensive of death.

विह्वल *a.* Naked, unclothed. -नः A Jaina mendicant.

विह्वल *m.* 1 The sun; लघु विह्वल-मिकोद्विलख Ki. 17. 48, 5. 48, R. 10. 30, 17. 48. 2 N. of Arupa. 3 N. of the present Manu. 4 A god. 5 The *Arka* plant.

विह्वलः N. of one of the seven tongues of fire.

विह्वलः A judge; cf. प्राड्विवाक.

विवादः 1 (a) A dispute, contest, contention, controversy, discussion, debate, quarrel, strife; अलं विवादं Ku. 5. 83; पतयोर्विवाद एव ते न रोचते M. 1; एकाग्रः-प्रार्थितयोर्विवादः R. 7. 53. (b) Argument, argumentation, discussion. 2 Contradiction; एष विवाद एव प्रत्याययति S. 7. 3 A litigation, lawsuit, contest at law; समविवादः, विवादपद &c.; it is thus defined:—ऋणादिद्वयक-लहे द्वयोर्विदुतरस्य वा विवादो व्यवहारश्च; see व्यवहार also. 4 Crying aloud, sounding. 5 An order, command; R. 18. 43. -Comp. -अर्थिन *m.* 1 a litigant. 2 a plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor. -पद a title of dispute. -वस्तु *n.* the subject of dispute, the matter at issue

विवादित *a.* 1 Disputing, contending, disputations, quarrelling 2

Litigating m A litigant party in a law-suit.

विचारः 1 Opening, expansion. 2 Expansion of the throat in the articulation of letters, (one of the *Abhyantara Prayatnas*, opp. *संवार*, see *Sk. on P. I. 1. 9*).
विवासः, **विवासाने** Banishment, sending into exile, expulsion; *रामस्य गन्धर्वादि दुर्वहगर्भसिद्धसीताविवासान्तराः कुरुष्व कुतस्ते* U. 2. 10.

विवासित p. p. Banished, exiled, expelled.

विवाहः Marriage; (Hindu law-givers enumerate eight forms of marriage; *ब्राह्मो देवस्तथैवार्षाः प्राजापत्यस्तथासुराः* गार्हपत्यं राक्षसश्चैव पेशाचश्चाटमोऽयमः *Ms. 3. 21*; see *Y. 1. 58-61* also; for explanation of these forms see *s. v.*) -**Comp.** -**चतुस्र्यं** marrying four wives. -**दीक्षा** the marriage ceremony or rite.

विवाहित p. p. Married.

विवाहः 1 A son-in-law. 2 A bridegroom.

विविक्त p. p. 1 Separated, detached, disjoined, abstracted. 2 Lonely, solitary, retired, sequestered. 3 Single, alone. 4 Distinguished, discriminated. 5 Judicious. 6 Pure, faultless; *Ratn. 1. 21*. -**क्ते** 1 A lonely or solitary place; *Si. 8. 70*. 2 Loneliness, privacy, seclusion. -**क्ता** An unlucky or ill-fated woman, one disliked by her husband (*दुर्भगा*).

विविष्ट a. Very much agitated or terrified; *R. 18. 13*.

विविध a. Various, diverse, manifold, multifarious, sundry; *Ms. 1. 8, 39*.

विवीढः An enclosed or preserved spot of ground, such as pasture-land.

विवृक्त p. p. Left, abandoned, deserted.

विवृक्ता A woman disliked by her husband; cf. *विविक्ता*.

विवृत p. p. 1 Displayed, manifested, expressed. 2 Evident, open. 3 Uncovered, exposed, laid bare. 4 Opened, unclosed, bare, open. 5 Proclaimed. 6 Expounded, explained, commented upon. 7 Expanded, spread out. 8 Extensive, large, spacious. **सं** Open articulation. -**Comp.** -**अक्ष a.** large-eyed. (-**क्षः**) a cock. -**द्वार a.** with the gates thrown open *Ku. 4. 26*.

विवृतिः f. 1 Display, manifestation. 2 Expansion. 3 Exposure, discovery. 4 Exposition, comment, interpretation, gloss.

विवृत p. p. 1 Turned round. 2 Turning round, revolving, rolling whirling.

विवृत्तिः f. 1 Turning round, whirling revolution. 2 (In gram.) A hiatus

विवृद्ध p. p. 1 Grown up. 2 Increased, augmented, heightened, enhanced, intensified (as grief, joy &c.). 3 Copious, large, plentiful.

विवृद्धिः f. 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development; *यद्युः शरीरावयवा विवृद्धिः R. 18. 49*; *विवृद्धिमन्वाहवृत्ते* *वैश्वेनि 13. 4*; so *शोकः*, *हर्षः* &c. 2 Prosperity.

विवेकः 1 Discrimination, judgment, discernment, discretion; *काश्यपि यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68, 66*; *ज्ञातोयं जलधरं नावको विवेकः 96*. 2 Consideration, discussion, investigation; *यच्छुं गारविके तत्त्वमपि यत्काश्चिद् लीलायितं Gīt. 12, so द्वैतं, धर्मः*. 3 Distinction, difference, discriminating, (between two things); *श्रीक्षीरविवेके हेमचन्द्रस्य त्वमेव तदुपे चत् Bv. 1. 53*; *Bk. 17. 60*. 4 (In Vedānta phil.) The power of distinguishing between the visible world and the invisible spirit, or of separating reality from mere semblance or illusion. 5 True knowledge. 6 A receptacle for water, basin, reservoir. -**Comp.** -**ज्ञ a.** judicious, discriminative. -**ज्ञानं** the faculty of discrimination. -**दृष्टवन् m.** a discerning man. -**पद्वी** reflection, consideration.

विवेकिन् a. Discriminating, discreet, judicious. -**m.** 1 A judge, discriminator. 2 A philosopher

विवेकु m. 1 A judge. 2 A sage, philosopher.

विवेचनं-ना 1 Discrimination. 2 Discussion, consideration. 3 Settlement, decision.

विबोद्धु m. A bridegroom, husband.

विबोक्त See *विबोक्त*; *विबोक्तस्ते सुरविज-सिन्धो वर्त्मपाती बभूव Ud. S. 43*.

विशु 6 P. (विशति, विश्) 1 To enter, go or enter into; *विवेश कश्चिज्जटिलस्तेनाने Ku. 5. 30*; *R. 6. 10, 12*; *Me. 102*; *Bg. 11. 29*. 2 To go or come to, come into the possession of, fall to the share of; *उपदा विविशुः राधके त्सेकाः कोश-लेखरं R. 4. 70*. 3 To sit or settle down upon. 4 To penetrate, pervade. 5 To enter upon, undertake. -**Caus.** (वेश-यति-ते) To cause to enter. -**Desid.** (विशति-ते) To wish to enter. -**With** अनु 1 to enter into. 2 to enter after some one else, follow in entering. -**अनुम** to enter into; (fig.) to adapt or accommodate oneself to the will of; *यस्य यस्य हि द्यौः भावतस्य तस्य हि तं नरः । अनु-प्रविश्य मेधावी क्षिप्रमात्मवशं नयेत् Pt. 1. 68*. -**अभिनि (Atm.)** 1 to enter into, occupy. 2 to resort to, take possession of; *अभिनिविशते सम्मार्थं Sk.*; *भयं तावत्सेव्याद-भिनिविशते सेवकजनं Mu. 5. 12*; *Bk. 8. 80*. -**आ** 1 to enter; *R. 2. 26*. 2 to possess, occupy, take possession of. 3 to approach. 4 to go or attain to a particular state. -**उप** 1 to sit down, take a seat *Bg. 1. 46* 2 to encamp

3 to enter upon practise *प्रायश्चित्तविशति* 4 to abstain from food, *Bk. 7. 7* 5. -**नि (Atm.)** 1 to sit down, take a seat; *नवांशुदृश्यानवपुन्यं विशत (आसे) Si. 1. 19*. 2 to halt, encamp; *R. 12. 68*. 3 to enter; *रामशालं न्यविशत Bk. 4. 28, 6. 143, 8. 7, R. 9. 82*. 4 to be fixed on, be directed towards; *सुर्यानिविष्टा दृष्टिः R. 14. 66*. 5 to be devoted or attached to, be intent on, practise; *अतिप्रामाण्यतो विद्वान्स्वधर्मं निविशेत वे Ms. 2. 8*. 6 to marry (for निर्विश्) (-**Caus.**) 1 to fix or direct upon, apply to (as thoughts, mind &c.); *Bg. 12. 8*. 2 to put, place, keep; *R. 6. 16, 4. 39, 7. 63*. 3 to seat, install; *R. 15. 97*. 4 to cause to settle in life, get married, *S. 4. 19*. 5 to encamp (as an army), *R. 5. 42, 16. 37*. 6 to draw, paint, portray; *विशे निवेशे परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा S. 2. 9*; *M. 3. 11*. 7 to commit to (writing), inscribe on; *V. 2. 14*. 8 to entrust or commit to; *R. 19. 4*. -**निश्** 1 to enjoy; *ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विशति प्रवेशान् R. 6. 34*; *निर्विशद्विषयस्तेनः स दशात-क्षेत्रविशद् R. 12. 1, 4. 51, 6. 50, 9. 35, 13. 60, 14. 80, 18. 3, 19. 47*; *Me. 110*. 2 to adorn, embellish. 3 to marry. -**प्र** 1 to enter. 2 to enter upon, begin. (-**Caus.**) to introduce, usher. -**विनि** to be placed in, be seated in. (-**Caus.**) 1 to fix, place; *Ku. 1. 49, R. 6. 63*; *मधुरसि कुचकलशे विनिवेशय Gīt. 12. 2* to populate; colonize; *Ku. 6. 37*. -**सं** 1 to enter. 2 to sleep, lie down to rest; *सविष्टः कुशशयने निशं निनाय R. 1. 95*; *Ms. 4. 55, 7. 225*. 3 to cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; *बोद्ध-तुनिशाः स्त्रीणां तस्मिन् युग्माश्च संविशेत् Y. 1. 79*; *Ms. 3. 48*. 4 to enjoy. -**समा** 1 to enter; *Bk. 8. 27*. 2 to approach. 3 to be devoted to, be intent on. -**संनि (Caus.)** 1 to place, put. 2 to install or place on; *R. 12. 58*.

विशु m. 1 A man of the third caste, a *Vaiśya*. 2 A man in general. 3 People. -**f.** 1 People, subjects. 2 A daughter. -**Comp.** -**पद्वी** merchandise. -**वतिः** (विशति-वतिः) a king, lord of subjects.

विशु The fibres of the stalk of a lotus; cf. *विस*. -**Comp.** -**आकरः** a kind of plant (मद्रवृद्ध). -**कंठः** a crane.

विशंकट a. (श-ङी-फ) 1 Great, large, big; *विशंकटो बभूवै बाणपाणिः Bk. 2. 50, Si. 13. 34*. 2 Strong, vehement, powerful.

विशंका Fear, suspicion.

विशद a. 1 Clear, pure, pellucid, clean, spotless; *योगनिद्रातविशदः पावनेरव-लोकने R. 10. 14, 19. 39*; *Ratn. 3. 9, Ki. 5. 12*. 2 White, of a pure, white colour; *निर्वैतद्वारयुलिकाविशदं हिमाशः R. 5. 70*; *Ku. 1. 44, 6. 25, Si. 9. 26, Ki. 4. 23*. 3 Bright, shining, beautiful; *Ku. 3. 33 S. 8. 70* 4 Clear, evi

dent, manifest. 5 Calm, free from anxiety, at ease; जातो ममायं विशदः प्रकामं (अंतरात्मा) S. 4. 22.

विशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, the second of the five members of an Adhikaraya, q. v. 2 Refuse, asylum. विशयः 1 Splitting, bursting. 2 Slaughter, killing, destruction.

विशयः a. Free from trouble or anxiety, secure.

विशयः 1 Killing, slaughter, immolation; U. 4. 5. 2 Ruin. -नः 1 A sabre, crooked sword. 2 A sword in general.

विशयः p. p. 1 Cut up, hacked. 2 Rude, ill-mannered. 3 Praised, celebrated.

विशयः m. 1 An immolator. 2 A Chândāla.

विशयः a. Weaponless, unarmed, defenceless.

विशयः 1 N. of Kārtikeya; Mv. 2. 38. 2 An attitude in shooting (in which the archer stands with the feet a span apart). 3 A beggar petitioner. 4 A spindle. 5 N. of Siva. -Comp. -जः the orange tree.

विशयः See विशयः (2).

विशयः (Usually in the dual) N. of the 16th lunar mansion consisting of two stars; किमत्र चिन्मं यदि विशयः शाश्वतकलानुवर्तते S. 3.

विशयः Sleeping in rotation, the rest enjoyed in rotation by the sentinels on watch.

विशयः 1 Splitting, rending. 2 Killing, slaughter.

विशयः a. 1 Clever, skilful or proficient in, versed in, conversant with (usually in comp.); मनुजान-विशयः R. 9. 29, 8. 17. 2 Learned, wise. 3 Famous, celebrated. 4 Bold, confident. -वः The Bakula tree.

विशयः a. 1 Large, great, extensive, spacious, broad, wide; गृहिर्नि-गृहिरिष्यति विशयः Si. 3. 50, 11. 23; R. 2. 21, 6. 32. Bg. 9. 21. 2 Rich or abounding in; श्रीविशयः विशयः Me. 30. 3 Eminent, illustrious, great, noble, celebrated. -तः 1 A kind of deer. 2 A kind of bird. -लः 1 N. of the town Ujjayini; पूर्वविशयमदुरं पुरं श्रीविशयः विशयः Me. 30. 2 N. of a river. -Comp. -अक्षः a. large-eyed. (-क्षः) an epithet of Siva. (-क्षी) an epithet of Pārvatī.

विशयः a. Crownless, crestless, pointless. -शः 1 An arrow; मायव मन्-सिजविशयमयादिव मायवया त्वयि लीना Gt. 4, R. 5. 50; Mv. 2. 38. 2 A kind of reed. 3 An iron crow.

विशयः 1 A spade. 2 A spindle. 3 A needle or pin. 4 A minute arrow. 5 A highway. 6 A barber's wife.

विशयः a Sharp acute,

विशयः 1 A temple. 2 An abode, a house.

विशयः p. p. 1 Distinguished, distinct. 2 Particular, special, peculiar, distinctive. 3 Characterized by, endowed with, possessed of, having. 4 Superior, best (of all), eminent, excellent, choice. -Comp. अद्वैतवादः a doctrine of Rāmānuja which regards Brahman and Prakṛiti as identical and real entities. -ज्ञः f. a distinguishing knowledge, differentiation. -वर्णः a. of an eminent or excellent colour.

विशयः p. p. 1 Shattered, broken to pieces. 2 Decayed, withered. 3 Dropped or fallen down; Ku. 5. 28. 4 Shrunk, shrivelled. -Comp. -वर्णः the Nimba tree. -मूर्तिः a. having the body destroyed; Ku. 5. 54. (-तिः) an epithet of the god of love.

विशयः a. 1 Purified, cleansed. 2 Pure, free from vice, sin or imperfection. 3 Spotless, stainless. 4 Correct, accurate. 5 Virtuous, pious, straightforward; Māl. 7. 1. 6 Humble.

विशयः f. 1 Purification, sanctification; तद्वत्संस्मरणमात्रं कल्पते प्रवं चित्ता-मस्मरजो विशयः Ku. 5. 79, Bg. 6. 12; Ms. 6. 69, 11. 53. 2 Purity, complete purity; R. 1. 10, 12. 48. 3 Correctness, accuracy. 4 Rectification, removal of error. 5 Similarity, equality.

विशयः a. Without (i. e. not possessing) a spear; R. 15. 5.

विशयः a. 1 Without fetters (lit.). 2 Unfettered, unchecked, unrestrained, uncurbed (fig.); Si. 12. 7; Bv. 2. 177. 3 Free from all moral bonds, dissolute; Bh. 2. 59.

विशयः a. 1 Peculiar. 2 Copious, abundant; R. 2. 14. -वः 1 Discrimination, distinguishing between. 2 Distinction, difference; निर्विशयो विशयः Bh. 3. 50. 3 Characteristic difference, peculiar mark, special property, speciality, differentia; oft. in comp. and translated by 'special', 'peculiar' &c.; S. 6. 6. 4 A favourable turn or crisis in sickness, a change for the better; अस्ति मे विशयः S. 3; 'I feel better'. 5 A limb, member; उपोष लावण्यमदान् विशयान् Ku. 1. 25. 6 A species, sort, variety, kind, mode (usually at the end of comp.); धृतविशयः U. 4; परिश्रुतविशयान् Pt. 1; कक्षीविशयोः Ku. 1. 36. 7 A different or various object, various particulars, (pl.); Me. 58, 64. 8 Excellence, superiority, distinction; usually at the end of comp. and translated by 'excellent', 'distinguished' pr ent, choice &c. B 1 37 शर्वविशये

Ku. 5. 31, R. 2. 7, 6. 5; Ki. 9. 58; so आकृतिविशयोः 'excellent forms', अतिविशयोः 'a distinguished guest' &c. 9 A peculiar attribute, the eternal distinguishing nature of each of the nine dravyas. 10 (In logic) Individuality (opp. सामान्य), particularity. 11 A category, predicament. 12 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c. 13 A word which limits or qualifies the sense of another; see विशेषण. 14 N. of the mundane egg. 15 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, said to be of three kinds; it is thus defined by Mammata:-- विना प्रसिद्धमाध्यामयिवस्य व्यवस्थितिः । एकास्मा युगपद्विचित्रकस्यानङ्गोचरा । अन्यत्र कुर्वतः कार्यमज्ञानान्यस्य वस्तुनः । तथैव करणं चेति विशेषणविधयः स्मृतः ॥ K. P. 10. -Comp. -अतिदेशः a special supplementary rule, special extended application. -उक्तिः f. a figure of speech in which an effect is represented as not taking place though the usual necessary causes exist, विशेषोक्तिरखण्डे कारणेषु कलावचः K. P. 10, c. 9. द्विदि सौहृदयो नाधुस्मरदीपि जलवपि. -ज्ञः, -विदुः a. 1 knowing distinctions, critical, connoisseur. 2 learned, wise; Bh. 2. 3. -लक्षणं, -लिङ्गं a special or characteristic mark. -वचनं a special text or precept. -विधिः, -शास्त्रं a special rule.

विशयः a. Distinguishing, distinctive. -कः, -कं 1 A distinguishing feature or characteristic, an attribute. 2 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c.; M. 3. 5. 3 Drawing lines of painting on the face and person with coloured unguents and cosmetics; स्वदेहमः किं-पुष्पागमनां चक्रे पदं पञ्चविशयकेषु Ku. 3. 33, R. 9. 29, Si. 3. 63, 10. 14. -कं A group of three stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; द्वाभ्यां युग्ममिति शोक्तं किमिः श्लोकोर्विशेषिकम् । कलापकं चतुर्भिः स्यात्तदर्थं कुलकं स्मृतम् ॥

विशयः a. Attributive. -जं 1 Distinguishing, discrimination. 2 Distinction, difference. 3 A word which particularizes or defines another, an adjective, attribute, epithet (opp. विशेष्य). (विशयः is said to be of three kinds धात्वर्थक, विशयः and हेतुर्थक) 4 A distinguishing feature or mark. 5 Species, kind.

विशयः ind. Especially, particularly.

विशयः p. p. 1 Distinguished. 2 Defined, particularized. 3 Distinguished by an attribute. 4 Superior, excellent.

विशयः a. 1 To be distinguished. 2 Chief, superior -वः The word qualified or limited by an adjective, the object to be defined or par

ticularized by another word; a noun; विशेष्ये नामिवा गच्छेत्क्षणशक्तिर्विशेषणे K P. 2.

विशोक *a.* Free from grief, happy. -कः The Asoka tree. -का Exemption from grief.

विशोधनं 1 Cleaning, clearing (fig. also); राज्यकटकविशोधनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1 2 Purifying, freeing from sin, defect &c. 3 Expiation, atonement. विशोध्य *a.* To be purified, cleansed or corrected. -ञ्च A debt.

विशोषणं Drying up, desiccation. विश्रयणं, विश्रयणं Giving away, bestowing, grant, gift, donation; विश्रयणतश्चान्यपयस्विनीनां R. 2. 54.

विश्रब्ध *p. p.* (Also written विश्रब्ध) 1 Confined in, confided to, entrusted. 2 Confident, fearless, confiding; Mu. 3. 3. 3 Trusty, confidential. 4 Quiet, calm, tranquil, free from anxiety. 5 Firm, steady. 6 Meek, lowly. 7 Excessive, exceeding. -व्यं *ind.* Confidently, fearlessly, without fear or hesitation; विश्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहकृतमिहं-स्तासुतिः परबले S. 2. 6.

विश्रमः 1 Rest, repose. 2 Relaxation, cessation.

विश्रमः 1 Trust, confidence, familiar confidence, perfect intimacy or familiarity; विश्रमभद्रासि निपत्य लब्धदिद्रा U. 1. 49, Māl. 3. 1. 2 A confidential matter, secret; विश्रमिष्यन्तरीकरणीया K. 3 Rest, relaxation. 4 An affectionate inquiry. 5 A love-quarrel, an amorous dispute. 6 Killing. -Comp. -आलापः. -भाषणं confidential or familiar conversation. -पात्रं, -भूमिः, -स्थानं an object of confidence, a confidant, trusty person.

विश्रवः A shelter, an asylum.

विश्रवस् *m.* N. of a son of Pulastya, and father of Ravana, Kumbhakarna, Bibhishana and Surpanakha by his wife Keikasi, and of Kubera by his wife Idavidā.

विश्रानित *p. p.* Given away, bestowed; निःशेषविश्रानितकोञ्जातः R. 5. 1.

विश्रांत *p. p.* 1 Ceased, stopped. 2 Rested, reposed. 3 Calm, tranquil composed.

विश्रांतिः *f.* 1 Rest, repose. 2 Cessation.

विश्रामः 1 Cessation, stop. 2 Rest, repose; विश्रामो हृदयस्य यत्र U. 1. 39. 3 Tranquillity, calm, composure.

विश्रावः 1 Dropping, flowing forth (for विश्राव q. v.). 2 Celebrity, renown.

विश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Well-known, renowned, celebrated. 2 Pleased, delighted, happy. 3 Flowing forth.

विश्रुतिः *f.* Fame, celebrity.

विश्रुप *a.* 1 Loose relaxed unbind B 6 73 2 Languid

विशिष्ट *p. p.* Disjoined, separated, disunited; R. 12. 76.

विश्लेषः 1 Disunion, disjunction. 2 Especially separation of lovers, or of husband and wife. 3 Separation (in general); तनयाविश्लेषदुःखेः S. 4. 5; चरणारविद्विश्लेष R. 13. 23. 4 Absence, loss, bereavement. 5 A chasm.

विश्लेषित *p. p.* Severed, separated, disunited.

विश्व *pron. a.* 1 All, whole, entire, universal. 2 Every, every one. -*m.* *pl. N.* of a particular group of deities ten in number and supposed to be sons of विश्वा; their names are:—वसुः सत्यः कतुर्दशः कालः कामो वृतिः क्रुः । पुरुखा मादवाश्च विश्वेदेवाः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥

-व्यं 1 The universe, the (whole) world; इदं विश्वं पाल्यं U. 3. 30; विश्वस्मिन्नुनायः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. 2 Dry ginger. -Comp. -आत्मन् *m.* 1 the Supreme Being (soul of the universe). 2 an epithet of Brahman. 3 of Siva; अथ विश्वात्मने गौरी संदिदेश मिथः सखी Ku. 6. 1. 4 of Vishnu. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1 the Supreme Being, lord of the universe. 2 an epithet of Siva. -कटु *a.* wicked low, vile. (-दुः) 1 a hound, dog trained for the chase. 2 sound. -कर्मन् *m.* 1 N. of the architect of gods; cf. कृत्. 2 an epithet of the sun. -जा, -सुतः an epithet of सज्ञा, one of the wives of the sun. -कृत् *m.* 1 the creator of all beings. 2 an epithet of Visvakarman. -केतुः an epithet of Aniruddha. -कैयः an onion. (-वं) myrrh. -मृदा the earth. -जनं mankind. -जनीन, -जन्म *a.* good for all men, suitable to all mankind, beneficial to all men; Bk. 2. 48, 21. 17. -जित् *m.* 1 N. of a particular sacrifice; R. 5. 1. 2 the noose of Varuna. -देव See under विश्व *m.* -धारिणी the earth. -धारिन् *m.* a deity. -नयः lord of the universe, an epithet of Siva. -पा *m.* 1 the protector of all. 2 the sun. 3 the moon. 4 fire. -पावनी, -पूजिता holy basil. -पत्न्य *m.* 1 a god. 2 the sun. 3 the moon. 4 an epithet of Agni. -सुख *a.* all-enjoying, all-eating. (-*m.*) an epithet of Indra. -श्वेदं dry ginger. -मूर्ति *a.* existing in all forms, all-pervading, omnipresent; Māl. 1. 3. -योनिः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu. -राज, -राजः a universal sovereign. -रूप *a.* omnipresent, existing everywhere. (-पः) an epithet of Vishnu. (-वं) agallochum. -रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. -वाह *a.* (विश्वोदी *f.*) all-sustaining. -सहा the earth. -सृज *m.* an epithet of Brahman. the creator: प्रयेण समग्रव्य-विनी गुणानां पराहृषी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः Ku 3 28, 1 49

विश्वकरः The eye (*n.* according to some).

विश्वत इ *ind.* On all sides, all round, everywhere; Bv. 1. 30. -Comp. -मुख *a.* having a face on every side; Bg. 9. 15.

विश्वथा *ind.* Everywhere.

विश्वेश्वर *a.* All-sustaining. -रः 1 The all-pervading being, the Supreme Spirit. 2 An epithet of Vishnu. 3 of Indra. -रा The earth; विश्वेश्वरा भगवती भवतीमद्यत U. 1. 9; विश्वेश्वरापातिलदु-र्ननाथ तच्चोक्तिके निवर्त K. P. 10.

विश्वसनीय *poi. p.* 1 To be relied upon, trustworthy, reliable. 2 Capable of inspiring confidence; S. 2, M. 3. 2.

विश्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Believed in, trusted, relied on. 2 Confiding, relying on. 3 Fearless, confident. 4 Trustworthy, reliable. -स्ता A widow.

विश्वाधायस् *m.* A god, deity.

विश्वानरः An epithet of Savitri.

विश्वामित्रः N. of a celebrated sage.

[He was originally a Kshatriya, being the king of Kanyakubja and son of Gadhī. One day while out hunting, he went to the hermitage of the great sage Vasishtha, and seeing there the cow of plenty, offered the sage untold treasure in exchange for it, but being refused he tried to take it by force. A long contest thereupon ensued in which king Visvamitra was signally defeated; and so great was his vexation, and withal so greatly was he impressed with the power inherent in Brahmanism that he devoted himself to the most rigorous austerities till he successively got the titles *Rajarsi*, *Rishi*, *Maharshi*, and *Brahmarshi*, but he was not contented till Vasishtha himself called him by the name *Brahmarshi*—which, however, took place after several thousands of years. Visvamitra several times tried to excite Vasishtha—for example by killing his one hundred sons—but the great sage was not in the least perturbed. His power, even before he finally became a Brahmarshi was very great, as was seen in his transporting Trishanku to the skies, in saving Sunahsepha from the hands of Indra, in creating things after the style of Brahman &c. &c. He was the companion and counsellor of young Rama to whom he gave several miraculous missiles.]

विश्वावसुः N. of a Gandharva.

विश्वासाः 1 Trust, confidence, faith, reliance; दुर्जनः श्रियवदीति नैव विश्वासकारणः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 51, H. 4. 103. 2 A secret, confidential communication. -Comp. -चापः, -भंगः breach of faith, treachery, perfidy. -चातिव *m.* a treacherous fellow, traitor. -पात्रं, -भूमिः, -स्थानं an object of confidence, a reliable or trusty person, a confidant.

विस् I 3 U (वेदि वेदि वि) 1 To surround 2 To spread through, ex-

tend, pervade. 3 To go to, go against, encounter; (not generally used in classical literature). -II. 9 P. (विष्णुति) To separate, disjoin. -III. 1 P. (वैषति) To sprinkle, pour out. विष f. 1 Feces, excrement, ordure. 2 Spreading, diffusion. 3 A girl, as in विष्पति. -Comp. कारिका (विष्कारिका) a kind of bird. -ग्रहः (विष्ग्रहः) constipation. -चरः, वराहः (विष्चरः, विष्वराहः) a tame or village hog (eating ordure). -लवणं (विष्लवणं) a kind of medicinal salt. -गंगः (विष्गंगः) constipation. -सारिका, (विष्सारिका) a kind of bird.

विष 1 Poison; venom (said to be m. also in this sense); विषं भवतु मा सुद्रा फटादीपो सर्वकरः Pt. 1. 204. 2 Water; विषं जलवरीः पतिं सुष्ठिताः पथिकांगनाः Chandr. 5. 82. (where both senses are intended). 3 The fibres of a lotus-stalk. 4 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. -अक्त, -विषय a. poisoned, envenomed. -अक्षुरः 1 a spear. 2 a poisoned arrow. -अंतकः an epithet of Siva. -अपह, -ग्र a. repelling poison, antidotic. -आननः, -आशुधः, -आस्यः a snake. -आस्वाद a. tasting poison. -कुम्भः a jar filled with poison. -कुम्भिः a worm bred in poison. -न्याय see under न्याय. -ज्वरः a buffalo. -दुः a cloud. (-दुः) green patriol. -वैतकः a snake. -वर्षेनसुखुकः -वृत्तः a kind of bird (said to be Chakora). -धरः a snake; Bv. 1. 74. -निलयः the lower regions, the abode of snakes. -सुखं the blue lotus. -ग्रयोगः use of poison, administering poison. -निषिद्ध m. -वैद्यः a dealer in antidotes, curer of snake-bites; संप्रति विष-वैद्यानां कर्म M. 4. -मंत्रः 1 a spell for curing snake-bites. 2 a snake-charmer, conjurer. -वृक्षः a poisonous tree; विषवृक्षोपि संवर्धे स्वयं लेडुमसावतं Ku. 2. 55. -न्याय see under न्याय. -वेगः the circulation or effect of poison. -शाखुकः the root of the lotus. -शूकः, -शुनिद, -सूक्त m. a wasp. -हृदय a. 'poison-hearted', malicious.

विषक्त p. p. 1 Fixed firmly or closely. 2 Adhering or clinging closely to.

विषहं The fibres of the lotus-stalk. विषण्ण p. p. Dejected, cast down, sad, sorrowful, spiritless, despondent. -Comp. -सूख, -बद्धन a. looking sad. -रूप a. in a sad mood.

विषम a. 1 Uneven, rough, rugged; पथिषु विषमेष्वप्यलता Mu. 3. 3; Pt. 1. 64. Me. 19. 2 Irregular, unequal; Māl. 9. 43. 3 Odd, not even. 4 Difficult, hard to understand, mysterious; Ki. 2. 3. 5 Impassable, inaccessible; Ki. 2. 3. 6 Coarse, rough. 7 Oblique. Māl. 4. 2. 8 Painful, troublesome Bh. 8. 106. 9 Very strong, vehement Māl. 3. 9

10 Dangerous, fearful; Mk. 8. 1. 27. Mu. 1. 18, 2. 20. 11 Bad, adverse, unfavourable; Pt. 4. 16. 12 Odd, unusual, unparalleled. 13 Dishonest, artful. -स 1 Unevenness. 2 Oddness. 3 An inaccessible place, precipice, pit &c. 4 A difficult or dangerous position, difficulty; misfortune; सुतं वमर्षं विषमस्थितं वा रक्षति दुष्प्यानि पुरा कृतानि Bh. 2. 97; Bg. 2. 2. 5 N. of a figure of speech in which some unusual or incompatible relation between cause and effect is described; said to be of four kinds; see K. P. Kārikās 126 and 127. -नः N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अक्षर, -ईक्षणः, -नयनः, -नेत्रः, -लोचनः epithets of Siva. -अक्षं unusual or irregular food. -आशुधः, -इषुः -शरः epithets of the god of love. -कालः an unfavourable season. -चतुरस्रः, -चतुर्भुजः an unequal quadrilateral figure. -द्वयः the tree सत्येण q. v. -ज्वरः remittent fever. -लक्ष्मीः ill-luck. -विभागः unequal distribution of property. -स्थ a. 1 being in an inaccessible position. 2 being in difficulty or misfortune.

विषमिक्त a. 1 Made rough, uneven or crooked. 2 Contracted, frowning. 3 Made difficult or inaccessible.

विषयः 1 An object of sense; (these are five, corresponding to the five organs of sense; रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द corresponding to the eye, tongue, nose, skin and ear); कृतिविषयकणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विषं S. 1. 1. 2 A worldly object or concern, an affair, a transaction. 3 The pleasures of sense, worldly or sensual enjoyments, sensual objects (usually in pl.); यौवने विषयैषिणं R. 1. 8; निर्दिष्टविषयस्तैः 12. 1, 3. 70, 8. 10, 19. 49; V. 1. 9; Bg. 2. 59. 4 An object, a thing, matter; नार्यो न जम्बुविषयांतराणि R. 7. 12, 8. 89. 5 An object or thing aimed at, mark, object; सुविदमन्विषया न तु दक्षिरस्याः S. 1. 31; Si. 9. 40. 6 Scope, range, reach, compass; सौमित्रैरपि विणिगामविषये तत्र सिधे क्राप्ति भोः U. 3. 45; सकलवचनानामविषयः Māl. 1. 30, 36; U. 5. 19; Ku. 6. 17. 7 Department, sphere, province, field, element; सर्वत्रोदरिक्तस्याभ्यवहार्यमेव विषयः V. 3. 8 A subject, subject-matter, topic; Bv. 1. 10; so सुगतरविषयको गंधः 'treating of love'. 9 The topic or subject to be explained, general head; the first of the five members of an Adhikaraṇa. q. v. 10 A place, spot; परितरविषयेषु लीडुकाः Ki. 5. 35. 11 A country, realm, domain, territory, district, kingdom. 12 A refuge, an asylum. 13 A collection of villages. 14 A lover, husband. 15 Semen virile 16 A religious observance (विषये means with regard or reference to in respect

of, 'in the case of', 'regarding', 'concerning'; या तत्रास्ते युवतिविषये इति-राखेव धातुः Me. 82; स्त्रीणां विषये; वनविषये &c.). -Comp. -अभिरतिः 1 attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures; Ki. 6. 44; so -अभिलाषः Ki. 3. 13. -आत्मक a. consisting of worldly objects. -आसक्त, -निरत a. addicted to sensual objects, sensualist, worldly-minded. -आसक्तिः -उपसेवा, -निरतिः f., -प्रसंगः addiction to pleasures of sense, sensuality -ग्रामः the collection of the objects of sense. -सुखं the pleasures of sense.

विषयायिन् m. 1 One addicted to pleasures of sense, a sensualist. 2 A man of the world. 3 The god of love. 4 A king. 5 An organ of sense. 6 A materialist.

विषयिन् a. Sensual, carnal. -m. 1 A man of the world, worldling. 2 A king. 3 The god of love. 4 A sensualist, voluptuary; Pt. 1. 146, S. 5. -n. 1 An organ of sense. 2 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

विषलः Poison, venom. विषहा a. 1 Endurable, bearable; अविषह्यस्वत्वेन वृत्तितां Ku. 4. 30, R. 6. 47. 2 Possible to be settled or determined; Ms. 8. 265. 3 Possible. विषा 1 Ordure, feces. 2 Intellect, understanding.

विषाणः-र्ण, -णी 1 A horn; साहित्य-संगीतकलाविहीनः साक्षात्तुः पुच्छविषाणहीनः Bh. 2. 12; कदाचिदपि पर्यटन् राजाविषाणमा-सद्येत 2. 5. 2 The tusk of an elephant or boar; तदनाशुपद्विरे विषाणमिन्नाः प्रहीदुः हरकरिणां घनाः श्वरतः Ki. 7. 13; Si. 1. 60.

विषाणोन् a. Having horns or tusks. -m. 1 Any animal having horns or tusks. 2 An elephant; Si. 4. 63, 12. 77. 3 A bull.

विषादः 1 Dejection, sadness, depression of spirits, grief, sorrow; मद्राणि ना कुह विषादं Bv. 4. 41; विषादे कर्तव्ये विद्यति जडाः प्रयुत सुदे Bh. 3. 25, R. 8. 54. 2 Disappointment, despondency, despair, विषादलुप्तप्रतिपत्तिस्त्वं R. 3. 40; (विषादव्रततो मेग उपायामावनाशयो). 3 Languor, drooping state; Māl. 2. 5. 4 Dulness, stupidity, insensibility. विषादिन् a. Dejected, dismayed, sad, disconsolate.

विषारः A snake. विषालु a. Poisonous, venomous. विषु ind. 1 In two equal parts; equally. 2 Differently, variously. 3 Same, like.

विषुर् The equinox. विषुवं The first point of Aries or Libra into which the sun enters at the vernal or autumnal equinox, the equinoctial point the shadow of the gnomon at noon -दिन the day of the equinox -रेखा

the equinoctial line. -संक्रांतिः *f.* the sun's equinoctial passage.

विश्वचिका Cholera.

विष्कृ 10 U. (विष्कृत्यतिने) 1 To kill, hurt, injure (*Atm.* only in this sense). 2 To see, perceive.

विष्कन्दः 1 Dispersing. 2 Going away.

विष्कम्भः 1 Obstacle, hindrance, impediment. 2 The bolt or bar of a door. 3 The supporting beam of a house. 4 A post, pillar. 5 A tree. 6 (In dramas). An interlude between the acts of a drama and performed by one or more characters-middling or inferior-who connect the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot by briefly explaining to the audience what has occurred in the intervals of the acts or what is likely to happen later on: - *S. D.* thus defines it:—वृत्तवर्तिष्ममाणानां कथाज्ञानं निदर्शकः । संक्षिप्तार्थस्तु विष्कम्भः आदावकस्य दर्शितः । मध्येन मध्यमाभ्यां वा पञ्चाभ्यां सम्योजितः । द्युद्धः स्यात् स तु संकीर्णो निचमभ्यनकल्पितः । 3. 8. 7 The diameter of a circle. 8 A particular posture practised by Yogins. 9 Extension, length.

विष्कम्भक See विष्कम्भ.

विष्कम्भित *a.* Hindered, obstructed.

विष्कम्भिन् *m.* The bolt of a door.

विष्किरः 1 Scattering about, tearing up. 2 A cock. 3 A bird, gallinaceous-bird. 4 व्यापारस्किरणविष्किरमुखव्याकृष्टकटि-लवः U. 2. 9.

विष्टवः -*v.* A world; Ku. 3. 20; cf. निविष्टव. -*Comp.* -हारिन् *a.* one who pleases the world; Bh. 2. 25.

विष्टव्य *p. p.* 1 Fixed firmly; well supported. 2 Propped up, supported. 3 Obstructed; hindered. 4 Paralysed, made motionless.

विष्टवः 1 Fixing firmly. 2 Obstruction, hindrance, an impediment. 3 Obstruction of the urine or ordure, constipation. 4 Paralysis. 5 Stopping, staying.

विष्टरः 1 A seat (a stool, chair &c); R. 8. 18. 2 A layer, bed (as of Kusa grass.). 3 A handful of Kusa grass. 4 The seat of the presiding priest (or Brahman) at a sacrifice. 5 A tree. -*Comp.* -भास् *a.* seated on or occupying a seat; Ku. 7. 72. -अवस् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna; Si. 14. 12.

विष्टिः *f.* 1 Pervading. 2 An act, occupation. 3 Hire, wages. 4 Unpaid labour. 5 Sending. 6 Residence in hell to which one is condemned.

विष्टलं A remote place, one situated at a distance.

विष्टा 1 Feces, ordure, excrement; Ms. 3. 180 10 91 2 The belly

विष्टु. 1 The deity of the sacred Triad entrusted with the

preservation of the world, which duty he is represented to have duly discharged by his various incarnations; (for, their descriptions see the several avatāras s. v. and also under अवतार); the word is thus popularly derived:—यस्माद्विश्वमिदं सर्वं तस्य शक्त्या महात्मनः । तस्माद्विश्वमिदं विष्णुर्विश्वमिति: प्रवेक्षन्तान् ॥. 2 N. of Agni. 3 A pious man. 4 N. of a law-giver, author of a Smṛiti called विश्वस्मृति. -*Comp.* -कांची N. of a town. -क्रमः the step or stride of Vishnu. -युतः N. of Chāṇakya. -तैलं a kind of medicinal oil. -द्वादश्या N. of the eleventh and twelfth day of each fortnight (of a lunar month). -पदं 1 the sky, atmosphere. 2 the sea of milk. 3 a lotus. -पदी an epithet of the Ganges. -पुराणं N. of one of the most celebrated of the eighteen Purāṇas. -प्रीतिः *f.* land granted rent-free to Brāhmaṇas to maintain Vishnu's worship. -रथः an epithet of Garuḍa. -रिंगी a quail. -लोकः Vishnu's world. -चक्षुषा 1 an epithet of Lakshmi. 2 the holy basil. -वाहनः, -वाह्यः epithets of Garuḍa.

विष्टपदः Throbbing, palpitation.

विष्टारः 1 The twang of a bow. 2 Vibration.

विष्टय *a.* Deserving death by poison.

विष्टवदः Flowing, trickling.

विष्टव *a.* Hurtful, injurious, mischievous.

विष्टवच्, विष्टवञ्च *a.* (*Nom. sing. m.* विष्टवच्, *f.* विष्टवची, *n.* विष्टवञ्च) 1 Going or being every where, all-pervading; विष्टवञ्चोद्देशः स्थगयति कथं भद्रमायः करोति U. 3. 38, Māl. 1. 20. 2 Separating into parts. 3 Different. (विष्टवच् is used adverbially in the sense of ' everywhere, on all sides, all around ' ; Ki. 15. 59; Pt. 2. 2; Māl. 5. 4, 9. 25) -*Comp.* -क्षेन (विष्टवक्षेनः or विष्टवक्षेणः) an epithet of Vishnu; साम्याय कमलासखविष्टवक्षेनतेवित-युगोत्तपयोधेः Si. 10. 55; विष्टवक्षेनः स्तवतुन-विज्ञासर्पलोकमतिठा R. 15. 103. -दिया N. of Lakshmi.

विष्टवणनं, विष्टवान्नः Eating.

विष्टवञ्च (वञ्च) च *a.* (विष्टवञ्चिची *f.*) Going everywhere, all pervading; विष्टवञ्चिचीविष्टवञ्चिचैः सैवञ्चिचीः Si. 18. 25; विष्टवञ्चिच्या भुवनमभितो मासते वस्य मासा Bv. 4. 18.

विष्ट I. 4 P. (विष्टति) To cast, throw, send. -II. 1 P. (वेष्टति) To go, move.

विष्ट See विष्ट.

विष्टयुक्त *p. p.* Disjoined, separated.

विष्टयोगः Disjunction, separation.

विष्टवादः 1 Deception, breaking one's promise disappointment 2 Inconsistency incongruity disagree-ment 3 Contradiction

विष्टवद्विः *a.* 1 Disappointing, deceiving. 2 Inconsistent, contradictory. 3 Differing, disagreeing; R. 15. 67. 4 Fraudulent, crafty.

विष्टवृल *a.* 1 Unsteady, agitated. 2 Uneven.

विष्टवृल *a.* Frightful; dreadful, Māl. 5. 13; cf. विष्टवृल. -वृलः 1 A lion. 2 The Ingudi tree.

विष्टवृल *a.* Ill-fitted, incongruous, unharmonious.

विष्टवृलः Bad or disagreeable Sandhi (euphony) or absence of Sandhi, regarded as a fault in composition; see K. P. 7.

विष्टरः 1 Going forth. 2 Spreading, extending. 3 Crowd, multitude, herd, flock. 4 A large quantity, heap; Māl. 1. 37.

विष्टरः 1 Sending forth, emission. 2 Shedding, pouring down, dropping; R. 16. 38. 3 Casting, discharge. 4 Giving away, a gift, donation; आदानं हि विष्टर्याय सता वरिष्ठवा-निव R. 4. 86 (where the word means ' pouring down ' also). 5 Sending away, dismissal. 6 Abandonment, relinquishment. 7 Voiding, evacuation; as in प्रतीविष्टरः. 8 Departure, separation. 9 Final beatitude. 10 Light, splendour. 11 A symbol in writing, representing a distinct hard aspiration and marked by two perpendicular dots (:). 12 The southern course of the sun. 13 The penis.

विष्टरज्जं 1 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down; समतया वसुधैविष्टरज्जैः R. 9. 6. 2 Giving away, a gift, donation; R. 9. 6. 3 Voiding; Ms. 4. 48. 4 Casting off, quitting, abandoning; R. 8. 25. 5 Sending away, dismissal. 6 Allowing (the deity invoked) to go (opp. आवाहन). 7 Setting a bull at liberty on certain occasions.

विष्टरज्जनीय *a.* To be abandoned &c. -यः = विष्टरः. (11) q. v.

विष्टरजित *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth. 2 Given away. 3 Left, quitted, abandoned. 4 Sent, dispatched. 5 Dismissed.

विष्टरः 1 Creeping about, gliding. 2 Moving to and fro. 3 Spread, circulation; U. 1. 35. 4 An unexpected or unwished for consequence of an act. 5 A sort of disease, dry spreading itch. -*Comp.* -वृल wax.

विष्टरपणं 1 Creeping along, gliding, going gently. 2 Diffusion, spreading, extending.

विष्टरपिः, विष्टरपिका See विष्टर (5) above, विष्टर See विष्टर.

विष्टरः 1 Spreading out, expansion, diffusion 2 Creeping gliding 3 A fish -र 1 A wood 2 Timber

विशारिख *a.* (जी. *f.*) 1 Spreading, diffusing. 2 Creeping, gliding. -*m.* A fish.

विशिनी See विशिनी.

विशिल See विशिल.

विशुचिका Cholera.

विशुच-गा Distress, sorrow.

विशुचित Repentance, distress. -ता Fever.

विस्त *p. p.* 1 Spread out, extended, diffused. 2 Extended, stretched. 3 Uttered.

विस्तार *a.* (री. *f.*) 1 Spreading about, being diffused; विस्तारिषु रजः रजः। Si. 3. 11. 2 Creeping, gliding.

विस्तार *a.* Creeping along, gliding, moving gently; विस्तारयितव्यः Ve. 4.

विस्त *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth.

2 Created, emanated. 3 Shed, cast.

4 Sent, dispatched; R. 5. 39. 5 Dis-

missed, let go, discharged; R. 2. 9.

6 Discharged, hurled. 7 Given, be-

stowed, granted; ग्रन्थान्वितमृदु R.

1. 44. 8 A. bandoned, quitted,

removed. (See वृत् with वि.)

विस्त See विस्त.

विस्तरः 1 Extension, expansion. 2

Minute details, detailed description,

minute particulars; सक्षितस्मान्मनोऽस्मिन्

वाच्यस्यार्थपरित्यागः। सुविस्तरतया वाचो भाष्यभूता

मवतु मे Si. 2. 24; (विस्तेरण, विस्तरतः,

विस्तरतः 'in detail, at length, fully,

with minute details, with full partic-

ulars'; अण्डलिप्तप्रमाणं विस्तेरेण श्रोतुमि-

च्छामि Mu. 1, Bg. 10. 18.) 3 Prolixi-

ty, diffuseness; अले विस्तेरेण. 4 Abund-

ance, quantity, multitude, number 5

A bed, layer. 6 A seat, stool.

विस्तारः 1 Spreading, extension,

expansion; अतविस्तारमाजं Māl. 1. 27.

2 Amplitude, breadth; विदोक्तयोर्यो वपुराप-

रक्षणं प्रकामविस्तारफलं हरिष्यः R. 2. 11; Bg.

13. 30. 3 Expanse, vastness, magni-

tude; मध्यः इयामः सन इव ध्रुवः देशविस्तारपादुः

Me. 18. 4 Details, full particulars;

कण्ठोऽपि तावद्वृत्तविस्तारः क्रियतां S. 7. 5 The

diameter of a circle. 6 A shrub. 7

The branch of a tree with new shoots.

विस्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread out, expanded,

extended. 2 Wide, broad. 3

Large, great, extensive. -*Comp.* -पर्ण

a kind of root (मारक).

विस्तृत *p. p.* 1 Diffused, spread, extended.

2 Broad, expanded. 3 Ample.

4 Diffuse, prolix.

विस्तृतिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion.

2 Breadth, width, magnitude. 3 The

diameter of a circle.

विस्पष्ट *a.* 1 Plain, clear, intelligi-

ble. 2 Manifest, evident, obvious,

open, apparent.

विस्फारः 1 Vibration, trembling,

throbbing. 2 The twang of a bow

विस्फारित *p. p.* 1 Made to vibrate

2 Trembling, tremulous 3 Twanged

4 Dilated, expanded. 5 Manifested,

displayed.

विस्फुरित *p. p.* 1 Tremulous, quiv-

ering. 2 Swollen, enlarged.

विस्फुरितः 1 A spark of fire; अग्ने-

ज्वलतो विस्फुरितः विप्रतिधेस् S. B. 2 A

kind of poison.

विस्फुरज्युः 1 Roaring, thundering,

rumbling. 2 A clap or peal of

thunder. 3 (Hence) A thunder-like

manifestation or rise, any sudden

appearance or stroke; मनेष जन्मांतरपात-

कानां विपाकविस्फुरज्युः R. 14. 62. 4

Rolling (as of waves); swell surg-

ing appearance; महोर्मिर्विस्फुरज्युर्निर्विघ्नाः

R. 13. 12.

विस्फुरजित् 1 Rear, shout. 2 Rolling.

3 Fruit, result; Bh. 2. 125, 3. 148

विस्फोटः-दा 1 A boil, tumour. 2

Small-pox.

विस्मयः 1 Wonder, surprise, astonish-

ment, amazement; पुरुषः प्रबुधवाग्नेर्विस्मयेन

सहर्षिजां R. 10. 51. 2 Astonishment or

wonder, being the feeling which

produces the *adbhūta* sentiment; S.

D. thus defines it:—विविधेषु पदार्थेषु लोक-

सीमातिवर्तिषु। विस्फारश्चेतसो यस्तु स विस्मय उदा-

हृतः॥ 207. 3 Pride; arrogance; तपः

स्रति विस्मयात् Ms. 4. 237. 4 Uncertain-

ty, doubt. -*Comp.* -आकुल, -आविष्ट *a.*

astonished, struck with wonder.

विस्मयंगम *a.* Astonishing, produc-

ing wonder.

विस्मरणं Forgetting, forgetfulness,

oblivion; S. 5. 23.

विस्मरण *a.* (नी. *f.*) Astonishing.

-नः 1 The god of love. 2 Trick, de-

ceit, illusion. -नं 1 Causing wonder.

2 Anything causing wonder. 3 A

city of the Gandharvas (said to be

m. also).

विस्मित *p. p.* 1 Astonished, sur-

prised, amazed, wonder-struck. 2

Disconcerted. 3 Proud.

विस्मृत *p. p.* Forgotten.

विस्मृतिः *f.* Forgetfulness, oblivion,

loss of memory.

विस्मरे *a.* Surprised, struck with

wonder, astonished.

विश्रं A smell like that of raw meat.

-*Comp.* -गंधिः yellow ornament.

विश्रंसः-सा 1 Falling down. 2 De-

cay, laxness, weakness, debility.

विश्रंसन *a.* 1 Causing to fall or

drop down; अंतर्महिनौलिधूर्णनचलनंद्वारवि-

स्रंसनः Gīt. 3. 2 Untying, loosening;

गीतिविश्रंसनः करः K. P. 7. -नं 1 Falling

down. 2 Flowing, dropping. 3 Un-

tying, loosening. 4 A laxative,

purgative.

विश्रब्ध, विश्रंभ See विश्रब्ध, विश्रंभ.

विश्रंसा Decay, debility, decrepitude.

विश्रंस्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened. 2 Weak,

infirm

विश्रवः, विश्रवः, Flowing dropping

trickling

विश्रावणं Bleeding.

विश्रुतिः *f.* Flowing forth, trickling,

oozing.

विश्वर *a.* Discordant.

विहगः 1 bird; Me. 28; Rs. 1. 23.

2 A cloud. 3 An arrow. 4 The sun

5 The moon. 6 A planet in general.

विहंगः 1 A bird; R. 1. 51, Ms. 9.

55. 2 A cloud. 3 An arrow. 4 The

sun. 5 The moon. -*Comp.* इन्द्रः, ईश्वरः,

-राजः epithets of Garuda.

विहंगमः A bird; (गृहदीर्घिकाः) मक्कलो

दक्कलोलाविहंगमाः R. 9. 37; Ms. 1. 39, H.

1. 37.

विहंगमा, विहंगिका A pole for carry-

ing burdens.

विहत *p. p.* 1 Struck completely,

killed. 2 Hurt. 3 Opposed, imped-

ed, resisted.

विहतिः A friend, companion. -*f.* 1

killing, striking. -2 Failure. 3 De-

feat, rout.

विहननं 1 Killing, striking. 2 Hurt,

injury. 3 Obstruction, obstacle, im-

pediment. 4 A bow for cleaning

cotton.

विहरः 1 Taking away, removing.

2 Separation, disunion.

विहरणं 1 Removing, taking away.

2 Taking a walk, airing, going about

or rambling for pleasure. 3 Pleasure,

pastime.

विहर्तु *m.* 1 A roamer. 2 A robber.

विहर्षः Great joy, rapture.

विहसन्, विहसितं, विहारः A gentle

laugh, smile.

विहस्त *a.* 1 Handless. 2 Confound-

ed, bewildered, overpowered, made

powerless; Māl. 1, R. 5. 49. 3 Dis-

abled, incapacitated (for doing the

proper work); रुजा विहस्तचरणे M. 4. 4

Learned, wise.

विहार *ind.* Heaven, paradise.

विहसित *p. p.* 1 Caused to abandon.

2 Extorted, caused to be given up.

-ते A gift, donation.

विहायस *m. n.* Sky, atmosphere,

Ki. 16. 43. -*m.* A bird; N. 3. 99.

विहायस See विशा स.

विहारः 1 Removing, taking away.

2 Roaming or walking for pleasure,

airing, a stroll, taking a walk 3

Sport, play, pastime, recreation, di-

version, pleasure; विहारोलातुपदेव नागै

R. 16. 26, 67; 5. 41; 9. 68, 13. 38,

19. 37. 4 Tread, stepping; द्रमंश्चरण-

विहारं Gīt. 11; Ki. 4. 15. 5 A park,

garden; especially a pleasure-gar-

den. 6 The shoulder. 7 A Jaina or

Buddhist temple, convent, monastery

8 A temple in general. 9 Great ex-

pansion of the organs of speech

-*Comp.* -गृह a pleasure-house -दासी

a nun

विहारिका A convent

विहारि *a.* Diverting or amusing oneself by ; श्रमविहारिणः *S.* 1.

विहित *p. p.* 1 Done, performed, made, acted. 2 Arranged, fixed, settled, appointed, determined. 3 Orderd, prescribed, decreed. 4 Framed, constructed. 5 Placed, deposited. 6 Furnished with, possessed of. 7 Fit to be done. 8 Distributed, apporportioned. (See वा with वि.) -त An order, a command.

विहिति *f.* 1 Performance, doing, action. 2 Arrangement.

विहीन *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken. 2 Devoid of, destitute or deprived of, without (usually in comp.) ; विद्याविहीनः पद्यः *Bh.* 2. 20. 3 Base, low, inferior. -Comp. -जाति, -योनि *a.* base-born, low-born.

विहृत *p. p.* 1 Sported, played. 2 Expanded. -त One of the ten modes of indicating love used by women ; see *S. D.* 125, 146 ; (written विकृत also in this sense).

विहृति *f.* 1 Removal, taking away. 2 Sport, pastime, pleasure. 3 Expansion.

विहेतकः An injurer.

विहेतन 1 Injuring, hurting. 2 Rubbing, grinding. 3 Afflicting. 4 Pain, sorrow, torment.

विह्वल *a.* 1 Agitated, disquieted, perturbed, confused ; *R.* 8. 37. 2 Overcome with fear, alarmed. 3 Delirious, beside oneself. 4 Afflicted, distressed ; *Ku.* 4. 4. 5 Desponding. 6 Fused, liquid.

वी 2 *P.* (वेति, rarely used in classical literature) 1 To go, move. 2 To approach. 3 To prevade. 4 To bring, convey. 5 To throw, cast. 6 To eat, consume. 7 To obtain. 8 To conceive, bring forth. 9 To be born or produced. 10 To shine, be beautiful.

वीकः 1 Wind. 2 A bird. 3 The mind.

वीकाश See विकाश.

वीक्ष 1 A visible object. 2 Surprise, astonishment. -क्षः -क्षा Seeing, gazing at.

वीक्षण-गा Seeing, looking at, sight.

वीक्षितं A look, glance.

वीक्ष्य *a.* 1 To be looked at. 2 Visible, perceptible. -क्ष्यः 1 A dancer, an actor. 2 A horse. -क्ष्यं 1 Anything to be looked at, a visible object. 2 Wonder, surprise.

वीक्षा 1 Going, moving, progress. 2 One of the paces of a horse. 3 Dancing. 4 Junction, union.

वीचि *m. f.*, वीची 1 A wave ; समुद्र-वीचीव चलस्वभावाः *Pt.* 1. 194, *R.* 6 56, 12. 100, *Me.* 28. 2 Inconstancy, thoughtlessness. 3 Pleasure, delight. 4 Rest, leisure. 5 A ray of light. 6 Little -Comp. -नालिन *a.* the ocean.

वीची = वीचि *q. v.*

वीक्ष I. 1 A (बीजते) To go. -II. 10 U. (बीजयति-ते) To fan, cool by fanning ; बीजयते मणिभेरिख तालवृक्षैः *Mk.* 5. 13 ; *Ku.* 2. 42. -With अभि, उप, परि to fan ; *Rs.* 3. 4 ; *S.* 3.

वीज } See बीज, बीजक, बीजल, बीजिक, बीजिन् and बीज.

बीजनः 1 The ruddy goose. 2 A sort of pheasant. -तं 1 Fanning ; *Ku.* 4. 36. 2 A fan.

बीजा A small piece of wood (about a span long) struck with a stick or bat in a game played by boys (called in Marāṭhī विटीवाडुचा खेळ).

बीदिः, बीदिका, बीदी *f.* 1 The betel-plant. 2 A preparation of betel (Mar. बिडा=बीदल *q. v.*). 3 A tie, fastening, knot (of a wearing garment). 4 The knot of a bodice ; *Amaru.* 23.

बीणा 1 The (Indian) lute ; दूकी-भूतायां बीणायां *K.* ; *Me.* 86. 2 Lightning. -Comp. -आस्यः an epithet of Nārada. -दंढः the neck of a lute ; *Bv.* 1. 80. -वादः, -वादकः a lutanist.

वीत *p. p.* 1 Gone, disappeared. 2 Gone away, departed. 3 Let go, loosed, set free. 4 Excepted, exempt. 5 Approved, liked. 6 Unfit for war. 7 Tame, quiet. 8 Freed from, devoid of (mostly in comp.) ; वीतचित्तं, वीतसूहृद्, वीतमी, वीतशत्रु &c. -तः An elephant or horse unfit or untrained for war. -तं Prieking (an elephant) with the goad and striking with the legs ; वीतवीतमया नागाः *Ku.* 6. 39 *v.* 1. (see Malli. thereon) ; *Si.* 5. 47. -Comp. -दम्भ *a.* humble, lowly. -भव *a.* fearless, intrepid. (-यः) an epithet of Vishnu. -मल *a.* pure. -राग *a.* 1 free from desire ; *Ku.* 6. 43. 2 free from passion, calm, tranquil. 3 colourless. (-गः) a sage who has subdued his passions. -शोकः (=अशोकः) the Asoka tree.

वीतसः 1 A cage, a cage or net for confining beasts or birds. 2 An aviary. 3 A place for preserving game.

वीतनौ (*m.* dual) The sides of the larynx or throat.

वीतिः A horse. -तिः *f.* 1 Going, motion. 2 Producing, production. 3 Enjoyment. 4 Eating. 5 Light, lustre. -Comp. -होत्रः 1 fire. 2 the sun.

वीथिः-थी *f.* 1 A road, way ; *Ki.* 7. 17. 2 A row, line. 3 A market, stall, shop in a market ; *Si.* 9. 32. 4 A variety of drama ; it is thus defined in *S. D.* :-वीथ्यामिको भवेद्वेदकः कश्चिदेकोऽत्र कल्प्यते । आकाशानाभितैरुक्तैश्चित्रा प्रत्युक्तिमाश्रितः । सूत्रेणैव शृंगार रसानपि । सुकवि-रूपे सती सर्वत्र

वीथिक 1 A road &c. 2 A picture-gallery ; or a large scroll of paper (on which pictures are drawn) (according to some) ; a wall (according to others) ; आदिस्य चरित्रवत्स्यां वीथिका-यामालेखितं *U.* 1.

वीथ्र *a.* Pure, clean. -धं 1 The sky. 2 Wind, air. 3 Fire.

वीनाहः The top or cover of a well. वीषा Lightning.

वीप्सा 1 Pervasion. 2 Repetition of words to imply continuous or successive action ; as in the example वृक्षं वृक्षं सिंचति ; वीप्सायां द्विरुक्तिः. 3 Repetition in general.

वीर्य 1 A (वीर्यते) To boast, brag.

वीर *a.* 1 Heroic, brave. 2 Mighty, powerful. -रः 1 A hero, warrior, champion ; कौप्येय संप्रति नवः पुरुषावतारो वीरो न यस्य मगवान् शृणुन्दोऽपि *U.* 5. 34. 2 The sentiment of heroism (in rhetoric) ; it is distinguished under four heads ; दानवीर, धर्मवीर, दयावीर and युद्धवीर, for explanations see these words *a. v.* 3. 3 An actor. 4 Fire. 5 The sacrificial fire. 6 A son. 7 A husband. 8 The tree Arjuna. 9 N. of Vishnu. -रं 1 A reed. 2 Pepper. 3 Rice-gruel. 4 The root of Uśira *q. v.* -Comp. -आशंसनं 1 keeping watch. 2 the post of danger in battle. 3 a forlorn hope. -आसनं 1 a kind of posture practised in meditation ; for definition see वर्यक (3). 2 kneeling on one knee. 3 a field of battle. 4 the station of a sentinel. ईशः, ईश्वरः 1 epithets of Śiva. 2 a great hero. -उज्जः a Brāhmaṇa who omits to offer oblations to the sacrificial fire. -कीदः an insignificant or contemptible warrior. -जयंतिका 1 a war-dance. 2 war, battle. -रुद्रः the Arjuna tree. -धन्वन् *m.* an epithet or the god of love. -पानं (*ṇ*) an exciting or refreshing drink taken by soldiers either before or after a battle. -भद्रः 1 N. of a powerful hero created by Śiva from his matted hair, see वृक्ष. 2 a distinguished hero. 3 a horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice. 4 a kind of fragrant grass. -मुद्रिका a ring worn on the middle toe. -रजसु *n.* red lead. -रस 1 the sentiment of heroism. 2 a warlike feeling. -रेषु *n.* of Bhīmasena. -विष्ठावकः =विरोजः *q. v.* -वृक्षः 1 the Arjuna tree. 2 the marking-nut plant. -सूः *f.* the mother of a hero ; (so वीरप्रसवा, -प्रसूः, -प्रसूचिनी). -सैन्यं garlic. -स्कंधः a buffalo. -हन् *m.* 1 a Brāhmaṇa who has neglected his domestic fire. 2 N. of Vishnu.

वीरणं N. of a fragrant grass (the root of which is used as a refrigerant.)

वीरणी 1 A side-look. 2 A deep place

वीरतर 1 A great hero 2 An arrow
-रै A kind of fragrant grass.

वीरधरः 1 A peacock. 2 Fighting
with beasts. 3 A leather-jacket.

वीरवत् a. Full of heroes. -ती A
woman whose husband and sons are
living.

वीरा 1 The wife of a hero. 2 A
wife. 3 A mother, matron. 4 A kind
of perfume (called Murā). 5
Spirituos liquor. 6 An alce. 7 The
plantain tree.

वीरिणं See वीरिण.

वीरधू-धर f. 1 A spreading creeper;
लता प्रतापिनी वीरधू Bk; अहिनिर्वृत्तस्यैव सभाप-
चरितेर्विद्विषितो वीरधू S. 5. 9, Ku. 4. 34, R.
8. 36. 2 A branch, shoot. 3 A plant
which grows after being cut. 4 A
creeper, a shrub in general; Ki
4. 19.

वीर्य 1 Heroism, prowess, valour;
वीर्यवान्नेष्टु कृतात्मनः Ki. 3. 43, R. 2. 4,
3. 62, 11. 78, Ve. 3. 3. 2 Vigour,
strength. 3 Virility. 4 Energy,
firmness, courage. 5 Power, potency;
S. 3. 2. 6 Efficacy (of medicines);
अतिवीर्यवीर्य भेषजे बहुलप्राप्यति दृश्यते गुणः Ki.
2. 24; Ku. 2. 48. 7 Semen virile; Ku.
3. 15, Pt. 4. 50. 8 Splendour, lustre.
9 Dignity, consequence. -Comp. -जः
a son. -प्रपातः seminal effusion,
discharge of semen.

वीर्यवत् a. 1 Strong, stout, vigorous.
2 Efficacious.

वीर्यः 1 A yoke for carrying
burdens. 2 A burden. 3 Storing
corn. 4 A way, road.

वीरयिकः A man who carries loads
by means of a yoke.

वीहारः 1 A Buddhist or Jaina
convent. 2 A sanctuary.

वृत् 1 P. (वृत्ति) To leave, abandon.
वृत् 10 U. (वृत्त्यति-ने) 1 To hurt,
kill. 2 To perish.

वृत्तु a. Desirous of choosing.

वृत् See वृत्.

वृत्त a. Chosen, selected.

वृ I. 1. 5. 9 U. (वरति-ने, वृणोति-वृणते,
वृणति-वृणीते, वृत् : pass. व्रिते) 1 To
choose, select, select as a boon; वृत्
तेनेदमेव प्राप्नु Ku. 2. 56; ववार रामस्य वन-
प्रयाणं Bk. 3. 6. 2 To choose for one-
self (Atm.); वृणते हि विद्वद्व्यकारिणं गुण
लुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः Ki. 2. 30, R. 3. 6. 3
To choose in marriage, woo, court;
Mv. 1. 28, A. R. 3. 42. 4 To beg,
solicit, ask for. 5 To cover, conceal,
hide, screen, envelop; भेषजैर्वृत्तैर्द्वयः
Mk. 5. 14. 6 To surround, encompass;
Bk. 5. 10, R. 12. 61. 7 To ward off,
keep away, restrain, check. 8 To
hinder, oppose, obstruct. -Caus.
(वाच्यति-ने) 1 To cover, conceal. 2
To avert from (with abl.). 3 To
prevent, ward off, restrain, suppress,
check, hinder वृत्तयो वाच्येते अजेते वृत्तवत्

Bh 2. 11 Des d वृत्तयति ते विवरिषते ते
विवरिषति-ने) To wish to choose.
-With अप to open. (-Caus.) to
cover, conceal. -अपा to open. -आ 1
to cover, conceal, hide; आवृणोदात्मनो
रूपं रंष्टु प्रहन् रित् R. 17. 61; Bk. 9.
24. 2 to fill, pervade; Bg. 13. 13,
Ms. 2. 144. 3 to choose, desire. 4 to
solicit, beg. 5 to enclose, block up,
obstruct; R. 7. 31. 6 to keep off;
Bk. 14. 109. -नि to surround, en-
close; Bk. 14. 29. (-Caus.) to ward
off, keep away from, avert from
(with abl.); पापात्रिचारयति योजयते हिताय
Bh. 2. 72. -निस् (usually in p. p.
only) to feel happy, be pleased or
satisfied; विवृणार मधुनीद्विवर्गः Si. 10. 3,
see निवृत्त. -परि to surround. -प्र 1 to
cover, envelop; प्रावारिद्विवर्ग क्षोणीं क्षिमा
वृक्षाः समेततः Bk. 9. 25. 2 to wear, put
on. 3 to select, choose. -प्रा to wear,
put on. -वि 1 to cover up, stop. 2 to
open; Ku. 4. 26. 3 to unfold, dis-
close, reveal, show, display; N. 9. 1;
Ku. 3. 15, R. 6. 85; Bk. 7. 73. 4 to
teach, explain, expound; Mv. 2. 43.
5 to spread; Bv. 1. 5. 6 to choose.
-विनि (Caus.) to prevent, ward off,
suppress; विनयं विनिवार्य Māl. 1. 18.
-सं 1 to hide, cover, conceal; सुदुर्गुलि-
संवृताधरोष्ठ S. 3. 25, 2. 10; R. 1. 20,
7. 30. 2 to suppress, restrain, oppose;
Bk. 9. 27. 3 to shut. -II. 10 U.
(वरयति-ने) 1 To choose, select;
वरं वरयते कन्या माता वितं पिता वृत्तं
Pt. 4. 67. 2 To choose in marriage.
3 To ask for, beg, solicit.

वृत्, वृद्धि See वृत्, वृद्धि.

वृत् 1 A. (वर्कते) : To seize, take,
grasp.

वृत् 1 A wolf. 2 A hyena. 3 A
jackal. 4 A crow. 5 An owl. 6 A
robber. 7 A Kshatriya. 8 Turpentine.
9 A compound perfume, a mixture
of various fragrant articles. 10 N.
of a demon. 11 N. of a tree
(वृत्तवृत्). 12 N. of a fire in the
stomach. -Comp. -अरातिः, -अरिः a
dog. -उद्वरः an epithet of Brahman.
2 of Bhīma, the second Pāṇḍava
prince; Bg. 1. 15, Ki. 2. 1. -वृशः a
dog. -धूरः 1 turpentine. 2 a
compound perfume. -धूर्तः a jackal.
वृत्त-का 1 The heart. 2 A kidney
(in dual in this sense).

वृत्त p. p. 1 Cut, divided. 2 Torn.
3 Broken.

वृत्त p. p. Cleaned, cleared, puri-
fied.

वृत् 1 A. (वृत्ते) 1 To accept,
select. 2 To cover.

वृत् 1 A tree; आत्मपरायवृत्तार्णां फलाच्येतानि
वेदिनाम्. -Comp. -अद्वः 1 a carpenter's
chisel. 2 a hatchet. 3 the fig-tree. 4
the Piyāla tree. -अम्लः the hog-
plum a ba d सः 1 a

brid 2 an ascetic -आभयिन् m a
kind of small owl. -कुकरः a wild
cock. -खंडं a grove or clump of trees
-वरः a monkey. -छाया the shade of a
tree. (-चं) thick shade; the shade of
many trees. -धूपः turpentine. -नाय
the fig-tree. -निर्यासः gum, resin.
-दाकः the fig-tree. -वादि f. an axe.
-नर्कविका a squirrel. -वाटिका, -वाडी a
garden, grove of trees. -शः a
lizard. -शाविका a squirrel.

वृत्तकः 1 A small tree; Ku. 5. 14. 2
A tree (in general).

वृत् 7 P. (वृत्ति) To choose.

वृत् 1. 2. A. (वृत्ते) To avoid, shun,
abandon. -II. 7 P. (वृत्ति) 1 To
avoid, shun, give up, abandon 2 To
choose; आसन्निकतमां वृत्तिं सर्वार्णं स्वर्गवृत्तं
Bhāg. 3 To atone for, efface, purify,
तन्ने रेतः पिता वृत्तामित्रस्यैतद्विदर्शनं Ms. 9.
20. 4 To turn away, avert.
-III. 1 P., 10 U. (वर्जति, वर्जयति-ने,
वर्जित) 1 To shun, avoid. 2 To give
up; abandon. 3 To exclude, set
aside. 4 To abstain from. 5 To cut
to pieces. (The following verse from
K. R. illustrates the root
in its different conjugations —
वृत्ति वृत्तिनैः सर्वैः वृत्ते च वृत्तेः सदा वृत्त्यनाजिर्वेपितैः
स वर्जयति वृत्तिनैः II. -With अप to
destroy. 2 to finish. 3 to leave, quit;
R. 17. 79, Ki. 1. 29. 4 to pour,
throw; Si. 13. 37. -अ 1 to bend,
incline; आवर्ज्य शाखाः सद्यं च वासां R. 16
19, 13. 17; आवर्ज्य वृद्धिः Me. 46. 2 to
offer, give; R. 1. 62, 67; 8. 26; Ku. 5.
34. 3 to subdue, win over. -परि to
avoid, shun. -वि 1 to shun, avoid. 2
to make destitute of, deprive of.

वृत्तनः 1 Hair. 2 Curled hair. -नं 1
Sin. 2 A calamity. 3 Sky. 4 An
enclosed piece of ground, an
enclosure; especially a field cleared
for pasture or agriculture.

वृत्तिन a. 1 Crooked, bent, curved. 2
Wicked, sinful. -नः 1 Hair, curled
hair. 2 A wicked man; वृत्तिन वृत्तिनः
सर्ग K. R. -नं 1 Sin; सर्वं ज्ञानवृत्तिनैव वृत्तिनं
संततिष्यति Bg. 4. 36, R. 14. 57. 2
Pain, distress (said be m. also in
this sense).

वृत् 8 U. (वृणोति, वृणते) To eat,
consume.

वृत् I. 4 A. (वृत्ते) To choose, like,
cf. वावृत्. 2 To distribute, divide
-II. 10 U. (वर्जयति-ने) To shine. -III.
1 A. (वर्तते, but Paras. also in the
Conditional; also in the Desider-
ative; वृत्) 1 To be, exist, abide, re-
main, subsist, stay; इदं मे मनसि वर्तते
S. 1; अत्र विषयेऽस्माकं महकुटुम्बलं वर्तते Pt.
1; मरालकुलनायकः कथय रे कथं वर्ततां Bv. 1.
3; often used merely as a copula;
अतीत्य हरिकी इति वर्तते वृत्तिनः S. 1 2
To be in any particular condition or

circumstances, पाश्र्वम वयास वतमानस्य K. ; 80 दुःखे, हर्षे, विषादे &c. वर्तते. 3 To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; सतिदिन्याः किं वृत्तमित्यस्ति काचित्पुत्रिः U. 2; सायं संप्रति वर्तते पथिक रे स्थानांतरं गम्यतां Subhāsh. 'now it is evening' &c.; S. Til. 6; Bg. 5. 26. 4 To move on, proceed in regular course; सर्वथा वर्तते यज्ञः Ms. 2. 15; निर्याजिमित्या वृत्ते Bk. 2. 37; R. 12. 56. 5 To be maintained or supported by, live on, subsist by (fig. also); फलमूलवार्तिवर्तमाना K. 172; Ms. 8. 77. 6 To turn, roll on, revolve; यत्नदियं लोकयात्रा वर्तते Ve. 3. 7 To occupy or engage oneself, be occupied or engaged in, set about (with loc.); मगवान् काश्यपः श्रावते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1; इतरो दहेते स्वकर्षणां वृत्ते ज्ञानमयेन वद्विना R. 8. 20; Ms. 8. 346; Bg. 3. 22. 8 To act, behave, conduct or demean oneself towards, do, perform, practise (usually with loc. or by itself); आयोजिष्यन् विनयेन वर्ततां U. 6; कविनिर्गर्ग-लौहदेन भरतेषु वर्तमानः Māl. 1; औदासीन्येन वर्तितुं R. 10. 25; Ms. 7. 104, 8. 173, 11. 30. 9 To act a part, enter upon a course of conduct; साध्वी वृत्तिं वर्तते 'he acts an honest part'. 10 To have the sense of, signify, be used in the sense of; पुण्यसमीपस्थे चंद्रमसि पुण्यशब्दे वर्तते Mbh. on P. IV. 2. 3. (often used in lexicons in this sense). 11 To tend or conduce to (with dat.). पुत्रेण किं फलं यो वै पितुः प्राय वर्तते. 12 To rest or depend upon. -Caus. (वर्तयति-ते) 1 To cause to be or exist. 2 To cause to move or turn round cause to revolve, S. 7. 6. 3 To brandish, flourish, whirl round; Bk. 15. 37. 4 To do, practise exhibit; Māl. 9. 33. 5 To perform, discharge, attend or look to; सोधि-कारभ्रमिकः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयत्समाः R. 19. 4; Mr. 3. 23. 6 To spend, pass (as time). 7 To live on, subsist; Ki. 2. 18; R. 12. 20. 8 To relate, describe. -Desid. (विवृत्सति, विवर्तयति). -With अति 1 to go beyond, exceed; Māl. 1. 26. 2 to surpass, excel; Ki. 3. 40; Si. 14. 59. 3 to violate, overstep, transgress; Si. 6. 19. 4 to neglect, disregard; Ms. 5. 16. 5 to hurt, injure, offend. 6 to overcome, subdue. 7 to pass away (as time). 8 to be late or delay; Ms. 2. 38. -अनु 1 to follow, conform to, act according to; प्रवृत्तिर्देव हि जने-सुवर्तते Si. 15. 41, Māl. 3. 2. 2 to humour, adapt oneself to the will of, be guided by. 3 to obey. 4 to resemble, imitate. 5 to please, gratify. 6 to be repeated or supplied from a preceding rule or Sūtra ('intransitive') (Caus) 1 to turn round 2

to follow, obey. -अप 1 to turn away from, turn back; तस्मात्पावर्तते दूरकृष्टा नथिवे लक्ष्मीः प्रतिफलदैवात् R. 6. 58, 7. 33. 2 to be reversed or inverted, to be overturned; Ki. 12. 49. 3 to have the face downward; Māl. 3. 17. (-Caus.) to turn away or aside, bend; Māl. 1. 40, Ki. 4. 15. -अभि 1 to go up to, go towards, go near, approach, turn to; इत एवाभि वर्तते S. 1; R. 2. 10. 2 to attack, assail, rush at or upon; Ki. 13. 3. 3 to commence, break (as day). 4 to stand supreme, be over all. 5 to be, exist, chance to be. -आ 1 to revolve. 2 to return; R. 1. 89, 2. 19. 3 to go to or towards. 4 to be restless or uneasy, whirl round; Māl. 1. 41. -उद् 1 to ascend. 2 to rise, increase 3 to be haughty or proud. 4 to overflow, be swollen; उद्बुधः क इव सुखायः परेषां Si. 8. 18; Mu. 3. 8, R. 7. 56. -उप 1 to approach. 2 to return. -नि 1 to come back, return; न च निन्नादिव सलिलं निवर्तते न तते हृदयं S. 3. 1; Ku. 4. 30, R. 2. 43; Bg. 8. 21, 15. 4. 2 to flee from, retreat; Bk. 5. 102. 3 to turn away from, be averse to; R. 5. 23, 7. 61. 4 to abstain from; प्रसमीक्ष्य निवर्तते सर्व-मांसस्य मण्डणात् Ms. 5. 49, 1. 53; Bk. 1. 18; निवृत्तमांससु जनकः U. 4. 5 to be freed or absolved from, to escape; Bg. 1. 39. 6 to leave off speaking, cease, stop. 7 to be removed, come to an end, cease, disappear; Bg. 2. 59, 14. 22; Ms. 11. 185, 186. 8 to be withheld or withdrawn from. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to return, send back; R. 2. 3, 3. 47, 7. 44. 2 to withdraw, keep away from; turn away, divert, R. 2. 28; Ku. 5. 11. -निवृ 1 to cease, come to an end; Bk. 8. 69. 2 to be got or accomplished; R. 17. 68; Ms. 7. 161. 3 to be withheld, not to happen; Bk. 16. 6. (-Caus.) 1 to perform; accomplish, finish, complete; R. 2. 45, 3. 33, 11. 30. -पर 1 to return, turn back. -परि 1 to turn round, revolve; Ku. 1. 16. 2 to roam about, move hither and thither. 3 to change, barter, exchange. 4 to turn back; R. 4. 72, V. 1. 17. 5 to be, fall into; Māl. 9. 8. 6 to decay, perish, disappear; Māl. 10. 6. -न 1 to go forward, move on, proceed; Pt. 1. 81. 2 to arise, be produced, spring. 3 to happen; come to pass, take place. 4 to begin, commence (usually with inf.). हतं प्रवृत्तं संगीतकं M. 1; Ku. 3. 25. 5 to strive, exert oneself; प्रवर्ततां प्रवृत्तिं पार्थिवः S. 7. 35. 6 to act up to, follow; Pt. 1. 116. 7 to engage in, be occupied with S. 1 Ku. 5. 23. 8 to act, do

S. 6. 9 to act or behave towards. 10 to prevail, exist; राजन् प्रजासु ते कश्चि-द्वचरः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47. 11 to hold good. 12 to proceed uninterruptedly, thrive; Bg. 17. 24, Ms. 3. 61. (-Caus.) 1 to proceed with, continue; Mu. 1. 2 to introduce. 3 to set on foot, establish, found. 4 to drive, propel, urge, stimulate. 5 to promote, advance. -प्रतिनि 1 to turn back, return; यत्नेन पुनः प्रतिनिवृत्तः S. 1. 29, V. 1. 2 to turn round. -वि 1 to turn round, roll, revolve, move round; Māl. 1. 40. 2 to turn aside, bend; R. 6. 16; S. 2. 11. 3 to be, become. -विनि 1 to return. 2 to cease, come to an end; Bg. 2. 59, Ms. 5. 7. 3 to desist, turn away, abstain (from); देवनात्, उद्धत्, &c. -विपरि to revolve (fig. also); Bg. 9. 10. -व्यप 1 to return, turn back; नेतः कथं कथमपि व्यपवर्तते ने Māl. 1. 18. 2 to desist from, leave; U. 5. 8. -व्यप 1 to turn back, turn away from; सद्बुधा व्यपवर्तमाना द्विया Ratn. 1. 2. 2 to be turned or withdrawn from, to be averse to; विषयव्यावृत्तकोटिहलः V. 1. 9. (-Caus.) to restrict, limit, exclude, arrest; दुःखम् पूर्ववत् व्यपवर्तयति S. B.; अन्वाद् इवोत्सर्गं व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः R. 15. 7. -सं 1 to be or become; ते यथोक्ताः संवृत्ताः Pt. 1. 2 to be produced, arise, spring. 3 to happen, take place. 4 to be accomplished.

वृत् p. p. 1 Chosen, selected. 2 Covered, screened. 3 Hidden. 4 Surrounded, encompassed. 5 Agreed or assented to. 6 Hired. 7 Spoiled, vitiated. 8 Served.

वृत्तिः f. 1 Choosing, selecting. 2 Hiding, covering, concealing. 3 Asking, soliciting. 4 An entreaty, a request. 5 Surrounding, encompassing. 6 A hedge, fence, an enclosure, Me. 78.

वृत्तिकर a. Surrounding, encompassing. -रः The tree called वृत्तिकर.

वृत्त p. p. 1 Lived, existed. 2 Occurred, happened. 3 Completed, finished. 4 Performed, done, acted. 5 Past, gone. 6 Round, circular, R. 6. 32. 7 Dead, deceased. 8 Firm, fixed. 9 Read through, studied. 10 Derived from. 11 Famous:—(See वृत्). -तः A tortoise. -त्तं 1 An event, occurrence. 2 History, account. R. 15. 64. 3 News, tidings. 4 Practice, profession, mode of life, occupation; सतां वृत्तमुद्दिताः Ms. 10, 127, v. 1. 7, 122; Y. 3. 44. 5 Conduct, behaviour, manner, act, action; as in सद्बुध, वृद्ध. 6 Good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 4. 28. 7 An established rule or usage, law, custom observance of such rule or usage duty R. 5. 33. 8 A circle,

circumference of a circle. 9 A metre in general, especially a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp. जाति), see App. I. -Comp. -अनुपूर्व *a.* taperingly round; Ku. 1. 35. -अनुसारः 1 conformity to prescribed rules. 2 conformity to metre. -अंतः 1 an occasion, incident, event; अनेनारण्यकवृत्तिन पर्याकुलाः स्मः S. 1, R. 3. 66, U. 2. 17. 2 news, tidings, intelligence; को तु खलु वृत्तः V. 4, R. 14. 87. 3 account, history, tale, narrative, story. 4 a subject, topic. 5 kind, sort. 6 mode, manner. 7 state, condition. 8 the whole, totality. 9 rest, leisure. 10 property, nature. -इषीरः, -ककीदी the water-melon. -मृषि *n.* N. of a kind of prose (having only the name of metre). -चूड, -चौल *a.* tonsured, whose tonsure ceremony has been performed; U. 2. -दुण्यः 1 a cane (कानिर). 2 the *Siri'sha* tree. 3 the *kadamba* tree. -कलः 1 the jujube tree. 2 the pomegranate tree. -सख *a.* one who has mastered the science of arms; Bk. 9. 19.

वृत्तिः *f.* 1 Being, existence. 2 Abiding, remaining, attitude, being in a particular state; as in विरुद्धवृत्ति, विपक्षवृत्ति &c. 3 State, condition. 4 Action, movement, function, operation; वृत्तिस्तद्व्यवस्थामनितेववृत्तिभिः R. 3. 43, Ku. 3. 73, S. 4. 15. 5 Course, method; S. 2. 11. 6 Conduct, behaviour, course of conduct, mode of action; कुरु शिष्यसखीवृत्तिं सपत्नीजने S. 4. 18, Me. 8; वैतसीवृत्तिः, वक्रवृत्तिः &c. 7 Profession, occupation, business, employment, mode of leading life (often at the end of comp.); वर्षके सुनिवृत्तीना R. 1. 8; S. 5. 6; Pt. 3. 125. 8 Livelihood, maintenance, means of subsistence or livelihood; oft. in comp.; R. 2. 38, S. 7. 12, Ku. 5. 28; (for the several means of subsistence, see Ms. 4. 4-6). 9 Wages, hire. 10 Cause of activity. 11 Respectful treatment. 12 Gloss, commentary, exposition; सद्गतिः सद्भि-बंधना Si. 2. 112, काशिकावृत्तिः &c. 13 Revolving, turning round. 14 The circumference of a wheel or circle. 15 (In gram.) A complex formation requiring resolution or explanation. 16 The power or force of a word by which it expresses, indicates or suggests a meaning; (these are three अभिधा, लक्षणा and व्यंजना q. q. v. v.) 17 A style in composition (these are four; कैशिकी, भारती, साखती and आरभटी q. q. v. v.) -Comp. -अनुवासः a kind of alteration see K P 9 *a* of subsistence. -कर्षित *a.* badly distressed for want of

livelihood, Ms. 8. 411. चक्र the wheel of state; Pt. 1. 81. -हेदः deprivation of the means of subsistence. -भंगः, -वैकल्यं want of a livelihood; Pt. 1. 153. -स्थ *a.* 1 being in any state or employment. 2 well-conducted, of good behaviour. (-स्थः) a lizard, chameleon. वृत्रः 1 N. of a demon killed by Indra; (he is supposed to be a personification of darkness); see इंद्र. 2 A cloud. 3 Darkness. 4 An enemy. 5 Sound. 6 A mountain. -Comp. -अरिः, -द्विष *m.*, -रात्रुः, -हन् *m.* epithets of Indra; कृद्धेसि पक्षाच्छिदि वृत्रशत्रो Ku. 1. 20; बाष्पा हरि वृत्रघ्नं स्मिन्तेन 7. 46.

वृथा *ind.* 1 To no purpose, in vain, uselessly, unprofitably; often with the force an adjective; व्यर्थं यत्र कर्षीत-सख्यमपि मे कीर्थं हरिणां वृथा U. 3. 45; दिवं यदि प्रार्थयसे वृथा श्रमः Ku. 5. 45. 2 Unnecessarily. 3 Foolishly, idly, wantonly. 4 Wrongly, improperly. (At the beginning of comp. वृथा may be translated by 'vain, useless, improper, false, idle' &c.). -Comp. -अटचरा strolling about idly, walking for pleasure. -आकारः a false form, an empty show. -कथा idle talk. -जन्मन् *n.* unprofitable or vain birth. -दानं a gift that may be revoked or not made good if promised. -मति *a.* foolish-minded. -मांसं flesh not intended for the Gods or Manes. -वादिन् *a.* speaking falsely. -अनः useless exertion or trouble.

वृद्ध *a.* (compar. ज्यायस् or वर्षीयस्, superl. ज्येष्ठः or वर्षिष्ठः) 1 Increased, augmented. 2 Full-grown, grown up. 3 Old, aged, advanced in years; वृद्धास्ते न विचारणीयचरिताः U. 5. 35. 4 Advanced or grown up (at the end of comp.), cf. ब्योवृद्ध, वर्षवृद्ध, ज्ञानवृद्ध, आगमवृद्ध &c. 5 Great, large. 6 Accumulated, heaped. 7 Wise, learned. -वृजः 1 An old man; हेयंगवीन-मादाय चोषवृद्धादुपस्थितान् R. 1. 45, 9. 78; Me. 30. 2 A worthy or venerable man. 3 A sage, saint. 4 A male descendant. -वृज Benzoïn. -Comp. -अंगुलिः, *f.* great toe. -अवस्था old age. -आचारः an ancient or long-standing custom. -उक्षः an old bull. -काकः a raven. -नाभि *a.* corpulent, pot-bellied. -आवः old age. -मत्तं the precept of ancient sages. -वाहनः the mango tree. -अवस् *m.* an epithet of Indra. -संघः a council of elders. -सूचकं a flock of cotton.

वृद्धा 1 An old woman. 2 A female descendant.

वृद्धिः 1 Growth, increase, augmentation development - एषोष वृद्धि इतिषदीप्तिरुपवेसादिष R. 3. 22 तपोवृद्धिः ज्ञानवृद्धिः &c. 2 Waxing increase of the digits of the moon

वृद्धिः R. 5. 16, Ku. 7. 1. 3 Increase in wealth, prosperity, affluence; Pt. 2. 112. 4 Success, advancement, rise, progress; परवृद्धिमत्तरि मनो हि मानिनः Si. 15. 1. 5 Wealth, property. 6 A heap, quantity, multitude. 7 Interest; सरला वृद्धिः and चक्रवृद्धिः 8 Usury. 9 Profit, gain. 10 Enlargement of the scrotum. 11 Extension of power or revenue. 12 (In gram) The increase or lengthening of vowels, the change of अ, इ, उ, ऋ, short or long and ऌ to आ, ऐ, औ, आइ and ओइ respectively. 13 The impurity caused by child-birth in a family (called जननाशौच q. v.) -Comp. -आजीवः, -आजीविन् *m.* a usurer, money-lender. -जीवनं, -जी-विका the profession of usury. -वृ-अ promoting prosperity. -पदं a kind of razor. -आहु- an offering made to the Manes on prosperous occasions such as the birth of a son.

वृत् I. 1 A. (but Paras. also in the two Futures, the Aorist and the Conditional, also in the Desiderative (वर्धते, वृद्ध; desid. विवृत्सति or विवर्धिते) 1 To grow, increase, become larger, stronger or greater, thrive, prosper; अन्योन्यजयसंभवे ववृते वादिनोरिव R. 12. 92, 10. 78; यन्मये वर्धते जादराग्निः Subhāsh, Bk. 14. 13, 19. 26. 2 To continue, last. 3 To rise, ascend. 4 To have cause for congratulation, usually with दिष्ट्या; दिष्ट्या धर्मपत्नीसमागमेन पुत्रमुत्प-दशनेन चापुष्पान् वर्धते S. 7. 'your honour is to be congratulated upon your union' &c. -Caus. (वर्धयति-ते, also वर्धोपयति-ते) 1 To cause to grow, increase, augment, heighten, amplify, enhance; वर्षयति तत्कृतादुत्तरेषां दुरेषामिः R. 4. 71. 2 To cause to prosper, glorify, magnify, exalt; H. 3. 3. 3 To congratulate, felicitate (वर्धयति in this sense). -WITH अभि to grow, increase; क्षीयः क्षीणोऽपि क्षायी भूयो भूयो-निवर्धते नित्यं K. P. 10. -परि, -अ, -वि to grow, increase, prosper &c. -सं to increase. (-Caus.) to rear, bring up; R. 5. 6. -II. 10 U. (वर्धयति-ते) 1 To speak. 2 To shine.

वृधसानः A man.

वृधसानः 1 A man. 2 A leaf. 3 An act or action.

वृत् 1 The foot-stalk of a leaf or fruit, a stalk; वृत्ताच्छब्दं हरति उपपन्नोक्त-हन् R. 5. 69. 2 The stand of a water-jar. 3 A tent, nipple.

वृत्ताकः की The egg-plant.

वृत्तिका A small stalk.

वृद्ध 1 A multitude, host, large number, group; अनुगतमालिवृद्धैर्दंडसिर्ध-ह्य B. 12. 102 Me. 99 १० २५ २ A heap quantity

वृक्ष 1 The holy basil 2 N. of a forest near Gokula अवस्थः

-वनं N. of a forest near Gokula; बुद्धारण्ये वसतिधुना केवलं दुःखेभुः Pad. D. 38, 41, R. 6. 50. -वनी the holy basil.

बुद्धार α. 1 Much, great, large. 2 Eminent, best, excellent. 3 Pleasing, attractive, beautiful.

बुद्धारक α. (का or रिता f.) 1 Much, great, many. 2 Eminent, best, excellent. 3 Pleasing, attractive, handsome, lovely. 4 Respectable, venerable. -कः 1 A god, deity; श्रितो बुद्धारण्यं नवनिखिलबुद्धारकवृत्तः Bv. 4. 5. 2 The chief of anything (at the end of comp.) see (2) above.

बुद्धिद α. 1 Very great or large. 2 Very handsome (superl. of बुद्धारक, q. v.).

बुद्धीयस् α. 1 Greater, larger. 2 More handsome or beautiful (compar. of बुद्धारक q. v.).

बुद्ध 4 P. (बुध्यते) To choose, select. बुद्धः A rat. -श्रा A drug. -ङ्ग Ginger. बुद्धिकः 1 A scorpion. 2 The sign scorpion of the zodiac. 3 A crab. 4 A centipede. 5 A kind of beetle. 6 A hairy caterpillar.

बुद् I. 1 P. (वर्षति, वृष्टि) 1 To rain (usually with words signifying 'Indra', 'Parjanya', 'cloud', &c. as the subject of the verb, or sometimes using impersonally); द्वादश वर्षाणि नववर्षं दशशतंः Dk.; काले वर्षेत् मेधाः; गर्जं वा वर्षं वा शक्र Mk. 5. 31; मेधा वर्षेत्तु गर्जतु हंचत्वंशनिनेव वा 5. 16. 2 To rain or pour down, shower down; वर्षतीर्षाजं नमः Mk. 1. 34; so शस्त्रार्थे, -कुसुम-वृष्टि-वर्षति &c., 3 To pour forth, shed. 4 To grant, bestow. 5 To moisten. 6 To produce, engender. 7 To have supreme power. 8 To strike, hurt. -WITH अग्नि 1 to shower, rain or pour down, sprinkle; R. 1. 84, 10. 48. 2 to give, bestow. -प्र to rain, shower; यस्यायमाधितः पुण्यैः प्रवृद्ध इव केसरः Rām. (=U. 6. 36). -II. 10 A. (वर्षते) 1 To be powerful or eminent. 2 To have the power of production.

बुधः 1 A bull; असपदस्त्वस्य बुधेण गच्छतः Ku. 5. 80, Me. 52, R. 2. 35, Ms. 9. 123. 2 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. 3 The chief or best of a class, the best of its kind; (at the end of comp.); सुनिबुधः, कपिबुधः &c. 4 The god of love. 5 A strong or athletic man. 6 A lustful man, a man of one of the four classes into which men are divided in erotic works; see Ratimanjari. 7 An enemy, adversary. 8 A rat. 9 The bull of Siva. 10 Morality, justice. 11 Virtue, a pious or meritorious act; न सद्बुतिः स्याद् वृषाजितानां Ktr. K. 9. 62 (where वृष means a 'bull' also). 12 N. of Kapa 13 N of Vishnu 14 N of a putricular drug -व A k s

plumage. -Comp. -अंकः 1 an epithet of Siva; R. 3. 23. 2 a pious or virtuous man. 3 the marking-nut plant. 4 a conch. -अजः a small drum. -अञ्जनः an epithet of Siva. -अंतकः an epithet of Vishnu. -आहारः a cat. -उत्सर्गः setting free a bull on the occasion of a funeral rite, or as a religious act generally. -दंशः, -दंशकः a cat. -ध्वजः 1 an epithet of Siva; R. 11. 44. 2 an epithet of Ganesa. 3 a pious or virtuous man. -पतिः an epithet of Siva. -पर्वन् m. 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 N. of a demon who with the aid of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras, maintained struggle with the gods for a long time. His daughter Sarmishbā was married by Yayāti; see Yayāti and Devayāni. 3 a wasp. -भासा the residence of Indra and the gods; i. e. Amarāvati. -लोचनः a cat. -वाहनः an epithet of Siva.

बुधणः The scrotum, the bag containing the testicles.

बुधणश्चः A horse of Indra.

बुधन् m. 1 A bull. 2 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. 3 The chief of a class; Mv. 1. 7. 4 A stallion, horse. 5 Pain, sorrow. 6 Insensibility to pain. 7 N. of Indra; बुधेव सीतं तद्वयह-स्तं Ku. 5. 61, 80; R. 10. 52, 17. 77. 8 N. of Kapa. 9 of Agni.

बुधमः 1 A bull. 2 Any male animal. 3 Anything best or eminent of its class (at the end of comp.); द्विजबुधमः Ratn. 1. 5, 4. 21. 4 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. 5 A kind of drug; cf. कषम. 6 An elephant's ear. 7 The orifice or hollow of the ear. -Comp. -पतिः, -ध्वजः epithets of Siva; R. 2. 36; Ku. 3. 62.

बुधनी f. 1 A widow. 2 Cowach.

बुधलः 1 A Sūdra. 2 A horse. 3 Garlic. 4 A sinner, wicked, or irreligious man. 5 An outcast. 6 N. of Chandragupta. (particularly used by Chāṇakya, see inter alia Mu. acts 1 and 3).

बुधलकः A contemptible Sūdra.

बुधली 1 An unmarried girl twelve years old; particularly, a girl remaining unmarried at her father's house in whom menstruation has commenced; चित्तं हे च या नारी रजः पश्यत्य-संस्कृता । भूगहत्या पितुस्तस्याः सा कन्या बुधली स्मृता II. 2 A woman during menstruation. 3 A barren woman. 4 The mother of a still-born child. 5 A Sūdra female or the wife of a Sūdra. -Comp. -पतिः the husband of a Sūdra woman. -सेवनं intercourse with a Sūdra female.

बुधसूक्ती A wasp.

बुधस्यंती 1 A woman longing for sexual inter (with acc. of male बुधस्यंती बुधस्यंती बुधस्यंती बुधस्यंती Mv 6

Bk. 4. 30, R. 12, 34. 2 A libidinous or lascivious woman. 3 A cow in heat.

बुधाकपायी 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. 2 Of Gauri. 3 Of Sachī. 4 Of Svāhā; wife of Agni. 5 Of the dawn, wife of the sun.

बुधाकपिः 1 An epithet of the sun. 2 Of Vishnu. 3 Of Siva. 4 Of Indra. 5 Of Agni.

बुधायणः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 A sparrow.

बुधिन् m. A peacock.

बुधी The seat of an ascetic or religious student (made of Kusa grass).

बुध p. p. 1 Rained, 2 Raining. 3 Showering, pouring down.

बुद्धिः f. 1 Rain, a shower of rain; आदित्याज्यायते बुद्धिर्द्वैतः ततः प्रजाः Ms. 3. 76. 2 A shower (of anything); अन्नबुद्धि R. 3. 58; पुष्पबुद्धि 2. 60; सोऽर, 'वन', उपल' &c. -Comp. -कालः the rainy season. -जीवन α. nourished or watered by rain (as a country); cf. देवनातुक. -युः a frog.

बुद्धिमत् α. Raining, rainy. -m. A cloud.

बुद्धिः α. 1 Heretical, heterodox. 2 Angry, passionate. -m. 1 A cloud. 2 A ram. 3 A ray of light. 4 N. of an ancestor of Krishna. 5 N. of Krishna. 6 Of Indra. 7 Of Agni. -Comp. -गर्भः an epithet of Krishna.

बुध्व α. 1 To be rained or showered down. 2 Stimulating amorous desire, provocative of sexual vigour, aphrodisiac. -व्यः A kind of kidney-bean.

बुद् } See बुद्, बुद्ध, and
बुद्धत् }
बुद्धिका }

बुद्धी 1 The lute of Nārada. 2 The number 'thirty-six'. 3 A mantle, cloak, wrapper. 4 Speech. 5 A reservoir (as of water); see बुद्धी also. -Comp. -पतिः an epithet of Brihaspati.

बुद्धस्पति See बुद्धस्पति.

बु 9 U. (बुधाति, बुधति, बुध्, pass. बुधते; desid. बुधर्षति-ते or विबुधर्षति-ते or विबुधर्षति-ते) To choose, select; (see बु I.).

बु 1 U. (बुधति, उत; caus. बाधयति-ते) 1 To weave; नितांशुवर्षयति स्म तद्गणे N. 1. 12. 2 To braid, plant. 3 To sew. 4 To make, compose, string together. -WITH प्र 1 to weave. 2 to tie, fasten. 3 to set, fix. 4 to interweave; interlace; see प्रोत.

बुक्कः 1 A buffoon. 2 A jeweller. 3 A youth.

बुगः 1 Impulse, impetus. 2 Speed, velocity, rapidity. 3 Agitation. 4 Impetuosity, violence, force. 5 A stream, current; as in अंबुवेगः. 6 Energy, activity, determination. 7 Power strength भुवनस्त्वस्य वेगात् K 8 Circulation or kind effect (as of poison)

U 2. 26, V 5. 18. 9 Haste, rashness, sudden impulse; Pt. 1. 109. 10 The flight of an arrow; Ki. 13. 24. 11 Love, passion. 12 The external manifestation of an internal emotion. 13 Delight, pleasure. 14 Evacuation of the feces. 15 Semen vile. -Comp. -अनिलः 1 blast caused by speed; V. 1. 4. 2 strong or violent wind. -आघातः 1 sudden arresting of velocity, check of speed, 2 obstruction of excretion, constipation. -नाशनः the phlegmatic humour. -वाहिन् a swift. -विधारणं checking of speed. -सरः a mule.

वेणिन् *a.* (ती *f.*) Swift, fleet, impetuous, violent, rapid. -*m.* 1 A courier. 2 A hawk. -नी A river.

वेकटः N. of a mountain.

वेचा Hire, wages.

वेहः A kind of sandal.

वेहा A boat

वण्, वेन् 1 U. (वेणिन्ते, वेनन्ति ते) 1 To go, move. 2 To know, recognize, perceive. 3 To reflect, consider. 4 To take. 5 To play on an instrument.

वेणः 1 A musician by caste; cf. Ms. 10. 19; वेणानां मोहवादनं 10. 49. 2 N. of a king, son of Anga and said to be a descendant of Manu Svāyambhuva. [When he became king he issued a proclamation prohibiting all worship and sacrifices. The sages strongly remonstrated with him, but when he turned a deaf ear to their words, they killed him with 'blades of consecrated Kusa grass.' The kingdom was now without a ruler. So they rubbed the thigh of the dead body, until a Nishada came forth, short in stature and with a flat face. They then rubbed the right arm, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu (see Prithu). According to the Padma Purāṇa, Vena began his reign well, but subsequently fell into Jaina heresy. He is also said to have caused confusion of castes; cf. Ms. 7. 41, 9. 66-67.].

वेणः N. of a river (joining the Krishnā).

वेणिः -णी *f.* 1 Braided hair, a braid of hair; तं गीष्णी वेणिश्चायता युवः Si. 12. 75, Me. 18. 2 Hair twisted into a single unornamented braid and allowed to fall on the back (said to be worn by women whose husbands are absent from them); वनाच्छिद्येते रज्जु-रश्मेन युक्ता स्यं वेणिश्चावभोस R. 14. 12; अबलवेणिमोक्षोऽसुखकानि Me. 99, Ku. 2. 61. 3 Continuous flow, current, stream; जलवेणिरन्या रेवा यदि वेष्टितुमासि कानः R. 6. 43; Me. 29; cf. the word त्रिवेणी also. 4 The confluence of two or more rivers. 5 The confluence of the Ganges, Yamunā and Sarasvatī. 6 N. of a river. -Comp. -बन्धः hair twisted into a braid R. 10. 47 -वेचनी a leech -वेचिनी a comb. -संहारः 1 tying the

hair into a braid, Ve 6. 2 N. of a drama by Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa.

वेणुः 1 A bamboo; मलयेंद्रोपि स्थितो वेणुर्वेणुरेव न चंदनं Subhāsh., R. 12. 41. 2 A reed. 3 A flute pipe; नामधेयं कृतकं चंदनं वादयते मृदु वेणुं Git. 5. -Comp. -जः bamboo seed. -धनः a flute-player, piper. -निस्रतिः the sugar-cane. -यवः bamboo-seed. -यष्टिः *f.* a bamboo stick. -वाद्कः, -वाद्कः a piper, flute-player. -बीजं bamboo-seed.

वेणुकं A goad with a bamboo handle.

वेणुनं Black pepper.

वेतं (दं) ङः An elephant; Rv. 1. 62.

वेतनं 1 Hire, wages, salary, pay, stipend; R. 17. 66. 2 Livelihood, subsistence. -Comp. -अदानं, -अनपाकर्मन् *n.*, -अनपक्रियः 1 non-payment of wages 2 an action for non-payment of wages. -जीविन् *m.* a stipendiary.

वेतसः 1 The ratan, reed, cane; अविलोचितेभ्यो वेतसस्तद्वन्माधव मा स्म भण्यथाः Si. 16. 53; R. 9. 75. 2 The citron.

वेतसी The ratan; वेतसीतृतेल K. P. 1. वेतस्वत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Abounding in reeds.

वेतालः 1 A kind of ghost, a goblin, vampire; particularly a ghost occupying a dead body; Mā. 5. 23, Si. 20. 60. 2 A door-keeper.

वेत्तु *m.* 1 A knower. 2 A sage. 3 A husband, an espouser.

वेत्तुः 1 The cane, ratan. 2 A stick, staff, particularly the staff of a door-keeper; वामप्रकोष्ठापितहेमवेत्तुः Ku. 3. 41. -Comp. -आसनं a cane-seat. -धरः, -धारकः 1 a door-keeper. 2 a mace-bearer, staff-bearer.

वेत्तुकीय *a.* Reedy, abounding in reeds.

वेत्तुवती 1 A female door-keeper. 2 N. of a river; Me. 24.

वेत्तुन् *m.* 1 A door-keeper, warder. 2 staff-bearer.

वेत्तु 1 A (वेद्यंते) To beg, solicit, ask.

वेदः 1 Knowledge. 2 Sacred knowledge, holy learning, the scriptures of the Hindus. (Originally there were only three Vedas: ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद and सामवेद, which are collectively called त्रयी 'the sacred triad'; but a fourth, the अथर्ववेद, was subsequently added to them. Each of the Vedas has two distinct parts, the *Mantra* or *Samhita* and the *Brāhmaṇa*. According to the strict orthodox faith of the Hindus the Vedas are *a-pauruṣeya*, 'not human compositions', being supposed to have been directly revealed by the Supreme Being Brahman, and are called *Sruti*; *s.* what is heard or revealed as distinguish

ed from *Smṛti*, *s.* what is remembered or is the work of human origin; see श्रुति, स्मृति also; and the several sages to whom the hymns of the Vedas are ascribed are, therefore, called ऋतारः 'seers,' and not कर्तारः or स्रष्टारः 'composers'). 3 A bundle of Kusa grass; Ms. 4. 36. 4 N. of Viṣṇu. -Comp. -अंगं 'a member of the Veda,' 'N. of certain classes of works regarded as auxiliary to the Vedas and designed to aid in the correct pronunciation and interpretation of the text and the right employment of the *Mantras* in ceremonies; (the *Vedāṅgas* are six in number:— 1 शिखा 'the science of proper articulation and pronunciation; 2 छंदः 'the science of prosody'; 3 व्याकरण 'grammar', 4 निरुक्त 'etymological explanation of difficult Vedic words'; 5 ज्योतिष 'astronomy', and 6 कल्प 'ritual or ceremonial'). -अधिगमः, -अध्ययनं holy study, study of the Vedas. -अध्यापकः a teacher of the Vedas, a holy preceptor. -अंत 1 'the end of the Veda', an *Upanishad* (which comes at the end of the Veda.) 2 the last of the six principal *Darśanas* or systems of Hindu philosophy; (so called because it teaches the ultimate aim and scope of the Veda, or because it is based on the *Upanishads* which come at the end of the Veda); (this system of philosophy is sometimes called उत्तरमीमांसा being regarded as a sequel to Jaimini's पूर्वमीमांसा, but it is practically quite a distinct system; see मीमांसा. It represents the popular pantheistic creed of the Hindus, regarding, as it does, the whole world as synthetically derived from one eternal principle, the Brahman or Supreme Spirit; see ब्रह्मन् also). -गः, -ज्ञः a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. -अतिन् *m.* a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. -अर्थः the meaning of the Vedas. -अवतारः revelation of the Vedas. -आदि *n.*, -आदिवर्णः, -आदिबीजं the sacred syllable *om*. -उक्त *a.* scriptural, taught in the Vedas. -कौलियकः an epithet of Śiva. -गर्भः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -ज्ञः a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -त्रयं, -त्रयी the three Vedas collectively. -निन्दकः an atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever (one who rejects the divine origin and character of the Vedas). -निंदा unbelief, heresy. -पारयः a Brāhmaṇa skilled in the Vedas. -पारु *f.* N. of a very sacred Vedic verse called

Gayatrī q v वचन, वाक्य a Vedic text. -वदन् grammar. -वासः a Brāhmaṇa. -वाह्य a. contrary to, or not founded on, the Veda. -विद् m a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -विहित a. enjoined by the Vedas. -व्यासः an epithet of Vyāsa who is regarded as the 'arranger' of the Vedas in their present form; see व्यास. -संन्यासः giving up the ritual of the Vedas.

वेदनं, वेदना 1 Knowledge, perception. 2 Feeling, sensation. 3 Pain, torment, agony, anguish; अवेदनां कुल्लिखतानां Ku. 1. 20, R. 8. 50. 4 Acquisition, wealth, property. 5 Marriage; Ms. 3. 44, 9. 65; Y. 1. 62.

वेदारः A chameleon.
वेदिः A learned man, sage, Pandit. -वि-दी f. 1 An altar, especially one prepared for a sacrifice. 2 An altar of a particular shape, the middle points of which come very close to each other; मध्येन सा वेदिविलम्बमथा Ku. 1. 37; (some propose to take वेदि in this passage as meaning 'a seal-ring'). 3 A quadrangular spot in the court-yard of a temple or palace. 4 A seal-ring. 5 N. of Sarasvatī. 6 A tract or region. -Comp. -जः an epithet of Draupadī who was born from the midst of the sacrificial altar of king Drupada.

वेदिका 1 A sacrificial altar or ground. 2 A raised seat; an elevated spot of ground (usually for sacred purposes); सवर्णवेदिका S. 1; Ku. 3. 44. 3 A seat in general. 4 An altar, heap, mound; मद्राकिनीसैकत-वेदिकाभिः Ku. 1. 29 'by making altars or heaps of sand &c'. 5 A quadrangular open shed in the middle of a courtyard. 6 An arbour, a bower.

वेदिन् a. 1 Knowing; as in कृतवेदिन्. 2 Marrying. -m. 1 A knower. 2 A teacher. 3 A learned Brāhmaṇa. 4 An epithet of Brāhmaṇa.

वेदी see वेदि f.
वेद्य a. 1 To be known. 2 To be taught or explained. 3 To be married.

वेद्यः 1 Penetrating, piercing, perforation. 2 Wounding, a wound. 3 A hole, an excavation. 4 The depth (of an excavation). 5 A particular measure of time.

वेद्यकः 1 N. of one of the divisions of hell. 2 Camphor. -कं Rice in the ear.

वेदनं 1 The act of piercing, perforating. 2 Penetration. 3 Evacuation. 4 Pricking, wounding. 5 Depth (of an evacuation).

वेदनिका A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels a gimblet

वेधनी 1 An instrument for piercing an elephant's ear. 2 A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet.

वेद्य m. 1 A creator; Mā. 1. 21. 2 N. of Brahman, the creator; तं वेद्या विदधे नूनं महाभुतसमाधिना R. 1. 29; Ku. 2. 16, 5. 41. 3 A secondary creator (such as Dakṣha, sprung from Brahman); Ku. 2. 14. 4 N. of Śiva. 5 Of Viṣṇu. 6 The sun. 7 The *Arbu* plant. 8 A learned man.

वेद्यं The part of the hand under the root of the thumb.

वेद्यित p. p. Pierced, perforated.

वेत् 1 U. (वेत्ति-ते) see वेत्.

वेत् See वेत् (2).

वेत्ता See वेत्ता.

वेत् 1 A (वेत्ते, वेत्ति) To tremble, shake, quiver, quake; कृतजलिर्वेत्मानः किरिटी Bg. 11. 35; R. 11. 65. -WITH -म् to quiver, throb, tremble; Ku. 5. 27, 74.

वेत्थुः Tremor, trembling, heaving (of breasts); अद्यापि स्तनभयं जनयति स्वासः प्रमाणाधिकः S. 1. 30, Si. 9. 22, 73; M. 19. 23; Ku. 4. 17, 5. 85.

वेत्तं Tremor, trembling.

वेत्तः, वेत्त m. n. A loom; महाति-वेत्तः सहकुर्वन् बह्वं N. 1. 12; दुरिषिमादिकं T. S.

वेत्तः 1 The body. 2 Saffron. 3 The egg-plant.

वेत्तः A low man, one belonging to an inferior caste. -दं The fruit of the jujube.

वेत् 1 P. (वेत्ति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, move about, tremble. -II. 10 U. (वेत्ति-ते) To count the time.

वेत्तं A garden, grove.

वेत्तः 1 Time; वेत्तपल्लवार्थमादिहोत्सि S. 4. 2 Season, opportunity. 3 Interval of repose, leisure. 4 Tide, flow, current. 5 The sea-coast, sea-shore; वेत्तानिलाय प्रसृता घृत्तया R. 13. 12, 15; 1. 30, 8. 80, 17. 37; Si. 3. 79; 9. 38. 6 Limit, boundary. 7 Speech. 8 Sickness. 9 Easy death. 10 The gums. -Comp. -कुलं N. of a district called Tāmralipta. -मूलं the sea-shore. -वन् a wood on the sea-coast.

वेत्तः 1 P. (वेत्ति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, tremble, move about; Bv. 1. 55; Si. 7. 72.

वेत्तः, वेत्तं 1 Shaking, moving, 2 Rolling (on the ground).

वेत्तहलः f. A libertine.

वेत्तिः f. A creeper; cf. वल्लि.

वेत्ति p. p. 1 Trembling, tremulous, shaken. 2 Crooked. -तं 1 Going, moving. 2 Shaking.

वेत्ति 2 A. (वेत्ति) 1 To go. 2 To obtain 3 To conceive be pregnant 4 To pervade 5 To cast, throw 6

To eat 7 To v sh, desire, seldom used in classical literature).

वेत्तः 1 Entrance. 2 Ingress, access. 3 A house, dwelling. 4 A house or residence of prostitutes, तरुणजनसहायश्चित्यतां वेत्तवासः Mk. 1. 31. 5 Dress, apparel (also written वेत्त in this sense); सुगन्धवेत्तरी; विनीतवेत्तेण S. 1; कृतवेत्ते केशव Gīt. 11. -Comp. -दानं the sun-flower. -धारिन् a. disguised. -नारी, वानेता a harlot; Mu. 3. 10. -वासः the residence of harlots.

वेत्तकः A house.

वेत्तं 1 Entering, entrance. 2 A house.

वेत्तः 1 A small pond, pool. 2 Fire.

वेत्तारः A mule.

वेत्तम् n. A house, dwelling, an abode, a mansion, palace; R. 14. 15, Me. 25, Ms. 4. 73, 9. 85. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. house-building. -कलिंगः a kind of sparrow. -नकुलः the muskrat. -भूः f. the site of a habitation, building-ground.

वेत्तं The habitation of harlots.

वेत्तया A harlot, prostitute, courtesan, concubine; Mk. 1. 32; Me. 35, Y. 1. 141. -Comp. -आचार्यः 1 the master or keeper of prostitutes. 2 a pimp. 3 a catamite. -आश्रयः habitation of harlots. -गमनं debauchery, whoring. -गृहं a brothel. -जनः a harlot. -वजः the wages given to a prostitute.

वेत्तवरः A mule.

वेत्त See वेत्त.

वेत्तं Occupation, possession.

वेत्तः 1 A. (वेत्ते) 1 To surround, enclose, encompass, envelop. 2 To wind or twist round. 3 To dress. -Caus. (वेत्तयति-ते) 1 To surround. &c. 2 To blockade. -With -आ to fold. -यति, -सं to fold together, clasp or wind round.

वेत्तः 1 Surrounding, enclosing. 2 An enclosure, a fence. 3 A turban. 4 Gum, resin, exudation. 5 Turpentine. -Comp. -वत्तः a kind of bamboo. -सारः turpentine.

वेत्तकः 1 An enclosure, a fence. 2 A pumpkin-gourd. कं 1 A turban. 2 A wrapper, mantle. 3 Gum, exudation. 4 Turpentine.

वेत्तं 1 Encompassing, encircling surrounding; अङ्गुलिवेत्तं a finger-ring. 2 Coiling round, twisting round; R. 4. 48. 3 An envelope, a wrapper, cover, covering, case. 4 A turban, tiara; असृष्टालकवेत्तनी R. 1. 42; शिरसा वेत्तशोभिना 8. 12. 5 An enclosure, a fence; क्रीडाशेले कनककदलीवेत्तवेत्तनीः Me. 77. 6 A girdle, zone. 7 A bandage. 8 The outer ear. 9 Bdellium. 10 A particular attitude in dancing.

वेत्तकः A particular position in copulation

वेदित *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled, enveloped. 2 Wrapped up, dressed. 3 Stopped, blocked, impeded. 4 Blocked.

वेद्यः, वेद्यः Water.

वेद्या See वेद्यः.

वेसरः A mule; Si. 12. 19.

वेस(श)वारः A particular condiment (consisting of ground coriander, mustard, pepper, ginger &c.).

वेह 1 A. (वेहे) See वेह.

वेहत् *f.* A barren cow.

वेहारः N. of a country (Behâr).

वेह 1 P. (वेहेते) To go, move.

वे 1 P. (वाति) 1 To dry, be dried.

2 To be languid or weary, be exhausted.

वे *ind.* A particle of affirmation or certainty (indeed, truly, forsooth), but it is generally used as an expletive; अपो वे नरुतवः Ms. 1. 10; 2. 231, 9. 49, 11. 77. &c. It is also said to be a vocative particle and sometimes shows entreaty or persuasion (अनुप). ३

वैशतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bought for twenty.

वैकर्ष 1 A garland worn over one shoulder and under the other, like the यज्ञोपवीत. 2 An upper garment, a mantle.

वैकक्षक, वैकक्षिक A garland worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm (like the यज्ञोपवीत *q. v.*).

वैकटिकः A jeweller.

वैकर्तनः N. of Karna.

वैकल्प 1 Optionality. 2 Dubiousness, ambiguity. 3 Uncertainty, indecision.

वैकल्पिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Optional. 2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain, undecided.

वैकल्प 1 Defect, deficiency, imperfection. 2 Mutilation, being crippled or lame. 3 Incompetency. 4 Agitation, flurry, excitement. 5 Non-existence.

वैकारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to modification. 2 Modifying. 3 Modified.

वैकालः Afternoon, evening.

वैकालिक *a.* (की *f.*); वैकालीन *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or occurring in the evening.

वैकुण्ठः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Indra. 3 Holy basil. -ठ 1 The heaven of Vishnu. 2 Talc. -Comp. चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the bright half of Kârtika. -लोकः the world of Vishnu.

वैकुत *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Changed. 2 Modified. -ते 1 Change, alteration, modification. 2 Aversion, disgust, loathing. 3 Change in state, appearance &c., disfigurement; N. 4. 5. 4 A portent, may event foreboding

वैकुट्येदक R. 11 62

-Comp. विवर्तः a woful plight, miserable condition, suffering; वैकुतविवर्त-दारुणः Mâl. 1. 39.

वैकुतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Changed modified. 2 Belonging to a Vikṛiti *q. v.* (in Sāṅkhya phil.).

वैकुत्यं 1 Change, alteration. 2 Woful state, miserable plight. 3 Disgust.

वैकांत A kind of gem.

वैकुचं, वैकुच्यं 1 Confusion, agitation, bewilderment. 2 Commotion, tumult. 3 Affliction, distress, grief; S. 4. 3, Ve. 5; Mk. 3.

वैखरी 1 Articulate utterance, production of sound; see Malli. on Ku. 2. 17. 2 The faculty of speech. 3 Speech in general.

वैखानस *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to a hermit, ascetic, monastic; वैखानस किमन्य व्रतमा प्रदानाद् व्यापारोधि मदनस्य निवे-वित्यं S. 1. 27. -सः An anchorite, a hermit (ब्रह्मन्); a Brāhmaṇa in the third order of his religious life; R. 14. 28; Bk. 3. 46.

वैगुण्यं 1 Absence of qualities or attributes. 2 Absence of good qualities, a defect, fault, an imperfection. 3 Difference of properties, diversity, contrariety. 4 Inferiority, lowness. 5 Unskilfulness.

वैचक्षण्यं Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

वैचित्र्यं Grief, mental distraction, sorrow; Mâl. 3. 1.

वैचित्र्यं 1 Variety, diversity. 2 Manifestness. 3 Strangeness. 4 Strikingness; as in वाच्यवैचित्र्य K. P. 10. 5 Surprise.

वैजननं The last month of pregnancy.

वैजयंतः 1 The palace of Indra. 2 The banner of Indra. 3 A banner or flag in general. 4 A house.

वैजयंतिकः A standard-bearer.

वैजयंतिका 1 A banner, flag (*fig. also*); संचारिणीय देवस्य मकरकेतोर्जगद्विजयवैजयंतिका काव्यागतवती Mâl. 1. 2 A kind of necklace of pearls.

वैजयंती 1 A banner, flag; स्तनपरिणाह-विलासवैजयंती Mâl. 3. 15. 2 An ensign. 3 A garland, necklace. 4 The necklace of Vishnu. 5 N. of a lexicon.

वैजात्यं 1 Difference of kind or species. 2 Difference of, caste. 3 Strangeness. 4 Exclusion from caste. 5 Looseness, wantonness.

वैजिक *a.* See वैजिक.

वैज्ञानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Clever, skilful, proficient.

वैडाल See वैडाल.

वैणः A maker of bamboo-work.

वैणव *a.* (वी) 1 Made of or produced from a bamboo -व, 1 A bamboo 2 A worker in bamboo

or wicker-work. -वी Bamboo-manna -व The seed or fruit of the bamboo

वैणविकः A piper, flute-player.

वैणविन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

वैणिकः A lutanist.

वैणुकः A piper, flute-player. -क A goad; See वैणुक.

वैणसिकः A vendor of flesh.

वैण्डिकः A disputatious man, cap- tious person.

वैणनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Living on wages -कः 1 A hired labourer, labourer. 2 A stipendiary.

वैतरणि-णी *f.* 1 N. of the river of hell. 2 N. of a river in the country of the Kalingas.

वैतस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Pertaining to a cane. 2 Reed-like, i. e. yielding to a superior foe, bowing down to a stronger enemy; as in वैतसी वृत्तिः R 4 35, Pt. 3. 19.

वैतान *a.* (नी *f.*) Sacrificial, sacred, वैतानास्त्वं बह्वयः पावयंतु S. 4. 7. -ने 1 A sacrificial rite. 2 A sacrificial obla- tion.

वैतानिक *a.* (की *f.*) See वैतान.

वैतालिकः 1 A bard, minstrel. 2 A magician, conjurer; especially one who is a votary of Vetāla *q. v.*

वैचक *a.* (की *f.*) Canny, ready.

वैदः A wise man, learned man.

वैदुग्यं, वैदुग्धी, वैदुग्ध्यं 1 Skill, dex- terity, proficiency, cleverness; अहो वैदुग्ध्यं Mâl. 1; प्रह्वविश्यासवैदुग्ध्यविधिः Vās, Si. 4. 26. 2 Skill in arrangement, beauty; Mâl. 1. 37. 3 Shrewdness, smartness, cunningness; Ratn. 2 4 Wit.

वैदर्भः A king of Vidarbha. -र्षी 1 N. of Damayanti. 2 of Rukmini 3 A particular style of composition, thus defined in S. D.:—माधुर्यंयज्जैर्भै रचना ललितारम्भाः अत्रुचित्पद्युचित्वा वैदर्भी रितिरिष्यते ॥ 626. Daṇḍin very minutely distinguishes this style from the *Gauḍīya*; see Kāv. 1. 41-53.

वैदल *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Made of wicker or cane. -लः A kind of oak. 2 Any leguminous vegetable or grain. -ल 1 A shallow cup of a religious mendi- cant. 2 Any seat or vessel of wicker-work.

वैदिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Derived from or conformable to the Vedas, Vedic. 2 Sacred, scriptural, holy; Ku. 5. 73. -कः A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Vedas. -Comp. -प्राज्ञः a smatterer in Veda, one possessing an imperfect knowledge of the Vedas.

वैदुषी *f.*, वैदुष्यं Learning, wisdom.

वैदुर्य *a.* (री or री *f.*) Brought, from or produced in Vidūra. -र्य Lapis lazuli; Ku. 7. 10, Si. 3. 45

वैदेनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to another country foreign, exotic -क A stranger foreigner U 1

वैदेश्य Foreignness.

वैदेहः 1 A king of Videha. 2 An inhabitant of Videha. 3 A trader by caste. 4 The son of a Vaisya by a Brāhmaṇa woman; Ms. 10. 11. -हाः (m. pl.) The people of Videha. -ही N. of Sitā; वैदेहिशोद्धेयं विद्धे R. 14. 33 (The final vowel in वैदेही being shortened.)

वैदेहकः 1 A trader. 2 = वैदेह (4) q. v.

वैदेहिकः A merchant.

वैद्य a. (जी. f.) 1 Relating to the Vedas, spiritual. 2 Relating to medicine, medical. -द्यः 1 A learned man, scholar, doctor. 2 A medical man, physician; वैद्यलपपरिभाषितं गदं न प्रदीप इव वाङ्मयमयम् R. 19. 53; वैद्यानामातुरः श्रेयात् Subhāsh. 2 A man of the medical caste, supposed to be one of the mixed classes; (the offspring of a Brāhmaṇa by a Vaisya woman). -Comp. -क्रिया a doctor's profession, practice of medicine. -नाथः 1 N. of Dhanvantari. 2 of Siva.

वैद्यकः A doctor, physician. -कं The science of medicine.

वैद्युत a. (ती. f.) Belonging to or proceeding from lightning, electric; वृक्षस्य वैद्युत इवाग्निरुपस्थितोऽयं V. 5. 16, U. 5. 13. -Comp. -आग्निः, -अनलः, -वह्निः the fire of lightning.

वैद्य a. (जी. f.), वैधिक a. (की. f.) 1 Conformable to rule, settled, fixed, ritual. 2 Legal, lawful.

वैद्यम्यं 1 Dissimilarity, difference. 2 Difference of characteristic qualities. 3 Difference of duty or obligation. 4 Contrariety. 5 Unlawfulness, impropriety, injustice. 6 Heterodoxy.

वैद्यवेयः The son of a widow.

वैद्यव्यं Widowhood; Ku. 4. 1, M. 5. वैद्युर् 1 Bereavement. 2 Agitation, tremor.

वैद्येय a. (यी. f.) 1 According to rule, prescribed. 2 Foolish, silly, stupid. -यः A fool, an idiot; प्रलपत्येयं वैद्येयः S. 2, V. 2.

वैनेतेयः 1 N. of Garuda; वैनेतेय इव विनतातन्दनः K.; R. 11. 59, 16. 88; Bg. 16. 30. 2 N. of Aruṇa.

वैनेयिक a. (की. f.) 1 Pertaining to modesty, decorum, moral conduct or discipline. 2 Enforcing proper conduct. -कः A war-carriage.

वैनायक a. (की. f.) Belonging to Gaṇeśa; Māl. 1. 1.

वैनायिकः 1 The doctrines of a Buddhist school of philosophy. 2 A follower of that school.

वैनायिकः 1 A slave. 2 A spider. 3 An astrologer. 4 The doctrines of the Buddhists. 5 A follower of those doctrines.

वैनीतक See विनीतक.

वैपरित्यं 1 Contrariety, opposition. 2 Inconsistency.

वैयुर्यं 1 Spaciousness, largeness. 2 Plenty, abundance.

वैफल्यं Uselessness, fruitlessness.

वैवोधिकः 1 A watchman. 2 Especially, one who awakens sleepers by announcing the time; Ki. 9. 74.

वैभवं 1 Greatness, glory, grandeur, magnificence, splendour, wealth. 2 Power, might; Ki. 12. 3.

वैभाविक a. (की. f.) Optional.

वैभवे The heaven of Vishnu.

वैभ्राजं N. of a celestial grove or garden.

वैमत्यं 1 Dissension, dissent. 2 Dislike, aversion.

वैमनस्यं 1 Distraction of mind, mental depression, sorrow, sadness; S. 6. 2. 2 Sickness.

वैमात्रः, वैमात्रेयः A step-mother's son.

वैमात्रा, वैमात्री, वैमात्रेयी A step-mother's daughter.

वैमानिक a. (की. f.) Borne in divine cars. -कः An aeronaut.

वैमुख्यं 1 Turning away the face, flight, retreat. 2 Aversion, disgust.

वैम्यः Exchange, barter.

वैम्यः, वैम्यच्यं 1 Distraction, perplexity, bewilderment. 2 Exclusive devotion, complete absorption in any object; Mv. 7. 38.

वैम्यर्थ्यं Uselessness, unproductiveness.

वैम्यिकरण्यं The state of being in different case-relations or positions; see व्याधिकरण.

वैयाकरण a. (गी. f.) Grammatical.

-णः A grammarian; वैयाकरणाकिरातादृशवृत्त्याः क यं तु तेनस्ताः Subhāsh. -Comp. -पाशः a bad grammarian. -भार्यः one whose wife is a grammarian.

वैयाघ्र a. (त्री. f.) 1 Tiger-like. 2 Covered with a tiger's skin. -घ्रः A cart covered with a tiger's skin.

वैयास्यं 1 Boldness, immodesty, absence of shame; अन्यदा भूषणं पुंसं क्षमा लज्जव बोधितां पराक्रमः परिभवे वैयास्यं सुतेष्विव Si. 2. 44. 2 Rudeness in general.

वैयासिकः A son of Vyāsa.

वैरं 1 Hostility, enmity, animosity, spite, grudge, opposition, quarrel; दानेन वैराण्यमि यति नाशे Subhāsh.; अज्ञात-हृदयेष्वेव वैरिभवति सौहृदं S. 5. 23 'turns into enmity'; विषयं वैरं सामर्थ्यं नरोऽसी य उदासते। प्रक्षिप्योदधिर्षे कक्षे शेरते तेजमिमासतं Si. 2. 42. 2 Hatred, revenge. 3 Heroism, prowess. -Comp. -अनुबन्धः commencement of hostilities. -अनुबन्धिन् a. leading to enmity. -आतंकः the Arjuna tree. -आनृण्यं, -अन्धकारः, -निर्पातनं -मतिक्रिया -मतिक्रियाः -भ्रात्रि f साधन requital of ty

taking revenge, retaliation. -करः, -कारः, -कृत् m. an enemy. -भावः hostile attitude, -रक्षिन् a. guarding against hostilities.

वैरक्तं-कृत्यं 1 Indifference to worldly attachments, absence of desire. 2 Displeasure, dislike, aversion.

वैरिणः One who has subdued all his passions and desires, an ascetic.

वैरल्यं 1 Scarceness, rareness. 2 Looseness. 3 Fineness.

वैराग्यं See वैराग्य.

वैरागिकः, वैरागिन् m. An ascetic who has subdued all his passions and desires.

वैराग्यं 1 Absence of worldly desires or passions, indifference to the world, asceticism; Bg. 6. 35, 13. 8. 2 Dissatisfaction, displeasure, discontent; कामं प्रकृतिवैराग्यं सद्यः शमयितुं शमः R. 17. 55. 3 Aversion, dislike. 4 Grief, sorrow.

वैराज a. (जी. f.) Belonging to Brahman; U. 2.

वैराट a. (टी. f.) Belonging to Virāṭa. -टः A kind of earthworm (ईश्वरोप).

वैरिन् a. Hostile, inimical. -m. An enemy, शीघ्रं वैरिणि वज्रमाद्युः निपतत्ययोऽस्तु नः क्वलं Bh. 2. 39; Bg. 3. 27; R. 12. 104.

वैर्यं 1 Deformity, ugliness; R. 12. 40. 2 Difference or diversity of form.

वैरोचनः, वैरोचनिः, वैरोचिः Epithets of the demon Bali, son of Virochana.

वैरक्ष्यं 1 Strangeness. 2 Contrariety, opposition. 3 Difference, disparity.

वैरक्ष्यं 1 Embarrassment, confusion. 2 Unnaturalness, affectation; वैरक्ष्यस्मितं 'a forced or affected smile'. 3 Shame. 4 Contrariety, inversion.

वैरोचन्यं Opposition, inversion, contrariety.

वैरव a. See वैरव.

वैवाधिकः 1 A pedlar, hawker. 2 A carrier of loads on a pole.

वैवर्ण्यं 1 Change of colour or a complexion, paleness. 2 Difference, diversity. 3 Deviation from caste.

वैवस्वतः 1 N. of the seventh Manu who is supposed to preside over the present age, see under Manu; वैवस्वतो मनुनाम मानवीयो मनीषिणा R. 1. 11; U. 6. 18. 2 N. of Yama; R. 15. 45. 3 The planet Saturn. -तं The present age or Manvantara, as presided over by Manu Vaivasvata or the seventh manu.

वैवस्वती 1 The 'southern quarter. 2 N. of Yamunā.

वैवाहिक a. (की. f.) Relating to marriage matrimonial nuptial

Ku 7 2 -क -क A marriage

wedding. -कः The father of a son's wife or daughter's husband.

वैशद्यं 1 Clearness, purity (fig. also). 2 Perspicuity. 3 Whiteness. 4 Calmness, composure (of mind). वैशद्यं 1 Destruction, slaughter, butchery, Ku. 4. 31; U. 4. 24, 6. 40. 2 Distress, torment, pain, suffering, hardship; उपरोपवैशद्यं Mu. 2; Mā. 9. 35. वैशद्यं 1 Defencelessness. 2 Government rule.

वैशाखः 1 N. of the second lunar month (corresponding to April-May). 2 A churning stick; द्रुतस्कर-दशा शिववैशाखशैले... कलशिशुदाधेयुर्वी बलुवा लोभयन्ति Si. 11. 8. -खः A kind of attitude in shooting; see विशाख. -खी The full-moon day in the month of Vaisākha.

वैशिक a. Practised by harlots; वैशिकी कला Mk. 1. 3 'arts practised by harlots'. -कः A person who associates with harlots; a kind of hero in erotic works. -कः Harlotry, arts of harlots.

वैशिष्ट्यं 1 Distinction, difference. 2 Peculiarity, speciality, particularity; वैशिष्ट्याद्यन्वयार्थं वा बोधयेत्यर्थसंभवा S. D. 27. 3 Excellence; S. D. 78. 4 Possession or endowment with some characteristic attribute.

वैशेषिक a. (की. f.) 1 Characteristic. 2 Belonging to the Vaisesika doctrine. -कः One of the six principal Darśanas or systems of Hindu philosophy founded by Kaṇāda; it differs from the Nyāya philosophy of Gaṇtama in that it recognizes only seven instead of sixteen categories or heads of predicables and lays particular stress upon Vaisesika.

वैशेष्यं Excellence, pre-eminence, superiority.

वैश्यः A man of the third tribe, his business being trade and agriculture; विशालाक्ष विश्वम्भश्च कृष्णादावरुचिः शुचिः। वेदाध्ययनयज्ञः स वैश्य इति संज्ञितः Padma Purāṇa. -Comp. -कर्मन् a., -वृत्तिः f. the business or occupation of a Vaiśya; trade, agriculture &c.

वैश्वानरः 1 N. of Kubera, the god of wealth; विभाति यस्य ललितालकाया मनोहरा वैश्वानरस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2. 10. 2 N. of Ravana. -Comp. -आलयः, -आवासः 1 the abode of Kubera. 2 the fig-tree. -उद्ययः the fig-tree.

वैश्वदेव a. (की. f.) Belonging to the Visvedevas, q. v. -वे 1 An offering made to the Visvedevas. 2 An offering to all deities (made by presenting oblations to fire before meals).

वैष्णवः 1 An epithet of fire - लवः - रोष्णु वैष्णव Bv. 1. 57 2 The fire of digestion (in the

stomach), अहं वक्षानरः सूत्रा प्रमाणः दृढमाश्रितः। प्राणायानसमायुक्तः पचात्यन्नं चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14. 3 General consciousness (in Vedānta phil.). 4 The Supreme Being.

वैश्वासिक a. (की. f.) Trusty, confidential.

वैषम्यं 1 Unevenness. 2 Roughness, harshness. 3 Inequality. 4 Injustice. 5 Difficulty, misery, calamity. 6 Solitariness.

वैषयिक a. (की. f.) 1 Relating to an object. 2 Pertaining to objects of sense, sensual, carnal. -कः A sensualist, voluptuary.

वैष्टुतं The ashes of a burnt offering.

वैश्वः 1 Heaven, sky. 2 Air, wind. 3 A world, a division of the universe.

वैष्णव a. (की. f.) 1 Relating to Viṣṇu; R. 11. 85. 2 Worshipping Viṣṇu. -नः One of the three important modern Hindu sects, the other two being Śaiva and Śākta sects. -नः The ashes of a burnt offering. -Comp. -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वैसारिणः A fish.

वैहायस a. (की. f.) Being in the air, aerial.

वैहार्य a. To be sported with, to be made the subject of jokes or pleasure. (said of the brother of one's wife or of the wife's relatives in general).

वैहासिकः A jester, buffoon.

वोह्रः 1 A kind of snake. 2 A kind of fish.

वोह्री The fourth part of a Paṇa, q. v.

वोह्र m. 1 A bearer, porter. 2 A leader. 3 A husband. 4 A bull. 5 A charioteer. 6 A draught-horse.

वोटः A stalk, stem.

वोद a. Moist, wet, damp.

वोदालः The sheat-fish.

वोर (ल)कः A scribe, writer.

वोरदः A kind of jasmine (कुंद).

वोलः Gum-myrrh.

वोलाहः A kind of horse.

वोह्र a. See वोह्र.

वोषद् ind. An exclamation or formula used in offering an oblation to the gods or Manes.

व्यंशकः A mountain.

व्यंशुक a. Undressed, naked; Ki. 9. 24.

व्यंसकः A rogue, cheat; as in मयूर-व्यंसकः 'a roguish peacock', 'a rogue of a peacock'.

व्यंस्तन Cheating, deceiving.

व्यक्त p. p. 1 Manifested, displayed.

2 Developed, created; Ku. 2. 11. 3 Evident, manifest, clear, plain, distinct, clearly visible 4 Specified, known, distinguished 5 Individual 6 Wise learned -क

and. Clearly, evidently, certainly. -Comp. -गणितं arithmetic. -दृष्टार्थः an eye-witness, a witness in general -राशिः a known quantity. -रूपः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -विक्रम a. displaying valour.

व्यक्तिः f. 1 Manifestation, visibility, clear perception; राज्ञः समक्षमेवावरो-तरव्याक्तिर्मविष्यति M. 1, स्नेहव्यक्तिः Me. 12. 2 Visible appearance, clearness, distinctness; S. 7. 8. 3 Distinction, discrimination; तं सतः श्रोतुमर्हति सदसद्व्यक्ति-हेतवः R. 1. 10. 4 Real form or nature, true character; न हि ते भगवन् व्यक्तिं विदु-र्द्वा न ज्ञानवाः Bg. 10. 14. 5 Individuality (opp. जाति); Bg. 8. 18. 6 An individual, a person. 7 Gender (in gram) 8 Inflection.

व्यग्र a. 1 Bewildered, perplexed, distracted. 2 Alarmed, frightened. 3 Eagerly or intently occupied (with loc., instr. or in comp.); R. 17. 27, Mv. 1. 13, 4. 28, Ku. 7. 2, U. 1. 23, Bv. 1. 123, Si. 2. 79.

व्यंग a. 1 Bodiless. 2 Wanting a limb, deformed, mutilated, maimed, crippled. -गः 1 A cripple. 2 A frog. 3 Dark spots on the cheek

व्यंगुलं An extremely small measure of length equal to one-sixtieth part of an angula.

व्यंग्य a. 1 Indicated by implication, indicated by covert or indirect allusion. 2 Suggested (as sense) -ग्यं Suggested sense, insinuation, the meaning hinted at (opp. वाच्य 'the primary or expressed meaning', and लक्ष्य 'the secondary or indicated meaning'); इदमुक्तमतिशयोक्तिरिति व्यंग्ये वाचाद् व्यतिरेकः कथितः K. P. 1.

व्यञ्च 6 P. (विचति, pass. विच्यते) To cheat, deceive, trick.

व्यजः A fan.

व्यञ्जनं A fan; निर्वति व्यजनं H. 2. 165, R. 8. 40, 10. 52; cf. बालव्यजन.

व्यञ्जक a. (जिका. f.) 1 Making clear, indicating, showing, manifesting. 2 Suggesting or insinuating a meaning (as a word, opp. वाचक and लक्षणिक q. q. v. v.). -कः 1 Dramatic action or gesture, external indication of an internal feeling by suitable gesticulation. 2 A sign, symbol

व्यंजनं 1 Making clear, indicating, manifesting. 2 A mark, token, sign. 3 A reminder; Mā. 9. 4 Disguise, garb; Si. 2. 56; तपस्विभ्यञ्जनोपेताः &c 5. a. the male or female organ. 7 Insignia. 8 A mark or sign of puberty. 9 The beard, 10 A limb, member. 11 A condiment, sauce, a seasoned article; N. 16. 104. 12 The last of the three powers of a word by virtue of which it suggests or insinuates a see (8) (written

व्यंजनी also in this sense). -Comp. -व्यंज्य *a.* followed by a consonant. -संघिः the junction or coalition of consonants.

व्यंजनी See व्यंजन (12) above.

व्यंजित *p. p.* 1 Made clear, manifested, indicated. 2 Marked, distinguished, characterized. 3 Suggested, insinuated.

व्यंहवकः, व्यंहवनः The castor-oil plant.

व्यतिकरः 1 Mixture, inter mixture, mixing or blending together; तथै तोयव्यतिकरभवे जलकन्यासरव्योः R. 8. 95; व्यतिकर इव भीमस्तान्तो वैद्युतश्च U. 5. 12, Māl. 9. 52. 2 Contact, union, combination; M. 1. 4, Si. 4. 53. 7. 23. 3 Striking against; Māl. 5. 34. 4 Obstruction; Ku. 5. 85. 5 An incident, occurrence, affair, a thing, matter; एवंविधे व्यतिकरे 'such being the case.' 6 An opportunity. 7 Misfortune, calamity. 8 Mutual relation, reciprocity. 9 Exchange, interchange.

व्यतिकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Mixed or blended together. 2 United.

व्यतिक्रमः 1 Transgressing, deviating, swerving. 2 Violation, breach, non-performance; as in संविद्व्यतिक्रमः; R. 1. 79. 3 Disregard, neglect, omission. 4 Contrariety, inversion, reverse. 5 Sin, vice, crime. 6 Adversity, misfortune.

व्यतिक्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Passed over transgressed, violated, neglected. 2 Inverted, reversed. 3 Elapsed, passed away (as time).

व्यतिरिक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated or distinct from; अव्यतिरिक्तैर्यमस्वरैरात् K., Ku. 1. 31, 5. 22. 2 Surpassing, excelling, going beyond. 3 Withdrawn, withheld. 4 Excepted.

व्यतिरेकः 1 Distinction, difference. 2 Separation from. 3 Exclusion, exception. 4 Excellence, surpassing, excelling. 5 Contrast, dissimilarity. 6 (In logic) Logical dissimilarity (opp. अन्वय *q. v.*); *e. g.* यत्र वद्विर्नास्ति तत्र वृमे नास्ति is an instance of व्यतिरेक-व्याप्ति. 7 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing the *Upameya* as superior to the *Upamāna* in some particular respects; उपाभावाद्यन्वयस्य व्यतिरेकः स एव सः K. P. 10.

व्यतिरेकिक् *a.* 1 Different. 2 Surpassing, excelling. 3 Excluding, excepting. 4 Showing negation or non-existence; as in व्यतिरेकि हिंसे.

व्यतिषक्त *p. p.* 1 Mutually connected or related, linked or joined together. 2 Intermixed. 3 Inter-marrying.

व्यतिषय 1 Mutual relation & approval connection. 2 Into mixture. 3 Union junction in general

व्यति (ती)हारः 1 Exchange, barter. 2 Reciprocity, interchange; R. 12. 93.

व्यतीत *p. p.* 1 Passed, gone, elapsed, passed over; R. 5. 14. 2 Dead. 3 Left, abandoned, departed from. 4 Disregarded.

व्यतीपातः 1 Total departure, complete deviation. 2 Any great portentous calamity, or a portent foreboding a great calamity. 3 Disrespect, contempt.

व्यत्ययः 1 Passing over. 2 Opposition, contrariety. 3 Inverted order, inversion. 4 Interchange, transmutation. 5 Obstruction, hindrance.

व्यत्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Reversed, inverted. 2 Contrary, opposite. 3 Incoherent; व्यत्यस्तं लपति Bv. 2. 84. 4 Crossed, placed crosswise; व्यत्यस्तपादः, व्यत्यस्तभुजः &c.

व्यत्यासः 1 Inverted position or order. 2 Opposition, contrariety.

व्यथ 1 A. (व्यथिते, व्यथित) 1 To be sorry, to be pained, vexed or afflicted, be agitated or disquieted; दिशं-मरापि नाम व्यथते इति जितमपदस्तेहेन U. 7, न विव्यथि तस्य मनः Ki. 1. 2, 24. 2 To be ruffled or agitated; Ki. 5. 11. 3 To tremble. 4 To be afraid. 5 To dry, become dry. -Caus. (व्यथयति-ते) To pain, distress, vex, annoy; U. 1. 28. -WITH *प्र* to be excessively vexed; Bg. 11. 20.

व्यथक *a.* (व्यथा *f.*) Painful, distressing; Ki. 2. 4.

व्यथनं Giving pain, tormenting.

व्यथा 1 Pain, agony, anguish; तां च व्यथां प्रसवकालकृतानवाप्य U. 4. 23, 1. 12. 2 Fear, alarm, anxiety; स्वतन्त्रियलवयस तद्व्यथ R. 11. 62. 3 Agitation, disquietude. 4 Disease.

व्यथित *p. p.* 1 Afflicted, distressed, pained. 2 Alarmed. 3 Agitated, disquieted, troubled.

व्यथ् 4 P. (व्यथित, विद्ध) 1 To pierce, hurt, strike, stab, kill; अक्षितारात् विव्याथ द्विषतः स तद्विषः Si. 19. 99; विद्धमात्रः R. 5. 51, 9. 60, 14. 70; Bk. 5. 52, 9. 66, 15. 69. 2 To bore, perforate, pierce through. 3 To pick. -WITH अद् 1 to pierce, hurt, wound. 2 to intertwine, surround. -आ 1 to pierce. 2 to throw, cast; see आविद्ध. -अप 1 to throw, cast, toss or throw away; Mv. 2. 23; R. 19. 44. 2 to pierce through; हृदयमशरणं मे वक्ष्मलाक्ष्याः कटाक्षिरपहतमपविद्धं पतिभुङ्क्षुर्लितं च Māl. 1. 28. 3 to desert, abandon. -आ 1 to pierce. 2 to throw, cast; see आविद्ध. -परि, -सं to pierce through, wound.

व्यथः 1 Piercing, splitting, hitting; Si. 7. 24. 2 Smiting, ding striking 3 Perforating Substant in different receptacles or substrata (as in

व्यधिकरणबहुव्रीहि which means 'a Bahuvrīhi' compound, the first member of which is not in apposition or stands in a different case-relation to the second, in the dissolution of the compound; *e. g.* चक्रपाणि चंद्रमौलिः &c.).

व्यध्वः A butt, target, a mark to aim at.

व्यध्वः A bad or wrong road.

व्यध्वनाद्ः Reverberation, loud echo.

व्यंतरः A spirit, a kind of supernatural being.

व्यप् 10 U. (व्यपयति-ते) 1 To throw. 2 To diminish, waste, decrease.

व्यपकृष्ट *p. p.* Drawn aside, taken away, removed.

व्यपगत *p. p.* 1 Gone away, departed, disappeared; मग्नो मे व्यपगतः Bh. 2. 8; Me. 76. 2 Removed. 3 Fallen away from.

व्यपगमः Departure, disappearance. व्यपग्राप *a.* Shameless, impudent.

व्यपदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Named. 2 Shown, represented, signified. 3 Pleaded as a pretext or excuse.

व्यपदेशः 1 Representation, information, notice. 2 Designation by name, naming. 3 A name, an appellation, a title; एवंव्यपदेशमात्रः U. 6. 4 A family, race; अयं कोस्य व्यपदेशः S. 7; व्यपदेशमाविलक्षितुं किमीहसे जनमिमं च पात-वितुं S. 5. 20. 5 Fame, reputation, renown. 6 A trick, pretext, excuse, device. 7 Fraud, craft.

व्यपदेष्टु *m.* A cheat.

व्यपरोपणं 1 Extirpating, uprooting. 2 Expelling, removing, driving away. 3 Cutting off, tearing out, plucking; उक्तेषु तस्मिन् स भृशं हर-क्षियः प्रसहकेशव्यपरोपणादि B. 3. 56.

व्यपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Expelling, driving away. 2 Denial.

व्यपायः End, disappearance, close; Ku. 3. 33, R. 3. 37.

व्यपाश्रयः 1 Succession. 2 Taking refuge with, having recourse to, trusting to; Bg. 3. 18. 3 Depending on; वर्मो रामव्यपाश्रयः Rām.

व्यपेक्षा 1 Expectation, hope. 2 Regard, consideration; R. 8. 24. 3 Mutual relation, interdependence. 4 Mutual regard. 5 Application. 6 (In gram.) The Mutual application of two rules.

व्यपेत *p. p.* 1 Separated, severed. 2 Gone away, departed, off. in comp.; व्यपेतकल्पः, व्यपेतभी, व्यपेतहर्ष &c.

व्यपेक्ष *p. p.* 1 Expelled, removed. 2 Contrary, opposite; Ki. 4. 15. 3 Manifested, displayed, shown.

व्यपेक्षः Expelling, driving away, keeping off.

व्यपि (मी)हारः 1 Going away from, deviation leaving the right course following improper course

संज्ञासम्यक्तानि व्यभिचारविवाजिते H. 3. 16, Bg. 14. 26. 2 Transgression, violation, Ma. 10. 24. 3 Error, crime, sin 4 Separableness. 5 Infidelity, faithlessness (of a wife or husband), unchastity; व्यभिचारस्तु मनुः श्री लोके प्राप्नोति गर्हना Ms. 5. 164; बाहुननः कर्नेभिः परधी व्यभिचारो यथा न मे R. 15. 81; Y. 1. 71. 6 An anomaly, irregularity, exception (to a rule.) 7 (In logic) A fallacious *hetu*, the presence of the *hetu* without the *sa'dhya*.

व्यभिचारिणी An; unchaste wife, adulteress.

व्यभिचारिन् a. 1 Straying or deviating from, going astray, erring, trespassing. 2 Irregular, anomalous. 3 Untrue, false; अव्यभिचारिन्. 4 Faithless, unchaste, adulterous. -m. -व्यभिचारिभावः A transitory feeling, an accessory (opp. स्थायिन् or स्थायिस्त्व). (Though like the *sthāyibhāvas* these accessories do not form a necessary substratum of any *Rasa*, still they act as feeders to the prevailing sentiment, and strengthen it in various ways, whether openly or covertly. They are said to be 33 or 34 in number; for an enumeration of these, see K. P. 4 *Kārikās* 31-34, S. D. 169; or R. G. first *Anana*; cf. विभाव and स्थायिभाव also).

व्यर् 1. 10 U. (व्यवर्तिने) 1 To go, move. 2 To expend, give away, bestow. -II. 1 U. (व्यवर्तिने) 1 To go, move. -III. 10 U. (व्यवर्तिने, also व्यववर्तिने) 1 To throw, cast. 2 To drive.

व्यय a. Liable to change, mutable, perishable; cf. अव्यय. -यः 1 (a) Loss, disappearance, destruction; आपाद्यते न अयमेतदयिः कश्चिन्महर्षिर्नृपिर्व तपस्त्र R. 5. 6, 12. 33. (b) Cost, sacrifice; प्राणव्ययेनापि मया विधेयः Mā. 4. 4; Ku. 3. 23. 2 Hindrance, obstacle, R. 15. 37. 3 Decay, decline, overthrow, downfall. 4 Expenditure, expense, outlay, spending, applying to use (opp. आय); अयि दुःखं व्ये दुःखं विगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163; आयाधिकं व्ययं करोति 'he lives beyond his means'; R. 5. 12, 15. 3; Ms. 9. 11. 5 Extravagance, prodigality. -Comp. -पर a. lavish in expenditure. -परादृष्टस्व a. stingy, niggardly. -शील a. spendthrift, prodigal. -शुद्धिः f. defraying of expenses. व्ययन् 1 Spending. 2 Wasting, destroying.

व्ययित p. p. 1 Expended, spent. 2 Wasted, fallen into decay.

व्यर्थ a. 1 Useless, vain, fruitless, unprofitable; व्यर्थं यत् कर्षीदस्यमपि मे U. 3. 45. 2 Meaningless, unmeaning, idle

व्यर्थिक a. 1 False, untrue 2 Of no use, disagreeable, displeasing

3 Not false; Si. 5. 1. -कः 1 A libertine. 2 A catamite. -कं 1 Anything disagreeable or displeasing, disagreeableness; इयं गिरः प्रियतमा इव सौख्यलीकाः शुभाव सततवस्य तदा व्यलीकाः Si. 5. 1. 2 Any cause of grief or uneasiness, pain, sorrow, grief; हततु हृदयात्प्रादेशव्यलिकमपैतु ते S. 7. 24; Ki. 3. 19; Ku. 3. 25; R. 4. 87. 3 A fault, an offence; a transgression, any improper act; सव्यलीकमवशीलित्विनं प्रस्थितं सपदि कोपयदे Ki. 9. 45; Si. 9. 85; Rātn. 3. 5. 4 Fraud, trick, deception; Pt. 1. 120, 242. 5 Falsehood. 6 Inversion, contrariety.

व्ययकलनं 1 Separation. 2 (In math.) Subtraction, deduction.

व्ययकोशानं Wrangling, Mutual abuse.

व्ययच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Cut, off, rent, asunder, torn off. 2 Separated, divided. 3 Particularized, specified. 4 Marked, distinguished; शरीरं तव द्वितीयव्ययच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10. 5 Interrupted.

व्ययच्छेदः 1 Cutting off, rending asunder. 2 Dividing, separating. 3 Dissection. 4 Particularizing. 5 Distinguishing. 6 Contrast, distinction. 7 Determination. 8 Shooting, letting fly (as an arrow). 9 A chapter or section of a work.

व्ययध्व 1 That which intervenes. 2 A cover, screen, partition. 3 Concealment.

व्ययधानं 1 Intervention, interposition, separation. 2 Obstruction, hiding from view; दुहिं विमानव्ययधानमुक्तां पुनः सहस्राक्षिणि संनिधये R. 13. 44. 3 Concealment, disappearance. 4 A screen, partition. 5 A cover, covering; Ku. 3. 44. 6 Interval, space. 7 (In gram.) The intervention of a syllable or letter.

व्ययधापक a. (यिका f.) 1 Intervening, screening, covering. 2 Obstructing, hiding. 3 Intermediate.

व्ययधिः Covering, intervention &c.; see व्यवधान.

व्ययसायः 1 Effort, exertion, energy, industry, perseverance; करोतु नाम नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमितस्ततः H. 2. 14. 2 Resolve, resolution, determination; नदीचकार मरणव्यसायमुद्धिं Ku. 4. 45 'the thought of resolving to die'; Bg. 2. 41, 10. 36. 3 An act, action, performance; व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिद्वारः R. 8. 65. 4 Business, employment, trade. 5 Conduct, behaviour. 6 Device, stratagem, artifice. 7 Boasting. 8 N. of Vishnu.

व्ययसायिन् a. 1 Energetic, industrious, diligent. 2 Resolute, persevering

व्ययसित p. p. 1 Endeavoured, attempted S 6 9 2 Undertaken

3 Resolved, determined, settled. 4 Devised, planned. 5 Endeavouring, resolving. 6 Persevering, energetic. 7 Cheated, deceived. -त Ascertainment, determination.

व्ययस्था 1 Adjustment, arrangement, settlement; as in वणश्रमव्ययस्था. 2 Fixity, definiteness; R. 7. 54. 3 Fixity, firm basis; आज्ञदुस्तस्वरमो पृथिव्या स्थलारविश्रियमव्ययस्था Ku. 1. 33. 4 Relative position. 5 A settled rule, law, statute, decree, decision, legal opinion, written declaration of the law (especially on doubtful points or where contradictory texts have to be properly adjusted). 6 An agreement, a contract. 7 State, condition.

व्ययस्थानं, व्ययस्थितिः f. 1 Arrangement, settlement, determination, decision. 2 A rule, statute, decision. 3 Steadiness, constancy. 4 Firmness, perseverance. 5 Separation.

व्ययस्थापक a. (यिका f.) 1 Arranging, putting in proper order, adjusting; settling, establishing, deciding. 2 One who gives a legal opinion. 3 A manager (modern use). व्ययस्थापनं 1 Arranging, proper adjustment. 2 Fixing, determining, settling, deciding.

व्ययस्थापित p. p. Arranged, settled &c.; वाङ् Ku. 5. 68.

व्ययस्थिर p. p. 1: Placed in order, adjusted, arranged. 2 Settled, fixed; हिं व्यवस्थितविषयः श्वावर्णः U. 5. 3 Decided, determined, declared by law. 4 Stood aside, separated. 5 Extracted. 6 Based on, resting on. -Comp. -विभागा a fixed option.

व्ययस्थिति See व्यवस्थान.

व्ययवर्तु m. 1 The manager of a business. 2 A suer, litigant, plaintiff. 3 A judge. 4 An associate.

व्ययहारः 1 Conduct, behaviour, action. 2 Affair, business, work. 3 Profession, occupation. 4 Dealing, transaction. 5 Commerce, trade, traffic. 6 Dealing in money, usury. 7 Usage, custom, an established rule or practice. 8 Relation, connection; Pt. 1. 79. 9 Judicial procedure, trial or investigation of a case, administration of justice; व्यवहारस्तमाहवतिः; अलं लज्जया व्यवहारस्त्वं वृच्छति Mk. 9. 10 A legal dispute, complaint, suit, law suit, litigation; व्यवहारोऽयं चारुदत्त-मवलम्बते, इति लिख्यतां व्यवहारस्य प्रथमः पदः, केन सह मम व्यवहारः Mk. 9; R. 17. 39. 11 A title of legal procedure, any occasion of litigation. -Comp. -अग्न the body of civil and criminal law. -अभिज्ञास्त a. prosecuted, charged. -आसनं tribunal of justice, judgment-seat -R 8 18 -अ 1 one who understands business 2 a youth come of age one who is no longer a

minor. 3 one who is acquainted with judicial procedure. -तत्र course of conduct; Māl. 4. -दृशनं trial, judicial investigation. -पदं व्यवहार-विषय q. v. -पादः 1 any one of the four stages of a legal proceeding. 2 the fourth stage; i. e. निर्णयपाद that part which concerns the verdict or decision. -मानुका 1 a legal process in general. 2 any act or subject relating to the administration of justice or formation of courts (of which thirty heads are enumerated). -विधिः a rule of law, any code of law. -विषयः (so -पदं, -सार्गः, -स्थानं) a subject or head of legal procedure. an actionable business, a matter which may be made the subject of litigation (these are eighteen; for enumeration of names, see Ms. 8. 4-7).

व्यवहारकः A dealer, trader, merchant.

व्यवहारिक a. (का or की f.) 1 Relating to business. 2 Engaged in business, practical. 3 Judicial, legal. 4 Litigant. 5 Usual, customary.

व्यवहारिका 1 Usage, custom. 2 A broom. 3 The *Ingudi* plant.

व्यवहारिन् a. 1 Transacting business, acting, practising. 2 Engaged in a law-suit, litigant. 3 Usual, customary.

व्यवहित p. p. 1 Placed apart. 2 Separated by anything intervening; Si. 2. 85. 3 Interrupted, stopped, obstructed, impeded. 4 Screened from view, hidden, concealed. 5 Not immediately connected. 6 Done, performed. 7 Passed over, omitted. 8 Surpassed, excelled. 9 Hostile, opposed.

व्यवहतिः f. 1 Practice, process. 2 Action, performance.

व्यवायः 1 Separation, decomposition, resolution (into components). 2 Dissolution. 3 Covering, concealment. 4 Intervention, interval; अङ्कुरबाहुसम्बन्धोऽयम्. 5 An impediment, obstacle. 6 Copulation, sexual intercourse. 7 Purity. -च Light, lustre.

व्यवायिन् m. 1 A sensualist, libertine. 2 An aphrodisiac.

व्यवेत p. p. 1 Separated, decomposed. 2 Different.

व्यधि f. 1 Individuality, singleness. 2 Distributive pervasion. 3 (In Vedānta phil.) An aggregate or whole viewed as made up of many separate bodies (opp. समष्टि q. v.).

व्यसनं 1 Casting away, dispelling. 2 Separating, dividing. 3 Violation, infraction. 4 Loss, destruction, defeat, fall, defect on weak point

अमात्यव्यसनं Pt. 3; स्वबलव्यसने Ki. 13. 15. 5(a) A calamity, misfortune, distress, evil, disaster, ill-luck; अज्ञातमर्त्यसना सहर्तं कृतोपकारिण रतिर्बुध Ku. 3. 73, 4. 30, R. 12. 57. (b) Adversity, need; सहृदयसने यः स्वात् Pt. 1. 337 'a friend in need is a friend indeed'. 6 Setting (as of the sun &c.); तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद् व्यसनोदयाभ्यां S. 4. 1 (where व्यसन means 'a fall' also). 7 Vice, bad practice, evil habit; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदति सुगवामिदं विनोदः कुतः S. 4. 5, R. 18. 14; Y. 1. 309; (these vices are usually said to be ten; see Ms. 7. 47-48); समानशीलव्यसनेषु सहस्रं Subhāsh. 8 Close or intent application, assiduous devotion; विद्यायां व्यसनं Bh. 2. 62, 63. 9 Inordinate addiction. 10 Crime, sin. 11 Punishment. 12 Inability, incompetency. 13 Fruitless effort. 14 Air, wind. -Comp. -अतिभारः heavy calamity or distress; R. 14. 68. अन्वितः, -आर्तः, -पीडित a. overtaken by calamity, involved in distress.

व्यसनिन् a. 1 Addicted to any vice, vicious. 2 Unlucky, unfortunate. 3 Intently attached or excessively devoted to anything (usually in comp.).

व्यसु a. Lifeless, dead; Si. 20. 3.

व्यस्त p. p. 1 Cast or thrown asunder, tossed about; Māl. 5. 23. 2 Dispersed, scattered; U. 5. 14. 3 Dispelled, cast away. 4 Separated, divided, severed; V. 5. 23. 5 Taken or considered separately, taken singly (opp. समस्त); यमिः समस्तैरपि किमस्य किं पुनर्बन्धैः U. 5; तद्वक्ति किं व्यस्त-मपि विडोचने Ku. 5. 72. 6 Simple, uncompounded (as words). 7 Manifold, different. 8 Removed, expelled. 9 Agitated, troubled, confused. 10 Disordered, out of order, disarranged. 11 Reversed upset. 12 Inverse (as ratio).

व्यस्तारः The issue of rut or ichor from the temples of an elephant.

व्याकरणं 1 Analysis, decomposition. 2 Grammatical analysis, grammar, one of the six *Vedāngas* q. v.; सिंहो व्याकरणस्य कर्तुरद्वयं प्राणान् विद्यान् पाणिनिः Pt. 2. 33.

व्याकारः 1 Transformation, change of form. 2 Deformity.

व्याकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered or thrown about. 2 Disordered.

व्याकुल a. 1 Agitated, perplexed, bewildered, distracted; शोकव्याकुल, बाष्प°. 2 Alarmed, troubled, frightened; बुधिव्याकुलमोकुल Git. 4. 3 Full of, overtaken by. 4 Intently engaged in, busy with; आलोक्ये ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा Me. 85. 5 Flashing, moving about; U. 3. 43.

व्याकुलित a. Agitated, distracted, confounded, perplexed &c.

व्याकृतिः f. Fraud, disguise, deception.

व्याकृत p. p. 1 Analyzed, separated. 2 Explained, expounded. 3 Disfigured, distorted, deformed.

व्याकृतिः f. 1 Analysis. 2 Exposition, explanation. 3 Change of form, development. 4 Grammar.

व्याकोश (य) a. 1 Expanded, blown, blossomed; व्याकोशकोकनदत्तां दधते नलिन्यः Si. 4. 46. 2 Developed; Bh. 3. 17.

व्यासेवः 1 Tossing about. 2 Obstruction, hindrance. 3 Delay; अव्यासेवो मविष्यन्त्याः कार्यसिद्धिर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6. 4 Distraction.

व्याख्या 1 Relation, narration. 2 Explanation, exposition, comment, gloss.

व्याख्यात p. p. 1 Related, narrated. 2 Explained, expounded, commented upon.

व्याख्यातु m. An expounder, a commentator.

व्याख्यानं 1 Communication, narration. 2 Speech, lecture. 3 Explanation, exposition, interpretation, comment.

व्यावहनं 1 Churning. 2 Rubbing together, friction.

व्याघातः 1 Striking against. 2 A blow, stroke. 3 An impediment, obstacle. 4 Contradiction. 5 A figure of speech in which opposite effects are shown to be produced from the same cause or by the same agency; it is thus defined by Mammataः—तस्यैवा साधितं केनाप्यपेक्षं तद-न्वया । तथैव यद्विधीयते स व्याघात इति स्मृतः । K. P. 10; e. g. see Vb. 1. 2. or the quotation under विरुपाक्षः.

व्याघ्रः 1 A tiger. 2 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent, chief; as in नव्याघ्र, पुरुषव्याघ्र. 3 The red variety of the castor-oil plant. -स्त्री A tigress; व्याघ्रीव तिष्ठति जरा परितर्जयती Bh. 3. 109. -Comp. -अरः a sky-lark. -आस्यः a cat. -नखः-खं 1 a tiger's claw. 2 a kind of perfume. 3 a scratch, the impression of a fingernail. -नायकः a jackal.

व्याजः 1 Deceit, trick, deception, fraud. 2 Art, cunning; अव्याजमनोहरं वयः S. 1. 18 'artlessly lovely'. 3 A pretext, pretence, semblance; व्याज-व्याजमुपेत्य Nāg. 1. 1; R. 4. 25, 58; 10. 66; 11. 66. 4 An artifice, a device, contrivance; व्याजार्थसंदर्शित-मेखलानि R. 13. 42. -Comp. -उक्तिः f. 1 a figure of speech in which what is intentionally ascribed to another; in other words, where a feeling is dissembled by being attributed to a different cause; see K. P. 10 under व्यनेकि. 2 covert allusion, non-
tion. -निदा artful censure -सप्त a

feigning to be asleep. -स्तुति: f. a figure of speech resembling the English 'irony', wherein censure is implied by apparent praise, or praise by apparent censure; व्याज-स्तुतिरुक्ते निन्दस्तुतिर्वा रुदिरव्यथा K. P. 10.

व्याह: 1 A carnivorous animal, such as a tiger. 2 A villain, rogue. 3 A snake. 4 N. of Indra; cf. बाल.

व्याधि: N. of a celebrated grammarian.

व्याधुकी Mutual splashing and sporting in water.

व्याच p. p. Opened, spread, expanded.

व्यादानं Opening.

व्यादिश: An epithet of Vishnu.

व्याध: 1 A hunter, fowler (by caste or profession). 2 A wicked or low man. -Comp. -भीत: a deer.

व्याधास: व्याधाव: Indra's thunder-bolt.

व्याधि: 1 Sickness, ailment, disease, illness (usually physical, and opp. आवि which means 'mental distress or anxiety'); रिकुवत्तवीरवेतसः सततव्याधिलीतिस्तु ने Si. 16. 11 (where व्याधि means free from आवि 'also'); cf. आवि: 2 Leprosy. -Comp. -कर a. unwholesome. -ग्रस्त a. seized with disease, or diseased.

व्याधित a. Diseased, sick.

व्याधुत p. p. Shaken about, trembling, tremulous.

व्यान: One of the five life-winds or vital airs in the body, that which is diffused through the whole body.

व्यानत्वं A particular kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

व्यापक a. (विका f.) 1 Pervading, comprehensive, diffusive, widely extending over the whole of anything; तिग्युर्वधनस्ताव व्यापको महिमा हरे: Ku. 6. 71. 2 Invariably concomitant. -क: An attribute which is invariably concomitant or inherent. -कं An invariably concomitant or inherent property.

व्यापत्ति: f. 1 Ruin, calamity, misfortune; Ms. 6. 20. 2 Substitution of one thing for another. 3 Death; R. 12. 56.

व्यापद: f. 1 Calamity, misfortune; Bh. 3. 105. 2 Disease. 3 Derangement. 4 Death, decease.

व्यापनं Pervading, penetrating, spreading throughout.

व्यापन p. p. 1 Fallen into misfortune, ruined. 2 Failed, miscarried. 3 Hurt, injured. 4 Dead, expired, deceased; as in अयापन q. v. 5 Deranged, disordered. 6 Substituted, changed.

व्यापादनं व्यापादनं 1 Killing slaying 2 Ruin, on. 3 Evil design, मन्त्रो

व्यापादित p. p. 1 Killed, slain, destroyed. 2 Ruined, injured, hurt.

व्यापार: 1 Employment, engagement, business, occupation; ततः प्रविशति यद्येकव्यापारा शङ्कुतला S. 1; Ku. 2. 54. 2 Application, employment; Mu. 2. 4.

3 Profession, trade, practice, exercise; as in शङ्कुव्यापार. 4 An act, doing, performance. 5 Working, operation, action, influence; (वर्त) व्यापारोपि मदन-स्य निषेधितव्यं S. 1. 27; तस्यानुमेने भगवान् विमन्थ्यारिपारनात्मन्यपि सायकानां Ku. 7. 93; V. 3. 17. 6 Being placed on; M. 4. 14. 7 Exertion, effort; आर्याप्यरुचिं तत्र व्यापारं कर्तुमर्हति Ku. 6. 32. 'will be pleased to exert herself in that behalf.' (व्यापारं कृ 1 to take part in. 2 to have effect on. 3 to meddle; as in अयापारेषु व्यापारं यो नरः कर्तुमिच्छति Pt. 1. 21.)

व्यापारित p. p. 1 Engaged, occupied, employed, appointed; R. 2. 38. 2 Placed, fixed, set; Ve. 3. 19

व्यापारि m. 1 A dealer, trader. 2 One who exercises or practises anything.

व्यापिन् a. 1 Pervading, filling, occupying (at the end of comp.). 2 All-pervading, coextensive, invariably concomitant. 3 Covering. -m. An epithet of Vishnu.

व्यापुत p. p. 1 Engaged in, occupied or busy with, employed in (with loc.). 2 Placed, fixed. -m. An employé, a minister.

व्यापुति: f. 1 Employment, engagement, business; स्वस्वव्यापुतिमदमानसतया Bv. 1. 57. 2 Operation, action. 3 Exertion. 4 Profession, practice; see व्यापार.

व्याप्त p. p. 1 Spread through, penetrated, pervaded, extended over, permeated, covered. 2 Pervading, extending over all. 3 Filled with, full of. 4 Encompassed, surrounded. 5 Placed, fixed. 6 Obtained, possessed. 7 Comprehended, included. 8 Invariably accompanied (in logic). 9 Famous, celebrated. 10 Expanded, stretched out.

व्याप्ति: f. 1 Pervasion, permeation. 2 (In logic) Universal pervasion, invariable concomitance, universal accompaniment of the middle term by the major; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्राग्निरिति साहचर्यनियमो व्याप्तिः T. S. 3 A universal rule, universality. 4 Fulness. 5 Obtaining. -Comp. -ग्रहः apprehension of universal concomitance. -ज्ञानं knowledge of invariable or universal concomitance.

व्याप्य a. To be pervaded, filled &c. -त्वं The sign or middle term of a syllogism (= हेतु, साधन q. v.), (in logic.)

Invariableness -Comp असिद्धि: f imperfect inference

व्याप्युक्षी = व्यापुक्षी q. v.

व्यामः, व्यामनं A measure of length equal to the space between the tips of the fingers of either hand when the arms are extended.

व्यामिश्र a. Mingled, intermixed.

व्यामोहः 1 Infatuation. 2 Bewilderment, embarrassment, perplexity, कंसस्थालममुञ्जितं जितमिति व्यामोहकोलाहल Gt. 10; Kāv. 3. 101.

व्यायत p. p. 1 Long, extended; युवा युव्यायतवाहुरसलः R. 3. 34. 2 Expanded, wide open. 3 Exercised, disciplined. 4 Busy, engaged, occupied. 5 Hard, firm. 6 Strong, intense, excessive. 7 Mighty, powerful. 8 Deep; Ku. 5. 54.

व्यायतत्वं Muscular development; S. 2. 4.

व्यायामः 1 Extending, stretching out. 2 Exercise, gymnastic or athletic exercise; Si. 2. 94. 3 Fatigue, labour. 4 Effort, exertion. 5 Contention, struggle. 6 A measure of distance (= व्याम q. v.).

व्यायामिक a. (की f.) Athletic, gymnastic.

व्यायोगः A kind of dramatic composition in one act; it is thus described by S. D. :-व्योमेतिवृत्तौ व्यायोगः स्वल्प-स्त्रीजनसंयुतः। हीनो गर्भविमर्षायां नैवेद्यभिराश्रितः। पकांश्च भवेद्वैदित्तिसमोदयः। कौशिकिबुचि-रहितः प्रख्यातस्तत्र नायकः। राजपिरय दियो वा भवेद्वैदित्त्यत्र सं। हास्यशृंगारशक्तिश्च इत्येवमादिभिः रसाः॥ 514.

व्याल a. 1 Wicked, vicious; व्याल-द्विपा यन्तुमिच्छन्मदिष्णवः Si. 12. 28; यन्त गजे व्यालमिवापराधः Ki. 17. 25. 2 Bad, villainous. 3 Cruel, fierce, savage; Ki. 13. 4. -लः 1 A vicious elephant; व्यालं बालमृणालतंतुभिरसौ रोद्धुं समुज्जभते Bh. 2. 6. 2 A beast of prey. 3 A snake; H. 3. 29. 4 A tiger; Mā. 3. 5 A leopard. 6 A king. 7 A cheat, rogue. 8 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -खड्गः, -नखः a kind of herb. -ग्राहः, -ग्राहिन् m. a snake-catcher. -धुपः 1 a wild animal. 2 a hunting leopard. -खयः an epithet of Siva.

व्यालकः A vicious or wicked elephant.

व्यालवः A kind of castor-oil plant.

व्यालोल a. 1 Shaking about, tremulous. 2 Disordered, dishevelled, व्यालोलः केशपाशः Gt. 11.

व्याचकलनं Subtraction.

व्याचक्रोशी, व्यावभाषी Mutual abuse, reciprocal imprecation.

व्यावर्तः 1 Surrounding, encompassing. 2 Revolution, going round. 3 Ruptured navel.

व्यावर्तक a. (तिका f.) 1 Encompassing, surrounding. 2 Excluding excepting, separating. 3 Turning away from. 4 Turning round.

व्यावर्तन 1 Surrounding, encompassing. 2 Revolving, turning round; Ki. 5. 30. 3 A fold, band.

व्यावर्तित *p. p.* Moved, agitated.

व्यावहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to business, practical. 2 Legal, judicial. 3 Customary, usual. 4 Relating to the world of illusion; cf. प्रातिमासिक. -कः A counsellor, minister.

व्यावहारी Mutual seizing.

व्यावहासी Mutual derision or laughter.

व्यावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Covering, screening. 2 Exclusion.

व्यावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned away from, withdrawn from; व्यावृत्ता यत्परस्वेभ्यः अती तस्करता स्थिता R. 1. 21; V. 1. 9. 2 Separated from, singled out. 3 Excluded, set aside. 4 Revolved, turned round. 5 Encompassed, surrounded. 6 Desisting, ceased from; Ku. 2. 35. 7 Split asunder.

व्यासः 1 Distribution, separation into parts. 2 Dissolution or analysis of a compound. 3 Severalty, distinction. 4 Diffusion, extension. 5 Width, breadth. 6 The diameter of a circle. 7 A fault in pronunciation. 8 Arrangement, compilation. 9 An arranger, a compiler. 10 N. of a celebrated sage. [He was the son of the sage Parasara by Satyavati (born before her marriage with Santanu q. v.); but he retired to the wilderness as soon as he was born, and there led the life a hermit, practising the most rigid austerities until he was called by his mother Satyavati to beget sons on the widows of her son Vichitravirya. He was thus the father of Pandu and Dhritarashtra and also of Vidura; q. v. v. He was at first called 'Krishna-dvaipayana from his dark complexion and from his having been brought forth by Satyavati on a Dvīpa or island; but he afterwards came to be called Vyasa or 'the arranger', as he was supposed to have arranged the Vedas in their present form; विव्यासवेदां यस्यास तस्माद्व्यास इति सूतः. He is believed to be the author of the great epic the Mahabharata which he is said to have composed with Ganapati for his scribe. The eighteen Purāṇas, as also the Brahma-sūtras and several other works are also ascribed to him. He is one of the seven *chirajīvinas* or deathless persons; cf. विरजीविन्.]. 11 A Brāhmaṇa who recites or expounds the Purāṇas in public.

व्यासक्त *p. p.* 1 Closely adhering to. 2 Attached or devoted to, intent on, occupied or busy with (with loc.). 3 Separated, detached, disjoined. 4 Confused, bewildered.

व्यासंगः 1 Close adherence, intent attachment or application. 2 Intention, devotion; Bv. 1. 79. 3 Diligent study 4 Attention 5 De- separation

व्यासिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Prohibited, forbidden. 2 Contraband (said of goods &c.).

व्याहत *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. 2 Repelled, repulsed, 3 Foiled, disappointed; Si. 3; 40. 4 Confused, bewildered, alarmed. -Comp. -अर्थत one of the faults of composition; see K. P. 7.

व्याहरण 1 Utterance, pronunciation. 2 Speech, narration.

व्याहारः 1 Speech, utterance, words U. 4. 18, 5. 29. 2 Voice, note, sound; M. 5. 1.

व्याहृत *p. p.* Said, spoken, uttered.

व्याहृतिः *f.* 1 Utterance, speech, words; न होश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचित्पुणति लेकि विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3. 63. 2 Statement, expression; सूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेश्वरः R. 10. 33. 3 A mystic word uttered by every Brāhmaṇa in performing his daily sandhyā-adoration; (these Vyāhritis are three सू, सुवस् and स्वर or स्वर usually repeated after om; cf. Ms. 2. 76; according to some they are seven in number).

व्युच्छिन्ति *f.* व्युच्छेद्, Cutting off; extermination, complete destruction.

व्युत्क्रमः 1 Transgression, going astray. 2 Inverted order, contrariety. 3 Confusion, disorder.

व्युक्तांत *p. p.* 1 Transgressed, overstepped. 2 Departed, left, gone forth.

व्युत्थानं, व्युत्थितिः *f.* 1 Great activity. 2 Rising up against, opposition, obstruction. 3 Independent action, following one's own bent of mind. 4 The completion of religious abstraction or abstract meditation (in Yoga phil.). 5 A kind of dance. 6 Causing (an elephant) to rise; Si. 18. 26.

व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Origin, production 2 Derivation, etymology. 3 Perfect proficiency, conversancy. 4 Scholarship, learning; व्युत्पत्तिरावितकोविदाणि व रंजनाय कृते जडानां Vikr. 1. 15, 18. 103.

व्युत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Produced, begotten. 2 Formed by derivation. 3 Derived, traced to its etymology, as a word (opp. अद्युत्पन्न or 'primitive'). 4 Completed, perfected; Mv. 4. 57. 5 Thoroughly proficient in, learned, erudite.

व्युत्त *p. p.* Wetted, drenched.

व्युत्स्त *p. p.* Thrown aside, rejected, cast off.

व्युत्थासः 1 Throwing aside, rejection. 2 Exclusion (in gram.) 3 Prohibition. 4 Disregard, indifference. 5 Killing, destruction; Si. 15. 37.

व्युत्पदेशः Pretext, pretence.

व्युत्परमः Cessation, stop, close.

व्युत्पन्नः 1 Non-cessation. 2 Inquietude. 3 Complete cessation (where वि shows intensity.)

व्युत्त *p. p.* 1 Burnt 2 Drowned, become day light 3 Become bright or

clear. 4 Dwelt. -द 1 Day-break, dawn; Si. 12. 4. 2 Day. 3 Fruit.

व्युष्टिः *f.* 1 Dawn. 2 Prosperity. 3 Praise. 4 Fruit, consequence.

व्यूढ *p. p.* 1 Expanded, developed, broad, wide; व्यूढोरको वृषस्कंधः R. 1. 13. 2 Firm, compact. 3 Placed in order, arranged, marshalled (as an army); Bg. 1. 3. 4 Disarranged, placed out of order. 5 Married. -Comp. -कंकट *a.* mailed, clad in armour.

व्यूत *a.* Interwoven, sewn, interlaced.

व्यूतिः *f.* 1 Weaning, sewing. 2 The wages of weaving.

व्यूढः 1 A military array; Ms. 7. 187. 2 An army, host, squadron; व्यूढावुभौ तावितरेतस्मात् भगं जयं चापतुर्व्यवस्थं R. 7. 54. 3 A large quantity, an assemblage, a multitude, collection. 4 A part, portion, sub-head. 5 The body. 6 Structure, formation. 7 Reasoning, logic. -Comp. -प्राप्तिः *f.* the rear of an army. -भगः, भेदः breaking an array.

व्यूहनं 1 Arraying of troops, marshalling. 2 Structure of the members of the body.

व्यूद्धिः *f.* Non-prosperity, ill-luck, misfortune (विगता वृद्धिर्व्यूद्धिः); as in यवनानां वृद्धिर्दुर्बलं Sk.

व्ये 1 U. (व्ययति-ते, ऊत; caus. व्याययति-ते desid. विव्यासति) 1 To cover. 2 To sew.

व्योकारः A blacksmith.

व्योमन् *n.* 1 The sky, atmosphere, अस्तवेदं जडवामता तु भवतो यद् व्योमि विस्फुरजे K. P. 10, Me. 51; R. 12. 67; N. 22. 54. 2 Water. 3 A temple sacred to the sun. 4 Talc. -Comp. -उत्तकं rain-water, dew. -केशः, -केशिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -गंगा the heavenly Ganges. -चारिन् *m.* 1 a god, 2 a bird. 3 a saint. 4 a Brāhmaṇa. 5 a heavenly body. -धूसः a cloud. -नाशिका a kind of quail. -संज्ञः, -संज्ञं a flag, banner. -सुदूरः a gust of wind. -यानं a celestial car. -सद् *m.* 1 a deity, god 2 a Gandharva. 3 a spirit. -स्थली the earth. -सृक्ष *a.* 'sky-touching', very lofty.

व्रज 1 P. (व्रजति) 1 To go, walk, proceed; नाविनीतैर्ब्रजैर् इयैः Ms. 4. 67. 2 To go to, approach, visit; मनिर्क शरणं व्रज Bg. 18. 66. 3 To depart, retire, withdraw. 4 To pass away (as time); इयं व्रजति यामिनी त्यज नरेन्द्र निद्रारस Vikr. 11. 74. (This root is used much in the same way as गृ or ग q. v.). -With अन्तु 1 to go after, follow Ms. 11. 111, Ku. 7. 38. 2 to practise, perform. 3 to resort to. -आ to come, approach. -परि to wander about as a religious mendicant, turn out a recluse -व 1 to go into exile 2 to renounce all worldly attachments

enter on the fourth stage of life; i. e. to become a *Sannyāsin*; Ms. 6. 38, 8. 363. -प्रति to go to or towards, approach; Bk. 8. 98. -प्रत्युद् to go forth to meet or receive; R. 1. 90; 13. 33.

ब्रजः 1 A multitude, collection, flock, group; ब्रजवज्राः वीरजनस्य तस्मिन् विहाय सर्वावर्तनीविषये R. 6. 7; 7. 60, Si. 6. 6, 14. 33. 2 A station of cowherds. 3 A cowpen, cowshed; Si. 2. 64. 4 An abode, a resting-place. 5 A road. 6 A cloud. 7 N. of a district near Mathurā. -Comp. -अंगना, युवतिः f. a woman of Vraja, a cowherdess; Bv. 2. 165. -अजिरं a cowpen. -किशोरः, -नाथः, -मोहनः, वरः, -वल्गुमः epithets of Krishna.

ब्रजनं 1 Roaming, wandering, travelling. 2 Exile.

ब्रज्या 1 Wandering about as a religious mendicant. 2 An attack, invasion, a march. 3 A flock, multitude-tribe, class. 4 A theatre.

ब्रज् 1. 1 P. (ब्रजति) To sound. -II. 10 U. (ब्रजयति-ने) To hurt; wound.

ब्रजः-ण 1 A wound, sore, bruise, hurt; R. 12. 55. 2 A boil, an ulcer. -Comp. -अरिः gum-myrrh. -कुत् a. wounding. (-m.) the marking-nut tree. -निरोपण a. sore-healing; S. 4. 13. -शोधनं the cleansing or dressing of a wound. -हृः the castor-oil plant.

ब्रजित a. Wounded, bruised; U. 4. 8.

व्रतः-तं 1 A religious act of devotion or austerity, vowed observance, a vow in general; अन्यस्मिन् व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67, 2. 4, 25; (there are several *vratas* enjoined in the different *Parāṇas*; but their number cannot be said to be fixed, as new ones e. g. सत्यनारायणव्रत, are being added every day.) 2 A vow, promise, resolve; शीघ्रं भद्रव्रतः शत्रून् दुष्टान् प्रतिरोपयन् R. 17. 42; 80 सत्यव्रत, दृढव्रत &c. 3 Object of devotion or faith, devotion; as in पतिव्रता (पतिव्रते यस्याः सा); यति देवव्रता देवान् पितॄन् यति पितृव्रताः Bg. 9. 25. 4 A rite, an observance, practice, as in

अर्कव्रत q. v. 5 Mode of life, course of conduct; S. 5. 26. 6 An ordinance, a law, rule. 7 Sacrifice. 8 An act, a deed, work. -Comp. -आचरणं the observance of a vow. -आदेशः investiture of a youth (of any one of the three classes) with the sacred thread. -उपवासः a fast for a vow. -ग्रहणं initiation into a vow for a religious performance. -चर्यः a religious student; see ब्रह्मचारिन्. -चर्या observance or practice of a religious vow. -पारणं, -प्रा conclusion of a vow or fast, eating after a fast. -भंगः 1 breach of a vow. 2 breach of a promise. -भिक्षा begging alms as a part of a ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. -लोपनं breaking a vow. -वैकल्यं the incompleteness of a religious vow. -संग्रहः initiation into a vow. -स्नातकः a Brāhmaṇa who has completed the first stage of his religious life, i. e. that of a Brahmachārin or religious student; see स्नातक.

व्रततिः, -ती f. 1 A creeper; पादाकुट्ट-व्रततिवलयार्द्धसंजातपाशः S. 1. 33, R. 14. 1. 2 Expansion, extension.

व्रतित्व a. Observing a vow, practising penance, devout, pious. -m. 1 A religious student. 2 An ascetic, a devotee; S. 5. 9. 3 One who institutes a sacrifice; cf. यजमान.

व्रज See ब्रज.

व्रजन् See ब्रजन्.

वज्र 6 P. (वृजति, वृक्क; caus. व्रजयति-ते; desid. विव्रजिषति or विव्रजति) 1 To cut, cut up of asunder, tear, lacerate. 2 To wound.

वज्रनः 1 A small saw. 2 A fine file used by goldsmiths. -न् Cutting, tearing, wounding.

व्राजिः f. A gust or gale of wind, stormy wind.

व्राजः A multitude, flock, an assembly; सपाकानां व्राजेः G. L. 29; R. 12. 94; Si. 4. 35. -न् 1 Bodily or manual labour. 2 Day-labour. 3 Casual employment.

व्रातीन a. Living by day-labour, a hired labourer, coolie.

व्रात्यः 1 A man of the first three classes who has lost caste owing to the non-performance of the principal Samskāras or purificatory rites (especially investiture with the sacred thread) over him, an outcast; भवत्या हि व्रात्याधमपतितपाखंडपरित्यक्त्रिगणस्नेहः G. L. 37. 2 A low or vile person in general. 3 A man of a particular inferior tribe (the descendant of a Śūdra father and Kshatriya mother) -Comp. -ज्वः one who calls himself a Vratya. -स्तोमः N. of a sacrifice performed to recover the rights forfeited by the non-performance of the due Samaskāras.

व्री 1. 9 P. (विगति- व्रीणति) To choose, select; cf. वृ.-II. 4 A. (व्रीणते, व्रीण) 1 To go, move. 2 To be chosen.

व्रीड् 4 P. (व्रीडयति) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame. 2 To throw, cast, send forth.

व्रीडः-द्वा 1 Shame, व्रीडादिवाक्यासंगतिर्विलिख्ये Si. 3. 40; व्रीडमावहति मे स (शब्द) संप्रति R. 11. 73. 2 Modesty, bashfulness; Si. 10. 18.

व्रीडित p. p. Put to shame, ashamed, abashed.

व्रिस् 1 P., 10 U. (व्रीसति, व्रीसयति-ने) To injure, kill.

व्रीहिः 1 Rice; as in बहुव्रीहि q. v. 2 A grain of rice. -Comp. -अगारं a granary. -कांचनं a. kind of pulse. -राजिकं panic seed (=कंयू q. v.).

वृद् 6 P. (वृडति) 1 To cover. 2 To be heaped or gathered. 3 To heap, accumulate. 4 To sink, go down.

वृस् 1 P., 10 U. See व्रीस्.

व्रीह्य a. (री. f.) 1 Fit for rice. 2 Sown with rice. -सं A field of rice, one fit for growing rice.

वृी 9 P. (वृीणति, rarely वृीणाति, caus. वृीणयति) 1 To go, move. 2 To support, hold, maintain. 3 To choose, select.

वृेक्ष् 10 U. (वृेक्षयति-ने) To see.

श

शः 1 A cutter, destroyer ; Ki. 15. 45. 2 A weapon. 3 N. of Siva. -शं Happiness ; Bh. 2. 16.

शंसु a. Happy, prosperous ; Bk. 4. 18.

शंसुः 1 Ploughing in the regular direction. 2 The thunderbolt of Indra. 3 The iron head of a pestle.

शंसु 1 P. (शंसति, शस्त ; pass. शस्यते) 1 To praise, extol, approve of ; साधु साध्विति श्रुतानि शंसन्मनीरुतामजं Rām. ; Bg. 5. 1. 2 To tell, relate, express, declare, communicate, announce, report (with dat. or sometimes gen. of person or by itself) ; शंसन् सीतापरिवेशनात्ममुद्रितं शासनममजाय R. 14. 83 ; न मे हि सा शंसति किंचिद्विदितं 3. 5, 2. 68, 4. 72, 9 77, 11. 84 ; Ku. 3. 60, 5. 51. 3 To indicate, bespeak, show ; यः (अशोकः) सायजो मायवश्रीनियोगे पुण्यैः शसत्यादरं स्वयमले M. 5. 8 ; Ki. 5. 23, Ku. 2. 22. 4 To repeat, recite. 5 To hurt, injure. 6 To revile, traduce.

-WITH अभि 1 to curse. 2 to charge, defame, traduce ; Y. 3. 286. 3 to praise. -आ (usually Atm.) 1 to hope for, expect, desire, wish or long for ; स्वकार्यसिद्धिं पुनराशंसते Ku. 3. 57 ; संग्रामं चाशंसति Bk. 14. 70, 90 ; मनोरथाय शंसते किं वाहो स्वदेवे वृथा S. 7. 13, 2. 15. 2 to bless, express a pious wish, wish well ; एवं ते देवा आशंसतु Mk. 1 ; राज्ञः शिवं सावरजस्य भूयादित्याशंसते. करिणः (वह्निः R. 14. 50. 3 to tell, relate (Paras.) ; आशंसता वायवर्ति वृषांके कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्न-कल्प Ku. 3. 14. 4 to praise. 5 to repeat. -प्र to praise, extol, approve, speak approvingly of, command ; हरिणा वृषतिः प्रशंसते Gīt. 1 ; यच्च वाचा प्रशस्यते Ms. 5. 127 ; शशंसिदं निशाचरः Bk. 12. 65 ; R. 5. 25, 17. 36.

शंसनं 1 Praising. 2 Telling, relating. 3 Reciting.

शंसा 1 Praise. 2 Wish, desire, hope. 3 Repeating, narrating.

शंसित p. p. 1 Praised, extolled. 2 Told, said, spoken, declared. 3 Wished, desired. 4 Ascertained, established, determined. 5 Falsely accused, calumniated.

शंसित्व a. (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Praising. 2 Telling, announcing, communicating ; प्रजावती बोद्धवशंसिती ते R. 14. 45. 3 Indicating, bespeaking ; सुषोमः शतवृक्षैः शंसितः Ku. 2. 26 ; प्रार्थनासिद्धिशंसितः R. 1. 42, Si. 9. 77. 4 Presaging, foretelling ; R. 3. 14, 12. 90.

शक् 1. 5 P. (शक्नोति, शक्त) 1 To be able, be competent for. have power to, effect (usually with an inf and translatable by can) मन्त्राभिः

वन्धुमशक्तवत्यः शास्त्राभिरावर्जितपहवाभिः R. 13. 24, Bk. 8. 6 ; Me. 20 ; sometimes with acc. or dat. ; Ms. 11. 194. 2 To bear, endure. 3 To be powerful. -Pass. To be able, be possible or practicable (giving a passive sense to a following infinitive) ; तस्मै शक्यते ' it can be done ' . -Desid. (शिष्यति) 1 To wish to be able. 2 To learn. -II. 4 U. (शक्यति ते, शक्त) 1 To be able, have power to effect. 2 To bear, endure.

शक्तः 1 N. of a king (especially applied to Śālivāhana ; but scholars do not seem to have yet agreed as to the precise meaning and scope of the word.) 2 An epoch, era (the term is especially applied to the era of Śālivāhana which commences 78 years after the Christian era). -क्रः (m. pl.) 1 N. of a country. 2 N. of a particular tribe or race of people (mentioned in Ms. 10. 44 along with the Paundrakas, &c.). -Comp. -अंतकः, -अरिः epithets of king Vikramāditya who is said to have exterminated the Sakas. -अब्दः a year of the Saka era. -कर्तृ, -कृन् m. the founder of an era.

शक्तः -दं A cart, carriage, waggon ; रोहिणीशकटं Pt. 1. 213, 211, 212 ; Y. 3. 42. -रः 1 A form of military array resembling a wedge ; Ms. 7. 187. 2 A measure of capacity, cart-load equal to 2000 *palas*. 3 N. of a demon slain by Krishna when quite a boy. 4 N. of a tree (विनिश). -Comp. -अरिः, -हन् m. epithets of Krishna. -आह्व the lunar asterism Rohini (so called because it is figured by a cart). -विलः a gallinule. शकटिका A small cart, a toy-cart ; as in वृक्षकटिका.

शकन् n. Ordure, faeces, especially of animals ; (this word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शकन् after acc. dual).

शकलः 1 A part, portion, piece, fragment, bit (n. also in this sense) ; उपलशकलमेतद्देवकं येमयावां Mu. 3. 15 ; R. 2. 46, 5. 73. 2 Bark. 3 The scales (of a fish.)

शकलित a. Reduced to fragments, shattered to pieces.

शकलित्व m. A fish.

शकारः The brother of a king's concubine, the brother-in-law of a king by a wife not regularly married (अद्वयान्तु) : (he is usually represented as a strange mixture of pride, folly and vanity of low

family and raised to power by reason of his relation to the king. In the *Mricchhakaṭika* of Śūdraka where he plays a prominent part, his character is well exhibited in his lightness and frivolity of spirit, vain-glory, constant references to his high connection, his blundering and ludicrous folly, but withal cruelty enough to throttle the heroine when she refused to yield to his desire ; S. D. thus defines him:— नन्दमुखं ताम्रिणीं वृष्कुलैर्बभूवैतुकः । सौमन्मदाभ्राता राज्ञः श्यालः शकार इत्युक्तः ॥ 81 ॥

शकुनः 1 A bird (in general) ; शकुनोच्छिष्टं Y. 1. 168. 2 A kind of bird, a vulture or kite. -नं 1 An omen, a prognostic, any omen presaging good or evil ; Si. 9. 83. 2 An auspicious omen. -Comp. -ज्ञ a. knowing omens. -ज्ञाने knowledge of omens, augury. -शास्त्रं ' the science of omens ', N. of a work.

शकुनिः 1 A bird ; U. 2. 25 ; Ms. 12. 63. 2 A vulture, kite or eagle. 3 A cock. 4 N. of a son of Subala, king of Gāndhāra and brother of Gāndhāri, wife of Dhṛitarāshṭra ; he was thus the maternal uncle of Duryodhan whom he assisted in many of his wicked schemes to exterminate the Pāṇdavas The name is now usually applied to an old wicked-minded relative whose counsels tend to ruin. -Comp. -ईश्वरः N. of Garuḍa. -प्रपा a. trough for watering birds. -वाद् 1 the cry or sound of a bird. 2 the crowing of a cock.

शकुनी 1 A hen-sparrow. 2 A kind of bird.

शकुतः 1 A bird in general ; अश्व-व्यापिशकुततडिनिचितं विप्रज्जटासंकेतं S. 7. 11. 2 The blue jay. 3 A kind of bird.

शकुतकः A bird.

शकुन्तला N. of the daughter of Viśvāmitra by the nymph Menakā who was sent down by Indra to disturb the sage's austerities. [When Menakā went up to the heaven she left the child in a solitary forest where she was taken care of by ' Sakuntas ' or birds, whence she was called Sakuntalā.] She was afterwards found by the sage Kāvya and brought up as his own daughter. When Dushyanta in the course of his hunting came to the sage's hermitage, he was fascinated by her charms and prevailed on her to become his wife by the *Gāndhārya* form of a (see Dushyanta) She bore to him a son named who

became a universal monarch, and gave his name to India which came to be called Bharatavarsha].

शकुनिः A bird ; कलमविरले रघुकंठाः कण्ठे शकुनयः U. 3. 24.

शकुनिका 1 A bird ; U. 1. 45. 2 A kind of bird. 3 A locust, cricket.

शकुलः ली A kind of fish. -Comp. -अवनी a kind of medicinal plant (called Katki). -अर्चकः a kind of fish.

शकुत् n. Ordure, excrement, especially of animals. -Comp. -करिः m. f. -करी a calf ; शकुत्करिव्रतः Sk. -ह्वार the anus. -पिंडः, -पिंडकः a ball or lump of dung ; शम्भाप्यति प्रकिरति शकुत्पिंडकानाप्रमादात् U. 4. 27.

शक्रः, शक्रिः A bull.

शक्ररी 1 A river. 2 A girdle, zone. 3 A woman of impure caste.

शक्त p. p. 1 Able, capable, competent (with gen. or loc. or inf.) ; बहुवोच्य कर्मणः शक्तः Ve. 3 ; तस्योपकारि शक्तस्त्वं किं जीवन् किमुताप्यथा *ibid.* 2 Strong, mighty, powerful. 3 Rich, opulent, Ms. 11. 9. 4 Significant, expressive (as a word). 5 Clever, intelligent. 6 Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्तिः f. 1 Power, ability, capacity, strength, energy, prowess ; देवैर् निहत्य कुरु गौरवमायशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 ; शान्ते मैनं क्षमा शक्ती R. 1. 22 ; so यथाशक्ति, स्वशक्ति &c. Regal power ; (it has three parts or elements ; 1 प्रशक्ति or प्रभावशक्ति 'the majesty or pre-eminent position of the king himself' ; 2 मेवशक्ति 'the power of good-counsel' ; and 3 उत्साहशक्ति 'the power of energy') ; राज्य नाम शक्तिव्याप्यं Dk. ; विज्ञापना शक्ति-विशेषैर्नयः R. 3. 13, 6. 33, 17-63 ; Si. 2. 26. 2 The power of composition, poetic power or genius ; शक्तिर्निपुणता लोकशास्त्रकाव्यायवेष्टिता K. P. 1 ; see explanation *ad. loc.* 3 The active power of a deity, regarded as his wife, female divinity ; (these are variously enumerated, 8, 9 or even 50 being mentioned) ; स जयति परिपन्नः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1 ; S. 7. 35. 4 A kind of missile ; शक्तिखंडमार्पितेन गोडीविनोक्तं Ve. 3 ; ततो निभेदं गौरवस्यः शक्त्या वक्षसि लक्ष्मण R. 12. 77. 5 A spear, dart, pike, lance. 6 (In Nyāya phil.) The relation of a term to the thing designated. 7 The power inherent in cause to produce its necessary effect. 8 (In Rhet.) The power or signification of a word ; (these are three अभिधा, लक्षणा and व्यंजना) ; S. D. 11. 9 The expressive power or denotation of a word (opp. लक्षणा and व्यंजना). 10 The female organ, the counterpart of the Phallus of Siva worshipped by a sect of people called Śikṭas -Comp. -अर्थ प्रसृपि-

ing and panting through fatigue or exertion. -अपेक्ष, -अपेक्षिन् a. having regard to strength. -कुठनं the deadening of a power. -ग्रह a. 1 apprehending the force or meaning. 2 armed with a spear. (-इः) 1 apprehension of the force, meaning, or acceptance of a word. 2 a spearman, lancer. 3 an epithet of Siva. 4 of Kārtikeya. -ग्राहक a. determining or establishing the meaning of a word. (-कः) an epithet of Kārtikeya. -त्रयं the three constituent elements of regal power ; see शक्ति (2) above. -धर a. strong, powerful. (-रः) 1 a spearman. 2 an epithet of Kārtikeya. -पाणिः, -भृत् m. 1 a spearman. 2 an epithet of Kārtikeya. -पतः prostration of strength. -पूजकः a Śākta q. v. -पूजा the worship of Sakti. -वैकल्यं loss of strength, debility, incapacity. -हीन a. powerless, weak, impotent. -हेतुकः a lancer, spearman.

शक्तितत्त्वं *ind.* According to power, to the best of one's power or ability.

शक्त, शक्त, शक्नु a. Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्य *pot. p.* 1 Possible, practicable, capable of being done or effected (usually with an inf.) ; शक्यो वारयितुं जलेन इतस्तु Bh. 2. 11, R. 2. 49, 54. 2 Fit to be effected 3 Easy to be effected. 4 Directly conveyed or expressed (as the meaning of a word) ; शक्योऽर्थोऽपि शक्यः S. D. 11. 5 Potential. (The form शक्य is sometimes used as a predicative word with an inf. in a passive sense, the real object of the infinitive being in the nom. case ; एवं हि प्रणयति सा शक्यमुपेक्षितं कुपित M. 3. 22 ; शक्यं... अविरलमाश्रितं पवनः S. 3. 8 ; विश्रुतः शक्यमवाप्तश्चाजिताः Subhāsh. ; Bg. 18. 11. -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning directly expressed.

शक्रः 1 N. of Indra ; एकः कृती शकुनेषु गोचर्य शक्राक याचते Kuval. 2 The Arjuna tree. 3 The Kuṭaja tree. 4 An owl. 5 The asterism ज्येष्ठा. 6 The number 'fourteen'. -Comp. -अश्वानः the Kuṭaja tree. -आश्वयः an owl. -आत्मजः 1 Jayanta, son of Indra. 2 Arjuna. -उत्थानं, -उत्सवः a festival in honour of Indra on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -गोपः a kind of red insect ; cf. इन्द्रगोप. -जः, जातः a crow. -जित्, -भिद्र m. epithets of Meghanāda, son of Rāvaṇa. -द्रुमः the Devadāru tree. -धनुस् n. -शरसनं the rain-bow. -ध्वजः a flag set up in honour of Indra. -परायः the Kuṭaja tree. -पादपः 1 the Kuṭaja tree. 2 the Devadāru tree. -प्रस्थ-इन्द्रप्रस्थ q. v. -भवनं, -भुवनं, वासः heaven, paradise. -मूर्धन्य n. -शिरस् m. an ant-hill. a bullock. -लोकः the world of Indra. -बाह्वनं a cloud. -शाकिन् m. the Kuṭja

tree. -सारथिः 'the charioteer of Indra', an epithet of Mātali. -सुतः 1 an epithet of Jayanta. 2 of Arjuna 3 of Vāli.

शक्राणी N. of Sachi, wife of Indra.

शक्तिः 1 A cloud. 2 The thunderbolt of Indra. 3 A mountain. 4 An elephant.

शक्रः A bull, an ox ; cf. शक्र.

शङ्क 1 A. (शङ्के, शङ्कित) 1 To doubt, be uncertain, hesitate, be doubtful, शङ्के जीवति वा न वा Rām. 2 To dread, fear, be afraid (with abl.) ; नाशङ्क्य विश्वतः Bk. 15. 39 ; अशङ्कितेभ्यः शङ्केत शङ्कितेभ्यश्च सर्वतः Subhāsh. 3 To suspect, mistrust, distrust ; स्वैर्द्विर्विनाति हि शङ्कितो मनुष्यः Mk. ; 4. 2. 4 To think, believe, fancy, imagine, think probable, suspect, fear ; स्वप्यासने नयनमुपरि पंदि शङ्के धृगाक्ष्याः Me. 95 ; नाहं पुनस्तथा त्वयि यथा हि नां शङ्कसे भीरु V. 3. 14, Bk. 3. 26, N. 22. 42. 5 To start an objection, raise a doubt or objection (about) ; अनेद् शक्यते (often used in *normal language*) ; न च *अनेदं* प्रमाणान्तरगम्यत्वं शङ्कितं शक्यं Sarva. S. -With अभि 1 to suspect. 2 to be doubtful, or uncertain ; Ms. 8. 66. -आ 1 to suspect, distrust, have doubts about ; Bk. 21. 1. 2 to suspect, believe to be, think ; आशङ्कसे यदर्थं तदर्थं सशङ्कमं रत्नं S. 1. 28, Si. 3. 72 ; Rk. 6. 6 ; Ms. 7. 185. 3 to fear, apprehend ; भरतगमनं पुनः आशङ्क्य R. 12. 24 ; Pt. 1. 392. 4 to raise an objection, start a doubt ; अत एव न ब्रह्मशब्दस्य जात्याद्यन्तरमाशङ्कितव्यं S. B. (and in several other places) . -परि 1 to suspect, believe, fancy (to be) ; पनेषि संचारिणि श्रुतं त्वां परिशङ्कते Git. 6. 2 to doubt, have doubts about. 3 to fear, be afraid of ; R. 8. 78. -वि 1 to suspect, fear, have doubts or suspicious about ; विशङ्कसे भीरु यतोऽजवीर्या S. 3. 14 ; सतीमपि ज्ञाति-कुलिकसंश्रयां जनोऽप्यथा भव्यमती विशङ्कते 5. 17. 2 to think to be, fancy, imagine ; विशङ्कमाना रमितं कंशपि जनादेन इष्टवदेतद्वा Git. 7. शङ्का A draught-ox.

शंकर a. (रा-री f.) Conferring happiness or prosperity, auspicious, propitious. -रा 1 N. of Siva. 2 N. of a celebrated teacher and author ; see App. II. -री 1 N. of Pārvatī, wife of Siva. 2 Bengal madder. 3 The Samī tree.

शंका 1 Doubt, uncertainty. 2 Hesitation, scruple. 3 Suspicion, distrust, misgiving ; अपायशंका ; अतिशंका &c. 4 Fear, apprehension, dread, alarm ; जातशङ्केर्देवैर्मनका नामाप्सरसाः प्रेषिता S. 1 ; केकयीशङ्केवाह R. 12. 2, 13. 42, Me. 69. 5 Hope, expectation. 6 (Mistaken) belief, suspicion, (wrong) impression. -कजमपि शिरस्यं. -शिरां दूनीत्यदिशो-क्या 8 7 24 कुर्वन् - ह K. 5 42 5 38

शक्ति *p p* 1 Doubtful suspected feared. 2 Suspicious, suspecting, distrustful. 3 Uncertain, doubtful. 4 Fearful, apprehensive, alarmed. (See शङ्क). -Comp. चिन्त, -मनस् *a.* 1 timid, faint-hearted. 2 auspicious, distrustful. 3 doubtful.

शंक्ति *a.* Doubting, suspecting, fearing, believing (at the end of comp.); लघुपावर्तनशक्ति मे मतः R. 8. 53; अतिस्नेहः पापशक्ती S. 4.

शङ्कुः 1 A dart, spear, spike, javelin, dagger; oft. at the end of comp.; शोकशङ्कुः the dart of grief; *i. e.* sharp, poignant, grief; U. 3. 35; R. 8. 93. 2 A stake, pillar, post, pole. 3 A nail, pin, peg; R. 12. 95. 4 The sharp head or point of an arrow, barb. 5 The trunk (of a lopped tree), stump, pollard. 6 The pin of a dial. 7 A measure of twelve fingers. 8 A measuring-rod. 9 The sine or altitude (in astr.). 10 Ten billions. 11 The fibres of a leaf. 12 An ant-hill. 13 The penis. 14 The skate-fish. 15 A demon. 16 Poison. 17 Sin. 18 An aquatic animal, particularly, a goose. 19 N. of Siva. 20 The Sāla tree. -Comp. -कर्ण *a.* spike-eared. (-र्णः) an ass. -तक्षः, -वृक्षः The Sāla tree.

शङ्कुला 1 A kind of knife or lancet. 2 A pair of scissors. -Comp. -खण्डः a piece cut off with a pair of scissors.

शङ्खः -ख 1 The conch-shell, a shell; न श्वेतमावमुज्जति शङ्खः शिखिमुकमुकोपि Pt. 4. 110.; शङ्खात् दम्भः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18. 2 The bone on the forehead : Ku. 7. 33. 3 The temporal bone. 4 The part between the tusks of an elephant. 5 A hundred billions. 6 A military drum or other martial instrument. 7 A kind of perfume (नक्षी). 8 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. 9 N. of a demon slain by Vishnu. 10 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (mentioned in conjunction with लिखित q. v.). -Comp. -उदकं the water poured into a conch-shell. -कारः, -कारकः a shell-cutter, described as a kind of mixed caste. -चर्ची a mark made with sandal (on the forehead.) -चूर्णं powder produced from shells. -द्रावः, -द्रावकः a solvent for dissolving shells. -धनः, -धना *m.* a shell-blower, conch-blower. -ध्वनिः the sound of a conch (sometimes, but erroneously, used to denote a cry of alarm or despair). -प्रस्थः a spot on the moon. -शुक्ल *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -सुखः an alligator. -स्वनः the sound of a conch.

शङ्खकः -क 1 A conch-shell. 2 The temporal bone. -कः A bracelet (made of conch-shell); Si. 13. 41.

शङ्खनकः (खः) A small conch or shell

शङ्खि *m.* 1 The ocean 2 An epithet of Vāṇu. 3 A conch blower शङ्खिनी 1 A woman of one of the four classes into which writers on erotic science divide women; the Ratimanjari thus describes her:—शृङ्गातिदीर्घनयना वरमुंदरीया कामोपमो गरसिका खण-शिलमुका । रेखावर्णे च विमुषितकंददेशा संभोग-कौलरसिका किल शङ्खिनी सा ॥ 6; cf. विनिर्णी, हस्तिनी and पद्मिनी also. 2 A female spirit, or a kind of fairy.

शङ्ख 1 A. (शङ्कते) To speak, say, tell. शङ्खिनी *f.* N. of the wife of Indra; R. 3. 13, 23. -Comp. -पतिः, -भर्तु *m.* epithets of Indra.

शङ्ख 1 A. (शङ्कते) To go, move. शङ्ख 1 P. (शङ्कति) 1 To be sick. 2 To divide, separate.

शङ्ख *a.* Sour, acid, astringent. शङ्खा The matted hair of an ascetic; cf. जटा.

शङ्खि *f.* The plant called zedoary. शङ्ख 1 P. (शङ्कति) 1 To deceive, cheat, defraud. 2 To hurt, kill. 3 To suffer pain. -II. 10. P. (शङ्कयति) 1 To finish. 2 To leave unfinished. 3 To go, move. 4 To be idle or lazy. 5 To deceive, cheat (शङ्कयति in this sense).

शङ्ख *a.* 1 Crafty, deceitful, fraudulent, dishonest, perfidious. 2 Wicked, depraved. -उः 1 A rogue, cheat, knave, swindler; Ma. 4. 30, Bg. 18. 28. 2 A false or deceitful lover (who pretends to love one woman while his heart is fixed on another); ध्रुव-मस्मि शङ्खः शुचिस्मिति निदिष्टः कैतवस्तलस्तव R. 8. 49, 19. 31; M. 3. 19; S. D. thus defines a शङ्खः—शङ्खो यमेक न वदन्मायी यः दक्षित-वहिरुग्रगो विविधमन्यत्र गृहमाचरति ॥ 74. 3 A fool, blockhead. 4 A mediator, arbitrator. 5 The Dhātūra plant. 6 An idler, a lazy fellow. -ठ 1 Iron. 2 Saffron.

शङ्ख Hemp. -Comp. -चूर्णं 1 a hempen cord or string. 2 a net made of hemp. 3 cordage.

शङ्खः 1 An impotent man, a eunuch. 2 A bull. 3 A bull at liberty to move. -ङ्ग A collection, multitude; cf. शङ्ख or शङ्ख.

शङ्खः 1 A eunuch, an impotent man. 2 A male attendant in the women's apartments (chosen from the class of eunuchs or emasculated persons). 3 A bull. 4 A bull at liberty to move. 5 A madman.

शतं 1 A hundred; निःस्त्रो वष्टि शतं Śānti. 2. 6; शतमेकोपि संवत्तं प्राकारस्थो धनुः शतः Pt. 1. 229; (शत is used in the singular with a plural noun of any gender; शतं नराः, शतं गावः; or शतं गृहाणि, in which case it is treated as a numeral adjective; but sometimes in dual and plural also; द्वे शते; दश शतानि &c. It is also used with a noun

in the genitive गवांशत वर्षाणां शत a century of cows, years &c. At the end of comp., it may remain unchanged; भव मर्ता शरच्छतं, or may be changed into शती; as in आयसच्छती a work of Govardhanāchārya.). 2 Any large number. -Comp. -अक्षी 1 night. 2 the goddess Durgā. -अयः a car, carriage; especially, a war-chariot. -अनीकः an old man. -अर, -अरं the thunderbolt of Indra. -आननं a cemetery. -आनन्दः 1 N. of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu or Krishna. 3 of the car of Vishnu. 4 of a son of Gotama and Abhaya, the family-priest of Janaka; U. 1. 16. -आयुस् *a.* lasting or living for a hundred years. -आवर्तः आवर्तित् *n.* N. of Vishnu. -ईशः 1 the ruler of a hundred. 2 the ruler of a hundred villages, Ma. 7. 115. -कुम्भः N. of a mountain (where gold is said to be found). (-भं) gold. -कुत्वस् *ind.* a hundred times. -कोटि *a.* hundred-edged. (-दिः) Indra's thunderbolt. (-फः) a hundred crores. -क्रतुः an epithet of Indra; R. 3. 38. -खड्गं gold. -गु *a.* possessed of a hundred cows. -गुण, -गुणित *a.* hundred-fold, increased a hundred times; V. 3. 22. -गन्धिः *f.* the Dārva grass. -हन्त्री 1 A kind of weapon used as a missile (supposed by some to be a sort of rocket, but described by others as a huge stone studded with iron spikes and four *talas* in length; शतश्री च चतुस्ताला लेह-कंदकसंचिता; or अयःकंदकसंछन्ना शतश्री महती शिला); R. 12. 95. 2 a female scorpion. 3 a disease of the throat. -जिह्वः an epithet of Siva. -तारका, -भिषज्, -भिषा *f.* N. of the 24th lunar mansion containing one hundred stars. -वला the white rose. -दुः *f.* N. of a river in the Panjab now called Sutlej. -वामन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -धर *a.* having a hundred edges. (-रं) the thunderbolt of Indra. -धुतिः 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 of Brahman. 3 heaven or *Svarga*. -पत्रः 1 a peacock. 2 the (Indian) crane. 3 A wood-pecker. 4 a parrot or a species of it. (-त्रा) a woman. (-त्रे) a lotus; आवृत्तवृत्तशतपत्रनिर्भे (आनन) वहत्या Māl. 1. 29. -योनिः an epithet of Brahman; कपेन सृष्टः शतपत्रयोनि (संभाव-यामास); Ku. 7. 46. -पञ्चकः the wood-pecker. -पद्, -पाद् *a.* having a hundred feet. -पदी a centipede. -पद्मं 1 a lotus with a hundred petals. 2 the white lotus. -पर्यन्त *m.* a bamboo. (-फः) 1 the full-moon day in the month of Āsvina. 2 Dārva-grass. 3 the plant Kaṭukā. -ईशः the planet Venus. -भीरुः *f.* the Arabian jasmine.

-मखः, -मन्थुः 1 epithets of Indra, Ki. 2. 23; Bk. 1. 5; Ku. 2. 64; R. 9.

13. 2 an owl. -सुख *a.* 1 having a hundred ways. 2 having a hundred outlets, mouths or openings; विवेक-ब्रह्मन् नवति विविधातः इत्युक्तः Bh. 2. 10. (where the word has sense 1 also). (-सु) a hundred ways or openings. (-ली) a brush, broom. -मूला the Dūrvā grass. -यज्वन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. -गच्छिकः a necklace of one hundred strings. -रूपा *N.* of a daughter of Brahman (who is supposed to be also his wife, from whose incestuous connection with her father is said to have sprung Manu Svāyambhuva). -वर्ष one hundred years, a century. -वेधिन *m.* a kind of sorrel. -सहस्रं 1 a hundred thousand. 2 several hundreds, *i. e.* a large number. -साहस्र *a.* 1 consisting of or containing a hundred thousand. 2 bought with a hundred thousand. -वृद्धा 1 lightning; Ku. 7. 39; Mk. 5. 48. 2 the thunderbolt of Indra.

शतक *a.* 1 A hundred. 2 Containing a hundred. -शती 1 A century. 2 A collection of one hundred stanzas; as in शीति, वेराय, इंगार a collection of one hundred stanzas on Niti &c.

शततम *a.* (नी. f.) One-hundredth.

शतधा *ind.* 1 In a hundred ways. 2 Into a hundred parts or pieces. 3 A hundred-fold.

शतशत *ind.* 1 By hundreds. 2 A hundred times; शतशः शतैः Prab. 3.; Ms. 12. 58. 3 A hundred-fold, variously, multifariously; Bg. 11. 5.

शतिक *a.* (नी. f.) शतय *a.* 1 Containing or consisting of a hundred; Y. 2. 208. 2 Relating to a hundred. 3 Effected with a hundred. 4 Bought with a hundred. 5 Changed with or for a hundred. 6 Bearing tax or interest per hundred. 7 Indicative of (the acquisition of) a hundred.

शतिव *a.* 1 A hundred-fold. 2 Numerous. -म. The owner of a hundred; निःस्त्री वष्टि शतं सती दशशतं Sānu. 2. 6, Pt. 5. 82.

शतिवः An elephant.

शत्रुः 1 An overthrower, a destroyer, conqueror. 2 An enemy, a foe, an adversary; अमा शत्रौ च मित्रे च यतीनामेव धृषणं Subhāsh. 3 A political rival, a rival neighbouring king. -Comp. -उप-जायः the secret whisperings of a foe, treacherous overture of an enemy. -कर्षण, -दहन, -निबर्हण *a.* subduing, overpowering or destroying enemies. -हनः 'destroyer of enemies', an epithet of a brother of Rāma and twin brother of Lakshmana being a son of Sumitrā. He killed the demon Lavana and colonized Mathurā. He had two sons named Subāhu and

Bahusrata; see R. 15. -पक्षः 1 the party or side of an enemy. 2 an opponent, antagonist. -विनाशनः an epithet of Siva. -हत्या foe-slaughterer. -हन् *a.* foe-slayer.

शत्रुजयः 1 An elephant. 2 *N.* of a mountain.

शत्रुतप *a.* Overcoming or destroying one's foes.

शत्रुवरी Night.

शब्द I. 1 *P.* (but *A.* in conjugational tenses) (शयिते, शब्) 1 To fall, perish, decay, wither. 2 To go. -Caus. (शब्दयति-ते) 1 To cause to go, impel. 2 (शब्दयति-ते) (a) To fell, throw down, cut down; Si. 14. 80, 15. 24. (b) To kill, destroy. -II.

1 *P.* (शब्दति) To go (usually with अ). शब्दः An eatable vegetable product (fruit, root &c.).

शब्दिः 1 An elephant. 2 A cloud. 3 *N.* of Arjuna. -दिः *f.* Lightning.

शब्द *a.* 1 Going, moving. 2 Falling, perishing, decaying.

शनकौच *ind.* Slowly; see शनैः.

शनिः 1 The planet Saturn (the son of the sun and represented as of a black colour or dressed in dark-coloured clothes. 2 Saturday. 3 *N.* of Siva. -Comp. -जं black pepper. -प्रदोषः a term for the (evening) worship of Siva performed on the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight when it falls on a Saturday. -मिषं a sapphire. -वारः, -वासरः Saturday.

शनैश्च *ind.* 1 Slowly, gently, quietly. 2 Gradually, by degrees, little by little; वरं संविभुयाच्छनैः; Ku. 3. 59; Ms. 3. 217. 3 Successively, in due order; Ms. 1. 15. 4 Mildly, softly. 5 Tardily, sluggishly. (शनैः शनैः slowly, by slow degrees). -Comp. -वर *a.* going or moving slowly; शनैश्चैतस्यां यात्रायां रजे ग्रहमयीव सा Bh. 1. 17. (where it means 'Saturn' also). (-रः) the planet Saturn.

शंतनुः *N.* of a king of the lunar race. He married Gangā and Satyavati; by the former wife he had a son named Bhishma and by the latter Chitrāngada and Vichitravirya. Bhishma remained a celibate all his life, and his younger brothers died childless; cf. भीष्म.

शप् I. 4 *U.* (शपति-ते, शपयति-ते, शप) 1 To curse, execrate; अशपद्भव नातुवीति तं R. 8. 80; सोऽहं त्वां शपयामि यमिपतिं शपय (वृद्धः) 9. 78, 1; 77. 2 To swear, take an oath, promise by oath, say on oath (usually with dat. of the person to whom a promise &c. is made and instr. of the object by which it is made); मरुतेनात्मना चाहं शपि ते मनुजाविप. यथा वान्येन तुष्येयमृते रामदिवास्त-नात् Rām; when used without an object it generally governs the

instr. of the thing and dat. of the person by which or whom the oath is taken; सत्यं शपामि ते पादपंकजस्यैव R. Ghat. 22; अशप निह गनोऽसी सीतायै स्मर मोहितः K. 8. 74, 33; sometimes शप governs a cognate accusative; सद्व्रजोऽसी शपयान् शपयत् Bk. 3. 32. 3 To blame, scold, revile, abuse (with dat. or by itself); द्विपद्मश्चाशपस्तथा Bk. 17. 4; प्रतिवाचमवत् केनयः शपमानाय न चैदि-भुवने Si. 4. 25. -Caus. (शपयति-ते) To bind by an oath, conjure; शपितोऽसि गोब्राह्मणकाम्यया Mk. 3; Māl. 8.

शपः 1 A curse, imprecation. 2 An oath.

शपथः 1 Cursing. 2 A curse, an imprecation, anathema. 3 An oath, swearing, taking or administering on oath, asseveration by oath or ordeal; अमोदो न हि कस्तुरीः शपथेनाहुमव्यते Rv. 1. 120; Ms. 8. 109. 4 Conjurat-
ion, binding by oaths; Māl. 3. 2.

शपन See शपथ.

शप्त *p. p.* 1 Cursed. 2 Sworn. 3 Reviled, abused (see शप्).

शफः-क 1 A hoof. 2 The root of a tree.

शकरः (री. f.) A kind of small glittering fish; मोक्षीकृतं चटुलशकरोद्धत-प्रेक्षितानि Ms. 40; Si. 8. 24; Ku. 4. 39. -Comp. -अधिपः the fish called Itisha.

शव (व)रः 1 A mountaineer, barbarian, savage; राजन् धृजाफलानां श्वज इति शवरान् नैव हारं हरति K. P. 10. 2 *N.* of Siva. 3 The hand. 4 Water. 5 A particular Sāstra or sacred treatise. 6 *N.* of a celebrated commentator and writer on Mimāṃsā. -रि 1 A Sabara female. 2 A female Kira'ta who was an ardent devotee of Rāma. -Comp. -आलयः the abode of wild mountaineers or barbarians. -लोध्रः the wild Lodhra tree.

शव (व)ल *a.* 1 Spotted, brindled, variegated; R. 5. 44, 13. 56; Mv. 7. 26. 2 Varied, divided into various parts. -लः A variegated colour. -लः, -ली 1 A spotted or brindled cow. 2 The cow of plenty or Kāmadhenu q. v. -ल Water.

शब्द 10 *U.* (शब्दयति-ते, शब्दयते) 1 To sound, make a noise. 2 To speak, call out, call out to; विततयुक्तरायाः शब्द-संज्ञा व्योमिः परिपतति दिशोऽहं हेलया बालद्वयः Si. 11. 47. 3 To name, call; अत एव सागणिकेति शब्दोते Batn. 4. -With अने to name. -न to explain. -सं to call out to.

शब्दः 1 Sound (the object of the sense of hearing and property of आकाश); R. 13. 1. 2 Sound, note (of birds; men &c.), noise in general, विशासीपणमादिभिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहते दृगाः S. 1. 14; Bg. 1. 13; S. 3. 1; Ms. 4. 113; Ku. 1. 45. 3 The sound of a musical instrument वाद्यशास्त्र, Pt 2 24,

Ku. 1. 45. 4 A word, sound, significant word (for def. &c. see Mbh. introduction); एकः शब्दः सम्प्रगृहीतः सम्यक् प्रयुक्तः स्वर्गे लोके कामधुमभवति; so शब्दार्थो. 5 A declinable word, a noun, substantive. 6 A title, an epithet; वसार्थयुक्ते गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वति वाङ्मयजनेश्वरः Ku. 1. 13; S. 2. 14; सुषेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दमाह R. 3. 35, 2. 53, 64, 3. 49, 5. 22; 18. 41; V. 1. 1. 7 The name, mere name; as in शब्दपति q. v. 8 Verbal authority (regarded by the Naiyāyikas as a 'Pramāṇa'). -Comp. -अद्वैत a. beyond the power or reach of words, indescribable. -अधिष्ठानं the ear. -अव्याहारः supplying a word (to complete an ellipsis). -अनुशासनं the science of words; a. e. grammar. -अर्थः the meaning of a word. (यौ dual) a word and its meaning; अदोषौ शब्दार्थौ K. P. 1. -अलंकारः a figure of speech depending for its charmingness on sound or words and disappearing (as soon as the words which constitute the figure are replaced by others of the same meaning (opp. अर्थलंकार); a. g. see K. P. 9. -आख्येय a. to be communicated in words; Me. 103. (-च) an oral or verbal communication. -आह्वारः bombast, verbosity, high-sounding or grandiloquent words. -आदि a. beginning with शब्द (as the objects of sense); R. 10. 25. -कोशः a lexicon, dictionary. -गत a. inherent or residing in a word. -ग्रहः 1 catching the sound. 2 the ear. -चातुर्यं cleverness of style, eloquence. -चित्रं one of the two subdivisions of the last (अवर or अयम) class of poetry (wherein the charm lies in the use of words which please the ear simply by their sound; see the example given under the word चित्र). -चोरः 'a word-thief,' a plagiarist. -तन्मात्रं the subtle element of sound. -पतिः a lord in name only, nominal lord; ननु शब्दपतिः क्षितिरहं त्वयि मे भावनिबन्धना रतिः R. 8. 52. -पातिव्य a. hitting an invisible mark, the sound of which is only heard, tracing a sound; R. 9. 73. -प्रमाणं verbal or oral evidence. -ज्ञोः knowledge derived from verbal testimony. -ब्रह्म n. 1 the Vedas. 2 spiritual knowledge consisting in words, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit or the Spirit itself; U. 2. 7. 20. 3 a property of words called स्तोत q. v. -भेदिन्य a. hitting a mark merely by its sound. (-m.) 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 the anus. 3 a kind of arrow. -योनिः f. a root, radical word. -विद्या, शासनः, -शास्त्रं the science of words: i. e. grammar अर्थपरं किञ्च Pt. 1 S. 2 112, 14 24 -विरोध opposition of

words (in a sentence). -विशेषः a variety of sound. -वृत्तिः f. the function of a word (in Rhet.). -वेदिन्य a. hitting an invisible mark the sound of which is only heard; see शब्दपतिन्. (-m.) 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 a kind of arrow. -शक्तिः f. the force or expressive power of a word; signification of a word; see शक्ति. -शुद्धिः f. 1 purity of words. 2 correct use of words. -श्लेषः a play or pun upon words, a verbal equivoque; (it differs from अर्थश्लेष in-as-much as the pun disappears as soon as the words which constitute it are replaced by others of the same signification, whereas in अर्थश्लेष the pun remains unchanged; शब्दपरिवृत्तिरहं त्वमर्थश्लेषः). -संग्रहः a vocabulary, lexicon -सौष्टवं elegance of words, a graceful or elegant style. -सौकर्यं ease of expression.

शब्दन a. Sounding, making a sound. -न 1 Sounding, making a noise, uttering a sound. 2 A sound, noise. 3 Calling out, calling. 4 Naming.

शब्दायते Den. A. 1 To make a noise, sound; शब्दायते मधुरमनिभिः कीचकाः पूर्वनाणाः Me. 56. 2 To cry, roar, scream, yell; Bk. 5. 52; 17. 91. 3 To call, call out to; एते हासितापुराणि न कृष्येः शब्दायते S. 4, Mn. 1; Mk. 1; V. 3.

शब्दित p. p. 1 Sounded, made to give out a sound, played upon (as a musical instrument). 2 Uttered, articulated. 3 Called, called out to. 4 Named; designated.

शब्द ind. A particle meaning welfare, happiness, prosperity, health, and generally used to express a blessing or pious wish; (with dat. or gen.); शब्देवदत्ताय or देवदत्तस्य (often used in modern letters as an auspicious conclusion; इति शब्द). -Comp. -कर see s. v. -नाति n. conferring happiness, propitious, auspicious. -पाकः 1 lac, red dye. 2 cooking, maturing. -सु see s. v.

शब्द I. 4 P. (शान्यति, शांत) 1 To be calm, quiet or tranquil, be appeased or pacified; (as a person); शान्त्येवत्यपकारेण नोपकरणे दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40; R. 7. 3; शांतो लवः U. 6. 7. 2 To cease, stop, come to an end; चिंता शशान सकलास्यि सरोरहाणां Bv. 3. 7; न जातु कामः कामानासुप्तयोगेन शान्यति Ms. 2. 94 'is not satisfied'. 3 To be quelled, be extinguished or quenched; शशान वृद्धवसि विना दवायिः R. 2. 14. U. 5. 7. 4 To put an end to, destroy, kill (also 9 P. in this sense). -Caus. (शमयति-ते, but शमयति-ते in the sense of 'seeing' see शब्द II). 1 To appease, allay, calm, tranquillize, pacify soothe क-शीतले शमयिता वचने स्तपयि Bv. 3 1 S. 5 7 2 To put an end, to stop Ku. 2 56 3 To re

move, avert; प्रतिकूलं देवं शमयितुं S. 1. 4 To subdue, tame, defeat, conquer, vanquish; शमयति गजानन्यान् गंधद्विपः कलभो-ज्वि सन् V. 5. 18; R. 9. 12, 11. 59. 5 To kill, destroy, slay; Ve. 5. 5 6 To quench, extinguish; Me. 53; H. 1. 88. 7 To leave off, desist, cease. -WITH उप 1 to be clam or tranquil; Bk. 20. 5. 2 to cease, stop, be extinguished. 3 to cease, leave off speaking. -नि to hear, listen to, come to know; निशान्य चैनां तपसे कृतोयमां Ku. 5. 3; R. 2. 41, 52, 61; 3. 47; 4. 2; 5. 12; Bk. 2. 9. -न 1 to become calm or tranquil. 2 to be soothed or appeased. 3 to stop, cease. 4 to be allayed, be quenched or extinguished; प्रजात पावकालं U. 6. 5 to decay, wither away. (-Caus.) 1 to soothe, appease, pacify; Ms. 8. 391. 2 to allay, extinguish, quench, put down; त्वामासर-प्रशमितवनेपयुक्त्वं Me. 17. 3 to remove, put an end to; तै (अपचारं) आन्विष्य प्रशमये R. 15. 47. 4 to conquer, vanquish, subdue; Mk. 10. 60. 5 to settle, adjust, compose; प्रशमयसि विवादं कल्पसे रक्ष-णाय S. 5. 8. -स 1 to clam. 2 to be allayed or extinguished, disappear; सत्त्वं संशान्यतीव मे Bk. 18. 28. 3 to be removed. -II. 10 U. (शमयति-ते) 1 To see, look at, inspect. 2 To show, display. -WITH ति 1 to see, observe. 2 to hear, listen; निशान्य श्रियसि Māi 7. शमः 1 Quiet, tranquillity, calmness. 2 Rest, calm, repose, cessation. 3 Absence or restraint of passions, mental quietness, quietism; शमतेऽनरतेजसि पार्थिवे R. 9. 4; Ki. 10. 10; 16. 48, Si. 2. 94; S. 2. 7; Bg. 10. 4. 4 Allayment, mitigation, alleviation, satisfaction, pacification (of grief, thirst, hunger &c.); शमसु-पयतु ममापि चिददाहः U. 6. 8; शमनेष्यति भग्न शोकः कथं नु वत्से S. 4. 20. 5 Peace; as in शमोपगमस Ve. 5. 6 Final emancipation (from all worldly illusions and attachments). 7 The hand. -Comp. -अंतकः the god of love (a destroyer of mental tranquillity). -वर a. tranquil, quiet, stoical.

शमयः 1 Tranquillity, calmness; especially mental calmness, absence of passion. 2 A counsellor, minister.

शमन a. (नी f.) Quelling, allaying, subduing &c. -स 1 Appeasing, allaying, soothing, conquering, alleviating, &c. 2 Calmness, tranquillity. 3 End, stop, cessation, destruction. 4 Hurting, injuring. 5 Killing animals for sacrifice, immolation. 6 Swallowing, chewing. -नः 1 A kind of deer, an antelope. 2 N of Yama, the god of death. -Comp. -स्वसृ f. 'Yama's sister,' epithet of the river Yamuna.

शमनी Night -Oom -सदः (-चदः) a demon, goblin.

शमल 1 Feces, ordure, excrement. 2 Impurity, sediment. 3 Sin, moral impurity.

शान्त *p. p.* 1 Appeased, allayed, soothed, calmed. 2 Alleviated, cured, relieved. 3 Relaxed. 4 Calm, sedate. 5 Moderated, tempered.

शान्त *a.* 1 Calm, tranquil, pacific. 2 One who has subdued his passions, self-controlled; Rk. 7. 5.

शमी (शमि sometimes) 1 N. of a tree (said to contain fire); अग्निशमी शमीतिव S. 4. 2; Ms. 8. 247; Y. 1. 302. 2 A pod, legume. -Comp. -गर्भः 1 an epithet of fire. 2 a Brahmana, one belonging to the sacerdotal or priestly class. -शम्यं any pulse or grain growing in pods, leguminous grain.

शपा Lightning.

शब् 1. 1 P. (शब्ति) To go, move. -II. 10 P. (शब्ति) To collect, heap together.

शब् (व) *a.* 1 Happy, fortunate. 2 Poor, unfortunate. -वः 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. 2 The iron head of a pestle. 3 An iron chain worn round the loins. 4 Ploughing 'with the grain' or in the regular direction. 5 The second ploughing of a field. (शब्वाकृ means 'to plough twice').

शब्दः 1 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna, q. v. 2 A mountain. 3 A kind of deer. 4 A kind of fish. 5 War. -र 1 Water. 2 A cloud. 3 Wealth. 4 A rite or religious observance. -Comp. -अरिः, -सूदनः epithets of Pradyumna or the god of love. -असुरः the demon Sambara.

शब्दरी 1 Illusion, jugglery. 2 A female juggler.

शब्दलः 1 A bank, shore. 2 Provisions for a journey, viaticum. 3 Envy, jealousy.

शब्दली A procuress.

शब्दः, शब्दकः, शब्दकः A bivalve shell. शब्दकः 1 A bivalve shell. 2 A small conch-shell. 3 A snail. 4 The edge of the frontal protuberance of an elephant. 5 N. of a Śūdra (who practised penance though forbidden to his caste and was in consequence slain by Rāma; see *inter alia* U. 2 and R. 15.)

शब्दः 1 A happy man. 2 The thunderbolt of Indra.

शब्दली A bawd, procuress.

शब्द *a.* Causing happiness, granting prosperity. -शुः 1 N. of Śiva. 2 Of Brahman. 3 A sage, venerable man. 4 A kind of Siddha. -Comp. -नन्दनः, -नन्दनः, -सुतः epithets of Kārtikeya or Gaṇeśa -निपा 1 N. of Bārgī 2 emblem myrobalan (शम्भली). -वज्रम् the white lotus.

शम्भ्या 1 A wooden stick or post. 2 A staff. 3 The pin of a yoke. 4 A Kind of cymbal. 5 A sacrificial vessel.

शय *a.* (श-यि f.) Lying down, sleeping (usually at the end of comp.). रत्निजामरपरी दिवाशयः R. 19. 34; सो उत्तानशय, पार्श्वशय, दक्षिणशय &c. -यः 1 Sleep. 2 A bed, couch. 3 A hand. 4 A snake, especially the boa. 5 A buse, imprecation, curse.

शयञ्च *a.* Sleepy, sleeping.

शयथ *a.* Sleepy, asleep. -यः 1 Death. 2 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. 3 A hoar. 4 A fish.

शयनं 1 Sleeping, sleep, lying down. 2 A bed, couch; शयनस्थो न मुञ्जीत Ms. 4. 74, R. 1. 95; V. 3. 10. 3 Copulation, sexual union. -Comp. अ(आ)गारः-र, -गृहं a bed-chamber, sleeping apartments. -एकादशी the eleventh day of the bright half of Āshāḍha when Viṣṇu lies down to enjoy his four months' repose. -सखी a bed-fellow. -स्थानं a sleeping apartment, bed-chamber.

शयनीयं A bed, couch; परिश्रुत्य शयनीयम् मे R. 8. 66; कौतासख्य शयनीयशिला-तले U. 3. 21; (शयनीयकं in the same sense).

शयानकः 1 A chameleon. 2 A kind of snake, the boa.

शयलु *a.* Sleepy, slothful; Si. 2. 80. -लुः 1 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. 2 A dog. 3 A jackal.

शयित *p. p.* 1 Sleeping, reposed, asleep. 2 Lying down.

शयुः A large snake, the boa.

शय्या 1 A bed, couch; शय्या मुनितले Śānti. 4. 9; नदी स्या शय्या Bh. 3. 79; R. 5. 66. 2 Tying, stringing together. -Comp. -अध्यक्षः, -पालः the superintendent or guardian of a king's bed-chamber. -उत्सङ्गः the side of a bed. -गत *a.* 1 lying in a bed. 2 confined to a bed. -गृहं a bed-chamber; R. 16. 4.

शरः 1 An arrow, shaft; क्वच निशित-निपाता वज्रसारः शरास्ते S. 1. 10. 2 A kind of white reed or grass; शरकाण्ड-पञ्चदश्यका M. 3. 8; मुखेन सीता शरपाङ्कुरेण R. 14. 26; Si. 11. 30. 3 The cream of slightly curdled milk, cream. 4 Hurt, injury, wound. 5 The number 'five.' -र Water. -Comp. -अग्रजः an excellent arrow. -अग्र्यासः archery. -असनं, आस्यं an arrow-shooter, a bow; R. 3. 52; Ku. 3. 64. -आक्षेपः flight of arrows. -आरोपः, -आवापः a bow. -आभयः a quiver. -आहत *a.* struck by an arrow. -हृषिका an arrow. -वृष्टः the mango tree. -ओषः a shower or multitude of arrows. -काण्डः 1 a reed stalk. 2 a shaft of an arrow -पात shooting, with arrows archery -श्रे-
fresh butter नमस्व क an epithet

of Kārtikeya; R. 3. 28. -जालं a multitude or dense or dense mass of arrows. -धिः a quiver. -पातः an arrow's flight. -स्थानं a bow-shot. -पुंखः, पुंखा the feathered end of an arrow. -फलं the blade or barb of an arrow. -भंगः N. of a sage whom Rāma visited in the Dandaka forest, R. 13. 45. -भूः N. of Kārtikeya. -मल्लः a bow-man, an archer. -वनं (-वणं) a thicket of reeds; Me. 45. -उद्भवः, -भवः epithets of Kārtikeya. -वर्षः a shower or volley of arrows. -वाणिः 1 the head of an arrow. 2 an archer. 3 a maker of arrows. 4 a foot-soldier. -वृष्टिः f. a shower of arrows. -जालः a mass or multitude of arrows. -संचानं taking aim with an arrow; शरसंचानं नाटयति S. 1. -संचाध *a.* covered with arrows. -स्तवः a clump of reeds.

शरदः 1 A chameleon. 2 A safflower

शरणं 1 Protection, help, succour, defence; R. 14. 64, V. 1. 3; U. 4. 23. 2 Refuge, shelter; Ku. 3. 8; Pt. 2. 23. 3 A place of refuge, resort, asylum (applied to persons also); सं भ्रातृरस्य जगदः शरणं Ki. 18. 22; संताना त्वमिति शरणं Me. 7; शरणं गम्-ई-या &c. to go to for protection; take shelter with, to submit to; यमि हे कमिह शरणं Git. 7. 4 A sanctuary, closet, an apartment; अग्रिशरणमार्ग-मादेश्य S. 5. 5 An abode, a house, habitation; Mu. 3. 15; Bk. 6. 9. 6 Lair, resting-place. 7 Injuring, killing. -Comp. -आश्रित *a.*, -एषित *a.* seeking refuge or protection; Bh. 2. 76. -आगत, -आपन्न *a.* gone to for refuge or protection, taking shelter with, fugitive. -उन्मुख *a.* looking up to for protection; R. 6. 21.

शरदः 1 A bird. 2 A chameleon. 3 A cheat, rogue. 4 A lecher, libertine. 5 A kind of ornament.

शरण्य *a.* 1 Fit to protect, yielding protection, a protector, refuge; अतो शरण्यः शरण्योऽनुवाता R. 6. 21; शरण्यो लोकानां Mv. 4. 1; R. 2. 30; 14. 64, 15. 2; Ku. 5. 76. 2 Needing protection, poor, miserable. -प्यः An epithet of Śiva. -प्य 1 A place of refuge, shelter. 2 A protector, who or what affords protection. 3 protection, defence. 4 Injury, hurt.

शरण्युः 1 A protector. 2 A cloud. 3 Wind.

शरद् *f.* 1 The autumn, autumnal season (comprising the two months आश्विन and कार्तिक); शरद्वि चोद्वापास त शरतेः प्रथमं शरद् R. 4. 24. 2 A year, त्वं जीव शरदः शरतः; R. 10. 1; U. 1. 15. M. 1. 15. -Comp. -अंतः the end of autumn, winter -अन्तः an autumnal cloud -अन्तः an autumnal lake -कामिन् *m.* a dog -खालः the

autumnal season. -वनः, मेघः an autumnal cloud. -चंद्रः (शरच्चंद्रः) the autumnal moon. -त्रियामा an autumnal night. -पद्मः -श्ल the white lotus. -पर्वन् n. the festival called *Kojāgara*; q. v. -सुखं the commencement of autumn.

शरदा 1 Autumn. 2 A year.

शरदिज् a. Autumnal.

शरभः 1 A yong elephant. 2 A fabulous animal said to have 8 legs and to be stronger than a lion; शरभकुलमजिह्वं शोद्धरत्वं कुपात् Ra. 1. 23; अष्टपादः शरभः सिंहवती Mb. 3 A camel. 4 A grass-hopper. 5 A locust.

शरयु (यू) f. N. of a river; see सरयु (यू).

शरल a. See सरल.

शरलकं Water.

शरव्यं A butt or mark (for arrows), target; (fig. also); तौ शरव्यमकरोत्स नेतरात् R. 11. 27; कृताः शरव्यं हरिणा तवा- हराः S. 6. 29; R. 7. 45; Si. 7. 24 a व्यसनशरशरव्यतां गताः K.

शरादि-तिः A kind of bird.

शराक्ष a. Noxious, hurtful, injurious. शराचः-च 1 A shallow dish, platter, an earthenware vessel, tray; मोदकशराचं गृहीत्वा V. 3; Ms. 6. 56. 2 A cover, lid. 3 A measure equal to 2 *Kudavas*.

शरावती N. of a town of which Lava was made ruler by Rāma; R. 15. 97.

शरिन्त् m. Bearing, bringing forth.

शरीरं 1 The body (of animate or inanimate objects); शरीरमाद्यं चतुर्धर्म- स्रवणं Ku. 5. 33. 2 The constituent element; Kāv. 1. 10. 3 Bodily strength. 4 Dead body. -Comp.

-अन्तरं 1 the interior of the body. 2 another body. -आवरणं the skin.

-कर्तुं m. a father. -कर्मणं emaciation of the body. -जः 1 sickness. 2 lust, passion. 3 the god of love. 4 a son, offspring; Ki. 4. 31. -तुल्य a. equal to; i. e. as dear as one's own person. -दंडः 1 corporal punishment.

2 mortification of the body (as in penance). -धृक् a. having a body.

-पतनं, -पातः shuffling off the mortal coil, death. -पाकः emaciation (of the body). -चद्र a. endowed with a body, embodied, incarnate; Ku. 5. 30. -चंद्रः 1 the bodily frame; R. 16. 23. 2 being endowed with a body; i. e. birth as an embodied being; R. 13. 58. -बंधकः a hostage. -भाज् a. embodied, incarnate. (-m.) a creature, an embodied being. -भेदः separation of the body (from the soul), death. -यष्टिः f. a slender body, slim or delicate figure. -यात्रा means of bodily sustenance. -विमोक्षणं the emancipation of the soul from the body. -वृत्ति- f. maintenance or support of the body R. 2. 45. -वैकरय body y

ailment, sickness, disease. -शुश्रूषा personal attendance. -संस्कारः 1 decoration of the person. 2 purification of the body by the performance of the several purificatory *Samskāras*.

-संपत्तिः f. the prosperity of body, (good) health. -साद् a. leanness of body, emaciation; R. 3. 2. -स्थितिः f. 1 the maintenance or support of the body; R. 5. 9. 2 taking one's meals, eating (frequently used in *Kādambarī*).

शरीरकं 1 The body. 2 A small body. -कः The soul.

शरीरिन् a. 1 (जी f.) Embodied, corporeal, incarnate; कल्पस्य शरीरिणो विरहव्यथैव वनमेति जानकी U. 3. 4, M. 1. 10. 2 Living. -m. 1 Anything endowed with a body (whether animate or inanimate); शरीरिणीं स्थावर- जंगमानीं सुखाय तज्जन्मादिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23; R. 8. 43. 2 A sentient being. 3 A mad. 4 The soul (clad with the body); R. 8. 89; Bg. 2. 18.

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शर्वरी 1 A night; शशिनं पुनरोति शर्वरी R. 8. 56, 3. 2; 11. 93; Si. 11. 5. 2 Turmeric. 3 A woman. -Comp. -ईशः the moon.

शर्वाणी N. of Pārvatī or Durgā, wife of Siva.

शर्शरीक a. Mischievous, cruel. -कः A rogue, wretch, mischievous man.

शङ् 1. 1 A (शलते) 1 To shake, stir, agitate. 2 To tremble. -II. 1 P. (शलति) 1 To go. 2 To run fast. -III. 10 A. (शलवते) To praise.

शलः 1 A dart, spear. 2 A stake. 3 N. of शृङ्गि an attendant of Siva. 4 N. of Brahman. -लं The quill of a porcupine (m. also according to some).

शलकः A spider.

शलंगः A king, sovereign.

शलमः 1 A grass-hopper, locust, S. 1. 32. 2 A moth; कौरव्यवेदशब्देऽस्मिन् पृष शलमायेते Ve. 1. 19; Si. 2. 117; Ku. 4. 40.

शललं The quill of a porcupine. -ली 1 The quill of a porcupine. 2 A small porcupine.

शलका 1 A small stick, peg, rod, pin, piece, thin bar (of anything), अयस्कान्तमणिशलका Māl. 1. 2 A pencil, small stick (used in painting the eyes with collyrium); अज्ञानांशस्य लोकस्य ज्ञानांजनशलकायाः चक्षुःकुम्भिलितं येन तस्मै पाणिने नमः ॥ Sik. 58; Ku. 1. 47; R. 7. 8. 3 An arrow. 4 A dart, javelin. 5 A probe or a kind of pointed surgical instrument. 6 A rib (as of an umbrella). 7 A bone (forming the root of the fingers and toes), Y. 3. 85. 8 A sprout, sprig, shoot; Ku. 1. 24. 9 A paint-brush. 10 A tooth-brush, tooth-pick. 11 A porcupine. 12 An oblong piece of ivory or bone used in gambling. -Comp.

-धूर्तः (forming शलाकधूर्तः) a swindler, sharper. -परि ind. an unlucky throw or movement of one of the pieces at a game played with *Salākās*; cf. परि or अक्षपरि.

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शललः 1 A spear, javelin, dart. 2 An arrow, a shaft; शल्यं निखातमुद्धारयत्तुः R. 9. 78; शल्यग्रेते 9. 75; S. 6. 9. 3 A thorn, splinter. 4 A pin, peg, stake (said to be m. also in these four senses). 5 Any extraneous substance lodged in the body and giving it very great pain U 3. 36. 6 (fig) Any cause of

heart-rending grief; उद्धतविषादशब्दः कथयिष्यामि S. 7. 7 A bone. 8 Difficulty, distress. 9 Sin, crime. 10 Poison. -हयः 1 A porcupine, hedge-hog. 2 The thorny shrub. 3 (In medicine) Extraction of splinters in surgery. 4 A fence, boundary. 5 A kind of fish. 6 N. of a king of Madra and brother of Mādrī, the second wife of Pāṇḍu, and thus maternal uncle of Nakula and Sahadeva. [In the great war he at first intended to fight on the side of the Pandavas, but he was artfully won over by Duryodhana and subsequently fought in his behalf. He acted as charioteer to Karna when he, was generalissimo of the Kaurava forces, and after his death was appointed commander. He maintained the field for one day, but was at last slain by Yudhishthira]. -Comp. -अरिः an epithet of Yudhishthira. -आहरणं, -उद्धरणं, -उद्धारः, -क्रिया, -शार्ङ्ग extraction of thorns or splinters, or that part of surgery which relates to the extraction of extraneous matter from the body. -कंठः a porcupine. -लोमन् m. the quill of a porcupine. -हृत् m. a weeder. शब्दार्थः 1 A dart, javelin, spike. 2 A splinter, thorn. 3 A porcupine. शब्दः A frog. -हृत् Bark, rind. शब्दार्थः N. of a tree. -कं Bark, rind. शब्दार्थः 1 A porcupine. 2 A kind of tree of which elephants are very fond; cf. U. 2. 21; 3. 6; Māl. 9. 6; V. 4. 23. -Comp. -द्रवः incense. शब्दः N. of a country; see शाल्व. शब्दः 1 P. (शब्दति) 1 To go, approach. 2 To alter, change, transform. शब्दः A corpse, dead body; Ms. 10. 55. -कं Water. -Comp. -आच्छादनं covering of a corpse, shroud. -आश्रयः a. feeding on corpses; Bk. 12. 7b. -काम्यः a dog. -यानं, -रथः a hearse, bier, a sort of litter for carrying a corpse. शब्दः } See शबर, शबल. शब्दः } शवसानः 1 A traveller. 2 A way, road. -नं A cemetery. शब्दः 1 A hare, rabbit; Ms. 3. 270, 5. 18. 2 The spots on the moon (which are popularly considered to resemble the form of a hare). 3 One of the four classes into which men are divided by erotic writers; thus defined:—सुदुष्यन्सुशीलः कोमलांगः सुकेशः सकलदुष्कृतानिघ्नः सत्यवादी शशोऽयं Sabdak; see Ratimanjari 35 also. 4 The Lodhra tree. 5 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. -अंशः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -अश्विमुखः a. crescent-headed (as an arrow). -मूतिः an epithet of the moon. -लेखः the digit of the moon. -शङ्खः 1 a hawk, falcon. 2 N. of a son of

father of grājya. -अद्वयः a hawk, falcon, -ऊर्णः-लोम the hair of a rabbit, hair-skin. -धरः 1 the moon; प्रसरति शशधरश्चि Gīt. 7. 2 camphor. -मौलिः an epithet of Siva. -मुक्तं a scratch with a finger-nail. -भूत् m. the moon. -भूत् m. an epithet of Siva. -लक्ष्मणः an epithet of the moon. -लङ्घनः 1 the moon; Ku. 7. 6. 2 camphor. -वि- (विं)दुः 1 the moon, 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -विषाणं, -धुनं a hair's horn; used to denote anything impossible, an utter impossibility; कदाचिदपि व्यर्थं शशविषाणमासादयेत् Bh. 2. 5; शशध्वजधरः; see लघुणः. -स्थली the country between the Ganges and the Yamunā, Doab. शब्दार्थः 1 A hare, rabbit. 2 =शश (3) q. v. शब्दार्थः m. 1 The moon; शशिनं पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8. 56, 6. 85; Me. 41. 2 Camphor. -Comp. -ईशः an epithet of Siva. -कला a digit of the moon, Mu. 1. 1. -कांतः the moon-gem. (-कं) a lotus. -कोटिः a horn of the moon. -ग्रहः an eclipse of the moon. -जः an epithet of Budha or Mercury (son of the moon). -प्रभः a. having the lustre of the moon, as bright and white as the moon; R. 3. 16. (-भं) a water lily. -प्रभा moon-light. -धूषणः, -धूत् m., -मौलिः, -शेखरः epithets of Siva. -लेखा a digit of the moon. शब्दार्थः ind. 1 Perpetually, eternally, for ever. 2 Constantly, repeatedly, always, frequently, again and again; R. 2. 48, 4. 70; Me. 55. 3 In comp. शब्दार्थः may be translated by 'lasting, eternal'; as शब्दार्थः eternal tranquillity. शब्दार्थः (रु)ली 1 The orifice of the ear, auditory passage; अवलंबितकर्ण-शब्दलीकलसीकं रचयन्नचोचत N. 2. 8; Y. 3. 96. 2 A kind of baked cake; Y. 1. 173. 3 Rice gruel. 4 A disease of the ear. शब्दार्थः (स्पः) Loss of intellect or presence of mind (प्रतिमाह्वय). -यं Young grass; U. 4. 27; R. 2. 26. शब्दः 1 P. (शब्दति) To cut up, kill, destroy. -WITH वि to cut up, kill; U. 4. -II. 1 P. (शब्दति) To sleep, cf; शब्द also. शब्दार्थः 1 Wounding, killing. 2 Immolation (of an animal at sacrifice). शब्दः p. p. 1 Praised, extolled. 2 Auspicious, happy. 3 Right, best. 4 Injured, wounded. 5 Killed. -स्तं 1 Happiness, welfare. 2 Excellence, auspiciousness. 3 The body. 4 A finger-guard (अंगुलिवाण q. v.; also शब्दार्थः in the sense). शब्दार्थः f. Praise, eulogy. शब्दार्थः 1 A weapon arms करे रश्मिं बुज्जः किं करिष्यति Subhāsh R 2 40, 3. 51 62 5 28 2 An instr o

ment, a tool in general. 3 Iron. 4 steel. 5 A hymn of praise (स्तोत्र). -Comp. -अभ्यासः the practice of arms, military exercise. -अयस् 1 steel. 2 iron. -अस्त्रं 1 weapons for striking and throwing, arms and missiles. 2 arms or weapons generally. -आजीवः, -उपजीविन् m. a professional soldier. -उद्यमः lifting up a weapon (to strike). -उपकरणं arms or instruments of war, military apparatus. -कारः an armourer. -कोषः the sheath or scabbard of any weapon. -ग्राहिन् a taking up or wearing arms (for battle); U. 5. 33. -जीविन्, -वृत्ति m. one living by the use of arms, a professional soldier. -देवता 1 a deity presiding over weapons. 2 A deified weapon. -धरः = शशध्वज q. v. -ध्यातः laying down arms: so शब्द- (परि)ध्यातः. -पाणि a. bearing arms, armed. (-m.) an armed warrior. -पूतः a. 'purified by arms', rendered pure or absolved from guilt by being killed with a weapon on the battlefield; अशुद्धपूतं निव्याजं (महामांसं) Māl. 5. 13; (see Jagaddhara's explanation of the word); अहमपि तस्य शिष्योऽपि तस्य विद्वत्स्यैव शशध्वजं मरणमुपादिशामि Ve. 2. -प्रहारः a wound inflicted with a weapon. -धूत् m. a soldier, warrior, R. 2. 40. -मार्जः a weapon-cleaner, an armourer, a furbisher. -विद्या, -शास्त्रं the science of arms. -संग्रहः f. 1 a collection of arms. 2 an arsenal. -संपातः a sudden fall of a number of weapons. -हतः a. killed by a weapon. -हस्तः a. armed. (-स्तः) an armed man. शब्दार्थः 1 Steel. 2 Iron. शब्दार्थः A knife. शब्दार्थः a. Bearing arms or weapons, armed, accoutred. शब्दार्थः A knife; पण्यशब्देषु विवेककल्पलतािका-शब्दार्थः रज्यते कः Subhāsh.; Si. 4. 44. शब्दार्थः 1 Corn or grain in general; इतिहासं स यज्ञाय शस्याय नवका दिवं R. 1. 26. 2 The produce or fruit of a plant or tree; शब्दार्थः क्षेत्रगतं प्राहुः सतुषं धान्यमुच्यते; see तंडुल also. 3 A merit. -Comp. -क्षेत्रं a corn field. -भक्षकः a. granivorous. -भंजरी an ear of corn. -मालिन् a. crowned with harvests. -शालिन्, संपन्नः a. abounding in corn. -शूकं a beard of corn. -संपद् f. abundance of corn. -संन(व)रः the Sāla tree. शब्दार्थः-कं A vegetable, pot-herb, herb, any edible leaf, fruit or root used as a vegetable; दिहृदिशरो वा जगदी-शरो वा मनोरथान् प्राविशु समर्थः । अन्वैष्टुपादे-परिधिमानं काकाय वा स्वाह्वनाय वा स्वात् Jag. -कः 1 Power, strength, energy. 2 The teak tree. 3 The Sirisha tree. 4 N of a people see शुक 5 An era especially the era of Sāhvāhans -Comp. -कयं pepper -कयल ha

plum. -आख्यः the teak tree. (-ख्यं) a vegetable. -आहारः a vegetarian (living only on herbs &c.). -बुक्रिका the tamarind. -तकः the teak tree. -पत्रः 1 A measure equal to a handful. 2 A handful of vegetables. -पार्थिवः a king fond of an era; see मध्यमपदलोपि. -पति *ind.* a little of herbs. -योग्यः coriander. -वृक्षः the teak tree. -शाकतं, -शाकिनं a field of vegetables, a kitchen-garden.

शाकट *a.* (टी. *f.*) 1 Relating to a cart. 2 Going in a cart. -टः 1 A draught-ox. 2 The tree called श्लेष्मातक. -टः A field; cf. शाकशाकट.

शाकटायनः N. of a philologist and grammarian often referred to by Pāṇini and Yāska; cf. व्याकरणे शाकटस्य च लोकं Nir.

शाकटिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Belonging to a car. 2 Going in a car.

शाकटीनः A cart-load, a measure of load equal to 20 *śulka's*.

शाकल *a.* (ली. *f.*) Relating to a piece (शकल). -लः A school of the Rīgveda or the followers of this school (pl.). -Comp. -प्रातिशाख्यं N. of the Rīgveda Prātisākhya. -शाखा the recension or traditional text of the Rīgveda as represented by the Śākālas

शाकलयः N. of an ancient grammarian mentioned by Pāṇini; (he is supposed to have arranged the *Paṇḍa* text of the Rīgveda.)

शाकारी One of the lowest forms of Prakṛita, the dialect spoken by the Śākāra; as in the Mṛichchhakatika.

शाकिनं A field; as in शाकशाकिन.

शाकिनी 1 A field of vegetables. 2 A kind of female being attendant on Durgā (supposed to be a demon or fairy.)

शाकुन *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Relating to birds; Ms. 3. 268. 2 Relating to omens. 3 Ominous.

शाकुनिकः A fowler, bird-catcher; Mk. 6; Ms. 8. 260. -कं The interpretation of omens.

शाकुनेयः A small owl.

शाकुंतलः A metonymic of Bharata (son of Sakuntalā). -लं The drama called अभिज्ञानशाकुंतल of Kālidāsa.

शाकुलिकः A fisherman.

शाकरः An ox.

शक्ति *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Relating to power. 2 Relating to *Sakti* or the female personification of divine energy. -कः A worshipper of *Sakti*; (the *Saktas* are generally worshippers of Durgā representing the female personification of divine energy, and the ritual enjoined to them is of two kinds, the pure or right-hand ritual दक्षिणाचार, and impure or left-hand ritual वामाचार q q v v)

शक्तिकः 1 A worshipper of *Sakti*. 2 A spearman, lancer.

शक्तीकः A spearman, lancer.

शक्तेयः A worshipper of *Sakti*.

शक्वः 1 N. of the family of Buddha. 2 N. of Buddha. -Comp.

-भिक्षुकः a Buddhist religious mendicant. -सुनिः, -सिंहः epithets of Buddha.

शक्ती 1 N. of Sachi, wife of Indra. 2 Of Durgā.

शकरः An ox; cf. शाकर.

शाखा 1 A branch (as of a tree); आवर्ज्य शाखाः R. 16. 19. 2 An arm. 3 A party, section, faction. 4 A part or subdivision of a work. 5 A school, branch, sect. 6 A school or traditional recension of the Veda, the traditional text followed by a school; as in शाकलशाखा, आश्वलायन शाखा, वाष्कलशाखा &c. -Comp. -चन्द्रन्यायः secunder न्याय. -नगरं, -पुरं a suburb. -पित्तः inflammation of the extremities of the body e. g. hands, shoulders &c. -भृत् *m.* a tree. -भेदः difference of (Vedic) school. -मृगः 1 a monkey; an ape. 2 a squirrel. -रहः 'a traitor to his Śākhā', a Brāhmaṇa who has changed his own school of the Vedas. -रथः a branch-road.

शाखालः A sort of cane (बानीर).

शाखिन *a.* 1 Having branches (fig. also). 2 Branching, ramifying. 3 Belonging to any branch or school (as of the Veda). -*m.* 1 A tree; S. 1. 15. 2 A Veda. 3 A follower of any Vedic school or recension.

शाखोटः, शाखोटकः N. of a tree; कत्वं भोः कथयामि देवहूतकं मां विद्धि शाखोटकं K. P. 10.

शाकरः A bull.

शाकरिः 1 N. of Kārtikeya. 2 Of Gaṇeśa. 3 Fire.

शाखिकः 1 A shell-cutter, worker in shells. 2 N. of a mixed tribe. 3 A shell-blower; Si. 15. 72.

शाटः, शाटी 1 A garment, cloth. 2 A petticoat.

शाटकः -कं Cloth, garment, petticoat; Pt. 1. 144.

शाटके Dishonesty, perfidy, guile, trickery, fraud, villainy; आजन्मनः शाट्यमविज्ञितो यः S. 5. 25, Mu. 1. 1.

शाण *a.* (नी. *f.*) Hempen, flaxen.

-नः 1 A touchstone; Bv. 1. 73; Bh. 2. 44. 2 A whetstone. 3 A saw. 4 A weight of four Māśas. -नं 1 Sackcloth, coarse cloth. 2 A hempen garment; Ms. 2. 41, 10. 87. -Comp. -आजीवः an armourer.

शाणिः A plant from the fibres of which a coarse cloth is prepared.

शाणित *p. p.* Whetted, ground, sharpened (on a whetstone).

शाणी 1 A touchstone. 2 A whetstone. 3 A saw. 4 A hempen garment. 5 A agged garment. 6 A

small screen or tent. 7 Gesticulation, a sign made with the hands or eyes.

शाणीर A bank or spot or ground in the Soṇa river.

शांडिल्यः 1 N. of a sage, the author of a law-book. 2 The *Bilva* tree. 3 A form of Agni. -Comp.

-गोत्रं the family of Śāṇḍilya.

शत *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, whetted. 2 Thin, slender. 3 Weak, feeble. 4 Beautiful, handsome. 5 Happy, thriving. -तः The Dhattūra plant. -तः Happiness, pleasure, delight; मानविजनजलितशतं Gīt. 10. -Comp. -उद्वीरि a woman with a slender waist; Si. 5. 23; R. 10. 69. -शिख *a.* sharp-pointed.

शतकुंभं 1 Gold; Si. 9. 9; N. 16. 34. 2 The thorn-apple (धूर).

शतकोभं Gold.

शतने 1 Whetting, sharpening. 2 Cutting down, destroyer; R. 3. 42. 3 Causing to fall or perish. 4 Causing to decay or wither. 5 Becoming thin or small, thinness. 6 Withering, decaying.

शतपञ्चकः -की Moonlight.

शतभीरुः A kind of Mallikā.

शतमान *a.* (नी. *f.*) Bought, for one hundred.

शत्रव *a.* (वी. *f.*) 1 Relating to an enemy; R. 4. 42. 2 Hostile, inimical. -त्रः An enemy; Si. 14. 44, 18. 20; Ve. 5. 1; Bk. 5. 81; Ki. 14. 2; Mu. 2. 5. -त्रं 1 A collection of enemies. 2 Enmity, hostility; प्रवीशत्रवशत्रवे R. G.

शत्रवीय *a.* 1 Relating to an enemy.

2 Hostile, inimical.

शाद् 1 Young grass. 2 Mud. -Comp. -हरितः -तं a place green with young grass, a place clad in verdure.

शादूल *a.* 1 Grassy. 2 Abounding in young, green grass. 3 Green, verdant. -लः -लं A grass-plot, green, meadow; शय्या शादूलं Śānti. 2. 21; R. 2. 17, Ki. 5. 37; Y. 3. 7.

शान् 1 U. (शीघ्रासक्तिने, strictly a desiderative of शान् used in a primitive sense) To sharpen, whet.

शानः 1 A touchstone. 2 A whetstone. -Comp. -पाद् 1 A stone for grinding sandal. 2 the Pāriyātra mountain.

शान्त *p. p.* 1 Appeased, allayed, calmed, satisfied, pacified; R. 12. 20. 2 Cured, alleviated; शान्तरोगे 3 Abated, subsided, put an end to, removed, extinguished; शान्तरोगशोभनवरिश्चमं R. 1. 58; 5. 47; शान्तार्चिर्धृतिमिव प्रकाशः Ki. 17. 16. 4 Ceased, stopped; Ku. 3. 42. 5 Dead, deceased. 6 Stilled, hushed. 7 Calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil, still; शान्तमिदमाश्रमं पदं S. 1. 16. 4. 19. 8 Tamed R. 14. 79. 9 Free from passions a

ease, contented. 10 Shaded. 11 Purified. 12 Auspicious (in augury); (the phrase शांते वापे, which is sometimes repeated, means 'oh, no!' 'how can it be'; 'God forbid such an untoward or unlucky event' S. 5; Mu. 1). -सः 1 A man who has subdued his passions, an ascetic. 2 Tranquillity, quietism, the sentiment of quietism, the predominant feeling of which is indifference to worldly objects and pleasures; see निर्वेद and स, -तं ind. Enough, not more, not so, for shame, hush! god (heaven) forbid; ; शांते कथं दुर्जनाः पौरजानपदाः U. 1; तमेव शांतमथवा किमिहोचोप 3. 25. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -चेतस् a. calm, tranquil-minded, sedate or composed in mind. -सौय a. having still waters. -सः the sentiment of quietism; see शात above.

शांतनवः 'The son of Santaṇu', No. of Bhīṣma.

शांता N. of the daughter of Dasaratha, adopted by the sage Lomapaṇḍa and subsequently married by Rishyaśringa; see U. 1. 4 and ऋष्यशृङ्ग also.

शांतिः f. 1 Pacification, allayment, alleviation, removal; अथर्वविद्यातन्त्रांशे R. 11. 1, 62. 2 Calmness, tranquillity, quiet, ease, rest, repose; Ku. 4. 17; Mā. 6. 1. 3 Cessation of hostility; Bv. 1. 125. 4 Cessation, stop. 5 Absence of passion, quietism, complete indifference to all worldly enjoyments; R. 7. 71. 6 Consolation, solace. 7 Settlement of differences, reconciliation. 8 Satisfaction of hunger. 9 An expiatory rite, a propitiatory rite for averting evil. 10 Good fortune, felicity, auspiciousness. 11 Exculpation or absolution from blame. 12 preservation. -Comp. -उदः, उदकं, -जलं soothing or propitiatory water; S. 3. -कर, -कारिन् a. soothing, pacifying. -गृहं a room for rest or retirement. -होमः a sacrifice or burnt offering to avert or remove an evil; Ms. 4. 150.

शांतिः a. (की f.) Expiatory, propitiatory. -कं Observances or ceremonies calculated to remove calamities.

शांत् &c. See शांत् &c.

शापः 1 A curse, an imprecation, anathema; शपिनास्तं गमितमहिमा वर्षमेयेण मनुः Me. 1, 92; R. 1. 78, 5, 56, 59; 11. 14. 2 An oath, asseveration. 3 Abuse, calumny. -Comp. -अंतः, -अवसानं, -निवृत्तिः f. the end of a curse; Me. 110; R. 8. 82. -अक्षः 'having a curse for a weapon'; sage, saint; R. 15. 3. -उत्सर्गः the utterance of a curse. -वक्षः, -वक्षि f. -मोक्षः release or deliverance from a curse

-यस्त a. labouring under a curse. -मुक्त a. released from a curse. -यंजित a. restrained by a curse.

शापित p. p. 1 Bound by an oath, conjured. 2 Sworn, adjured.

शापरिकः A fisherman.

शाव(व)र a. (री f.) 1 Savage, barbarous. 2 Low, vile, base. -रः 1 An offence, a fault. 2 Sin, wickedness. 3 The tree called *Lodhra*. -रि A low form of the Prākṛita dialect (spoken by mountaineers &c.). -Comp. -भेदाख्यं (also भेदाक्ष) copper.

शाब्द a. (ब्दी f.) 1 Relating to or derived from a word. 2 Relating to or depending on sound (opp. अर्थ). 3 Verbal, oral. 4 Sounding, sonorous. -द्दः A grammarian. -Comp. -बोधः perception or apprehension of the sense of words. -यंजना insinuation founded on words.

शाब्दिक a. (की f.) 1 Verbal, oral. 2 Sounding. -कः A grammarian.

शामनः N. of Yama. -नं 1 Killing, slaughter. 2 Tranquillity, peace. 3 End. -नी The southern direction.

शामित्रं 1 Sacrificing. 2 Immolating, killing animals at a sacrifice. 3 Tying up cattle for sacrifice. 4 A sacrificial vessel.

शामिलं Ashes.

शामिली A sacrificial ladle; (कुञ्ज).

शान्चरी 1 Jugglery, sorcery. 2 A sorceress.

शान्चिकः A dealer in shells.

शान्दु (दु) a. A bivalve-shell.

शान्व a. (वी f.) Belonging to Siva; अनु वाञ्छति शान्वो गणपतेराज्ञं धुवार्तः कृष्ण Pt. 1. 159. -वः A worshipper of Siva. 2 A son of Siva. 3 Camphor. 4 A kind of poison. -व The *Devadaru* tree.

शान्वी 1 N. of Pārvatī. 2 N. of a plant (निलदूर्वा).

शायकः 1 An arrow. 2 A sword; cf. शायक.

शाय 10 U. (शायति-ते) 1 To weaken. 2 To be weak.

शार a. Variegated, speckled, mottled, spotted. -रः 1 A variegated colour. 2 Green colour. 3 Air, wind. 4 A piece used at chess, a chessman; Bh. 3. 39. 5 Injuring, hurting.

शारंगः 1 The *Chātaka* bird. 2 A peacock. 3 A bee. 4 A deer. 5 An elephant; cf. शारंग.

शारंगी A particular musical instrument (played with a bow); cf. शारंगी.

शारद् a. 1 Belonging to autumn, autumnal; (the f. is शारदी in this sense); विमलशारदचंद्रिरचंद्रिका Bv. 1. 113; R. 10. 9. 2 Annual. 3 New, recent 4 Young fresh 5 Modest, shy bashful 6 diffident not bold

-दः 1 A year. 2 An autumnal sickness. 3 Autumnal sunshine. 4 A kind of kidney-bean. 5 The *Bakula* tree. -दी The full-moon day in the month of Kārtika. -दं 1 Corn, grain. 2 The white lotus. -दा 1 A kind of Vinā or lute. 2 N. of Durgā. 3 of Sarasvatī.

शारदिकः 1 Autumnal sickness. 2 Autumnal sunshine or heat. -कः An autumnal or annual Śrāddha.

शारदीय a. Autumnal.

शारिः 1 A chessman, a piece at chess &c. 2 A small round ball. 3 A kind of die. -रिः f. 1 The bird called *Sārikā*. 2 Fraud, trick. 3 An elephant's housings. -Comp. -पट्टः, -फलः, -फलकः-कं a chequered cloth for playing at chess, draughts &c.

शारिका 1 A kind of bird. 2 A bow or stick for playing any stringed instrument. 3 Playing at chess &c. 4 A chessman, a piece at chess.

शारी A kind of bird.

शारीर a. (री f.) 1 Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal. 2 Incorporate, embodied. -रः 1 The incorporate or embodied spirit (जीवात्मन्); human or individual soul. 2 A bull. 3 A kind of drug.

शारीरक a. (की f.) Relating to the body &c. -कं 1 the embodied spirit. 2 The inquiry into the nature of that spirit (a term applied to the Bhāṣya of Sankarāchārya on the *Brahma-sūtras*). -Comp. -सूत्रं the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy.

शारीरिक a. (की f.) Bodily, corporeal, material.

शारक a. (की f.) Noxious, hurtful, mischievous.

शार्ककः Candied sugar.

शार्कर a. (री f.) 1 Made of sugar, sugary. 2 Stony, gravelly. -रः 1 A gravelly place. 2 The froth or skum of Milk. 3 Cream.

शार्ङ्ग a. (शार्ङ्ग strictly) 1 Made of horn, horny. 2 Having a bow, armed with a bow; Bk. 8. 123. -ङ्गः -ङ्गी 1 A bow (in general. 2 The bow of Vishnu. -Comp. -धन्वन् m., -धरः, पाणिः, -धृत् m. epithets of Vishnu.

शार्ङ्गिन् m. 1 An archer, a Bowman. 2 An epithet of Vishnu; यमसिरस्यार्थेन शार्ङ्गिनि शार्ङ्गिः R. 15. 4, 12. 70; Me. 46.

शार्ङ्गः 1 A tiger. 2 A leopard or panther. 3 A demon, *Rākṣasa*. 4 A kind of bird. 5 (At the end of comp) An eminent or distinguished person, foremost; as in -नरशार्ङ्ग, cf. कुंजर. -Comp. -चर्मन् n. a tiger's skin. -विक्रीडितं 1 a tiger's play, कर्पोऽपि यमाते विरचयन् शार्ङ्गविक्रीडितं Gīt 4 2 N. of a metre see App 1

जावर *a.* (*री. f.*) 1 Nocturnal ; Ku. 8. 58. 2 Mischievous, pernicious. -*रि* Night. Darkness, thick gloom. -*री* Night.

शालू 1 *A.* (*शाले*) 1 To praise, flatter. 2 To shine. 3 To be endowed with ; Malli. on Ki. 5. 44. 4 To tell.

शालः 1 *N.* of a tree (very tall and stately) ; R. 1. 38 ; Si. 3. 40. 2 A tree in general ; R. 1. 13 ; Ve. 4. 3. 3 An enclosure, a fence. 4 A kind of fish. 5 *N.* of king Śalivāhana.

-*Comp.* -*ग्रामः* a kind of sacred stone said to be typical of Vishnu, as the Phallus is of Siva, *निरि* *N.* of a mountain. *शिला* the *Salagrama* stone. -*जः*, -*निर्यासः* exudation of the Śāla tree, resin ; R. 1. 31. -*भञ्जिका* 1 a doll, puppet, statue ; Vb. 1 ; N. 2 83. 2 a courtesan, harlot. -*भञ्जी* a doll, puppet. -*वेष्टः* the resin of the Śāla tree ; cf. *साल*. -*सारः* 1 a superior tree. 2 *Asa foetida*.

शालवः The *Lodhra* tree.

शाला 1 An apartment, a room, saloon, hall ; गृहविशालैरपि सुरिशालैः Si. 3. 50 ; so संगीतशाला, रंगशाला &c. 2 A house, an abode ; R. 16. 41. 3 The upper or main branch of a tree. 4 The trunk of a tree. -*Comp.* -*अञ्जिरः*, -*र* a hollow earthen cup. -*मुगः* a jackal. -*वृकः* 1 a dog ; Bv. 1. 72. 2 a wolf. 3 a deer. 4 a cat. 5 a jackal. 6 a monkey.

शालाकः *N.* of Pāṇini.

शालाकिन् *m.* 1 A lancer, spearman. 2 A surgeon. 3 A barber.

शालातुरीयः An epithet of Pāṇini (written also शालोत्तरीय ; so called from शालातुर the place of his birth).

शालारं 1 A flight of steps, ladder. 2 A bird-cage.

शालिः 1 Rice ; न शालेः स्तवकरिता वनमु-जमवेक्षते Mu. 1. 13 ; यवाः प्रकीर्णान् भवन्ति शालयः Mk. 4. 16. 2 The civet-cat.

-*Comp.* -*ओद्धनः* -*न* boiled rice (of a superior kind). -*गोपी* a female appointed to watch a rice-field ; R. 4. 20. -*चूर्णः* -*र्ष* rice-flour. -*पिष्ट* crystal.

-*भवन्* a rice-field. -*चाहनः* *N.* of a celebrated sovereign of India whose era commences with 78 A. D. -*होत्रः* 1 *N.* of a writer on veterinary subjects. 2 a horse. *होत्रिन् m.* a horse.

शालिकः 1 A weaver. 2 A toll, tax.

शालिन् *a.* (*नी. f.*) (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Endowed with, possessed of, possessing, shining or resplendent with ; Ki. 8. 17, 55 ; Bk. 4. 2. 2 Domestic.

शालिनी 1 A mistress of the house, housewife. 2 *N.* of a metre ; see App. I.

शालीन *a* 1 Modest bashful shy retiring निर्गुणशालीन श्रीजन M 4 R 6 81 18 17 Si 16 83 2 Like re

sembling. -*नः* A householder. (*शाली-नीक* 'to make humble, humiliate').

शालुः 1 *A* frog. 2 A kind of perfume. -*लु n.* The root of the water-lily.

शालु(लु)कं 1 The root of the water-lily. 2 Nutmeg. -*कः* A frog.

शालु(लु)रः A frog.

शालेयं A field of rice.

शालोत्तरीयः An epithet of Pāṇini ; see शालातुरीय.

शाल्मलः 1 The silk-cotton tree. 2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth.

शाल्मलिः 1 The silk-cotton tree ; Bv. 1. 115 ; Ms. 8. 246. 2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. 3 *N.* of a kind of hell. -*Comp.* -*स्थः* an epithet of Garuḍa.

शाल्मली 1 The silk-cotton tree. 2-*N.* of a river in Pātāla. 3 A kind of hell. -*Comp.* -*वेष्टः*, -*वेष्टकः* the gum of the silk-cotton tree.

शाल्वः 1 *N.* of a country. 2 A king of Śālva.

शाव (*जी. f.*) 1 Relating to a dead body ; caused by the death (of a relative) ; दशाहं शावमात्रौचं सविद्धेदु विधीयते Ms. 5. 59, 61. 2 Tawny, dark-yellowish. -*नः* The young of any animal, a fawn, cub ; कृवन् क परोक्षमन्व-यो युगवाँः समवेधितो जनः S. 2. 18 ; युगवाज-शावः R. 6. 3, 18. 37.

शावकः The young of any animal.

शावर See शावर.

शाश्वत *a.* (*ती. f.*) Eternal, perpetual, ever-lasting ; शाश्वतैः सनः Rām. (= U. 2. 5) 'for eternal years', 'ever more', 'for all time to come' ; U. 5. 27 ; R. 14. 14. -*तः* 1 *N.* of Siva. 2 Of Vyāsa. 3 The sun. -*तं ind.* Eternally, perpetually, for ever.

शाश्वतिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Eternal, permanent, perpetual, constant ; शाश्वतिके विरोधः 'natural antipathy'.

शाश्वती The earth.

शाश्वकुल *a.* (*ली. f.*) Eating flesh (or fish).

शाश्वकुलिकं A quantity of baked cakes (शाश्वकुली).

शास्त्र 2 *P.* (शास्ति, शिष्ट) 1 To teach, instruct, train (governing two accusatives in this sense) ; माणवकं धर्मं शास्ति Sk. ; Bk. 6. 10 ; शिष्यस्तेष्वे शाधि नां त्वा प्रपद्ये Bg. 2. 7. 2 To rule, govern ; अनन्वशासनानुर्वी शशासैकदुर्गमिव R. 1. 30 ; 10. 1 ; 14. 86, 19. 57 ; S. 1. 14 ; Bk. 3. 53. 3 To order, command, direct, enjoin ; R. 12. 34 ; Ku. 6. 24 ; Bk. 9. 68. 4 To tell, communicate, inform (with dat.) ; तस्मिन्नाश्रयेन वृत्तं लक्षणाया-शिष्यवद् Bk. 6. 27 ; Ms. 11. 82. 5 To advise ; स किञ्चिन्ना साधु न शास्ति योऽधिपि Ki. 1- 5. 6. To decree. enact. 7 To punish, chastise correct Ms 4 175 8 29 8 To tame subdue Mv

6. 20. -*WITH* अनु 1 (*a*) to advise, persuade ; Ku. 5. 5. (*b*) to teach, instruct (how to act), order, command ; R. 6. 59, 13. 75 ; Bk. 20. 17. 2 to rule, govern. 3 to chastise, punish ; Ve. 2. 4 to praise, extol. -*आ* (usually *Atm.*) 1 to bless, pronounce a blessing ; कच्छेद्वा आशास्ते S. 4 ; U. 1. 2 to order, command, direct (*P.* in this sense) ; Bk. 6. 4. 3 to desire, seek for, hope, expect ; सर्वमन्तिनन्वयमाशास्ते S. 7 ; आशास्ते ततः शाति-नस्तुस्तीनहाववद् Bk. 17. 1, 5. 16 ; Ms. 3. 80. 4 to praise. -*प्र* 1 to teach, instruct, advise ; Bk. 19. 19. 2 to order, command ; प्रशाधि दन्वया कार्यं Mār. P. 3 to rule, govern, be lord of ; यो प्रशाधि गलिताधिकालं N. 5. 24 ; R. 6. 76 ; 9 1. 4 to punish, chastise. 5 to pray or ask for, seek for (*Atm.*) ; इदं कश्चिन् पूर्वमेव नमोवाकं प्रशास्ते U. 1. 1. (used in the sense of शास् with आ).

शासनं 1 Instruction, teaching, discipline. 2 Rule, sway, government ; अनन्वशासनानुर्वी R. 1. 30 ; so अप्रतिशासन. 3 An order, command, direction ; तस्मिन्नि देवस्य शासनं प्रमाणीकृतं S. 6 ; R. 3. 69, 14. 83, 18. 18. 4 An edict, enactment, a decree. 5 A precept, rule. 6 A royal grant (of land &c.) ; charter ; अहं त्वां शासनश्चतेन योजयिष्यामि Pt. 1 ; Y. 2. 240, 295. 7 A deed, writing, written agreement. 8 Control of passions. (At the end of comp. शासन often means 'punisher, destroyer, killer', as in स्मरशासनः, पाकशासनः). -*Comp.* -*पत्रं* 1 a plate (usually of copper), on which a grant of land &c. is inscribed. 2 a sheet of paper on which an order is written. -*हरः* a royal messenger. -*हारिन् m.* an envoy, a messenger ; R. 3. 68.

शासित *p. p.* 1 Ruled, governed. 2 Punished.

शासित् *m.* 1 A ruler, governor. 2 A chastiser ; S. 1. 25.

शास्त्र *m.* 1 A teacher, an instructor. 2 A ruler, king, sovereign. 3 A father. 4 A Buddha or Jaina ; or a deified teacher of the Bauddhas or Jainas.

शास्त्रं 1 An order, a command, rule, precept. 2 A sacred precept or rule, scriptural injunction. 3 A religious or sacred treatise, sacred book, scripture ; see comps. below. 4 Any department of knowledge, science, इति यद्यतमं शास्त्रं Bg. 15. 20 ; शास्त्रेष्वकुंठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 ; often at the end of comp. after the word denoting the subject, or applied collectively to the whole body of teaching on that subject ; वेदांशास्त्रं, व्यायशास्त्रं, तर्कशास्त्रं, अलंकारशास्त्रं &c. 5 A work, treatise, तन्त्रे. 6 चर्चितककार हननोदरं शास्त्र Pt 1 6 Theory (opp प्रयोग or practice) M 1.

-Comp. -अतिक्रमः, -अनुष्ठानं violation of sacred precepts, disregard of religious authority. -अनुष्ठानं conformity to or observance of sacred precepts. -अभिज्ञ *a.* versed in the Sāstras. -अर्थः 1 the meaning of a sacred precept. 2 a scriptural precept or statement. -आचरणं observance of sacred precepts. -उक्त *a.* prescribed by sacred laws, enjoined by the Sāstras, lawful, legal. -कारः, -कृत् *m.* 1 the author of a Sāstra or sacred book. 2 an author in general. -कौविद *a.* versed in the Sāstras. -कण्डः a superficial reader of books, a superficial scholar. -चक्षुस् *n.* grammar (as being the 'eye', as it were, with which to understand any Sāstra). -ज्ञ, -विद् *a.* conversant with the Sāstras. -ज्ञानं knowledge of sacred books, conversancy with scriptures. -तत्त्वं truth as taught in the Sāstras, scriptural truth. -वृक्षिन् *a.* stated or enjoined in sacred books. -दृष्टिः *f.* scriptural point of view. -स्रोतः the source of the Sāstras. -विधानं, -विधिः a sacred precept, scriptural injunction. -विमतिर्विषयः, -विरोधः 1 mutual contradiction of sacred precepts, inconsistency or precepts. 2 any act contrary to sacred precepts. -विमुख *a.* averse from study; Pt. 1. -विरुद्ध *a.* contrary to the Sāstras, illegal, unlawful. -व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* intimate knowledge of the sacred writings, proficiency in the Sāstras. -शिष्टिपत् *m.* the country of Kāshmirā. -सिद्धिः *a.* established by sacred authority.

शास्त्रिन् *a.* (गी *f.*) Versed or skilled in the Sāstras. -*m.* One who has mastered the Sāstras, a learned man, a great Pandit.

शास्त्रीय *a.* 1 Scriptural. 2 Scientific.

शास्त्र्य *a.* 1 To be taught or advised. 2 To be regulated or governed. 3 Deserving punishment, punishable.

शि 5 U. (शिनोति, शिखते) 1 To whet, sharpen. 2 To attenuate, make thin. 3 To excite. 4 To be attentive. 5 To be sharp.

शिः 1 Auspiciousness, good fortune. 2 Composure, calm, tranquillity, peace. 3 An epithet of Siva.

शिखा 1 N. of a tree (शिखु). 2 The Asoka tree.

शिक्ष *a.* Idle, lazy, indolent.

शिक्ष्य *a.* Bees'-wax; cf. शिक्ष.

शिक्ष्य, -ज्या 1 A loop or swing (made of rope). 2 A burden or load carried in a sling.

शिक्षित *a.* Suspended or carried in a loop.

शिक्ष 1 A. (शिक्षते, शिक्षित) To learn, study, acquire knowledge of; अ-शिक्षतात् पिबुष देवत् R 3 31

शिक्षकः (शिक्षका or शिक्षिका *f.*) 1 A teacher 2 A teacher next u tor

यस्मिन् (*i. e.* क्रिया and संक्रांति) साधु स शिक्षकाणां धुरि प्रतिपादयितव्य एव M. 1. 16.

शिक्षणं 1 Learning, acquiring knowledge. 2 Teaching, instruction.

शिक्षा 1 Learning, study, acquisition of knowledge; R. 9. 63. 2 Desire of being able to do anything, wish to prevail; Ki. 15. 37. 3 Teaching, instruction, training; काव्यशिक्षयाऽभ्यासः K. P. 1; अश्व नमः प्रणिपतशिक्षया R. 3. 25; M. 4. 9; रणशिक्षा 'the science of war'. 4 One of the six Vedāṅgas, the science which teaches the proper pronunciation of words and laws of euphony. 5 Modesty, humility. -Comp. -करः 1 a teacher, an instructor. 2 N. of Vyāsa. -वरः an epithet of Indra. -शक्तिः *f.* skill.

शिक्षित *p. p.* 1 Learnt, studied. 2 Taught, instructed; अशिक्षितपटुल S. 5. 21. 3 Trained, disciplined. 4 Tame, docile. 5 Skilful, clever. 6 Modest, diffident. -Comp. -अश्वरः a pupil. -आयुध *a.* versed in the use of weapons.

शिक्षमागः A pupil, scholar.

शिखः 1 A lock of hair left on the crown or sides of the head at tonsure. 2 A peacock's tail.

शिखडकः 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head at tonsure. 2 Locks or tufts of hair left on the sides of the head; (these are three or five in the case of the Kshatriyas); U. 4. 19. 3 A crest, tuft, plume. 4 A peacock's tail.

शिखंडिकः A cock.

शिखंडिका See शिखंड (1).

शिखंडिन् *a.* Crested, tufted. -*m.* 1 A peacock; नृति स एव वृत्ततः शिखंडी U. 3. 18; R. 1. 39; Ku. 1. 15. 2 A cock. 3 An arrow. 4 A peacock's tail. 5 A kind of jasmine. 6 N. of Vishnu. 7 N. of a son of Drupada. [Sikhandin was originally a female, being Amba born in the family of Drupada for wreaking her revenge upon Bhishma; (see Amba). But from her very birth the girl was given out as a male-child and brought up as such. In due course she was married to the daughter of Hiranyavarman, who was extremely sorry to find that she had got a veritable woman for her husband. Her father, therefore, resolved to attack the kingdom of Drupada for his having deceived him; but Sikhandin contrived, by practising austere penance in a forest, to exchange her sex with a Yaksha, and thus averted the calamity which threatened Drupada. Afterwards in the great Bharati war he proved a means of killing Bhishma, who declined to fight with a woman, when Arjuna put him forward as his hero. He was afterwards killed by Arjuna]

शिख 1 A 1 A pea hen 2 A kind of jasmine 3 N. of the daughter

of Drupada; see शिखंडिन् above.

शिखरः-रं 1 The top, summit or peak of a mountain; जगाम गौरी शिखरं शिखरिन् Ku. 5. 7, 1. 4; Me. 18. 2 The top of a tree. 3 Crest, tuft. 4 The point or edge of a sword. 5 Top, peak, point in general. 6 The armpit. 7 Bristling of the hair. 8 The bud of the Arabian jasmine. 9 A kind of ruby-like gem. -Comp. -वासिनी an epithet of Durgā.

शिखरिणी 1 An excellent woman. 2 A dish of curds and sugar with spices. 3 A line of hair extending across the navel. 4 N. of a metre, see App. I.

शिखरिन् *a.* (गी *f.*) 1 Crested, tufted. 2 Pointed, peaked; शिखरि दशना Me. 82. -*m.* 1 A mountain, इतश्च शरणार्थिनां शिखरिणां गणाः शेखे Bh. 2. 76; Me. 13; R. 9. 12, 22. 2 A hill-fort. 3 A tree. 4 The lapwing. 5 The plant अयमार्य.

शिखा 1 A lock of hair on the crown of the head; Mu. 3. 30; Si. 4. 50; Mā. 10. 6. 2 A crest, topknot. 3 Tuft, plume. 4 Top, summit, peak, Ki. 6. 17. 5 Sharp end, edge, point or end in general; S. 1. 4; Bv. 1. 2. 6 The end of a garment; S. 1. 14. 7 A dame; यमनहत्या शिखरेव दीपः Ku. 1. 28, R. 17. 34. 8 A ray of light; Ku. 2. 38. 9 A peacock's crest or comb. 10 A fibrous root. 11 A branch in general; especially one taking root. 12 The head or chief of anything. 13 The fever of love. -Comp. -तण्डुलः a lamp-stand. -वरः a peacock. -जं a peacock's feather. -वारः a peacock. -मणिः a crest-jewel. -मूलं 1 a carrot. 2 a turnip. -वरः the jack-fruit tree. -वल *a.* pointed, crested. (-लः) a peacock. -वृक्षः a lamp-stand. -वृद्धिः *f.* a kind of usurious interest, daily increasing.

शिखालुः The crest of a peacock

शिखावत् *a.* 1 Crested. 2 Flaming. -*m.* 1 A lamp 2 Fire.

शिखिन् *a.* 1 Pointed. 2 Crested, tufted. 3 Proud. -*m.* 1 A peacock; Pt. 1. 159; V. 2. 23; Si. 4. 50. 2 Fire; शिखिर्व सखी संवासेन शिखीव हिम विलः Git. 7; Pt. 4. 110; R. 19. 54; Si. 15. 7. 3 A cock. 4 An arrow. 5 A tree. 6 A lamp. 7 A bull. 8 A horse. 9 A mountain. 10 A Brāhmaṇa. 11 A religious mendicant. 12 N. of Ketu. 13 The number 'three.' 14 The Chitraka tree. -Comp. -कण्ट, शिव blue vitriol. -द्वजः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 smoke. -विच्छ, -वृच्छ a peacock's tail. -यूपः an antelope उर्वक a gourd -नाहनः an epithet of Kārtikeya -शिखा 1 a flame 2 a peacock's crest

an epithet of Garuḍa. -कुट्टकः a stone-cutter's chisel. -कुसुमं, -पुष्पं benzoin. -ज a. fossil, mineral. (-जं) 1 bitumen. 2 benzoin. 3 petroleum. 4 iron. 5 any fossil production. -जलु n. 1 bitumen. 2 red chalk. -जित् f. -बुद्बुद् bitumen. -घातुः 1 chalk. 2 red chalk. 3 a white fossil substance. -पट्टः a slab (of stone) used as a seat, stone-seat. -पुत्रः, पुत्रकः a small fist stone for grinding condiments upon. -प्रतिष्ठातिः f. an image of stone. -फलकं a stone-slab. -भव benzoin. -भेदः a stone-cutter's chisel. -रसः 1 benzoin. 2 incense. -चकलं a kind of moss. -वृष्टिः f. 1 a shower of stones. 2 hail. -वेदम् n. a grotto, rocky recess. -व्याधिः bitumen.

शिलिः The birch tree. -f. The lower timber of a door.

शिलिदः A kind of fish.

शिली 1 The lower timber of a door. 2 A kind of earthworm. 3 The top of a pillar. 4 A dart. 5 An arrow. 6 A kind of earthworm. 7 A female frog. -Comp. -सुखः a bee; शिलिशिलीसुखपाटलि-पटलकृतस्मरतृणविज्ञप्ते Gīt. 1. ; R. 4. 57. 2 an arrow; सा कुसुमघटितशिलीसुखननोहरामन्दन-चापादिव प्रमदनात्मक्यति K. 225 ; or दुग्-पट्टिका शल्यद्वयमिति शशिनः शिलीसुखगणोऽमृत Si. 9. 41 (in both passages the word is used in senses 1 and 2). 3 a fool.

शिलीधः 1 A kind of fish. 2 A kind of tree. -धं A mushroom, fungus ; as in उच्छिलीध q. v. 2 The flower of the plantain tree ; अधिपुत्रि शिलीध्रुवाधिभिः Si. 6. 32, or अलिहारमतालिनी शिलीध्रे 72. 3 Hail.

शिलीध्रकं A mushroom, fungus.

शिलीध्री 1 Earth, clay. 2 A small earthworm.

शिल्पं 1 An art, a fine or mechanical art ; (61 such arts are enumerated). 2 Skill (in any art) ; craft ; M. 1. 6 ; Mk. 3. 15. 3 Ingenuity, cleverness. 4 Work, manual work or labour. 5 A rite, ceremony. 6 A kind of ladle or spoon used at sacrifices. -Comp. -कर्मन् n., -क्रिया any manual labour, handicraft. -कारः, -कारकः, -कारिन् m. an artisan, a mechanic. -शालः, -शाला a workshop, manufactory (a technical school). -शालं 1 a book on any art, fine or mechanical. 2 mechanics.

शिल्पिन् a. 1 Relating to a fine or mechanical art. 2 Mechanical. -m. 1 An artisan, artist, a mechanic. 2 One who is skilled in any art.

शिव a. 1 Auspicious, propitious, lucky ; इयं शिवया निवेतिवायतिः Ki. 4. 21, 1. 38 ; R. 11. 33. 2 In good health or condition, happy, prosperous, fortunate ; शिवानि वस्तुनि जलानि कश्चिद् B. 5. 8 (अदुष्टपुत्रानि undisturbed) शिवान्ते पञ्चाप संदु a happy

journey to you', 'God bless (or speed) you on your journey'. -नः 1 N. of the third god of the sacred Hindu Trinity, who is entrusted with the work of destruction, as Brahman and Vishnu are with the creation and preservation, of the world ; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 2. 115. 2 The male organ of generation, penis. 3 An auspicious planetary conjunction. 4 The Veda. 5 Final beatitude. 6 A post to which cattle are tied. 7 A god, deity. 8 Quick-silver. 9 Bdellium. 10 The black variety of thorn-apple. -वौ (m. dual) Siva and Pārvatī ; Ki. 5. 40. -वं 1 Prosperity, welfare, well-being, happiness ; तव वर्त्मनि वर्ततां शिवे N. 2. 62 ; Ratn. 1. 2 ; R. 1. 60. 2 Bliss, auspiciousness. 3 Final beatitude. 4 Water. 5 Sea salt. 6 Rock-salt. 7 Refined borax. -Comp. -अक्षं = रुद्राक्ष q. v. -आत्मकं rock-salt. -आदेशकः 1 the bearer of auspicious news. 2 a fortune-teller. -आलयः 1 Siva's abode. 2 the red basil. (-चं) 1 a temple of Siva. 2 a cemetery. -दुतर a. inauspicious, unlucky ; शिवतरक्षतये K. P. 1. -कर (शिवकर also) a. conferring happiness, auspicious. -कीर्तिनः N. of Bhīngī. -गति a. prosperous, happy. -धर्मजः the planet Mars. -नाति a. 1 having an auspicious end, conferring or conducive to happiness, propitious ; प्रयत्नः कृत्स्नोयं फलतु शिवतातिश्रवतु Māl. 6. 7. 2 tender, not demoniacal ; सा पुत्रनावसृणुषाः शिवतातिश्रि 9. 49. (-तिः) auspiciousness, happiness. -वत्सं the discus of Vishnu. -वृक्ष n. the Devadāru tree. -वृक्षः the Bilva tree. -द्विधा the Ketaka tree. -घातुः quick-silver. -पुरं, -पुरी N. of Benares. -पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -प्रियः 1 a crystal. 2 the Baka tree. 3 the thorn-apple. -वृक्षकः the Arjuna tree. -राजधानी N. of Benares. -रात्रिः f. the fourteenth day of the dark half of Māgha on which a rigorous fast is observed in honour of Siva. -लिङ्गं Siva, worshipped in the form of a Phallus. -लोकः the world of Siva. -वृक्षमः the mango tree. (-भा) Pārvatī. -वाहनः a bull. -वर्जं quick-silver. -शेखरः 1 the moon. 2 the thorn-apple. -सुंदरी an epithet of Durgā.

शिवकः 1 A post to which cows or cattle in general are tied. 2 A post for cattle to rub against, scratching-post.

शिवान् 1 N. of Pārvatī. 2 A jackal (in general) ; जहासि निद्रमैदिविः शिवान्तैः Ki. 1. 38 ; हरेय द्वारे शिव शिव शिवानां कलकः Bv. L. 32. R. 7. 50 11. 81 12. 39 3 Final beatitude 4 The Sami tree 5 The yellow myrobalan. 6

Dārva grass. 7 A kind of yellow pigment. 8 Turmeric. -Comp. -अरातिः a dog. -वियः a goat. -फलः the Sami tree. -रुतं the howling of a jackal, Ki. 1. 38.

शिवानी Pārvatī, wife of Siva.

शिवालुः A jackal.

शिशिर a. Cool, cold, chill, frigid ; कुरु यदुनन्दनचन्दनाशिशिरातरि करेण पयोधरे Gīt. 12 ; R. 9. 59 ; 14. 3, 16. 49. -रः -र 1 Dew. hoarfrost ; पञ्चानां शिशिराश्रयः जातान्ये शिशिरमथितां पद्मिनीं वाम्भरुणां Me. 83. 2 The cold season (comprising the two months Māgha and Phālguna), कवेष्टु स्वलिङ्गं गतेऽपि शिशिरे पुष्कोकिलानां रुतं 8. 6. 3. 3 Goldness, frigidness. -Comp. -अंशुः, -कः, -किरणः, -दीपितः, -रश्मिः the moon ; बुध इव शिशिरांशोः V. 5. 21 ; शिशिरकिरणकांतं वातरातेऽभिसार्ये Si. 11. 21, शिशिरदीपितानां रजस्यः Rs. 3. 2. -अत्ययः, -अवगमः 'the close of the cold season,' spring season ; स्वहस्तस्ततः शिशिरात्ययस्य (गुणोच्चयः) Ku. 3. 61 ; उपहितं शिशिराप-गमथिया R. 9. 31. -कालः, -समयः the cold season. -द्यः an epithet of Agni.

शिशुः 1 A child, an infant ; शिशुर्वा शिष्या वा U. 4. 11. 2 The young of any animal (as a calf, puppy, fawn &c.) ; S. 1. 14 ; 7. 14, 18. 3 A boy under eight or sixteen years of age. -Comp. -क्रन्दः, -कन्दं the cry or weeping of a child. -रंधा a kind of jasmine double jasmine). -पालः N. of a king of the Chedis and son of Damaghosha.

[According to the Vishnu Purāṇa this monarch was, in a previous existence, the unrighteous Hīranyakasipu, king of the Asuras who was killed by Vishnu in the form of Narasimha. He was next born as the ten-headed Ravana who was killed by Rama. Then he was born as the son of Damaghosha, and continued his enmity to Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, with even greater implacability ; (see Si. 1). He denounced Krishna when they met at the Rājāsuya sacrifice of Yudhishthira, but his head was cut off by Krishna with his discus. His death forms the subject of a celebrated poem by Magha] "हृत् m. an epithet of Krishna. -नारः the Gangetic porpoise. -वाहकः, -वाहकः a wild goat.

शिशुकः 1 A child, an infant. 2 The young of any animal. 3 A tree. 4 A porpoise.

शिशुनं, शिशुनं The penis or male organ of generation ; Y. 1. 17 ; Ma. 11. 104.

शिशिवृद्धा a. 1 Pious in conduct, virtuous, holy. 2 Wicked, sinful. शिष्ट I. 1 P. (शेषति) To hurt, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U., (शेषति, शेषयति-ने) To leave as a remnant - spare -III. 7 P. (शेषति शिष्ट) 1 To leave as a remnant leave leave remaining 2 To

linguist or discriminate from others. -Caus. (शेषवति-ने) To leave &c. अव to leave as a remainder; leave behind (mostly in *pass.*), स्तब्धेन विचार इवावशिष्टः R. 5. 15; कियदवशिष्टं रजस्याः S. 4; निद्रागमनीयः कियदवशिष्टं Mr. 6; Bg. 7. 2. -उद् to leave as a remainder; see उच्छिद्य. -परि to leave remaining (*caus.* also); मविता करेणपरिशोषिता मही Bv. 1, 53. -वि 1 to particularize, individualize, specify, define. 2 to distinguish, discriminate. 3 to aggravate, heighten, enhance, intensify; पुनरकांडाविवर्तनद्वाराणो विभिरहो विशि-नष्टि मनोरुजं Māl. 4. 7; U. 4. 15. (-*pass.*) 1 to be different from; R. 17. 62. 2 to be better or higher than, surpass, excel, be preferable or superior to (with *abl.*); Ms. 2. 83, 3. 203. (-*Caus.*) to surpass, excel; Mk. 4. 4; M. 3. 5.

शिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Left, remaining, residual, rest 2 Ordered, commanded. 3 Trained, educated, disciplined. 4 Tamed, docile, tractable. 5 Wise, learned; Si. 2. 10. 6 Virtuous, respectable. 7 Civil, polite. 8 Chief, principal, superior, excellent, distinguished, eminent. -ष्टः 1 An eminent or distinguished person. 2 A wise man. 3 A counsellor. -Comp. -आचारः 1 the practice of wise men. 2 Good manners, good breeding. -सभा an assembly of chief or learned men, a council of state.

शिष्टिः *f.* 1 Rule, government. 2 Order, command. 3 Chastisement, punishment.

शिष्यः 1 A pupil, disciple, scholar; शिष्यस्तेऽहं शायि मां वां प्रपन्नं Bg. 2. 7. 2 Anger, passion. -Comp. -परंपरा a succession of pupils. -शिष्टिः *f.* the correction of a pupil.

शिक्षः, शिक्षकः Benzoin.

शी 2 A. (शेते, शयिते; *pass.* शय्यते; *desid.* शिषायिते) 1 To lie, lie down, recline, rest; इतश्च शयनार्थिनः शिखरिणां गणाः शेते Bb. 2. 76. 2 To sleep (*fig.* also); किं निःशक्ते शेषे शेषे वयसः समागतो मृत्युः 1 अथवा श्रुत्वा शय्या निवृत्ते जागर्ति जाह्नवी जननी Bv. 4. 30; Bh. 3. 79, Ku. 5. 12. -Caus. (शाययति-ने) To cause to sleep or lie down. -With अति 1 to precede in sleeping. 2 to sleep after or longer than one; अहं परीक्षातिशये Mb. 3 to excel, surpass; दूर्वास्मद्भाग-तयातिशये R. 5. 14; चतितेन चातिशयिता सुनयः Ki. 6. 32; Bk. 7. 46. (-*Caus.*) to cause to excel; धाम्यातिशययति धाम सहस्रधामः Mu. 3. 17. -अत्रि (with *acc.* of place) 1 to lie or sleep on or in, rest upon; अध्वशयिष्ठं गां Bk. 15. 14; अमुं युगतोचितयोगमिदं सहस्रं लोकान् पुरुषोऽ-विज्ञेते R. 13. 6, 16. 49, 19. 32; Ki. 1 38 2 to inhabit dwell in Bk. 10 35 -उप to sleep or lie near -स

o to sit, lie in doubt, नराः कर्णाः श्रु-विज्ञेते वः Ki. 3. 14, 42; Bv. 2. 115.

शी 1 Sleep, repose. 2 Tranquillity. शीकृ I. 1 A. (शीकृते) 1 To wet, sprinkle. 2 To go or move gently. II. 1 P., 10 U. (शीकृति, शीकृत्यति-ने) 1 To be angry. 2 to moisten, wet. शीकरः 1 Spray, thin rain, drizzle, mist; Ku. 1. 15, 2. 52; R. 5. 42, 9. 68; Ki. 5. 15. 2 A drop of water or rain; गतमुपरि वतानां वारिगर्भैदराणां पिबुन-वति रयस्ते शीकराद्विक्रमेः S. 7. 7; R. 17. 62. -र 1 The Sarala tree. 2 The resin of this tree.

शीघ्र *a.* Quick, rapid, speedy; विघ्नमर्गि मंडलचारशीघ्रः V. 5. 2. -प्रः Con- junction (in *astr.*) -प्रं *ind.* Quickly, swiftly, rapidly. -Comp. -उच्चः con- junction (in *astr.*). -कारिन् *a.* ex- peditious, quick. -कोपिन् *a.* choleric, irascible. -चेतनः a dog. -बुद्धिः *a.* acute, sharp-witted. -लंघन *a.* going rapidly, swift of foot, Ghat. 8. -वेचिन् *m.* a good archer.

शीघ्रिन् *a.* Speedy, expeditious. शीघ्रिय *a.* Quick. -यः 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 Of Siva. 3 The fighting of cats.

शीघ्र्यं Quickness, rapidity.

शीत् *ind.* A sound made to express a sudden thrill of pleasure or pain, (particularly applied to the sound of pleasure during sexual enjoy- ment). -Comp. -कारः, कृत् *m.* the above sound.

शीत *a.* 1 Cool, cold, frigid; तत्र कुष्ठमशरत्वं शीतरश्मिखमिदोः S. 3. 2. 2 Dull, sluggish, apathetic, sleepy. 3 Dull, lazy, stupid. -तः 1 A kind of reed. 2 The Nimba tree. 3 The cold season (*n.* also). 4 Camphor. -तं 1 Cold, coldness, chilliness; आः शीतं तुहिताचलस्य कुर्योः K. P. 10. 2 Water. 3 Cinnamon. -Comp. -अंशुः 1 the moon; वक्रदौ तव सख्यं यदपरः शीतंशुः प्रज्जुमते K. P. 10. 2 camphor. -तः a kind of affection or diseased state of the gums. -अद्रिः the Himalaya mountain. -अमन् *m.* the moon-stone. -आर्त *a.* pinched or benumbed with cold, shivering. -उत्तमं water. -कालः the cold season, winter. -कालीन *a.* wintry. -कृच्छ्रः -च्छ्रः a kind of religi- ous penance. -संधं white sandal. -सुः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -चंपकः 1 a lamp. 2 a mirror. -दीपितः the moon. -दुष्पः the *Siri'sha* tree. -दुष्पकं benzoin. -प्रभः camphor. -भाहूः the moon. -भीरुः a kind of jasmine (Arabian). -मधूकः, -मरीचिः, -रश्मिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -रम्यः a lamp. -रुद् *m.* the moon. -वल्कः the *udumbara* tree. -वीर्यकः the fig-tree. -शिवः the *Sami* tree (चं) 1 rock-salt. 2 borax. -शूकः berley सख *a.* cooling

शीतक *a.* Cold, sec शीत क 1 Any cold thing. 2 Winter, the cold season. 3 A dull or dilatory person. 4 A happy man, one free from cares or anxieties. 5 A scorpion.

शीतल *a.* Cool, cold, chill, frigid (*fig.* also); अतिशीतलमन्यमः किं मितचि न भूतः Subhāsh. ; नहद्वि परदुःखं शीतलं स- स्वगाहः V. 4. 13. -लः 1 The moon. 2 A kind of camphor. 3 Turpentine. 4 The Champaka tree. 5 A kind of religious observance. -लं 1 Cold, coolness. 2 The cold season. 3 Benzoin. 4 White sandal, or sandal in general. 5 A pearl. 6 Green sulphate of iron. 7 A lotus. 8 The root called शीतल q. v. -Comp. -उद् the Champaka tree. -जलं a lotus. -प्रदः -दं sandal. -षष्ठी the sixth day of the bright half of Māgha.

शीतलक *a.* A white lotus.

शीतला 1 Small-pox. 2 The god- dess presiding over small-pox. -Comp. -पूजा worship of the goddess Sitalā.

शीतली Small-pox.

शीता See शीता.

शीताल *a.* Suffering from or shivering with cold, chilled, pinch- ed; Si. 8. 19.

शीत्य See शीत्य.

शीथु *m. n.* 1 Any spirituous liquor, rum. 2 Wine. -Comp. -गंधः the *Bakula* tree. -यः a drinker of spirits.

शीन *a.* Thick, congealed. -नः 1 A dolt, blockhead. 2 A large snake (*अजगर*).

शीर्च 1 A. (शीर्चते) 1 To boast. 2 To tell, say, speak (कथ्यते?).

शीर्च्यः 1 A bull. 2 N. of Siva.

शीरः A large snake; see शीर also.

शीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Withered; decayed, rotten. 2 Dry, sere. 3 Shattered, shivered. 4 Thin, emaciated, (see शृ). -र्णं A kind of perfume. -Comp. -अंघ्रिः, -पादः 1 epithets of Yama. 2 of the planet Saturn. -पर्णं withered leaf; (so शीर्णपर्णं). (-*र्णः*) the *Nimba* tree. -वृत्तं a water-melon.

शीर्षि *a.* Destructive, hurtful, noxious, injurious.

शीर्षि 1 The head; शीर्षिं सर्षो देशतरे वेद्यः Karpūr., Mu. 1. 21. 2 The black variety of aloë-wood. -Comp. अव- शेषः the head only as the remainder -आमयः any affection or disease of the head. -छेदः decapitation. -छेद्य *a.* fit to be beheaded, deserving death by decapitation; U. 2. 8; R. 15. 51. -रक्षकं a helmet.

शीर्षकः An epithet of Rāhu. -कं 1 The head. 2 Skull. 3 A helmet. 4 A head-dress, (cap, hat &c). 5 Verdict judgment, judicial sentence.

श्रीर्षणः Clean or unentangled hair -**पदं** 1 A helmet. 2 A hat, cap.

श्रीर्षण *n.* The head. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शिरस् or शीर्ष after acc. dual.)

शील 1 P. (शीलति) 1 To meditate, contemplate. 2 To serve, honour, worship. 3 To do, practise. -II. 10. U. (शीलयति) 1 To honour, worship. 2 To practise repeatedly, exercise, study, think of, ponder over; अतिशतमपि द्युः शीलितं भारतं वा Bv. 2. 35; शीलयति सुनयः इशीलतां Ki. 13. 43. 3 To put on, wear; चल साक्षिं कुंजे सतिमिरपुंजे शील्य नीलनिचोलं Git. 5. 4 To go to, visit, frequent; यदनुगमनाय मित्रि गहनमपि शीलितं Git. 7; सेवानना सपदि शील्य सौष नीलिं Bv. 2. 4. -WITH अद्य, -परि to practise repeatedly, cultivate, think of; शश्वच्छ्रुतेऽसि मनसा परिशीलितोऽसि Rāj. P.

शीलः A large serpent (the boa). -ल 1 Disposition, nature, character, tendency, inclination, habit, custom; समानशीलस्यसेन्यु सख्यं Subhāsh.; frequently at the end of comp. in the sense of 'disposed or habituated to,' 'indulging in,' 'prone to,' 'addicted to,' 'attached' &c.; aa कलहशील 'disposed to quarrel,' 'quarrelsome'; भावनशील 'disposed or apt to think'; so दान°, दया°, दया°, दया°, आश्वासन° &c. 2 Conduct, behaviour in general. 3 Good disposition or character; good nature; शीलं परं भूषणं Bh. 2. 82; Pt. 5. 2. 4 Virtue; morality, good conduct, virtuous life, chastity, uprightness; दौर्मन्यान्पुनरिर्धन्यस्त्यि...शीलं खलेपासनात् Bh. 2. 42, 39; तथा हि ते शीलहृदाऽप्यर्शने तपस्विनामन्युपदेशानां Kn. 5. 36, Ki. 11. 25; R. 10. 70. 5 Beauty, good form. -Comp. -संहनं violation of morality or chastity; Pt. 1. -धारिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -वैचन्या violation of chastity; मायेन शीलवंचना Mk. 1. 44.

शीलनं 1 Repeated practice, exercise, study, cultivation. 2 Constant application. 3 Honouring, serving. 4 Wearing.

शीलित *p. p.* 1 Practised, exercised. 2 Put on. 3 Frequented, visited. 4 Skilled in. 5 Endowed with, possessed of.

शीवन् *m.* A large snake (ba.)

शुभुमारः A porpoise, (a corruption of शिशुमार *q. v.*)

शुक् 1 P. (शोकति) To go, move.

शुकः 1 A parrot; आत्मनो सुखदेयेण वक्षते शुकसारिकाः Subhāsh.; तुष्टैरातामकुटिलैः पक्षैरहितकोमलैः। निवर्षराजिभिः कवेरैरे मनुजिः शुकाः ॥ Kāv. 2. 9. 2 the Sirisha tree 3 N of a son of Vyāsa { He is said to have been born from the seed of Vyāsa which fell at the sight

of the heavenly nymph Ghritachi while roaming over the earth in the form of a female parrot. Suka was a born philosopher, and by his moral eloquence successfully resisted all the attempts of the nymph Rambha to win him over to the path of love. He is said to have narrated the Bhagavata Purana to king Parikshit. His name has become proverbial for the most rigid observer of continence]. -क 1 Cloth, clothes. 2 A helmet. 3 A turban. 4 End or hem of a garment. -Comp. -अद्यनः the pomegranate tree. -तृक्षः, -द्रुमः the Sirisha tree. -नास *a.* having an aquiline nose. -नासिका an aquiline nose. -पुच्छः sulphur. -पुष्पः, -प्रियः the Sirisha tree. -पुष्पा the rose-apple. -वल्गुमः the pomegranate. -वाहः *a.* epithet of Cupid.

शुक *p. p.* 1 Bright, pure, clean. 2 Acid, sour. 3 Harsh, rough, hard, severe. 4 United, joined. 5 Deserted, lonely. -क्त 1 Flesh. 2 Sour gruel. 3 A kind of acid liquid.

शुक्तिः *f.* 1 An oyster-shell, pearl-oyster; पात्रविशेषवस्तु गुणान्तरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः। जलनिव सद्गुह्यकी सुकालतां पयोदस्य M. 1. 6; Bh. 2. 67; R. 13. 17. 2 A conch-shell. 3 A small shell, muscle. 4 A portion of the skull. 5 A curl of hair on a horse's breast (or neck); Si. 5. 4, see Malli. thereon. 6 A kind of perfume. 7 A particular weight equal to two Karshas. -Comp. -उज्ज्वलं, -जं a pearl. -पुटं, -पेक्षी a pearl-oyster shell. -वधुः the pearl-oyster. -बीजं a pearl.

शुक्तिका A pearl-oyster.

शुकः 1 The planet Venus. 2 N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, who, by means of his magical charm, restored to life the demons killed in battle; see कच, देवगानी and दयाति. 3 The month of Jyeshtha. 4 N. of Agni or fire. -क 1 Seman virile; दुमान् दुसोऽधिके शुके क्षी मवयाधिके क्षियाः Ms. 8. 69; 5. 63. 2 The essence of anything. -Comp. -अंगः a peacock -कर *a.* spermatie. (-रः) the marrow of the bones. -वारः -वासरः Friday. -शिष्यः a demon.

शुक्लः, शुक्लिय *a.* 1 Seminal. 2 Increasing the seminal flow.

शुक्ल *a.* White, pure, bright; as in शुक्लाणि *q. v.* -क्तः 1 A white colour. 2 The bright or light half of a lunar month. 3 N. of Siva. -क्त 1 Silver. 2 A disease of the white part of the eye. 3 Fresh butter. 4 Sour gruel. -Comp. -अंगः, -अपांगः a peacock (having white corners of the eye); शुक्लाणिः सजलनयैः स्वागतकृत्स्न केकाः Ms. 32. -अम्लं a kind of sorrel. -उपला candied sugar ; a kind of gal nule a pure n conduct, virtuous -कुश white leprosy -चातु

chalk. -पक्षः the light half of a month. -वस्त्र *a.* dressed in white. -वाचनः a crane.

शुक्ल *a.* White. -कः 1 White colour. 2 The bright half of a lunar month.

शुक्ल *a.* White. शुक्ला 1 N. of Sarasvati, 2 Candied sugar. 3 A woman having a white complexion. 4 The plant Kākoli.

शुक्लित *m.* Whiteness. शुक्लिः 1 Air, wind. 2 Li-ght, lustre. 3 Fire.

शुंगः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. 2 The hog-plum. 3 The awn of corn.

शुंगा 1 The sheath of a young bud. 2 The awn of barley or corn.

शुंगित *m.* The (Indian) fig-tree.

शुच 1 P. (शोचति) 1 To be sorry, grieve for, bewail, mourn, अरोदीदाद्योऽशोचनीमहं चाक्षिभ्यदरं Bk. 15. 71; 21. 6; Bg. 16. 5. 2 To regret, repent. -WITH -अद्य to bewail, mourn over, regret; नष्टं द्युतमतिक्रान्तं नातु-शोचन्ति पंडिताः Pt. 1. 383; Bg. 2. 11, Ve. 5. 4; U. 3. 32. -परि to lament, mourn. -II. 4 U. (शुच्यति) 1 To be sorry or afflicted. 2 To be wet. 3 To shine. 4 To be pure or clean. 5 To decay, become fetid.

शुच, शुचा *f.* Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; विकलकरणः पांडुल्यः शुचा परिवर्तितः U. 3. 22; कामं जीवति मे नाथ इति सा विजहौ शुचं R. 12. 75, 8. 72, Me. 88, S. 4. 18.

शुचि *a.* 1 Clean, pure, clear, सकलदंशगण शुचि नानसं Ki. 5. 13. 2 White; Ki. 18. 14. 3 Bright, resplendent; प्रभवति शुचिर्विदोद्यद्दे मणिर्न द्वां चयः U. 2. 4. 4 Virtuous, pious, holy, undefiled, unsullied; अथ तु वेत्ति शुचिं व्रतमात्मनः S. 5. 27; पथः शुचेर्दश-विदार ईश्वराः R. 3. 46, Ki. 5. 13. 5 Purified, cleansed, hallowed; R. 1. 81; Ms. 4. 71. 6 Honest, upright, faithful, true, guileless; Pt. 1. 200. 7 Correct, accurate. -सिः 1 The white colour. 2 Purity, purification. 3 Innocence, virtue, goodness, uprightness. 4 Correctness, accuracy. 5 The condition of a religious student. 6 A pure man. 7 A Brāhmana. 8 The hot season, उपपद्यी विद्वज्जन्ममहिकाः शुचिरसौ चिरसौ सप्तपद् Si. 6. 22, 1. 58, R. 3. 3; Ku. 5. 20. 9 The months of Jyeshtha and Ashāḍha. 10 A faithful or true friend. 11 The sun. 12 The moon. 13 Fire. 14 The sentiment of love (शुंगर). 15 The planet Venus. 16 The Chitraka tree. -Comp. -द्रुमः the sacred fig-tree. -नाभिः a crystal महिका a kind of jasmine (Arabian) रोचिश्च the moon -वत् a holy virtuous -स्मिन् *a.* having a sweet or

pleasant smile; Ku. 5. 20, R. 8. 48.

शुचि *n.* Light, lustre.

शुच्य 1 P. (शुचति) 1 To bathe, perform ablutions. 2 To squeeze, express (as juice). 3 To distil. 4 To churn.

शुचीरः A hero.

शुद्ध 1 P. (शुद्धति) 1 To be impeded or hindered. 2 To limp, be lame. 3 To resist. -II. 10 U. (शुद्धयति-ते) To be idle, lazy or dull.

शुद्ध 1 P., 10 U. (शुद्धति शुद्धयति-ते) 1 To purify. 2 To become dry; see शुद्ध I. also.

शुद्धिः -री *f.*, शुद्धं Dry, ginger.

शुद्ध 1 The juice issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. 2 An elephant's trunk.

शुद्धकः 1 Distiller. 2 A kind of military music or musical instrument.

शुद्धा 1 An elephant's trunk. 2 Spirituous liquor. 3 A tavern, dram-shop. 4 The stalk of the lotus. 5 A courtesan, harlot. 6 A bawd, procuress. -Comp. -पानं a tavern, dram-shop.

शुद्धारः 1 A distiller. 2 An elephant's trunk or proboscis; Mv. 1. 53.

शुद्धालः An elephant.

शुद्धिका See शुद्धा.

शुद्धि *m.* 1 A distiller. 2 An elephant. -Comp. -शुद्धिका the musk-rat.

शुद्धिः -दुः *f.* The river Sutelej; cf. शतद्रु.

शुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Pure, clean, purified; अत शुद्धस्त्वयि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः Me. 49. 2 Holy, undefiled, chaste, innocent; अन्धनीयत शुद्धेति श्रुतिन चतुर्थे सा R. 15. 77, 14. 14. 3 White, bright. 4 Stainless, spotless. 5 Innocent, simple, guileless. 6 Honest, upright. 7 Correct, faultless, right. 8 Cleared, acquitted. 9 Mere, only. 10 Simple, pure, unmixed; (opp. मिश्र). 11 Unequalled. 12 Authorized. 13 Whetted, sharpened. 14 Not, nasal.

-**शुद्धः** An epithet of Siva. -**शुद्धं** 1 Anything pure. 2 The pure spirit. 3 Rock-salt. 4 Black pepper. -Comp. -अंतः a king's female apartments, harem, seraglio; शुद्धांतर्दुर्लभमिदं वपुःश्रवण-वत्सिनो यदि जनस्य S. I. 17; Ku. 6. 52. -**चादिन** *m.* an attendant in the harem, a chamberlain; U. 1. -**पालकः**, -**रक्षकः** a guard of the harem. -**आत्मन्** *a.* pure-minded, honest. -**ओदनः** (शुद्धो-दनः) N. of the father of the celebrated Buddha. -**शुद्धः** N. of Buddha. -**चैतन्यं** pure intelligence. -**जवः** an ass. -**श्री**, -**भाव**, -**मति** *a.* pure-minded, guileless, honest.

शुद्धि *f.* 1 Purity cleanness. 2 B ghtness lustre

(चंद्रमादाः) R. 16. 13. 3 Sanctity, holiness; तीर्थभिषेकजं शुद्धिमादधाना मही-क्षितः R. 1. 85. 4 Purification, expiation, atonement, expiatory act; शरीरत्यागमात्रेण शुद्धिज्ञानमनन्वत R. 12. 10. 5 A purificatory or expiatory rite. 6 Paying off or clearing (of expenses). 7 Retaliation, requital. 8 Acquittal, innocence (established by trial). 9 Truth, accuracy, correctness. 10 Rectification, correction. 11 Subtraction. 12 N. of Durgā -Comp. -पत्रं 1 a list of errata or corrigenda. 2 a certificate of purification by penance or atonement.

शुद्ध 4 P. (शुचति, शुद्ध) 1 To become pure or purified; (fig. also); शुद्धेति शुद्धं नदी देवेन शुचति। अङ्गि-गर्भाभिः शुचति मनः सत्येन शुचति Ms. 5. 108. 9 2 To be auspicious, favourable or eligible; तिथिरेव तावत् शुचति Mu. 5. 3 To be made clear, have the doubts removed; न शुचति नैत्ररात्मा Mk. 8. 4 To be defrayed or cleared; व्ययः शुचति Pt. 5. -**Caus.** (शुचयति-ते) 1 To purify, cleanse, wash off. 2 To clear, pay off (as a debt). -**WITH** -परि, -वि, -सं to be purified; R. 12. 104; Ms. 5. 64.

शुच 6 P. (शुचति) To go, move.

शुनःशेपः (कः) N. of a Vedic sage, son of Ajigarta. [In the Aitareya Brahmana it is related that king Harischandra, being childless, made a vow that on obtaining a son he would sacrifice him to the god Varuṇa. A son was born who has named Rohita, but the king put off the fulfilment of the vow under various pretexts. At last Rohita purchased for one hundred cows Sunahsepha, the middle son of Ajigarta, as a substitute for himself to be offered to Varuṇa. But the boy praised Vishnu. Indra and other deities and escaped death. He was then adopted by Visvamitra in his own family and called by the name Devarata].

शुनकः 1 N. of a sage, descendant of Bhṛigu. 2 A dog.

शुनासी (सी) *r.* 1 An epithet of Indra. 2 An owl.

शुनिः A dog.

शुनी *f.* A female dog, a bitch.

शुनीरः A number of female dogs.

शुध 1. 10 U. (शुधति-ते, शुधयति-ते) 1 To be purified or cleansed. 2 To cleanse, purify.

शुधुः Air, wind.

शुध 1 A. (शोधते) 1 To shine, be splendid, look beautiful or handsome; शुध शोधसे इतेन विनयनाहात्म्येन U. 1; R. 8. 6. 2 To appear to advantage; शुध हि दुःखान्यनुपश्य शोधते Mk. 1. 10. 3 To suit, become, befit (with gen.); तन्म-यद्वेद्येवोपचारः शोधते तावत्परिजनस्य U. 1. -**Caus** (गोमयति-से) To decorate

adorn, grace. -**WITH** परि, -वि to shine, look splendid.

शुभ *a.* 1 Shining, bright. 2 Beautiful, handsome; जंघे शुभे मुष्टवत्स्तद्वि Ku. 1. 35. 3 Auspicious, lucky, happy, fortunate. 4 Eminent, good, virtuous; Pt. 1. 358. -**भं** 1 Auspiciousness, welfare, good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; Māl. 1. 23. 2 An ornament. 3 Water. 4 A kind of fragrant wood. -**Comp.** -अश्वः an epithet of Siva. -अंग *a.* handsome. (-गी) 1 a handsome woman. 2 N. of Rati, wife of Cupid. -अपंगा a beautiful woman. -अशुभे weal and woe, good and evil. -आचार *a.* virtuous. -आमना a handsome woman. -इतर *a.* 1 evil, bad. 2 inauspicious. -उदकं *a.* having a happy end. -कर *a.* auspicious, propitious. -कर्मन् *n.* a virtuous act. -जंघकं gum-myrrh. -ग्रहः an auspicious planet. -दृः the sacred fig-tree. -द्विती a woman with good teeth. -लघः -शुं a lucky or auspicious moment. -वार्ता good news. -वासनः perfume for the mouth. -ज्ञप्ति *a.* presaging good, indicative of auspiciousness; R. 3. 14. -स्थली 1 a hall in which sacrifices are performed. 2 an auspicious place.

शुभंशु *a.* Auspicious, lucky, fortunate, blessed; अधिकं शुभे शुभेशुन द्वितयेन द्वयमेव संगतं R. 8. 6.

शुभंकर *a.* 1 Auspicious. 2 Promoting happiness.

शुभंभावुक *a.* Decorated, ornamented, bright.

शुभा 1 Lustre, light. 2 Beauty. 3 Desire. 4 Yellow pigment. 5 The Sāmi tree. 6 An assembly of gods. 7 Dūrva grass. 8 The Priyangu creeper.

शुभा *a.* 1 Shining, bright, radiant. 2 White; पश्यति पितोपहतः शशिभुजं शुभ-नवि गतं K. P. 10; R. 2. 69. -**भः** 1 The white colour. 2 Sandal (said to be *n.*). -**भं** 1 Silver. 2 Talc. 3 Rock-salt. 4 Green vitriol. -**Comp.** -अंशुः, -करः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -रश्मिः the moon.

शुभा 1 The Ganges. 2 A crystal. 3 Bamboo-manna.

शुभिः An epithet of Brahman.

शुभ 1 P. (शुभति) 1 To shine. 2 To speak. 3 To hurt, injure.

शुभः N. of a demon killed by Durgā. -**Comp.** -वातिनी, -मदिनी an epithet of Durgā.

शु (शु) *r.* 4 A. (श्रुते) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To make firm or steady, stop.

शुल्ल 10 U. (शुल्लयति-ते) 1 To gain. 2 To pay, give. 3 To create. 4 To tell, narrate. 5 To leave, forsake, abandon.

शुल्लकः, -लकं 1 A toll, tax, customs, duty; particularly levied at fermes, passes, roads &c. : कः शुधीः सत्येजनाद् शुल्लकस्यातिशयस्य H 3 125 Ms 8 159

Y. 2. 47. 2 Gain, profit. 3 Money advanced to ratify a bargain. 4 Purchase-price (of a girl); money given to the parents of a bride; भिक्षुः दृष्टिः सुकर्मसंस्था R. 11. 47; न कन्याया पिता विद्वान् दृष्टिः सुकर्मसंस्था Ms. 3. 51, 8. 204, 9. 93, 98. 5 A nuptial present. 6 Marriage settlement or dowry. 7 Present given by the bridegroom to his bride. -Comp. -ग्रहक, -ग्रहिन् a. toll-collector. -वः 1 the giver of a nuptial present. 2 an affianced suitor. -शाला, -स्थानं a toll-station, custom-house.

हुं 1 A cord, rope, spring. 2 Copper.

हृत् (हृ) 10 U. (हृत्-हृ-यति-ने) 1 To give, bestow. 2 To send away, dismiss. 3 To measure.

हृत् (हृ) 1 A rope, string. 2 Copper. 3 A sacrificial rite or act. 4 The proximity of water, a place near it. 5 A rule, law, an institute. -हृत्वा, -हृत्वा See above.

हृत् f. A mother.

हृत्पक a. Attentive, obedient. -कः A servant, an attendant.

हृत्पण-णा 1 Desire to hear. 2 Service, attendance. 3 Obedience, dutifulness.

हृत्पणा 1 Desire to hear; अत एव हृत्पणा मां सुखयति Mu. 3. 2 Service, attendance. 3 Dutifulness, obedience. 4 Reverence. 5 Telling, saying.

हृत्पु a. 1 Desirous to hear. 2 Desirous of serving or attending. 3 Obedient, attentive.

हृत् 4 P. (हृत्पति, हृत्क) 1 To be dried, become dry or parched up; वृषा हृत्पत्यामि विवति सलिलं स्वादु सुखि Bh. 3. 92. 2 To be withered. -Caus. (हृत्पयति-ने) 1 To dry up, wither, parch. 2 To emaciate. -WITH उद्, -परि 1 to be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. 2 to pine, decay, wither. -नि, -सं to be dried up.

हृत्; हृत् 1 Drying, drying up. 2 A hole in the ground.

हृत्; f. 1 Drying up. 2 A hole. 3 The hollow in the fang of a snake.

हृत् a. Full of holes, perforated. -रः 1 Fire. 2 A rat or mouse. -रं 1 A hole. 2 The atmosphere. 3 A wind-instrument.

हृत् 1 A river. 2 A sort of perfume.

हृत् Air, wind.

हृत् p. p. 1 Dry, dried up; शाखायां हृत्क करिष्यामि Mk. 8. 2 Parched up, sear. 3 Shriveled, shrunk up, emaciated. 4 Feigned, pretended, mock; कामिनः स हृत्ते करोमर्हति हृत्करोति च हृत्ते स्ति Si. 10. 69. 5 Empty, vain, useless, unproductive; M. 2. 6 Groundless, causeless. 7 Offensive harsh. -वसे नष्टं हृत्क हृत्का मित्रीये Ms. 11. 3. -Comp. -वसे a emaciated (-वी)

a lizard. -अन्नं rice in the husk. -कलहः 1 a vain or groundless quarrel. 2 a mock quarrel; Mu. 3. -वैरं groundless enmity. -व्रणं a healed wound, scar.

हृत्कलः, -लं 1 Dried flesh. 2 Flesh in general.

हृत्कः 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 Air, wind. 4 A bird. -वसे 1 Prowess, strength. 2 Light, lustre.

हृत्कम् m. Fire; Si. 14. 22. -न. 1 Strength, prowess. 2 Light, lustre.

हृत्कः -कं 1 The awn of barley &c., beard. 2 A bristle; वृत्तं च खलु हृत्कः Bv. 1. 24. 3 Point, tip, sharp end. 4 Tenderness, compassion. 5 A kind of poisonous insect. -Comp. -कीटकः, -कीटकः a kind of insect or worm covered with bristles. -ग्रान्त्वं any awned grain, (as barley). -विंदिः डी, -शिवा, -शिबिका, -शिबी cowach (कपिकच्छु).

हृत्कः 1 A kind of grain. 2 Tenderness, compassion.

हृत्करः A hog; गच्छ हृत्करं मदे ते वद् सिद्धिं मया हतः । पंडिता एव जानन्ति सिंहहृत्करेणिलम् Subhāsh. -Comp. -इष्टः a kind of grass (सुस्त).

हृत्कलः A restive horse.

हृत्कः A man of the fourth or the last of the four principal tribes of the Hindus; (he is said to have been born from the feet of Purusha; पद्भ्यां हृत्को अजायत Bv. 10. 90. 12, or of Brahman; Ms. 1. 87, and his principal business was to serve the three higher castes; cf. Ms. 1. 91). -Comp. -आह्निकं the daily ceremonies of observances of a Sūdra. -उदकं water polluted by the touch of a Sūdra. -कृत्यं, -धर्मः the duties of a Sūdra. -मियः an onion. -वेष्यः a man of any of the three higher castes who has become a servant to a Sūdra. -व्याचिष्ट a. consisting mostly of Sūdras. -याजकः one who conducts a sacrifice for a Sūdra. -वर्गः the Sūdra or servile class. -सेवकं serving a Sūdra, being the servant of a Sūdra. हृत्कः N. of a king, the reputed author of the Mṛichchhakatika.

हृत्का A woman of the Sūdra tribe. -Comp. -भार्यः one who has Sūdra woman for his wife. -वेदनं marrying a Sūdra woman. -सुतः the son of a Sūdra woman (the father being of any caste).

हृत्कापी, हृत्की The wife of a Sūdra. हृत्क p. p. 1 Swollen. 2 Increased, grown, prospered.

हृत्का 1 The soft palate, uvula. 2 A slaughter-house in general. 3 Anything (such as a piece of household furniture) whereby life is likely to be destroyed (these are five a fire place, a grin stone, a broom, a

mortar, and a waterpot; पञ्च हृत्का गृहस्य स्य हृत्की पेषणुपस्करः । केदनी चोदकुंमश्च वणो यास्तु वाहयन् Ms. 3. 68.

हृत्क a. 1 Empty, void. 2 Vacant (applied also to the heart, glances &c.), absent, listless; गमनम् स हृत्कः Māl. 1. 17; see हृत्कहृत्क below. Non-existent. 4 Lonely, desolate, secluded, deserted; हृत्कहृत्क हृत्का न के K. P. 7; Bk. 6. 9; U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 20. 5 Dejected, downcast, dispirited; हृत्क जनाम भवतामिच्छी कश्चित् Ku. 3. 75; K. 17. 39. 6 Utterly devoid or deprived of, without, wanting in (with instr. or in comp.); अशुभायकहृत्काने अशुभः S. 5; दया, ज्ञानं &c. 7 Indifferent 8 Guileless. 9 Non-sensical, unmeaning; Si. 11. 4. 10 Bare, naked. -हृत्क 1 A vacuum, void, blank. 2 The sky, space atmosphere. 3 A cipher, dot. 4 Non-entity, (absolute) non-existence; दृषणहृत्कविद्वदः N. 1. 21. -Comp. -वधयः a hollow reed. -मनस्, -मनस्क a. absent-minded, listless. -हृत्क, -वद्वत् a. with a blank face, with a downcast countenance. -वादः the doctrine of the non-existence of anything, the doctrine of a Buddhist sect. -वादिन् m. 1 an atheist. 2 a Buddhist. -हृत्क a. 1 absent-minded. V. 2; S. 4. 2 open-hearted, unsuspecting.

हृत्का 1 A hollow reed. 2 A barren woman.

हृत् 10 U. (हृत्पति-ने) 1 To act the hero, be powerful. 2 To make vigorous exertions.

हृत् a. Brave, heroic, valiant, mighty; हृत्वेड हृत्का न के K. P. 7. -रः 1 A hero, warrior, valiant man. 2 A lion. 3 A boar. 4 The sun. 5 The Sāla tree. 6 N. of a Yādava, the grandfather of Krishna. -Comp. -कीटकः a contemptible warrior; Mv. 6. 32. -मानं arrogance, vaunting. -सेनम्, pl. N. of the country about Mathurā or the inhabitants of that country; R. 6. 45.

हृत्कः A kind of esculent root. हृत्कन्त्य a. One who fancies himself to be a hero.

हृत्क-वं A winnowing-basket. -वं A measure of two Dronas. -Comp. -कर्णः an elephant. -गन्ता-खी (for नखा) 'having finger-nails like winnowingbaskets.', N. of a sister of Rāvaṇa. [She was attracted by the beauty of Rama, and solicited him to marry her. But he said that as he had already got a wife she had better go to Lakshmana and try him. But he too rejected her and back, she came to Rama. This circumstance excited Sita's laughter, and the revengeful demoness, feeling herself gossamer, assumed a hideous form and threatened to eat her up. But Lakshmana cut off her ears

and nose, and thus doubly deformed her; see R. 12. 32-40].
-वातः wind produced by shaking a winnowing basket. -श्रुतिः an elephant.

शुर्षी 1 A small winnowing-basket or fan. 2 N. of Śūrapākhā.

शूर्णः -शूर्णिः m. f., शूर्णिका, शूर्णी 1 An iron-image. 2 An anvil.

शूल 1 P. (शूलति) 1 To be ill. 2 To make a loud noise. 3 To make ill, disorder.

शूलः -ल 1 A sharp or pointed weapon, pike, dart, spear, lance. 2 The trident of Śiva. 3 An iron-spit (for roasting meat upon); शूले संस्कृतं शूलम् cf. अयः शूलः 4 A stake for impaling criminals; (विभ्रद) स्कंधेन शूलं हृदयेन शोकं Mk. 10. 21, Ku. 5. 73. 5 Any acute or sharp pain. 6 Colic. 7 Gout, rheumatism. 8 Death. 9 A banner, an ensign. (शूलाकृ 'to roast on an iron-spit'). -Comp. -अग्र the point of a pike. -यधिः f. a kind of Dārva grass. -घातनं iron-slings. -ग्र a. sedative, anodyne. -घनघ्न, -धर, -धारिन्, -धृक्, -याणि, -भृत् m. epithets of Śiva; अधिगतवलिप्तः शूलपाणिः शूलः Si. 4. 65; R. 2. 38. -शङ्खः the castor-oil plant. -रथ a. impaled. -हन्त्री a kind of barley. -हस्तः a lancer.

शूलकः A restive horse.

शूला 1 A stake for impaling criminals. 2 A harlot.

शूलाकृतं Roasted meat.

शूलिक a. 1 Having a spike. 2 Roasted on a spit. -कः A hare. -कं Roasted meat.

शूलिक a. 1 Armed with a spear; दुर्जयो लवणः शूली R. 15. 5. 2 Suffering from colic. -m. 1 A spearman. 2 A hare. 3 N. of Śiva; कुर्वन्मन्त्रादलिपटवता शूलिनः शूलाधिनो Me. 34; Ku. 3. 57.

शूलिनः The (Indian) fig-tree.

शूल्य a. 1 Roasted on a spit; S. 2. 2 Deserving impalement. -रथं Roasted meat.

शूय 1 P. (शूयति) 1 To produce, beget. 2 To bring forth.

शूकालः A jackal; see शूकाल below.

शूकालः 1 A jackal. 2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. 3 A coward. 4 An ill-natured man, one using harsh words. 5 N. of Krishna. -Comp. -कैलिः a kind of jujube. -जङ्घः -हः f. a kind of cucumber. -योनिः birth in a future life as a jackal. -रूपः an epithet of Śiva.

शूकालिका, शूकाली 1 A female jackal. 2 A fox. 3 Flight, retreat.

शूखलः -ल 1 An iron-chain, fetter. 2 A chain, fetter in general (fig. also); Bk. 9. 80; क्रीडाकटाशूखलाशुखलाभिः Dk.; संसारपाशपाशशूखला Gtt. 3. 3 A chain for tying the feet of an elephant.

B 5 72, KL

7. 31. 4 A chain or belt worn round the waist. 5 A measuring chain. 6 A chain, series, succession. -Comp. -यमकं a variety of Yamaka; see Ki. 15. 42.

शूखलकः 1 A chain. 2 A camel in general.

शूखलित a. Chained, fettered, bound.

शूर्ण 1 A horn; वक्ष्येतिदानीं महिषैस्तदंभः शूर्णादतं क्रोधाति दीर्घिकायां R. 16. 13; गार्हता महिषा निपातसलिलं शूर्णैस्तुष्टादितः S. 2. 6. 2 The top or summit of a mountain; अद्रेः शूर्णं हरति पवनः किं सिद्धिस्तुष्टाभिः Me. 14. 52; Ki. 15. 42; R. 13. 26. 3 The top of a building, turret. 4 Elevation, height. 5 Lordship, sovereignty, supremacy; eminence; शूर्णं स दत्तविनयाधिकृतः परेणामत्याच्छ्रितं न मन्त्रे न तु दीर्घिमायुः R. 9. 62 (where the word means a 'horn' also). 6 A cusp or horn of the moon. 7 Any peak, point or projection in general. 8 A horn (of a buffalo &c.) used for blowing. 9 A syringe; वर्णोदकैः क्षान्त-शूर्णमुक्तैः R. 16. 70. 10 Excess of love, rising of desire. 11 A mark, sign. 12 A lotus. -Comp. -अंतरं the space or interval between the horns (of a cow &c.). -उच्चयः a lofty summit. -जः an arrow. (-जं) aloe-wood. -प्रहारिन् a. butting. -प्रियः an epithet of Śiva. -मोहिन् m. the Champaka tree. -नेरं 1 N. of a town on the Ganges near the modern Mirzapura; U. 1. 21. 2 ginger.

शूर्णकः -क 1 A horn. 2 A horn of the moon. 3 Any pointed thing. 4 A syringe; Ratn. 1.

शूर्णचतु a. Peaked. -m. A mountain.

शूर्णग, शूर्णगकः 1 N. of a mountain. 2 N. of a plant. -टं, -कं A place where four roads meet.

शूर्णारः 1 The sentiment of love or sexual passion, the erotic sentiment (the first of the eight or nine sentiments in poetical compositions; it is of two kinds: -हर्षोभयशूर्णार and विप्रलम्भशूर्णार q. q. v. v.); शूर्णारः सखि शूर्तिमानिव मयौ मुन्यौ हरिः कीदृति Gtt. 1; (it is thus defined: -दुःखं क्षिया क्षियाः दुःखि संयोगं प्रति या सृष्टा। स शूर्णार इति स्वतः कीदृतरस्यादिकारकः ॥ see S. D. 210 also). 2 Love, passion, sexual love; V. 1. 9. 3 A dress suited to amorous interviews, an elegant dress. 4 Coition, sexual union. 5 Marks made with red-lead on the body of an elephant. 6 A mark in general. -रं 1 Cloves. 2 Red lead. 3 Undried ginger. 4 A fragrant powder for the dress or body. 5 Agallochum. -Comp. -वेष्टा an amorous or love gesture; R. 6. 12. -भाषितं amorous talk. -ध्वजं red lead. -योनिः an epithet of the god of love. -रसः the sentiment of love

-विधिः -वेष्टा a dress suited to amorous interviews and other purposes. -सहायः an assistant in love-affairs, a confidant of the hero of a play; cf. नर्मसचिव.

शूर्णारकः Love. -कं Red-lead.

शूर्णारित a. 1 Impassioned, affected by love. 2 Reddened. 3 Adorned.

शूर्णारित a. Amorous, impassioned, enamoured. -m. 1 An impassioned lover. 2 A ruby. 3 An elephant. 4 Dress, decoration. 5 The betel-nut tree. 6 A preparation of betel-leaves and pieces of areca-nut, see ताम्बूल.

शूर्णिः Gold for ornaments. -फः The sheat-fish.

शूर्णिकं A kind of poison. -का A kind of birch tree.

शूर्णिणः A ram.

शूर्णिणी 1 A cow. 2 The Arabian jasmine.

शूर्णिन् a. (जी f.) 1 Horned. 2 Crested, peaked. -m. 1 A mountain. 2 An elephant. 3 A tree. 4 N. of Śiva. 5 N. of one of Śiva's attendants; शूर्णि मुंगी रिदितुडी Ak.

शूर्णी 1 Gold used for ornaments. 2 A kind of medicinal root. 3 A kind of poison. 4 The sheat-fish. -Comp. -कनकं gold used for ornaments.

शूर्णिः f. A hook for pricking an elephant, a goad.

शूय p. p. 1 Cooked. 2 Boiled (water, milk &c.).

शूय I. 1 A. (but Paras. also in the Second Future, Aorist and Conditional), (शूयते) To break wind downwards. -II. 1 U. (शूर्यते) 1 To moisten, wet. 2 To cut off. -III. 10 U. (शूर्यते) 1 To strive. 2 To take, grasp. 3 To insult (as by breaking wind), mock, ridicule.

शूयः 1 Intellect (बुद्धि). 2 The anus.

शू 9 P. (शूयति, शूर्ति) 1 To tear asunder, tear to pieces. 2 To hurt, injure. 3 To kill, destroy; Ki. 14. 13. -pass. (शूर्यते) 1 To be shattered. 2 To wither, decay, waste away. -WITH अव to seize away. (-pass.) to fade or wither; शूर्ध्वं वा सर्वलोकस्य विशीर्यते वनेऽथवा Bh. 2. 104.

शूखरः 1 A crest, chaplet, tuft, a garland of flowers worn on the head; कपालि वा स्वाद्ययवशूखरं Ku. 5. 98, 7. 32; नवकरनिकरेण स्वाद्ययवशूखरस्तवकरचितमेते. शूखरं विभ्रतीव Si. 11. 46, 4. 50; नगवदेशिशूखरी-वृता पुष्पसुरी नाम नगरी Dk. 2 A diadem, crown. 3 A peak, summit. 4 The best or most distinguished of a class (at the end of comp.). 5 A kind of Dhruva or burden of a song. -रं Cloves.

शेषः शेषः " शेषः-कं, शेषः-म. The penis 2 A twiddle 3 A tail.

शेकालिका-ली. शेकालिका *f.* A kind of plant; शेकालिकाकुसुममयनेहराणि Rs. 3. 14. शेकुषी Intellect, understanding. शेकु 1 P. (शेकुति) 1 To go, move. 2 To tremble.

शेवः 1 A snake. 2 The penis. 3 Height, elevation. 4 Happiness. 5 wealth, treasure. -वं 1 The penis. 2 Happiness. -Comp. -धिः 1 a valuable treasure; विद्या ब्राह्मणमेत्याह शेवधिलेखिम् रक्ष मां Ms. 2. 114; सर्व कामाः शेवधिर्जीविता वा क्षीयां मर्ता सर्वहराश्च पुतां Mā. 6. 18. 2 one of the 9 treasures of Kubera.

शेवले 1 The green moss-like substance growing on the surface of water. 2 A kind of plant.

शेवलिनी A river.

शेवालः See शेवल.

शेष *a.* Remaining, rest, all the other; शेषेधि शेषोच्ययाधिवर्गः B. 2. 4, 4. 64, 10. 30; Me. 30. 87; Ms. 3. 47; Ku. 2. 44; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; मञ्जितशेष, आलेख्यशेष &c. -य. -वं 1 Remainder, rest, residue; ऋणशेषोऽपिशेषश्च व्याधिश्चैवस्तथैव च । पुनश्च वर्धते वसमात्तस्माच्छेषं न कारयेत् Chān. 40; अख-शेष Ms. 38; विभागशेष Ku. 5. 57; वाक्य-शेष V. 3 &c. 2 Anything left out or omitted to be said, (इति शेषः is often used by commentators in supplying an ellipsis or words necessary to complete the construction). 3 Escape, salvation, respite. -यः 1 Result, effect. 2 End, termination, conclusion. 3 Death, destruction. 4 N. of a celebrated serpent, said to have one thousand heads, and represented as forming the couch of Vishnu or as supporting the entire world on his head : किं शेषस्य भयमथा न बहुषि क्षमां न क्षियत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18, Ku. 3. 13, 6. 68; Ms. 110, R. 10. 13. 5 N. of Balarāma (supposed to be an incarnation of Sesha). -यः The remains of flowers or other offerings made to an idol and distributed among the worshippers as a holy relique; S. 3, Ku. 3. 22. -यः The remnants of food, remains of an offering. (शेषे is used adverbially in the sense of 1 at last, finally. 2 in other cases). -Comp. -अंशं leavings of food. -अवस्था old age. -भागः the remainder. -भोजनं the eating of leavings. -रात्रिः the last watch of the night. -राजनः, -शायिन् *m.* epithets of Vishnu. शेषः 1 A student who studies Sikshā or the science of pronunciation, one who has just entered upon the study of the Vedas. 2 (Hence) A novice, tyro.

शैक्षितः One skilled in Sikshā.

शैक्ष्य Learning, proficiency.

शैक्ष्य Quickness, rapidity

शैत्य Cold, coldness frigidty

शैत्यशैत्यशैत्यशैत्य B 5 64, Ku. 1. 86

शैथिल्यं 1 Looseness, laxity. 2 Slackness. 3 Dilatoriness, inattention. 4 Weakness; cowardice.

शैत्यः N. of Sātyaki.

शैत्यः (*m. pl.*) The descendants of Siui.

शैत्य See शैत्य.

शैलः 1 A mountain, hill; शैले शैले न माणिक्यं मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे Chān. 55; शैला मलयद्वन्द्वे R. 4. 51. 2 A rock, big stone. -लं 1 Borax, benzoin. 2 Bitumen. 3 A kind of collyrium. -Comp. -अंशः N. of a country. -अग्रं the peak of a mountain. -अटः 1 a mountaineer, a barbarian. 2 an attendant on an idol. 3 a lion. 4 a crystal. -अधिपः, -अधिपराजः, -इन्द्रः -पतिः, -राजः epithets of the Himalaya. -आरुह्य benzoin. -कटकः the side or slope of a mountain. -रंधं a kind of sandal. -जं 1 benzoin. 2 bitumen. -जा, सनया, पुत्री, सुता epithets of Pārvatī; अवातः प्रागल्भ्यं परिणतकृपः शैलतनये K. P. 10; Ku. 3. 68. -धन्वन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -धराः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -निर्यासः benzoin. -पत्रः the Bilva tree. -भित्ति *f.* an instrument for cutting stones, a stone-cutter's chisel. -रंधं a cave, cavern. -झिबिरे the ocean. -सर *a.* as strong as a mountain, firm as a rock; Ki. 10. 14.

शैलकं 1 Benzoin. 2 Bitumen.

शैलादिः N. of Nandin, Siva's attendant.

शैलालिन् *m.* An actor, a dancer.

शैलिक्यः A hypocrite, an impostor, cheat.

शैली 1 A short explanation of a grammatical aphorism. 2 A mode of expression or interpretation; प्रायेण-चार्याणामिदं शैली यत्प्रामाण्यमपि परोपदेशमिव वर्णयन्ति Kull. on Ms. 1. 4. 3 Behaviour, manner of acting, conduct, course.

शैलपः 1 An actor, a dancer; अः शैलपपदं Ve. 1; पते पुरषाः सर्वमेव शैलपजनं व्याहरन्ति *ibid.*; अवाप्य शैलप इवैव श्रुतिः Si. 1. 69. 2 A musician, leader of a band. 3 One who beats time at a concert. 4 A rogue. 5 The Bilva tree.

शैलपिकः One who follows the profession of an actor.

शैलप *a.* (*वी f.*) 1 Mountainous. 2 Produced from rocks. 3 Mountain-like, hard, stony. -यः 1 A lion. 2 A bee -यं 1 Benzoin; शैलपयंवीनि शिला-तलनि R. 6. 51; Ku. 1. 55. 2 Fragrant resin. 3 Rock-salt.

शैलप *a.* (*ली f.*) Stony. -त्यं Rockiness, hardness.

शैव *a.* (*वी f.*) Relating to the god Siva. -यः 1 N. of one of the three principal Hindu sects. 2 A member of the Śaiva sect. -यं N of one of the eighteen Purāṇas

शैवः A kind of aquatic plant,

सप्तविजयविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20. -अ A kind of fragrant wood.

शैवलिनी A river.

शैवाल See शैवल.

शैव्यः 1 N. of one of the four horses of Kṛishṇa. 2 N. of a king and warrior in the Pāṇḍava army. 3 A horse (in general).

शैशवं Childhood, infancy (period under sixteen.); शैशवाव्ययुति पोषितां त्रियं U. 1. 45; शैशवेऽप्यस्त्वविवानां R. 1. 8.

शैशिर *a.* (*री f.*) Belonging to the cold or dewy season. -वः A black kind of the Chātaka bird.

शैशोपाध्यायिका Instruction or tuition of youth.

शो 4-P. (श्यति, शतत or शित, *pass.* शायते, *caus.* शाययति; *desid.* शिशायति) 1 To sharpen, whet. 2 To make thin, attenuate. -WIRE नि to sharpen.

शोकः Sorrow, grief, distress, affliction, lamentation, wailing, deep anguish; श्लोकत्वमापयत यस्य शोकः R. 14. 70; Bg. 1. 6. -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः the fire of grief. -अपनोदः removal of grief. -अभिभूत, -आकुल, -आविष्ट, -उपहत, -निवृत्त *a.* afflicted or agonized by grief. -चर्चा indulgence in grief. -नाशः the Asoka tree. -परायण, -लासक *a.* engrossed in grief, wholly given up to grief. -विकल *a.* overwhelmed with grief. -स्थान any cause of sorrow.

शोचने Grief, sorrow, lamentation.

शोचनीय *a.* Lamentable; deplorable, mournful.

शोच्य *a.* 1 To be lamented or mourned, deplorable; pitiable. S. 3. 10. 2 Vile, wicked.

शोचिस् *n.* 1 Light, lustre, radiance. 2 A flame. -Comp. -केशः (शोचिष्केशः) an epithet of fire.

शोटीर्य Valour, heroism.

शोड 1 Foolish. 2 Low, wicked. 3 Idle, lazy. -डः 1 A fool. 2 An idler, a sluggard. 3 A low or wicked man. 4 A rogue, cheat.

शोण 1 P. (शोणति) 1 To go, move. 2 To become red.

शोण *a.* (*णा or णी f.*) 1 Red, crimson, tinged red; रत्नानावनलवदनशोणितशोणपाणि-रत्नसंयुति किञ्चित्तत्त्व देशि भीमः Ve. 1. 21; Mu. 1. 8; Ku. 1. 7. 2 Bay, reddish-brown. -णः 1 Crimson, the red colour. 2 Fire. 3 A kind of red sugarcane. 4 A bay horse. 5 N. of a male river, rising in Gondavana and falling into the Ganges near Pātali-putra q. v.; प्रत्यग्रहोपाधिर्वाहोर्वाही तां मागी-र्यो शोण इवोत्तराः R. 7. 36. 6 The planet Mars; cf. लाहित. -णं 1 Blood. 2 Red lead. -Comp. -अंशः N. of a cloud which is said to rise at the destruction of the world. -अयमज् *n.*, -अयमज् 1 a red stone. 2 a ruby -यस्य a red lotus -रत्नं a ruby

शोणित *a.* 1 Red, purple, crimson. -**न** 1 Blood; उपस्थित शोणितपात्राभा मे R. 2. 39; Ve. 1. 21; Mu. 1. 8. 2 Saffron. -**Comp.** -आह्वय saffron. -उक्षित *a.* blood-stained. -उरल; a ruby. -चंदन red sandal. -प *a.* blood-sucking. -पुर N. of the city of the demon Bāṇa. **शोणितम्** *m.* Redness. **शोथः** Swelling, intumescence. -**Comp.** -प्र, -जित् *a.* removing swellings, discutient. -जित् hog-weed. -रोगः dropsy. -हृत् *a.* discutient. (-*m.*) the marking-nut plant. **शोधः** 1 Purification. 2 Correction, rectification. 3 Acquittance, paying off (as of debts). 4 Retaliation, requital. **शोधक** *a.* (का or चिका *f.*) 1 Purificatory. 2 Purgative. 3 Corrective. -कः A Purifier. -कं A kind of earth. **शोधन** *a.* (नी *f.*) Purifying, cleansing &c. -नं 1 Purifying, cleansing. 2 Correction, clearing away errors. 3 Exact determination. 4 Payment, discharge, acquittance. 5 Expiation, atonement. 6 Refining of metals. 7 Retaliation, requital, punishment. 8 Subtraction (in math.). 9 Green vitriol. 10 Faeces, ordure. **शोधनी** A broom. **शोधनकः** An officer in a criminal court; Mk. 9. **शोधित** *p. p.* 1 Purified; cleansed. 2 Refined. 3 Filtered. 4 Corrected, rectified. 5 Paid off, discharged. 6 Requited, retaliated. **शोष** *a.* To be purified, refined, paid off &c. -ष्यः An accused person, one who has to clear himself of the charge brought against him. **शोफः** Swelling, tumour, intumescence. -**Comp.** -जित्, -हृत् *m.* the marking-nut plant. **शोभन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Shining, splendid. 2 Handsome, beautiful, lovely. 3 Good, auspicious, fortunate. 4 Richly decorated. 5 Moral virtuous. -नः 1 N of Siva. 2 A planet. 3 A burnt offering for the production of happy results. -ना 1 Turmeric. 2 A beautiful or virtuous woman; Ku. 4. 44. 3 A sort of yellow pigment (योगोपचन q. v.). -नं 1 Beauty, lustre, brilliance. 2 A lotus. **शोभा** 1 Light, lustre, brilliance, radiance. 2 (*a.*) Splendour, beauty, elegance, grace, loveliness; वयस्मिन्वमन्याः प्रयति स्नान शोभा S. 1. 19; Me. 52, 59. (b) Natural beauty, grandeur (as of a mountain); अक्षिशोभा R. 2. 27. 3 An ornament graceful expression; शोभैव मदस्त्वस्त्वभित्तमोषिवर्णना Si. 2. 107. 4 Turmeric. 5 A kind of pigment (योगोपचन q. v.). -**Comp.** -अञ्जनः N. of a very useful tree **शोभित** *p. p.* 1 Adorned, graced, decorated 2 lovely

शोषः 1 Drying up, dryness; हृदशोषविकृत् Ku. 4. 39; so आस्यशोषः, केशशोषः &c. 2 Emaciation, withering up; शरीरशोषः, कुक्षमशोषः &c. 3 Pulmonary consumption or consumption in general; शोषणद्रवसादीनां शोष इत्याभिधीयते Susr. -**Comp.** -सम्बन्ध the root of long pepper. **शोषण** *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Drying up, desiccating. 2 Causing to wither up, emaciating. -णः N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -णं 1 Drying up, desiccation. 2 Suction, sucking up, absorption. 3 Exhaustion. 4 Emaciation, withering up. 5 Dry ginger. **शोषित** *p. p.* 1 Dried up. 2 Emaciated, withered up. 3 Exhausted. **शोषित्** *a.* (जी *f.*) Drying up, withering, emaciating. **शोषक** A flock of parrots. **शोषक** *a.* (नी *f.*) Acid, acetic. **शोषिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a pearl. 2 Acid, acetic. **शोषिकेयः**, **शोषेय** A pearl. **शोषिकेयः** A sort of poison. **शोषल्य** Whiteness, clearness. **शोच** 1 Purity, clearness; Pt. 1. 147. 2 Purification from personal defilement caused by voiding excrement, but particularly by the death of a relative. 3 Cleansing, purifying. 4 Voiding of excrement. 5 Uprightness, honesty. -**Comp.** -आचारः, -कर्मन् *n.*, -कल्पः a purificatory rite. -शूयः a privy. **शोचयः** A washerman. **शोद्ध** 1 P. (शोदति) To be proud or haughty. **शोदीर** *a.* Proud, haughty. -रः 1 A hero, champion. 2 A proud man. 3 An ascetic. **शोदीर्य**, **शोद्धर्य** Pride, arrogance, haughtiness. **शोद्ध** 1 P. (शोदति) See शोद. **शोद्ध** *a.* (ही *f.*) 1 Addicted to drinking, fond of liquor. 2 Excited, intoxicated, drunk &c. (fig.); अनिकृतिनिपुणं ते चेष्टितं मानशोद्ध Ve. 5. 21 'drunk with pride or very proud'. 3 Skilled in with loc. or in comp.; अशुशोद्ध, दानशोद्ध &c. **शोद्धिक**, **शोद्धित** *m.* A distiller and seller of spirituous liquors, a vintner. -की, -नी A female vintner; पयोपि शोद्धिकोदरते वाक्योप्यभिधीयते H. 3. 11. **शोद्धिकेयः** A demon. **शोद्धी** Long pepper. **शोद्धीर** *a.* 1 proud, haughty. 2 Elevated, raised up. **शोद्धोदनिः** An epithet of Buddha, son of शुद्धोदन. **शोद्ध** *a.* (त्री *f.*) Relating to a Śūdra or his tribe. -दुः The son of a man of any of the first three castes by a Śūdra woman - see Ms 9 160 **शोभ** Meat kept at a slaughter house.

शौनक !N. of a great sage, the reputed author of the Rīgveda Prātisākhya and various other Vedic compositions. **शौनिकः** 1 A butcher; इक्ष्वाक पण्डितानि मुख्ये शौनिकी नृशङ्कुनिहानि U. 1. 45 2 A bird-catcher, hunter. 3 Hunting, chase. **शौभः** 1 God, divinity. 2 The betel-nut tree. **शौभाञ्जनः** N. of a tree; see शौभाञ्ज. **शौभिकः** 1 A juggler, conjurer. 2 A hunter, fowler; इति चित्तवते हृदये पिकृष्य समवापि शौभिकेन शरः Bv. 1. 114. **शौरसेनी** N. of a Prākṛit dialect. **शौरिः** 1 N of Vishnu or Krishna. 2 Of Balarāma. 3 The planet Saturn. **शौर्य** 1 Prowess, heroism, valour; शौर्यं वैरिणि वज्रमाकु निपतत्तथैवास्तु नः केवलं B. 1. 2. 39; नये च शौर्यं च वसति संपदाः Subhāsh. 2 Strength, power, might 3 Representation of war and supernatural events on the stage; cf. आरम्भः. **शौलकः**, **शौलिककः** A superintendent of tolls, customs-officer. **शौल्वि** (ल्वि) *k.* A copper-smith. **शौव** *a.* (वी *f.*) Relating to dogs, canine. -वं 1 A pack of dogs. 2 The state or nature of a dog. **शौवन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Canine. 2 Having the qualities of a dog. -नं 1 The nature of a dog. 2 The progeny of a dog. **शौवस्तिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to or lasting till tomorrow, ephemeral. **शौफलः** 1 A vendor of flesh. 2 A habitual eater of flesh. -लः The price of dried meat. **श्रुत्** see श्रुत् below. **श्रुत्** 1 P. (श्रुतोति) 1 To trickle, ooze, flow, exude; Si. 8. 63; Ki. 5. 29. 2 To shed, pour out, diffuse, scatter. -WITH नि to flow, ooze, trickle; निश्च्योतते ह्यनु कवरीविंदवो वावदेते Māl. 8. 2. **श्रुवो** (श्रु) *nt.*; श्रुवो (श्रुवो) *nt.* Oozing, flowing, exuding. **श्मशान** A cemetery, a burial or burning ground; राजद्वारे श्मशाने च श्रुति-ष्टति च बांधवः Subhāsh. -**Comp.** -अग्निः the fire of a burning ground -**आलयः** a cemetery. -गोचर *a.* frequenting burning grounds; Ms. 11. 39. -निवासिन्, -वतिन् *m.* a ghost. -भाज्, -वासिन् *m.* epithets of Siva. -वेष्टमन् *m.* 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 a spirit, ghost. -वेराग्यं temporary despondency, momentary renouncement of the world as at the sight of a cemetery. -शूलः-लं an impaling stake in a cemetery; Ku. 5. 73. -साधनं performance of magical rites in cemetery to acquire control over ghosts. **श्मश्रु** *n.* The beard; ज्योतिष्कणाहतश्मश्रु तस्य B 15 52 -वृद्धिः the growth, of a beard, B

13. 71. **हृषी** a woman with a beard
-वर्धकः a barber.

इमशुल *a.* Having a beard, beard-
ed; महापवर्जितेऽपि शिरोभिः इमशुलेर्मर्षी
(तस्मात्) R. 4. 63.

इमोल 1 P. (इमीलति) To wink,
contract the eyelids, twinkle.

इमीलनं Winking, twinkling.

इयान *p. p.* 1 Gone. 2 Coagulated,
congealed. 3 Thick, sticky, viscous.
4 Shrank, dry; Bh. 2. 44. -नं
Smoke.

इयाम *a.* 1 Black, dark-blue, dark-
coloured; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरवकं इयामाव-
दात्तार्कण M. 3. 5; V. 2. 7; कुबलयदलइयाम-
सिन्धुः U. 4. 19; Me. 15, 23. 2 Brown.
3 Dark-green. -मः 1 The black
colour. 2 A cloud. 3 The cuckoo. 4
N. of a sacred fig-tree at Allahabad
on the bank of the Yamunā; अयं च
कालिंदिते वटः इयामो नाम U. 1; सौर्यमटः इयाम
इति प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. -नं 1 Sea-salt. 2
Black pepper. -Comp. -अंग *a.* dark.
(-मः) the planet Mercury. -कंदः 1
an epithet of Siva (नीलकंठ); a
peacock. -कर्णः a horse suitable for
a horse-sacrifice. -पत्रः the *tama'la*
tree -भास्व. -रश्मि a glossy black.
-हृदयः an epithet of Krishna.

इयामल *a.* Black, dark-blue, black-
ish; निशितइयामलसिन्धुमुखी शक्तिः Ve. 4;
Si. 18. 36; U. 2. 25. -लः 1 Black
colour. 2 Black pepper. 3 A large bee.
4 The sacred fig-tree.

इयामलिका The indigo plant.

इयामलिमन् *m.* Blackness, darkness;
इयामो इयामलिमानमानयत भोः सदिर्नर्पाङ्गवर्चकः
Vb. 3. 1.

इयामा 1 Night, particularly a dark
night; इयामो इयामलिमानमानयत भोः सदिर्नर्पा-
ङ्गवर्चकः Vb. 3. 1. 2 Shade, shadow. 3
A dark woman. 4 A kind of woman
(देवमन्त्रस्या according to Malli. on
N. 3. 8, Si. 8. 36, Me. 82; or स्त्रीति
मुल्लोक्षणसर्वांगी ग्रामिणी या हृषीकेशतला । तवकाचन-
मर्णमा सा स्त्री इयामेति कथ्यते according to
one commentator on Bk. 5. 18 and 8.
100). 5 A woman who has borne no
children. 6 A cow. 7 Turmeric. 8
The female cuckoo. 9 The Priyangu
creeper; M. 2. 7, Me. 104. 10 The
indigo plant. 11 The holy basil. 12
The seed of the lotus. 13 N. of the
Yamunā. 14 N. of several plants.

इयामाकः A kind of grain or corn;
(न) इयामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्तितको जहाति S. 4. 13
(Also इयामक).

इयामिका 1 Blackness, darkness;
Ku. 5. 21. 2 Impurity, alloy, (of
metals &c.); हेमः संलक्ष्यते ह्यसौ विमुष्टिः
इयामिकापि वा R. 1. 10.

इयामित *a.* Blackened, darkened.

इयालः A wife's brother, brother-
in-law.

इयामा 1 A wife's brother 2 A
brother-in-law

इयालकी, इयालिका, इयाली A wife's
sister.

इयाव *a.* (ता or वा f.) 1 Darkbrown,
dark, dusty. 2 Bay, brown. -वः The
brown colour. -Comp. -तैलः the
mango tree.

इयेत *a.* (ता or वा f.) White. -तः
The white colour.

इयेनः 1 The white colour. 2 White-
ness. 3 A hawk, falcon. 4 Violence.
-Comp. -करणं, -करणिका 1 burning
on a separate funeral pile. 2 a hawk-
like, i. e. rash and desperate act.
-चित्त्वः, जीविन् *m.* a falconer.

इये 1 A. (इयायेते, इयान, झीत or झीन)
1 To go, move. 2 To be congealed or
coagulated. 3 To dry up, wither.
-WITH आ to become dry; R. 17. 37;
see आइयान also.

इयेनपाता Hawking, hunting, chase.
इयोनाकः, इयोनाकः N. of a tree.

अंकु 1 A (अंकते) To go, creep.

अंग 1 P. (अंगति) To go, move,
creep.

अंग 1 P., 10 U. (अंगति, आगयति, ते)
To give, give away, bestow (usually
with वि); R. 5. 1.

अत् *ind.* A prefix used with the
root आ; see under आ.

अथ (अथति, अथ्याति) To hurt, in-
jure, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (अथति,
आथयति, ते) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To untie,
loosen, liberate, release. -III. 10 U.
(अथयति, ते) 1 To make efforts, be
occupied or busy. 2 To be weak
or infirm. 3 To be glad.

अथनं 1 Killing, destruction. 2 Un-
tying, loosening, release. 3 Effort,
exertion. 4 Tying, binding.

अज्ञा 1 Trust, faith, belief, confi-
dence. 2 Belief in divine revela-
tion, religious faith; अज्ञा विचं विचि-
श्रति चितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29, R. 2. 16;
Bg. 6. 37; 17. 3. 3 Sedateness, com-
posure of mind. 4 Intimacy, famili-
arity. 5 Respect, reverence. 6 Strong
or vehement desire; तथापि वैचित्र्यहस्य-
लुब्धाः अज्ञां विशास्यति सचेतसोऽत्र Vikr. 1.
13, M. 6. 18. 7 The longing of a
pregnant woman.

अज्ञाल *a.* 1 Believing, full of
faith. 2 Desirous, longing or wish-
ing for (anything). -ज्ञः *f.* A preg-
nant woman longing for anything.

अथ 1 A. (अथते) 1 To be weak.
2 To be loose or relaxed. 3 To
loosen, relax. -II. 9 P. (अथ्याति) 1
To loosen, liberate, release. 2 To
delight repeatedly.

अथः 1 Loosening, liberating. 2
Looseness. 3 N. of Vishnu.

अथनं 1 Loosening, untying. 2
Hurting, killing, destroying. 3 Ty-
ing, banding

अपय -आ Causing to boil, boiling

अपित *p. p.* Boiled or caused to be
boiled. -ता Rice-gruel.

अय 4 P. (आयति, आत) 1 To exert
oneself, take pains, toil, labour. 2
To perform austerities, mortify the
body (by acts of penance); विषादिर
आयसि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. 3 To be wearied
or fatigued, be exhausted; रतिश्रान्ता
शेते रजानिरमणी गाढसुरसि K. P. 10; Si. 14.
38; Bk. 14. 110. 4 To be afflicted or
distressed; यो बुद्धादि स्वरयति पथि आयत्ता
शोचितानां Me. 99. -Caus. (अ-आ-मयति-ते)
To cause to be fatigued &c. -WITH
परि to be fatigued very much; S. 1.
-वि 1 to take rest, repose, stop; Ku. 3.
9. 2 to cease, come to an end; see
विश्रान्त also. (-Caus.) 1 to give rest
to, rest; R. 1. 54. 2 to cause to
alight or settle on; R. 4. 85.

अयमः 1 Toil, labour, exertion, effort;
अलं महीपाल तव अयम R. 2. 34; जानाति हि
पुनः सप्यङ्ग कविरैव कवेः अयं Subhāsh. R.
16. 75; Me. 9. 203. 2 Weariness,
fatigue, exhaustion; विनश्यते स्म तथोच्य
मधुमिद्विजयअयम R. 4. 35, 67, Me. 17, 52;
Ki. 5. 23. 3 Affliction, distress. 4
Penance, austerity, mortification of
the body; दिवं यदि प्राथयसे बुधा अयमः Ku.
5. 45. 5 Exercise; especially
military exercise, drill. 6 Hard
study. -Comp. -अंशु *n.* -जले perspira-
tion, sweat. -कपित *a.* worn out by
fatigue. -साधय *a.* to be accomplished
by dint of labour.

अयम *a.* (जा-जी f.) 1 Labouring,
toiling. 2 Low, base, vile. -जः 1 An
ascetic, a devotee, religious
mendicant in general. 2 A Buddhist
ascetic. -जा-जी 1 A female devotee
or mendicant. 2 A lovely woman. 3
A woman of low caste. 4 Bengal
madder. 5 The spikenard.

अथ 1 A. (अथते, अथ्य) 1 To be
careless or inattentive, be negligent.
2 To err. -WITH वि to confide, place
confidence in; see विश्रम्भ.

अथः, अथयणं Refuge, shelter,
protection, asylum.

अथः 1 Hearing; as in सुखअथ. 2 The
ear. 3 The hypotenuse of a triangle.

अथयणः -जं 1 The ear; अथयति नृपुंससुहृ
अथयणमिद्विधाति Gft. 5. 2 The hypotenuse
of a triangle. -जः-जा N. of a
lunar mansion containing three
stars. -जं 1 The act of hearing;
अथयणसुमं Me. 11. 2 Study. 3 Fame,
glory. 4 That which is heard or
revealed, the Veda; इति अथयात्
'because of such a Vedic text'. 5
Wealth. -Comp. -इन्द्रिय the sense of
hearing, the ear. -उद्वरं the hollow
of the outer ear. -गोचर *a.* within
the range of hearing. (-रः) ear-
shot; as in अथयणोचरे. तिष्ठ 'be within
ear-shot' -वयः, -विषय the reach or
range of the ear इत्यति

B 14. 87 -पालि: -ही *f.* the tip of the ear. -सुभग *a.* pleasing to the ear.

अवस्य *n.* 1 The ear. 2 Fame, glory. 3 Wealth. 4 Hymn.

अवस्य Fame, glory, renown.

अवाप्य: -ज्य: An animal fit for sacrifice.

अविष्टा 1 N. of a lunar asterism, also called *Dhanishtha*. 2 The asterism called अक्का. -Comp. -ज: the planet Mercury.

आ 2 P. (आति, आण or सूत, *caus.* अपयति-ते) To cook, boil, dress, mature, ripen.

आण *a.* 1 Cooked, dressed, boiled. 2 Wet, moist.

आणा Rice-gruel.

आहु *a.* Faithful, believing. -हुं 1 A funeral rite or ceremony performed in honour of the departed spirits of dead relatives; अहुया दीयते यस्मात्तस्माच्छाहुं निगद्यते; it is of three kinds:—निष, वैमिच्छिक and काय. 2 An obsequial oblation, a gift or offering at a Srāddha. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* -क्रिया a funeral ceremony. -हुत् *m.* the performer of a funeral rite. -वृ: the offerer of a Srāddha or funeral oblation. -दिन: -न् the anniversary of the death of a relative in whose honour a Srāddha is performed. -देव: -देवता 1 a deity presiding over funeral rites. 2 an epithet of Yama. 3 a Visvadeva q. v. 4 a pitri or progenitor. -हुज्, -भोक्तृ *m.* a deceased ancestor.

आहुक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a Srāddha. -क: The recipient of an obsequial offering. -कं A present given at a Srāddha.

आहुय *a.* Relating to a Srāddha.

आत *p. p.* 1 Wearied, tired; fatigued, exhausted. 2 Calmed, tranquil. -त: An ascetic.

आति: *f.* Fatigue, exhaustion, weariness.

आत: 1 A month. 2 Time. 3 A temporary shed.

आय: Shelter, protection, refuge, asylum.

आय: Hearing, listening.

आवक: 1 A hearer. 2 A pupil disciple; आवकावस्थायां Māl. 10. 'in their pupilage, in statu pupillari'. 3 A class of Buddhist saints or votaries. 4 A Buddhist votary in general. 5 A heretic. 6 A crow.

आवण *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Relating to the ear. 2 Born under the asterism Srāvaṇa. -ज: 1 N. of a lunar month; (corresponding to July-August). 2 A heretic. 3 An impostor. 4 N. of a Vaisya ascetic unwittingly shot dead by king Dasaratha who was in consequence cursed by his old

parents that he would die of broken heart separated from his sons.

आवणिक *a.* Relating to the month Srāvaṇa. -क: the month called Srāvaṇa.

आवणी 1 The day of full moon in Srāvaṇa. 2 N. of an annual ceremony performed on this day when the sacred thread is put on anew.

आवति: -स्ती *f.* N. of a city north of the Ganges said to have been founded by king Srāvasta.

आवित *a.* Told, narrated, related.

आव्य *a.* 1 To be heard (opp. इव्य). 2 Audible, distinct.

अ 1 U. (अवति-ते, अित; *caus.* विपयति-ते; *desid.* सिअषिति-ते, सिअइशति-ते) 1 To go to, approach, resort to, have recourse to, approach for protection; पं देशं अयते तमेव लुक्ते बाहुप्रतापजितं H. 1. 171; R. 3. 70; 19. 1. 2 To go or attain to, reach, undergo, assume (as a state); परिता रक्षोभि: अयति विवशा कामपि दशा Bv. 1. 83; द्विषेद्रमार्गं कलम: अय-जिव R. 3. 32. 3 To cling to, lean or rest on, depend on; U. 1. 33. 4 To dwell in, inhabit. 5 To honour, serve, worship. 6 To use, employ. 7 To devote oneself to, be attached to. -WITH अयि 1 to dwell in. 2 to mount, ascend. -आ 1 to resort or betake oneself to, have recourse to; V. 5. 17; Bk. 14. 111. 2 to follow; R. 4. 35. 3 to seek refuge with, dwell in, inhabit; R. 13. 7; Pt. 1. 51. 4 to depend on; Ms. 3. 77. 5 to go through, experience, undergo, assume; यको रत: कश्च पव निमित्तयेदग्निश्च: पृथक् पृथक्वाअयते विवतन् U. 3. 47. 6 to stick or adhere to 7 to choose, prefer. 8 to help, assist. -उद् 1 to lift up, raise, elevate. -उपा to have recourse to; Bg. 14. 2; U. 1. 37. -सं 1 to have recourse to, resort to, fly to for refuge or succour. 2 to rest on, dependent on; U. 6. 12; Māl. 1. 24. 3 to attain, obtain. 4 to approach for sexual union. 5 to serve.

अित *p. p.* 1 Gone to, approached, approached for refuge or protection. 2 Clung to, resting or sitting on. 3 United or joined with, connected with. 4 Protected. 5 Honoured, served. 6 Subservient, auxiliary. 7 Covered with, overspread. 8 Contained. 9 Assembled, collected. 10 Having, possessing.

अिति: *f.* Resort, recourse, approach.

अियस्य *a.* 1 Thinking oneself worthy. 2 Proud.

अियापति: an epithet of Siva.

अि 1 P. (अषति) To burn.

अि 9 U. (अिणति, अिणीति) To cook, dress, boil, prepare.

अि *f.* 1 Wealth, riches, affluence prosperity plenty अिर्दिदं किञ्चिद्

Rām, सादृशे श्री प्रतिवसति Mk 4. for tane favours the brave'; Ms. 9. 300.

2 Royalty, majesty, royal wealth; Ki. 1. 1. 3 Dignity, high position, state; श्रीलक्षण Ku. 7. 46 'the marks or insignia of greatness or dignity'.

4 Beauty, grace, splendour, lustre; (मुखं) कनलत्रियं दवौ Ku. 5. 21, 7. 32; R. 3. 8; Ki. 1. 75. 5 Colour, aspect; Ku. 2. 2. 6 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu; आसी-दियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा श्री: U. 4. 6; S. 3. 14; Si. 1. 1. 7 Any virtue or excellence. 8 Decoration. 9 Intellect, understanding. 10 Superhuman power. 11 The three objects of human existence taken collectively (धर्म, अर्थ and काम). 12 The Sarala tree. 13 The Bilva tree. 14 Cloves. 15 A lotus.

(The word श्री is often used as an honorific prefix to the names of deities and eminent persons; श्रीकृष्णः, श्रीरामः, श्रीबाल्मीकिः, श्रीजयदेवः; also celebrated works, generally of a sacred character; श्रीभागवत, श्रीरामायण &c.; it is also used as an auspicious sign at the commencement of letters, manuscripts &c.; Māgha has used this word in the last stanza of each canto of his Śaṅpālavadha, as Bhāravi has used लक्ष्मी. -Comp. -आहु a lotus. -इहा: an epithet of Vishnu. -कठ: 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of the poet Bhavabhūti; श्रीकठपल्लवानः U. 1. 'सखः' an epithet of Kubera. -कर: an epithet of Vishnu. (-र) the red lotus. -करणं a pen. -कांत: an epithet of Vishnu. -कातिन् *m.* a kind of antelope. -खेड: -हं sandal-wood; श्रीखड-विलेपनं इत्ययति H. 1. 97. -गदितं a kind of minor drama. -गर्भ: 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 a sword. -ग्रह: a trough or place for watering birds. -वनं sour curds. (-न:) Buddhist saint. -चक्रं 1 the circle of the earth, the globe. 2 a wheel of Indra's ear. -ज: an epithet of Kāma. -दु: an epithet of Kubera. -दायित: -धर: epithets of Vishnu. -नगरं N. of a city. -नंदन: an epithet of Rāma. -निकेतन: -निवास: epithets of Vishnu. -पति: 1 an epithet of Vishnu; Si. 13. 69. 2 a king, sovereign. -पथ: a main road, high-way. -पर्णी a lotus. -पर्वत: N. of a mountain; Māl. 1. -विट: turpentine. -गुप्पं cloves. -कल: the Bilva tree. (-हं) the Bilva fruit. -कला, -कली 1 the indigo plant. 2 emblem myrobalan. -आतु *m.* 1 the moon. 2 a horse. -मस्तक: garlic. -सुदा a particular mark on the forehead by the Vaishnavas. -सुति: *f.* 1 an idol of Vishnu or Lakshmi. 2 any idol. -सुक्त -सुत *a.* 1 fortunate, happy. 2 wealthy, prosperous (often used as an honorific prefix to the names of men) -रव: an epithet of Vishnu

-वसः 1 turpentine. **2** resin. -**वत्सः** 1 an epithet of Vishnu. **2** a mark or curl of hair on the breast of Vishnu प्रभातुलिवश्रीवत्सं लक्ष्मीविघ्नमर्पणं R. 10
10. **°अंकः** 'धा.रिन्, 'भृत्, 'लक्ष्मन्, 'लान्छन् *m.* epithets of Vishnu; Ku. 7. 43. -**वत्सकिन्** *m.* a horse having a curl of hair on his breast. -**वरः**, -**वल्गुभः** epithets of Vishnu. -**वल्गुभः** a favourite of fortune, a happy or fortunate person. -**वसः** 1 an epithet of Vishnu. **2** of Siva. **3** a lotus. **4** turpentine. -**वासत्** *m.* turpentine. -**वृक्षः** 1 the *Bilva* tree. **2** the *Asvattha* or sacred fig-tree. **3** a curl of hair on the breast and forehead of a horse. -**वेद्यः** 1 turpentine. **2** resin. -**संज्ञं** cloves -**सहोदरः** the moon. -**सूक्तं** N. of a Vedic hymn. -**हरिः** an epithet of Vishnu. -**हस्तिनी** the sun-flower.

श्रीमत् *a.* 1 **Wealthy, rich.** 2 **Happy, fortunate, prosperous, thriving.** 3 **Beautiful, pleasing ;** *Ki.* 1. 1. 4 **Famous, celebrated, glorious, dignified ;** (the word is often used as a respectful affix to celebrated or revered names of persons and things).
—*m.* 1 **An epithet of Vishnu.** 2 **Of Kubera.** 3 **Of Siva.** 4 **The *Tilaka* tree.** 5 **The *Asvattha* tree.**
श्रील *a.* 1 **Rich, wealthy.** 2 **Fortunate, prosperous.** 3 **Beautiful.** 4 **Famous, celebrated.**

सु I. 1 P. (अवति) To go, move; cf.
 सु. -II. 5. P (शृणोति, श्रुत) 1 To hear,
 listen to, give ear to ; शृणु मे सवशेषं
 वचः V. 2 ; रुताणि चाश्रोषत षट्पदानां Bk. 2.
 10 ; संदिक्तं मे तदनु जलद श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रपेयं Me.
 13. 2 To learn, study ; द्वादशवर्षमभ्यासं
 कर्णं श्रूयते Pt. 1. 3 To be attentive, to
 obey ; (इति श्रूयते ' it is so heard ', i. e.
 is enjoined in the scriptures, such is
 the sacred precept). -Caus. (आवयति-ते)
 To cause to hear, communicate, tell,
 relate. -Desid. (श्रूयस्ते) 1 To wish
 to hear. 2 To be attentive, or obe-
 dient, obey ; Pt. 4. 78. 3 To serve,
 wait or attend upon ; श्रूयस्व उत्तम् S.
 4. 17 ; Ku. 1. 59 ; Ms. 2. 44. -WITH
 अनु 1 to hear ; Ms. 9. 100 ; तयश्राद्धश्रू-
 यत Pt. 1. 2 to hand down as by sacred
 tradition. -अभि to hear, listen to.
 -आ 1 to hear. 2 to promise (with
 dat. of person) ; Y. 2. 196 ; cf. P.
 I. 4. 40. -उप 1 to hear. 2 to learn,
 ascertain ; केहिना ह्युतासुर्वर्षी नारदादुपश्रुत्य
 गवर्षसेना समदिष्टा V. 1. -परि to hear.
 -प्रति to promise (with dat. of person
 to whom the promise is made) ; तस्यै
 प्रतिश्रुत्य रघुप्रपरिस्तदीप्सितं R. 14. 29, 2. 56 ;
 3. 67 ; 15. 4. -वि to hear (usually
 in p. p. q. v.). -सं to hear, listen to
 शृणोति व शोकादि Bk 5 19 - 6 5 -
 (Just Atm. when used lively
 श्रुतिः श्रुतिः श्रुतिः श्रुतिः RD 1 5.

शुद्धिका Natron.

श्रुत *p. p.* 1 Heard, listened to. 2 Reported, heard of. 3 Learnt, ascertained, understood. 4 Well-known, famous, celebrated, renowned; R. 3. 40; 14. 61. 5 Named, called. -**ते** 1 The object of hearing. 2 That which was heard by revelation; i. e. the Veda, holy learning, sacred knowledge; श्रुतप्रकाश R. 5. 2. 3 Learning in general (विद्या); श्रोत्रं श्रुतैव न कुडलेन (विभाति). Bh. 2. 71, R. 3. 21, 5. 22; Pt. 2. 147; 4. 61. -**Comp.** -**अध्ययनं** study of the Vedas. -**अभिवक्त** *a.* conversant with the Vedas. -**अर्थः** a fact verbally or orally communicated. -**कीर्ति** *a.* famous, renowned. (-*m.*) 1 a generous man. 2 a divine sage. (-*f.*) N. of the wife of Satrugna. -**वृत्ती** N. of Sarasvatī. -**धर** *a.* remembering what is heard, retentive.

श्रुतवत् a. Knowing the Veda,
proficient in sacred knowledge or
learning in general ; R. 9. 74.

श्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing ; चंद्रस्य ग्रहणमिति श्रुतेः Mu. 1. 7 ; R. 1. 27. 2 The ear ; श्रुतिसुहृद्व्रजप्रस्थानमर्णवः R. 9. 35 ; S. 1. 1 ; Ve. 3. 23. 3 Report, rumour, news, oral intelligence. 4 A sound in general. 5 The Veda (known by revelation, opp. स्मृति ; see under वेद). 6 A Vedic or sacred text ; इति श्रुतेः or इति श्रुतिः 'so says a sacred text'. 7 Vedic or sacred knowledge, holy learning. 8 (In music) A division of the octavo, a quarter tone or interval ; Si. 1. 10, 11. 1 ; (see Malli. *ad loc.*). 9 The constellation *Śravaṇa*. -Comp. -अवुप्रासः a kind of alliteration ; see K. P. 9. -उक्त, -उदित *a.* enjoined by the Vedas. -कटः 1 a snake. 2 penance, expiation. -कट्ट *a.* harsh to hear, (-हुः) a harsh or unmelodious sound, regarded as a fault of composition. -जीवनं -ना a scriptural injunction, Vedic precept. -जीविका a law-book or code of laws. -द्वैधं disagreement or contradiction of Vedas or Vedic precepts. -धर *a.* hearing. -निदर्शनं evidence of the Vedas. -पथः the range of the ear ; M. 4. 1. -प्रसाद्वन *a.* grateful to the ear. -प्रामाण्य authority or sanction of the Vedas. -मंडलं the outer ear. -मूलं 1 the root of the ear ; लपितुं किमपि श्रुतिमूलं Gt. 1. 2 Vedic text. -मूलक *a.* founded on the Veda. -विषयः 1 the object of the sense of hearing, *i. e.* sound ; S. 1. 1. 2 the reach or range of the ear ; एतत्कार्येण श्रुतिविषयमाप- तितमेव K. 3 the subject-matter of the Veda. 4 any sacred ordinance. -वेद्यः boring the ear -स्मृति *f.* (dual) revelation and legal institutions, Veda *स्मृतिश्च*

अवः 1 A sacrifice. 2 A sacrificial
ladle.

अवा A sacrificial ladle ; cf. अवा
-Comp. -वृक्ष: the *Vikankata* tree.

-Comp. -सल the sum of a progression.

अणिः *m. f.*, अणी *f.* 1 A line, series, row; तरंगश्रृंखला क्षुम्भितविहगअणिरसना Ve. 4 28; न षट्पञ्चअणिभिरेव पंकजं सञ्चोदलासंगमवि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; Mo. 28, 35. 2 A flock, multitude, group; U. 4. 3 A guild or company of traders, artisans &c., corporate body. 4 A bucket -Comp. -वर्गः (*m. pl.*) the customs or trades or guilds.

શ્રેણિકા A tent.

श्रेयस् *a.* 1 Better, preferable, superior; वर्धनाद्भक्षणं श्रेयः H. 3. 3, 38. Bg. 3. 35, 2. 5. 2 Best, most excellent. 3 More happy or fortunate. 4 More blessed, dearer (compar. of प्रशस्य q. v.). -*m.* 1 Virtue, righteous deeds, moral or religious merit. 2 Bliss, good fortune, blessing, good, welfare; felicity, a good or auspicious result, पूर्वावधारितं श्रेयो दुःखं हि परिरिक्तं S. 7. 13, प्रतिवचनाति हि श्रेयः पुण्यरुजाभ्यातिक्रान् R. 1. 79; U. 5. 27, 7. 20; R. 5. 34. 3 Any good or auspicious occasion, S. 7. 4 Final beatitude, absolution. -**Comp.**-**अश्रेयस्** *a.* 1 seeking happiness, desirous of felicity. 2 wishing well. -**कर** 1 promoting happiness, favourable. 2 propitious, auspicious. -**परिश्रयः** striving after absolution.

अष्ट १. 1 Best, most excellent, pre-eminent (with gen. or loc.). 2 Most happy or prosperous. 3 Most beloved, dearest. 4 Oldest, senior. -ऽः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. 2 A king. 3 N. of Kubera. 4 N. of Viṣṇu. -ऽं Cow's milk. -Comp. -आश्रमः 1 the best order of one's religious life, i. e. that of a householder. 2 A householder. -वाच α. eloquent.

अष्टिन् *m.* The head or president of a mercantile or other guild ; निक्षेपे पतिते हर्षे अष्टी सौति स्वदेवता Pt. 1. 14.

श्रे 1 P. (आयति) 1 To sweat,
perspire. 2 To cook, boil.

श्रोण १ P. (श्रोणति) १ To collect,
heap. २ To be collected or
accumulated.

श्रोण *a.* Crippled, lame. -णः *A*
kind of disease.

श्रोण 1 Rice-gruel. 2 The constellation Srayana.

श्रोणिः - *नी f.* 1 The hip or loins, the buttocks ; श्रोणिभासद्वयसमना Me. 82 , श्रोणिभासस्थजति तद्वतां K. P. 10. 2 A road, way. - *Comp.* - *तटः* the slope of the hips - *फलकं* 1 the broad hips 2 the buttocks - *विण* 1 the round hip V 4. 18 2 a waist-band - *सर्प* 1 a

string worn round the loins. 2 a word-belt.

ओतम् *n.* 1 The ear. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3 An organ of sense. 4 The stream or current (for ओतम् [v.]). -**Comp.** -रूप an aperture of the trunk, a nostril; *Me.* 42. (also written ओतोरेष).

ओतु *m.* 1 A hearer. 2 A pupil. **ओत्रं** 1 The ear; *Bh.* 2. 71. 2 Proficiency in the Vedas. 3 The Veda. -**Comp.** -येय *a.* to be imbibed by the ear, to be attentively heard; *मदेष्ट मे तद्वद् जलम् ओषसि ओत्रयेयं* *Me.* 13. -मूल the root of the ear.

ओषि *a.* 1 Proficient or versed in the Veda. 2 Teachable, tractable. -यः A learned Brāhmaṇa, one well-versed in sacred learning; जन्मना वासुणे ज्ञेयः संस्कारिर्द्विज उच्यते । विद्यया वाति वेत्तुं विनिः ओषि उच्यते ॥ ; *Mā.* 1. 5; *R.* 16. 25. -**Comp.** -स्व the property of a learned Brāhmaṇa.

औत *a.* (ती. *f.*) 1 Relating to the ear. 2 Relating to, founded on, or prescribed by the Veda. -सं 1 Any observance prescribed by the Vedas. 2 Ritual enjoined by the Veda. 3 Preservation or maintenance of the sacred fire. 4 The three sacred fires collectively; (*i. e.* गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय and दक्षिण). -**Comp.** -कर्मन् *n.* a Vedic rite. -सूत्रं *N.* of a class of Śāstra works based on the Veda (ascribed to आश्वलायन, सांख्यायन, कात्यायन &c.).

औत्रं 1 The ear. 2 Proficiency in the Vedas.

औषद् *ind.* An exclamation or formula used in making an offering with fire to the gods or departed spirits; cf. वषट् or वीषट्.

असृण *a.* 1 Soft, gentle, mild, bland (as words &c.). 2 Smooth, polished; *Si.* 3. 46. 3 Small, fine, thin, delicate. 4 Beautiful, charming. 5 Candid, honest, frank.

असृणकं The Areca nut.

असृज् 1 *A.* (असृजते) To go, move. **असृज्** 1 *A.* (असृजते) To go, move. **असृज्** 10 *U.* (असृजयति-ने) 1 To be loose or slackened. 2 To be weak or infirm. 3 To slacken, loosen, relax (*fig.* also); असृजितुं क्षणमक्षमागता न सहसा सहसा कृतवेष्यः *Si.* 6. 57; परित्राणस्नेहः स्थायितुमशक्यः खलु यथा *G. L.* 37. 4 To hurt, kill.

असृज् *a.* 1 Untied, unfastened. 2 Loose, relaxed, loosened, slipped off; वृताच्छ्रयं हरति पुष्पमनोकहाजं *R.* 5. 37, 19. 26. 3 Dishevelled (as hair). -**Comp.** -चक्षन् *a.* relaxing one's efforts. -लञ्चि *a.* hanging loosely down; *Ku.* 5. 47.

आसृज् 1 *P.* (आसृजति) To pervade, penetrate

आसृज् 1 *A.* (आसृजते) 1 To praise, extol, commend, applaud; शिरसा आसृजते पूर्व (गुणं) परं (दोषं) कंठे निपाच्छति *Suphāsh.* यथैव आसृज्य ते गंगा पादेन परमेष्ठिनः *Ku.* 6. 70 (some read आसृजते for आसृज्यते and give it the next sense). 2 To boast of, be proud of; आसृज्य केन को वेपथे-प्यसृजतिमुन्नतः *Bk.* 16. 4. 3 To flatter, coax (with dat.); नोपि कृपाय आसृजते *Sk.*; *Bk.* 8. 73.

आसृजन् 1 Praising, eulogizing. 2 Flattering.

आसृज् 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation; कर्णजयद्रथयोर्वा काव आसृज्य *Ve.* 2. 2 Self-praise, boast; हते जराति गणये पुरस्कृत्य शिरसि ॥ या आसृज्य पांडुपुत्राणां सेवास्माकं भविष्यति *Ve.* 2. 4. 3 Flattery. 4 Service. 5 Wish, desire. -**Comp.** -विपर्ययः absence of boasting; त्यागे आसृज्यविपर्ययः *R.* 1. 22.

आसृजित *p. p.* Praised, eulogized, commended.

आसृज्य *a.* 1 Praiseworthy, worthy; *U.* 4. 9, 13. 2 Respectable, venerable. **असृजुः** 1 A debauchee, libertine. 2 A slave, dependant. -*n.* The science of astronomy, astrology.

असृजुः 1 A libertine. 2 A servant.

असृज् 1 *P.* (असृजति) To burn.

असृज् 4 *P.* (असृज्यति, असृज्) 1 To embrace; असृज्यति उन्नति जलचरकल्पं हरि-रुपगत इति तिमिरननलं *Gīt.* 6. 2 To stick, cling or adhere to. 3 To unite, join. 4 To grasp, take, understand; *N.* 3. 69. -**WITH** आ, -उप to embrace, clasp. -वि 1 to be separated, to be away from. 2 to burst, fly asunder; *Bk.* 14. 67. (-*Caus.*) to separate; *Me.* 7. -सं 1 To adhere or cling to. 2 to join, unite. -**III.** 10 *U.* (असृजयति-ने) To unite, join, connect.

असृज् 1 An embrace. 2 Clinging, adherence.

असृज् *p. p.* 1 Embraced. 2 Clung, adhered to. 3 Resting or leaning on. 4 Involving a pun, susceptible of a double interpretation; अत्र विषमादयः शब्दाः असृज्यः *K. P.* 10.

असृज् *f.* 1 Embrace. 2 Adherence.

असृज् Swelled leg, elephantiasis.

असृज् -प्रभवः the mango tree.

असृज् *a.* 1 Lucky, prosperous, see श्रील. 2 Decent; cf. असृजल.

असृज् 1 An embrace. 2 Clinging or adhering to. 3 Union, junction, contact; निरंतरासृज्यः *K.* (where it has the next sense also). 4 Pun, paronomasia, double entendre, susceptibility of a word or sentence to yield two or more interpretations (regarded as a figure of speech and very commonly used by poets; for def. see *K. P. Kārikās* 84 and 96); असृज्य न असृज्येभ्यः शब्दोद्गमः सधिया मया किं *N.* 3. 69 see असृज्ये also

असृज् *a.* 1 A pun, double

असृज् *a.*

resting on (lit. having for its basis) a Slesha.

असृज्य *a.* Phlegm.

असृज्य *a.* Phlegmatic.

असृज्य *m.* Phlegm, the phlegmatic humour. -**Comp.** -अतिसारः dysentery produced by vitiated phlegm.

असृज्य *n.* the phlegmatic humour.

आ-श्री 1 the Arabian jasmine. 2 the hog-weed.

असृज्य *a.* Phlegmatic.

असृज्य *a.* Phlegmatic.

असृज्य *a.* Phlegmatic.

असृज् 1 *A.* (असृजते) 1 To praise or compose in verse, versify. 2 To acquire. 3 To abandon, give up.

असृज् 1 Praising in verse, extolling. 2 A hymn or verse of praise, *Ms.* 7. 26. 3 Celebrity, fame, renown, name; as in पुण्यश्लोक *q. v.* 4 An object of praise. 5 A proverb or saying. 6 A stanza or verse in general; *R.* 14. 70. 7 A stanza or verse in the Anuṣṭubh metre.

असृज् 1 *P.* (असृजति) To heap together, collect, gather; cf. श्रोग्.

असृज् A lame man, cripple.

असृज् 1 *A.* (असृजते) To go, move.

असृज् *a.* (असृजते) 1 To go, move. 2 To be opened, gape, be split or cleft.

असृज् 1 *A.* (असृजते) To go, move.

असृज् 10 *U.* (असृजयति-ने) 1 To speak ill; (आसृजयति only according to some.).

असृज् (आसृजयति-ने) (*a*) To go, move.

(*b*) To adorn. (*c*) To finish, accomplish; (only असृजयति in these senses according to some).

असृज् 10 *U.* (असृजयति) To speak ill.

असृज् *m.* (Nom. स्वा, स्वोनी, स्वान; acc. pl. सुनः, सुनी *f.*) A dog; आ यदि क्रियते राजा स किं नादात्सुपर्णहं *Subhāsh.*; *Bh.* 2. 31; *Ms.* 2. 201. -**Comp.**

असृजिन् *m.* a keeper or breeder of sporting dogs. -गणः a pack of hounds. -गणिकः 1 a hunter. 2 a dog-feeder. -सूतः a jackal. -वरः a snappish or curish fellow. -निज्ञः-निज्ञा a night on which dogs bark.

असृज् *m.*, -पचः 1 a man of a very low and degraded caste, an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla; *Bv.* 4. 23. 2 a dog-feeder. -पदं a dog's foot. -पाकः an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla; *G. L.* 29.

असृज् lime or citron. -फलकः *N.* of the father of Akṛura. -भीरुः a jackal.

असृज् a pack of dogs. -वृत्तिः *f.* 1 the life of a dog (to which survitute is often likened); सेवां लापयकारिणीं कृत-

वियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः *Mu.* 3. 14; *Ms.* 4. 6. 2 Servitude, service; *Ms.* 4. 4.

असृज् 1 a beast of prey. 2 a tiger.

असृज् a leopard. -हन् *m.* a hunter.

असृज् 10 *U.* (असृजयति-ने) 1 To go

move 2 To pierce, make a hole,

bore. 3 To live in misery

अव्यय A hole, chasm; V. 1. 18; Ki. 14. 33.

अव्ययः Swelling, increase.

अव्ययः Swelling, intumescence.

अव्ययीची Sickness, disease.

अव्यय 1 P. (अव्ययति) To run, go quickly.

अव्यय 10 U. (अव्ययति-ते) To tell, narrate.

अव्यय 1 P. (अव्ययति) To run; see अव्यय.

अव्ययः A father-in-law, wife's or husband's father; Ms. 3. 119.

अव्ययः A father-in-law.

अव्ययः 1 A brother-in-law, a wife's or husband's brother. 2 The younger brother of a husband.

अव्ययः f. A mother-in-law, a wife's or husband's mother; R. 14. 18.

-Comp. अव्यय m. du. the mother and father-in-law.

अव्यय 2 P. (अव्ययति, स्वस्व or अव्ययति) 1 To breathe, respire, draw breath; स कर्मकाण्डेन अव्ययं न जीवति H. 2. 11; R. 8. 87. 2 To sign, pant, heave; अव्ययति विद्वद्भ्यः R. 1. 18. 3 To hiss, snort.

-Caus. (अव्ययति-ते) To cause to breathe or live. -With आ 1 to breathe; Mv. 5. 51. 2 to recover breath, take courage, take heart; Me. 8. 3 to revive; Bk. 9. 56. (-Caus.) to console, comfort, cheer up. -उद् 1 to breathe, live; Ve. 5. 15, Ms. 3. 72. 2 to cheer up, revive, take heart; Ki. 3. 8; Si. 18. 58. 3 to open, bloom (as a lotus); Si. 10. 58, 11. 15. 4 to pant, sigh deeply; Bk. 6. 120; 14. 55. 5 to heave, throb. 6 to be loosened or relaxed.

-नि, निश्च 1 to sigh, heave. -वि 1 to confide in, trust, rely on, place confidence in (usually with loc.); इति विश्वसिति कुत्र कुमारी N. 5. 110; Ku. 5. 15; sometimes with gen. 2 to rest secure, be fearless or confident; विश्वाससे पक्षिणः समतात् Bk. 2. 25. (-Caus.) to cause to believe, to inspire confidence; Bk. 8. 105. -समा 1 to take courage, take heart, calm or compose oneself. (-Caus.) to console, encourage, cheer up.

अव्यय ind. 1 Tomorrow; वरमय कपोतो न श्वे नमः Subhāsh. 2 Future (at the beginning of comp.). -Comp. -सुत a. (अव्ययसुत) being tomorrow. -वसीय, -वसीयस् (अव्ययवसीय, अव्ययवसीयस्) a. happy, auspicious, fortunate (-a.) happiness, good fortune. -अव्यय (अव्यय-अव्यय) a. happy, prosperous. (-सं) 1

happiness, prosperity. 2 an epithet of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit.

अव्ययः 1 Air, wind; स्वसनवृत्तिर्गतिः Si. 11. 21. 2 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -नं 1 Breath, breathing, respiration; अव्ययनचलितपद्मवायरोदे Ki. 10. 34; Ratn. 2. 4 (where it has sense 1 also); Si. 9. 52. 2 Sighing; Ki. 2. 45. -Comp. -अव्ययः a serpent. -ईश्वरः the Arjuna tree. -उत्सुकः a serpent. -ऊर्मिः f. gust of wind.

अव्यय p. p. 1 Breathed, sighed. 2 Breathing. -तं 1 Breathing, respiration. 2 Sighing.

अव्यय a. (नी f.), अव्यय a. Relating to the morrow, future.

अव्ययः The ear of a dog.

अव्ययगणिकः A dog-keeper, one living by keeping dogs.

अव्ययः A dog's tooth.

अव्ययः A dog. -Comp. -निद्रा 'a dog's sleep', a very light sleep. -वैखरी angry or currish snarling.

अव्यय a. (वी f.) Savage, ferocious. -वः 1 A beast of prey, wild beast. 2 A tiger.

अव्ययः-च्छः A dog's tail.

अव्यय m. A porcupine.

अव्ययः 1 Breathing, breath, respiration, heaving; अयापि स्तनवेपथुं जन्वति अव्ययः प्रमाणिकः S. 1. 29; Ku. 2. 42. 2 A sigh, panting. 3 Air, wind. 3 Air, wind. 4 Asthma. -Comp. -कासः asthma. -रोधः suspension or obstruction of breath. -हिकका a kind of hiccough. -हेतिः f. sleep.

अव्यय a. Breathing. -m. 1 Air, wind. 2 A breathing animal, living being. 3 One who pronounces (letters) with a hissing sound.

अव्यय 1 P. (अव्ययति, वृत्) 1 To grow, increase (fig. also), to swell (as the eye); रुदितो वसिष्ठश्चिरं वृत्तः इतोस्तवा-अव्ययं Bk. 6. 19, 31; 14. 79, 15. 30. 2 To thrive, prosper. 3 To go, approach, move towards. -With उद् 1 to swell, increase, grow; वदल-रुदितो वृत्तनेत्रं (मुखं) Me. 84. 2 to be proud, be puffed up with pride.

अव्यय 1 A. (अव्ययते) To become white, be white; व्यतिकरितदिग्गताः श्वेत-मादिर्यशोभिः Mā. 2. 9.

अव्यय a. White.

अव्ययिः f. Whiteness.

अव्यय a. White.

अव्यय 1 White leprosy. 2 A leprous spot (on the skin); तदल्पमपि नोपेक्ष्य काये शुद्धं कथंचन ।

स्याद्वयः हृदयमपि विचित्रैकेन दुर्भग Kāv. 1. 7. अवित्रि a. (गी f.) Leprous. -m A leper.

अवित्रि 1 A. (अवित्रे) To become white.

श्वेत a. (श्वेता or श्वेती f.) White, ततः श्वेतैर्वेपथुके महति स्यन्दने स्थितौ Bg. 1. 14.

-रः 1 The white colour. 2 A conch-shell. 3 A cowrie. 4 The planet Venus. 5 Sukra, the regent of the planet. 6 A white cloud. 7 Cumin seed. 8 N. of a range of mountains; see कुलाचल or कुलपर्वत. 9 N. of a division of the world. -ते Silver. -Comp

-अव्ययः, वासस् m. a class of Jaina ascetics. -इक्षुः a kind of sugarcane.

-उदरः an epithet of Kubera. -कनल, -पद्म a white lotus. -कुंजरः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra.

-कुष्ठे white leprosy. -केशुः a Bauddha or Jaina saint. -कोलः a kind of fish (शकर).

-गजः, द्विपः 1 a white elephant. 2 the elephant of Indra. -गरुड m., -गरुडः a goose. -गुडः 1 a goose. 2 a kind of basil. -द्विपः N. of one of the eighteen minor divisions of the known continent. -घातुः 1 a white mineral. 2 chalk. 3 the milk-stone.

-धामन् m. 1 the moon. 2 camphor. 3 cuttle-fish bone. -नीलः a cloud.

-पञ्चः a goose. -पद्मः an epithet of Brahman. -पाटला the white trumpet flower. -पिंगः a lion. -पिंगलः 1 a lion.

2 an epithet of Siva. -मार्दवं white peppyer. -मालः 1 a cloud. 2 smoke.

-रक्तः the pink or rosy colour. -रजन् lead. -रश्मिः the planet Venus. -रोचिस् m. the moon. -रोहितः an epithet of Garuḍa. -वल्कलः the glomerous fig-trees. -वाजिन m. 1 the moon. 2 an epithet of Arjuna. -वाह m. an epithet of Indra. -वाहः 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 of Indra. -वाहनः 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 the moon. 3 a marine monster (मकर).

-वाहिन् m. an epithet of Arjuna. -वृणः, -वृणः barley. -हयः 1 a horse of Indra. 2 an epithet of Arjuna. -हस्तिन् m. Airāvata, Indra's elephant.

श्वेतकः A cowrie. -कं Silver.

श्वेता 1 A cowrie. 2 Hog-weed. 3 White Dhrvā grass. 4 A crystal. 5 Candied sugar. 6 Bamboo-manna. 7 N. of various plants.

श्वेतोद्दी N. of Sachi, wife of Indra.

श्वेत White leprosy.

श्वेतं 1 Whiteness. 2 White leprosy.

श्वेत्तं, श्वेत्तं White leprosy.

ष.

Many roots which begin with **स** are written in the Dhātupāṭha with **ए** to show that the **स** is changed to **इ** after certain prepositions. Such roots will be found under **स** in their proper places.

ष *a.* Best, excellent. -**षः** 1 Loss, destruction. 2 End. 3 Rest, remainder. 4 Final emancipation.

षट्क *a.* Sixfold. -**कं** An aggregate of six; मासषट्क, पूर्वषट्क, उत्तरषट्क &c.

षड्या See षोडा.

षडः 1 A bull. 2 A eunuch; (14 or 20 classes of eunuchs are mentioned by different writers). 3 A group, multitude; collection, heap, quantity (*n.* also in this sense); कलत्रमृगगीते षट्पदोवैन वतः कुसुमकमलपङ्के तुल्य-रूपमवस्था Si. 11. 15; cf. षड also.

षडकाः A eunuch.

षडाही 1 A pond, pool. 2 A wanton or unchaste woman.

षडः 1 A eunuch; Y. 1. 215. 2 The neuter gender; निवेशः शिविरे षडे Ak. -**Comp.** -**तिलः** barren sesamum.

षट् *num. a.* (used in pl.; Nom. षट् gen. षण्णा); Ms. 1. 16, 8. 403. -**Comp.** -**अक्षीणः** (षडक्षीणः) a fish. -**अंगं** (षडंगं) 1 six parts of the body taken collectively; -जंघे बाहु शिरो मध्यं षडंगामिदमुच्यते 2 the six works auxiliary to the Veda; शिक्षा कल्पो व्याकरणं निरुक्तं छंदसां चितिः । ज्योतिषमयनं चैव षडंगो वेद उच्यते, see वेदांग also. 3 six suspicious things, i. e. the six things obtained from a cow; -गोमूत्रं गोमयं क्षीरं सर्पिर्द्विषे च रोचना । षडंगेतत्सु मांसस्य पाठितं सर्वदा गवायः -**अंघ्रिः** (षडंघ्रिः) a bee. -**अधिक** *a.* (षडधिक) exceeded by six; Mal. 5. 1. -**अभिज्ञः** (षडभिज्ञः) a Buddhist deified saint. -**अष्टीत** *a.* (षडष्टीत) eighty-sixth. -**अष्टीतिः** *f.* (षडष्टीतिः) eighty-six. -**अहः** (षडहः) a period of six days. -**आननः**, -**वक्त्रः**, -**वदनः** (षडाननः, षडवक्त्रः, षडवदनः) epithets of Kārtikeya; षडाननापीतपयोधराह नेता चमूनामिव कृचिकाह R. 14. 22. -**आम्नायः** (षडाम्नायः) the six-fold Tantra. -**ऊषणं** (षडूषणं) six spices taken collectively; पंचकौलं च मरिचं षडूषणमुदाहृतम्. -**कर्ण** *a.* (षडकर्ण) heard by six ears; i. e. by a third person other than the speaker and the person spoken to, told to more than one listener (as a counsel, secret &c.). षडकर्णो मियते श्वः Pt. 1. 99. (-**जः**) a kind of lute. -**कर्मन्** *n.* (षडकर्मन्) 1 the six acts or duties enjoined on a Brāhmaṇa; they are: अथापनमध्यस्ने यजनं याजनं तथा । दानं प्रतिग्रहश्चैव षडकर्मण्यज्ञमनः Ms. 10. 75. 2 the six acts allowable to a Brāhmaṇa for his subsistence: उक्तं षटिमहो मिश्र

वाणिज्यं पशुपालनं । कुशिकर्म तथा चेति षडकर्मण्यज्ञमनः ॥ 3 the six acts that may be performed by means of magic; शांति, वशीकरण, स्तंभन, विद्वेष, उच्चादन and मारण. 4 the six acts belonging to the practice of Yoga; यौतिर्वेस्ती तथा नेती (नौलिकी) वाटकस्तथा । कपालमातीः चैतानि षडकर्मणि समाचरेत्. (-*m.*) a Brāhmaṇa. -**कोण** *a.* (षडकोण) hexangular. (-**जः**) 1 a hexagon. 2 the thunderbolt of Indra. -**गवं** (षडगवं) 1 a team or yoke of six oxen. 2 a yoke of six (sometimes after the names 'of other animals'); e. g. 'हस्ति, 'अश्व' six elephants, horses &c.' -**गुण** *a.* (षडगुण) 1 sixfold. 2 having six attributes. (-**जः**) 1 an assemblage of six qualities. 2 the six expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics; see under गुण (21); cf. षाडगुण्य also. -**ग्रंथि** *a.* (षडग्रंथि) the root of long pepper. -**ग्रंथिका** (षडग्रंथिका) zedcary (शटी). -**चक्रं** (षडचक्रं) the six mystical circles of the body. -**चत्वारिंशत्** (षडचत्वारिंशत्) forty-six. -**चरणः** (षडचरणः) 1 a bee. 2 a locust. 3 a louse. -**जः** (षडजः) the fourth (or first according to some) of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut; so called because it is derived from the six organs: - नासं कंठमुस्ताह जिह्वां दंतांश्च संस्पृशन् । षडजः संजायते (षडज्यः संजायते) यस्माच्चस्मात् षडज इति स्मृतः; it is said to resemble the note of peacocks; षडजं रौति मधुस्तु Nārada; षडजसंवादिनीः केकाः द्विवा भिन्नः शिलालिभिः R. 1. 39. -**त्रिंशत्** *f.* (षडत्रिंशत्) thirty-six; (षडत्रिंश *a.* thirty-sixth). -**दर्शनं** (षडदर्शनं) the six principal systems of Hindu philosophy; they are: - सांख्य, योग, न्याय, वैशेषिक, मीमांसा and वेदान्त. -**दुर्गं** (षडदुर्गं) the six kinds of forts taken collectively; यन्त्रदुर्गं महीदुर्गं गिरिदुर्गं तथैव च । मनुष्यदुर्गं सूदुर्गं वनदुर्गमिति कस्मात् ॥ -**नवतिः** (षण्णवतिः) ninety-six. -**पंचाशत्** *f.* (षडपंचाशत्) fifty-six. -**पदः** (षडपदः) 1 a bee; न पंकजं तयदलीनषट्पदं न षट्पदोऽसौ न जुष्टजयः कलं Bk. 2. 19; Ku. 5. 9; R. 6. 69. 2 a louse. -**अतिथिः** the mango tree. -**आनन्दवर्धनः** the Asoka or Kinkirāta tree. -**ज्य** *a.* heaving bees for the bow-string (as the bow of Cupid); त्रयश्चापं न वहति मयामनस्यः षट्पदज्यं Ms. 73. -**यियः** the tree called नागकेशर. -**पदी** (षडपदी) 1 a stanza consisting of six lines 2 a female bee. 3 a louse. -**पज्ञः** (षडपज्ञः) 1 one who is well acquainted with six subjects; i. e. the four Puruṣārthas or objects of human existence, the nature of the world, and the nature

of the Supreme Spirit; धर्मविक्राममेतिषु लोकतत्त्वायंयेति । षट्पद पज्ञा तु यस्यासौ षट्पज्ञः परिकीर्तितः ॥ 2 a lustful or licentious man. -**विदुः** (षडविदुः) an epithet of Viṣṇu. -**भागः** (षडभागः) a sixth part, one-sixth; S. 2. 13; Ms. 7. 131. 8. 33. -**युज** *a.* (षडयुज) 1 six-armed. 2 six-sided, hexagonal (-**जः**) a hexagon. (-**जः**) 1 an epithet of Durgā. 2 the water-melon. -**नासः** (षण्मासः &c.) a period of six months. -**मासिक** *a.* (षण्मासिक) half-yearly, occurring every six months. -**मुखः** (षण्मुखः) an epithet of Kārtikeya; R. 17. 67. (-**खा**) a water-melon. -**रसः**, -**रसाः** (*m. pl.*) (षडरसं &c.) the six flavours taken collectively; see under रस. -**रात्रं** (षडरात्रं) a period of six nights. -**वर्गः** (षडवर्गः) 1 an aggregate of six things. 2 especially, the six enemies of mankind; (also called षड्विष); कामः क्रोधस्तथा लोभो मदमोहौ च मत्सरः क्रुणारि षडवर्गजयेन Ki. 1. 9; कथं षडवर्ग Bk. 1. 2. -**विंशतिः** *f.* (षडविंशतिः) twenty-six; षडविंश twenty-sixth. -**विष** (षडविष) *a.* of six kinds, six-fold; R. 4. 26. -**षष्टिः** *f.* (षडषष्टिः) sixty-six. -**सप्ततिः** (षडसप्ततिः) seventy-six. -**षष्टिः** *f.* Sixty; Ms. 3. 177; Y. 3. 84. -**तम** sixtieth. -**Comp.** -**भागः** an epithet of Siva. -**मत्तः** an elephant who has reached the age of sixty and is in put at that time. -**योजनी** *f.* a journey or extent of sixty Yojanas. -**संवत्सरः** a period of sixty years. -**हावनः** 1 an elephant (sixty years old). 2 a kind of rice.

षष्ठ *a.* (षष्ठा *f.*) Sixth, the sixth; षष्ठं तु षष्ठजस्योऽंशं षड्यालैतुकाद्वाहत् Ms. 9. 164, 7. 130; षष्ठे भागे V. 2. 1; R. 17. 78. -**Comp.** -**अंशः** 1 sixth part in general; Y. 3. 35. 2 particularly, the sixth part of the produce of fields &c. which the king takes from his subjects as land tax; ऊषस्यमिच्छामि तवोपमोक्तं षष्ठंशदुर्ध्वं इव रक्षितायाः R. 2. 66; (the different kinds of produce to the sixth part of which a king is entitled are specified in Ms. 7. 131 132). -**वृत्तिः** a king entitled to the sixth part of the produce; षष्ठंशद्वेतेरपि षष्ठे रषः S. 5. 4. -**अन्नं** the sixth meal. -**कालः** taking food once in three days, as an expiatory act.

षष्ठी 1 The sixth day of a lunar fortnight. 2 The sixth or genitive case (in gram.). 3 An epithet of Durgā in the form of Kātyāyani, one of the 16 divine mothers. -**Comp.** -**तत्पुरुषः** the genitive Tatpuruṣa

composed one in which when dissolved, the first member usually stands in the genitive case. -पूजनं, -पूजा worship of the goddess पूजा performed on the sixth day after a woman's delivery.

पहसाडः 1 A peacock. 2 A sacrifice.

पाइ ind. A vocative particle.

पाइकोशिक a. (की f.) Incased or enveloped in six sheaths.

पाडवः 1 Passion, sentiment. 2 Singing, music. 3 (In music) A *Ra'ga* in which six of the seven primary notes are used; औडवः पंचाभिः शोकः स्वरेः षड्भिस्तु पाडवः.

पाड्युष्यं 1 The collection of six qualities. 2 Six expedients to be used by a king, six measures of royal policy; Si. 2. 93, see under गुण also. 3 Multiplication of anything by six -Comp. -प्रयोगः employment of the six expedients or measures of royal policy.

पापमातुरः 'Having six mothers,' an epithet of Kārtikeya.

पापमासिक a. (की f.) 1 Six-monthly, half-yearly. 2 Six months' old;

मौक्तिक ना बाष्पासिकानां Vb 1 17

षाष्ठ (छी f.) Sixth.

विद्वान् 1 A lustful or libidinous man, libertine, lecher. 2 A gallant, an inconsistent lover (विद); विद्वान्-गयत संसन्ननेव काचित् Si. 5. 34.

पुः Delivery, child-bearing.

षोडश a. (श्री f. Sixteenth; Ms. 2. 65, 86.

षोडशन् num. a. (pl.) Sixteen.

-Comp. -अंशु the planet Venus. -अंग a. having 16 parts or ingredients.

(-गः) a kind of perfume. -अंगुलक a. having the breadth of 16 fingers.

-अंघ्रिः a crab. -अर्चिस् m. the planet Venus. -आवर्तः a conch-shell. -उपचार

m. pl. the sixteen ways of doing homage to a deity &c.; they are thus enumerated:-आसनं स्वागते पादमं-

व्यमाचमनीयकम् । मधुपर्कचमस्तान् वसनामरणानि च । गव्येषु धूपदीपौ नैवेद्यं वंदनं तथा. -कलाः

the sixteen digits of the moon, thus named :-अहता मानदा वृषा रुद्रिः पुष्टी रति-

धृतिः शशिनी चंद्रिका कांतियोत्सा श्रीः प्रीतिरेव च । अंगदा च तथा पूर्णामृता षोडश वै कलाः॥

-शुजा a form of Durgā. -मातृका f. pl. the sixteen divine mothers; they are:-गौरी पद्मा शची मेधा सावित्री विजया जया।

देवसेना स्वया स्वहा मातरी लोकमातर शक्ति पुष्टिस्तुष्टि कुलदत्तात्मद्वयत...

षोडशधा ind. In sixteen ways.

षोडशिक a. (की f. Consisting of sixteen parats, sixteenfold; षोडशिको देवतोपचारः.

षोडशिन m. A modification of the Agnishtoma sacrifice.

षोडा ind. In six ways. -Comp.

-न्यासः the six ways of touching the body with mystical texts. -मुखः 'six-faced', N. of Kārtikeya; षोडा जनोर्न-

नितषोडामुखः सभिनि षोडा स हाटकगिरेः Asvad. 7.

षिब् 1. 4. P. (शिवति, शीव्यति, उच्यत) 1 To spit, eject saliva from the month.

2 To sputter; Bk. 12. 18. -With नि 1 to eject, emit, send forth; S 4. 4; R. 2. 75; Bk. 14. 100, 17. 10. 18.

14; Kāv. 1. 95. 2 to eject saliva from the mouth; Ms. 4. 132, Y. 2. 213.

श्विवनं, श्वेवनं 1 Spitting out. 2 Saliva, spittle.

उच्यत p. p. Spit, ejected.

उच्यत p. p. Spit, ejected.

उच्यत p. p. Spit, ejected.

उच्यत p. p. Spit, ejected.

स.

स ind. A prefix substituted for सह or सम, तुल्य or सदृश and एक or समान, and compounded with nouns to form adjectives and adverbs in the sense of (a) with, together with, along with, accompanied by, having, possessed of, सहज, समर्थ, सहज, सधन, सरोप, सकोप, सहति &c; (b) similar, like, समन्त 'of a similar nature'; so सजति, सवर्ण; (c) same; सोदर, सपुत्र, सपिंड, सनाभि &c. -m. 1 A snake. 2 Air, wind. 3 A bird. 4 A short name for the musical note वृज्ज q. v. 5 N. of Siva. 6 Of Vishnu.

संयः A skeleton.

संयत् f. A battle, war, fight; सः संयति शतपिमाकिलीलः R. 6. 72, 7. 39, 18. 20; Ki. 1. 19; Si. 16. 15. -Comp. -वरः a king, prince.

संयत p. p. 1 Restrained, curbed, subdued. 2 Tied up, bound together.

3 Fettered. 4 Captive, imprisoned, a prisoner; R. 3. 20. 5 Ready. 6 Arranged; see सम् with सं. -Comp.

-अंजलि a. one who has folded his hands in supplication. -आरमन् a. self-subdued, self-controlled. -आहार

a. temperate in eating. -उपस्कार a. who has a well-regulated house,

उपस्कार a. who has a well-regulated house,

उपस्कार a. who has a well-regulated house,

good order. -चेतस्, -मनस् a. controlled in mind. -त्राण a. one whose breath is suppressed. -वाक् a. silent, taciturn, one who has held his tongue.

संयत् 1 a. Ready, prepared; Mv. 5. 51. 2 Being on guard.

संयमः 1 Restraint, check, control; श्रोत्रादीनिन्द्रियाण्यप्ये संयमाश्चिज्जुहति Bg. 4. 26, 27. 2 Concentration of mind, a term applied to the last three stages of Yoga; धारणा ध्यान समाधि त्रयमेतत् संयमपद-

वाच्ये Sarva. S., Ku. 2. 59. 3 A religious vow. 4 Religious devotion, practice of penance; S. 4. 19. 5 Humanity, feeling of compassion.

संयमनं 1 Restraining, checking. 2 Drawing in; S. 1. 3 Binding up; U. 1; V. 3. 5. 4 Confinement. 5 A Self-denial, control. 6 A religious vow or obligation. 7 A square of four houses.

-नः One who restrains or regulates, a ruler. -नी N. of the city of Yama.

संयमित p. p. 1 Restrained. 2 Bound, fettered. 3 Detained.

संयमिन् a. One who curbs or restrains, controlling. -m. 'One who controls or subdues his passions, a sage, an ascetic. R. 8. 11; Bg. 2. 69.

संयान A mould -न 1 Going along with, panying 2 Travelling

proceeding. 3 Carrying out a dead body.

संयाम See संयम.

संयावः A kind of cake of wheaten flour; Ms. 5. 7.

संयुक्त p. p. 1 Joined, connected, united. 2 Blended, mixed, mingled.

3 Accompanied by. 4 Possessed of, endowed with. 5 Consisting of.

संयुगः 1 Conjunction, union, mixture. 2 Fight, war, battle, contest; संयुगे संयुगीनं तस्यैव प्रसिद्धं कः Ku. 2. 57; R. 9. 19. -Comp. -नोपपदं 'a contest in a cow's footstep'; i. e. an insignificant or trifling quarrel; cf. the English 'a storm in a teapot.

संयुज्ज a. Connected, relating to; Si. 14. 55.

संयुत p. p. 1 Joined, united together, connected. 2 Endowed or furnished with; see यु with सं.

संयोगः 1 Conjunction, union, combination, junction, association, intimate union; संयोगो हि विवेकस्य संयुचयति संयवे Subhāsh. 2 Conjunction (as one of the 24 gunas of the Vaisheshikas). 3 Addition, annexation. 4 A set; आमरणसंयोगः Māl. 6. 5 Alliance between two kings for a common object 6 (In gram) A conjunct con-

sonant. 7 (In astr.) The conjunction of two heavenly bodies. 8 An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -युक्त्वं severality of conjunction. -विदग्धं any eatables causing disease by being mixed.

संयोगिन् *a.* 1 United, conjoined. 2 Joining.

संयोजनं 1 Union, conjunction. 2 Copulation, sexual union.

संरक्षः Protection, care, preservation.

संरक्षणं 1 Protection, preservation. 2 Charge, custody.

संरक्त *p. p.* 1 Coloured, red. 2 Impassioned, fired with passion. 3 Angry, irritated, inflamed with anger. 4 Enamoured, charmed. 5 Charming, beautiful.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Excited, agitated. 2 Inflamed, exasperated, enraged, furious. 3 Augmented. 4 Swelled. 5 Overwhelmed.

संरुभः 1 Beginning. 2 Turbulence, impetuosity, violence; S. 7. 3 Agitation, excitement, flurry; Ku. 3. 48. 4 Energy, zeal, ardent desire; R. 12. 96. 5 Anger, rage, wrath; प्रणिपातप्रतीकारः संरुभो हि महात्मना R. 4. 64; 12. 36; V. 2. 21; 4. 28. 6 Pride, arrogance. 7 Swelling with heat and inflammation. -Comp. -परुद्ध *a.* harsh through rage. -रुत्त *a.* excessively enraged. -वेगः the impetuosity of anger.

संरुभिन् *a.* (जी. f.) 1 Excited, agitated, flurried; Si. 2. 67. 2 Angry, furious, enraged. 3 Proud, arrogant.

संरागः 1 Colouring. 2 Passion, affection. 3 Rage, anger.

संराधनं 1 Propitiation, conciliation, pleasing by worship. 2 Accomplishing. 3 Profound or deep meditation.

संरावः 1 Clamour, tumult, uproar. 2 Sound or noise in general.

संरुग्ण *p. p.* Shattered, broken to pieces.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Checked, impeded, opposed. 2 Blocked up, filled up. 3 Blocked, invested, besieged. 4 Covered over, concealed. 5 Refused, withheld; see रुद्ध with सं.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Grown together. 2 Cicatrized, healed; as in संरुद्धव्य. 3 Shot forth, sprouted, budded, germinated; R. 6. 47. 4 Firmly grown, striking firm root. 5 Bold, confident.

संरोधः 1 Complete obstruction or impediment, hindrance, prevention, check. 2 Blockade, siege. 3 Bond, fetter. 4 Throwing, sending forth.

संरोधनं Obstructing, stopping.

संरक्षणं Marking, distinguishing or

संलग्न *p. p.* 1 Closely attached, stuck together with, adhering

to. 2 Come to blows or close contest. संलयः 1 Lying down, sleep. 2 Dissolution. 3 Universal destruction (प्रलय).

संलयनं 1 Adhering or clinging to. 2 Dissolution.

संललित *p. p.* Fondled, caressed.

संलापः 1 Conversation, chat, discourse. 2 Especially familiar or confidential talk, secret conversation. 3 (In dramas) A kind of dialogue.

संलापकः A kind of minor drama, said to be of a controversial kind; see S. D. 549.

संलीढ *p. p.* Licked up, enjoyed.

संलीन *p. p.* 1 Clung, adhered to. 2 Joined together. 3 Hidden, concealed. 4 Cowering down. 5 Contracted, shrunk. -Comp. -कर्ण *a.* with the ears hanging down. -मानस *a.* depressed in mind, in drooping spirits.

संलोडनं Disturbing, confusing.

संवत् *ind.* 1 A year. 2 Especially a year of the Vikramāditya's era (commencing 56 years before the Christian era).

संवत्सरः 1 A year. 2 A year of Vikramāditya's era. 3 N. of Siva. -Comp. -करः an epithet of Siva. -ज्जमि *a.* revolving in a year, completing one revolution in a year (said of the sun). -रथः a year's course.

संवदनं 1 Conversing, talking together. 2 Communication of tidings. 3 Examination, consideration. 4 Subduing or overpowering by magic or charms. 5 A charm, an amulet.

संवरः 1 Covering. 2 Comprehension. 3 Compression, contraction. 4 A dam, bridge, causeway. 5 A kind of deer. 6 N. of a demon; see शंवर. -रं 1 Concealment. 2 Forbearance, self-control. 3 Water. 4 A particular religious observance (practised by Buddhists).

संवरणं 1 Covering, screening. 2 Hiding, concealment; Māl. 1. 3 A pretext, disguise; see संवर also.

संवर्जनं 1 Appropriating to oneself. 2 Consuming, devouring.

संवर्तः 1 Turning towards. 2 Dissolution, destruction. 3 The periodical destruction of the world; Mv. 6. 26. 4 A cloud. 5 A cloud of a particular class (abounding in water). 6 N. of one of the seven clouds that rise at the dissolution of the world. 7 A year. 8 A collection, multitude.

संवर्तकः 1 A kind of cloud. 2 The fire of destruction, the fire that is to destroy the world at the period of an *avartal* 1041 इतोर्जी

संवर ; Bh 2 76. 3 Sub-marine fire 4 N. of Balarāma.

संवर्तकिन् *m.* N. of Balarāma. संवर्तिका 1 The new leaf of a water-lily. 2 The petal near the filament. 3 The flame of a lamp &c.; (दीपदिशिक्षा Tv.).

संवर्धक *a.* (धिका *f.*) 1 Causing complete growth or prosperity, augmenting. 2 Greeting, welcoming (guests &c.), hospitable.

संवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Brought up, reared. 2 Increased.

संवलित *p. p.* 1 Met together, mingled, mixed; Māl. 6. 5. 2 Sprinkled with; Māl. 4. 9. 3 Connected, associated. 4 Broken; उदितो-पलस्वलनसंवलितः (चनयः) Ki. 6. 4.

संवलित *a.* Overrun. -तं Sound; Māl. 5. 19.

संवसथः A place where people live together, a village, an inhabited place.

संवहः N. of the third of the seven courses or Mārgas of the wind; see वायु.

संवादः 1 Speaking together, conversation, dialogue, colloquy; Mv. 1. 12. 2 Discussion, debate. 3 Communication of tidings. 4 Information, news. 5 Assent, concurrence. 6 Speaking likeness, agreement, similarity, correspondence; रूपसंवादाच्च संवादाद्वया पृष्ठः Dk.; (नादः) चित्ताकर्षी परिचित इव श्रोतसंवादेति Māl. 5. 20.

संवादिन् *a.* 1 Speaking, conversing. 2 Like, similar, resembling, corresponding to; बहुजनसंवादिनीः ककाः R. 1. 39; अस्मदसंवादिन्याकृतिः U. 6.

संवारः 1 Covering, closing up. 2 Contraction of the throat &c. in the pronunciation of letters, obtuse articulation (opp. विवार *q. v.*) 3 Diminution. 4 Protecting, securing. 5 Arranging.

संवासः 1 Dwelling together. 2 Association, company; Pt. 1. 250. 3 Domestic intercourse. 4 A house, dwelling. 5 An open space for meeting or recreation.

संवाहः 1 Bearing or carrying along. 2 Pressing together. 3 Shampooing, stroking gently. 4 A servant employed to rub and shampoo the body.

संवाहकः A shampooer; see सवाह (4) above.

संवाहनं, -ना 1 Carrying or bearing a burden. 2 Shampooing, gentle rubbing; U. 1. 24; Māl. 3. 25.

संविक्तं What is separated or individualized.

संविद्य *p. p.* 1 Agitated, excited, disturbed, distracted, flurried, as in 2 Terrified frightened

संविज्ञात *p. p.* Universally known, generally recognised or allowed

संविधि *f.* 1 Knowledge, perception, consciousness, feeling; संवेदना सुखसंविधिः स्मृतीयाश्नुनाती Ki. 11. 34, 16 32. 2 Understanding, intellect. 3 Recognition, recollection. 4 Harmony (of feeling), mental reconciliation.

संविद् *f.* 1 Knowledge, understanding, intellect; Ki. 18. 42. 2 Consciousness, perception; Māl. 6. 13 3 An agreement, engagement, contract, covenant, promise; R. 7. 31 4 Assent, consent. 5 An established usage, a prescribed custom. 6 War, battle, fight. 7 A warcry, watch-word. 8 A name, an appellation. 9 A sign, signal. 10 Pleasing, delighting, gratification; Si. 16. 47. 11 Sympathy, participation. 12 Meditation. 13 Conversation. 14 Hemp. -**Comp.** -**व्यतिक्रमः** breach of promise, violation of a contract.

संविदा An agreement or promise, covenant.

संविदात् *a.* 1 Knowing, intelligent. 2 Harmonious.

संविदित *p. p.* 1 Known, understood. 2 Recognised. 3 Well-known, renowned. 4 Explored. 5 Agreed upon. 6 Advised, admonished; see **विद्** with **सं**. -**तं** An agreement.

संविद्या 1 Arrangement, preparation, plan; R. 7. 16, 14. 17. 2 Mode of life, means of leading life; R. 1. 94.

संविधानं 1 Arrangement, disposition; Māl. 6. 2 Performance. 3 Plan, mode. 4 A rite. 5 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot); Māl. 6.

संविधानकं 1 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot), the plot of a drama &c.; अहो संविधानकं U. 3. 2 A strange act, an unusual occurrence.

संविभागः 1 Partition, dividing. 2 A part, portion, share.

संविभागिन् *m.* A partner, sharer, participant.

संविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Sleeping, lying down; R. 1. 95. 2 Entered together. 3 Seated together. 4 Dressed, clothed.

संवीक्षणं Looking about in all directions, search, looking for anything lost.

संवीत *p. p.* 1 Clothed, dressed. 2 Covered over, coated, overlaid. 3 Adorned. 4 Invested, surrounded, shut in, hemmed. 5 Overwhelmed.

संवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Devoured, consumed. 2 Destroyed.

संवृत *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered up; मृदुरंगसंवृतपरोष्ठे (मुखं) S. 3. 26. 2 Hidden, concealed; S. 2. 11. 3 Secret. 4 Closed shut up, secured. 5 Retired, secluded 6 Contracted,

compressed. 7 Confiscated, sequestered. 8 Filled with, full of. 9 Accompanied by; see **वृ** with **सं**. -**तं** 1 A secret or retired place, secrecy. 2 A mode of pronunciation. -**Comp.** -**आकार** *a.* one who conceals all outward manifestation of internal feeling, one who gives no clue to his internal thoughts. -**संव** *a.* one who keeps his plans secret; R. 1. 20.

संवृतिः *f.* 1 Covering, covering up. 2 Concealment, suppression, hiding; Ki. 10. 44. 3 Secret purpose, covert design.

संवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Become, happened, occurred. 2 Fulfilled, accomplished. 3 Collected; heaped together. 4 Past, gone. 5 Covered. 6 Furnished with. -**सः** N. of Varuna.

संवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Becoming, happening, occurrence. 2 Accomplishment. 3 Covering.

संवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, increased, augmented. 2 Grown tall or high, big, large. 3 Prospering, blooming, flourishing.

संवेगः 1 Agitation, flurry, excitement; Mv. 1. 39. 2 Violent speed, impetuosity, vehemence; U. 2. 24; Māl. 5. 6. 3 Haste, speed. 4 Agonising pain, poignancy.

संवेदः Perception, knowledge, consciousness, feeling.

संवेदनं 1 Perception, knowledge. 2 Sensation, feeling, experiencing, suffering; दुःखसंवेदनादेव रामे चैतन्यमपि U. 1. 47. 3 Giving, surrendering; Mu. 1. 23.

संवेष्टा 1 Sleep, retiring to rest; R. 1. 93. 2 A dream. 3 A seat (chair, stool &c.). 4 Cohabitation, co opulation or a particular mode thereof.

संवेष्टनं Coition, sexual union.

संव्यानं Covering, wrapping. 2 Cloth, vesture, garment. 3 An upper garment; Si. 18. 69.

संशक्तः 1 A warrior sworn never to recede from a contest and kept to prevent the flight of others. 2 A picked warrior. 3 A brother in arms. 4 A conspirator who has taken an oath to kill another.

संशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, irresolution, hesitation; मनस्तु मे संशयमेव गृह्णते Ku. 5. 46; स्वदन्यः संशयस्यास्य डेटा न गुणयते Bg. 6. 39. 2 Misgiving, suspicion. 3 Doubt or indecision (in Nyāya), one of the 16 categories mentioned in the Nyāya philosophy; एकधार्मिकविरुद्धमावासावश्यकं ज्ञानं संशयः 4 Danger, peril, risk; न संशयमनाहृत्य नरो भद्राणि पश्यति H. 1. 7; वाता पुनः संशयमन्यथैव Māl. 10. 13; Ki. 13. 16, Vg. 6. 1. 5 Possibility -**Comp.** -**आत्मन्** *a.* doubtful sceptical, -**उपेत**, -**स्य** *a.*

doubtful, uncertain, irresolute. -**गत** *a.* fallen into danger; S. 6. -**उद्** *a.* clearing all doubt, decisive; S. 3. **संशयान्**, **संशयाद्** *a.* Doubtful, irresolute, uncertain, wavering.

संशरणं Commencement of a combat, attack, charge.

संशित *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, aroused. 2 Sharp, acute. 3 Thoroughly completed, effected, accomplished. 4 Decided, well-ascertained, determined, certain. -**Comp.** -**आत्मन्** *a.* one whose mind is thoroughly matured or disciplined. -**व्रत** *a.* one who has fulfilled his vow.

संशुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Completely purified, pure. 2 Polished, refined. 3 Expiated.

संशुद्धिः *f.* 1 Complete purification, Bg. 15. 1. 2 Cleansing or purifying in general. 3 Correction, rectification. 4 Clearance. 5 Acquittance (of debt).

संशोधनं Purification, clearness &c.

संश्रव *n.* Trick, jugglery, illusion. -*m.* A juggler.

संश्रयान *p. p.* 1 Contracted, shrunk up. 2 Frozen, congealed. 3 Rolled up. 4 Collapsed.

संश्रयः 1 A resting or dwelling place, residence, habitation; रत्सर-विरोधिभ्योरेकसंश्रयकुलं V. 5. 24; R. 6. 41; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'residing with', 'relating or pertaining to', 'with reference to'; ज्ञातिकुलैकसंश्रया S. 5. 17; नौसंश्रयः R. 16. 57; मनोरथोऽस्या शशिनीलिः संश्रयः Ku. 5. 60; द्विसंश्रयां श्रुति-मवाप लक्ष्मीः 1. 43; रक्षासंश्रयमुपयोः प्रयोग M. 1. 2 Seeking protection or shelter with, fleeing for refuge, forming or seeking alliance, leaguing together for mutual protection; one of the 6 *gūṇas* or expedients in politics; see under **युग** also; Ms. 7. 160. 3 Resort, refuge, asylum, protection, shelter; अनपादिनि संश्रयद्वये गजमये पतनाय बह्वरी Ku. 4. 31; Me. 17; Pt. 1. 22.

संश्रवः 1 Hearing attentively. 2 A promise, an agreement, engagement.

संश्रवणं 1 Hearing. 2 The ear.

संश्रित *p. p.* 1 Gone to for refuge. 2 Supported, sheltered.

संश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Promised, agreed to. 2 Well-heard.

संश्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Clapsed or pressed together, joined, united. 2 Embraced. 3 Related, connected together. 4 Adjoining, lying close or contiguous to. 5 Furnished or endowed with, having.

संश्लेषः 1 Embracing, an embrace. 2 Union, connection, contact.

संश्लेषण-ग 1 Pressing together. 2 Means of binding together.

संसक्त *p. p.* 1 Adhered or stuck together. 2 Adhering or clinging to

attached to, sticking close to. 3 Joined or linked together, closely connected; R. 7. 24. 4 Near, contiguous, adjoining. 5 Confused, mixed, mingled, blended; मदसुखरमदुःसिद्धसंस्कृष्टः Māl 9. 5; कलिद्रुम्या मयुरो गतादुषि गंगोर्मिसंस्कृष्टजलेव भाति R. 6. 48. 6 Intent on. 7 Endowed with, possessed of. 8 Fastened, restrained. -Comp. -संस्कृत a. having the mind fixed or attached. -युग a. yoked, harnessed; Si. 3. 68.

संसाक्तः f. 1 Close adherence, intimate union or junction; Kl. 7. 27. 2 Close contact, proximity. 3 Intercourse, intimacy, intimate acquaintance; Si. 8. 67. 4 Tying, fastening together. 5 Devotion, addiction (to anything).

संसद f. 1 An assembly, meeting, circle, संसज्जति पुरुषाधिकारे Ki. 3. 51; कृषसंसदि लब्धकीर्तिः Pt. 1; R. 16. 24. 2 A court of justice; Ms. 8. 52.

संसार 1 Going, proceeding, revolution. 2 The world, worldly life, mundane existence; श्रीमच्छंकरभट्टभाष्य-ज्वालसंसारतापित्युर्ध्वः Bv. 4. 6. 3 Birth and rebirth. 4 The unresisted march of troops. 5 The commencement of battle. 6 A highway. 7 A resting place for passengers near the gates of a city.

संसारः 1 Commixture, junction, union. 2 Contact, company, association, society; संसारसक्तिः खण्ड Bh. 2. 62; S. 2. 3. 3 Proximity, touch. 4 Intercourse, familiarity. 5 Copulation, sexual union; Ms. 6. 72. 6 Co-existence, intimate relation. -Comp. -अभावः one of the two main kinds of non-existence, relative non-existence, which is of three kinds :—नागभाव antecedent, प्रवृत्ताभाव emergent, and अस्तित्वाभाव absolute, non-existence. -दोषः the fault or evil consequences resulting from association, especially with bad people.

संसाधः a. United, associated with. -m. An associate, a companion.

संसर्जन 1 Commingling. 2 Leaving, abandoning. 3 Discharging, voiding.

संसर्पः 1 Creeping along, gliding or gentle motion. 2 The intercalary month occurring in a year in which there occurs a Kshaya-māsa (क्षयमास).

संसर्पण 1 Creeping along. 2 Surprise, unexpected attack, sally.

संसर्पित a. Creeping along, moving or winding near; Ku. 7. 81.

संसाधः An assembly.

संसारः 1 Course, passage. 2 The course or circuit of worldly life, secular life, mundane existence, the world; असारः संसारः U. 1; Māl. 5. 30; म

किं सामाद्वयति सप्तधुना क्षमते

Asvad. 22; or परिवर्तिनि संसारे द्रुतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. 3 Transmigration, metempsychosis, succession or births. 4 Worldly illusion. -Comp. -गमनं transmigration. -गुरुः an epithet of the god of love. -मार्गः 1 the course of worldly affairs, worldly life. 2 the vulva, मोक्षः -मोक्षणं final liberation or emancipation from worldly life.

संसारित्व a. (जी f.): Mundane, worldly, transmigratory. -m. 1 A sentient being, creature. 2 The embodied spirit, individual soul (जीवासत्त्व).

संसिद्ध p. p. 1 Fully accomplished, perfected. 2 One who has secured final emancipation.

संसिद्धिः f. 1 Completion, complete accomplishment or attainment; स्वसिद्धित्वं धर्मस्य संसिद्धिर्हरितोषणं Bhāg.; Ku. 2. 63. 2 Absolution, final beatitude; संसिद्धिं परमां गताः Bg. 8. 15; 3. 20. 3 Nature, natural disposition, state or quality. 4 A passionate or intoxicated woman.

संसूचन 1 Showing plainly, proving. 2 Informing, telling. 3 Hinting, intimating; अन्यस्य संसूचनं. 4 Reproaching, accusing.

संसृतिः f. 1 Course, current, flow. 2 The worldly life, course of the world. 3 Metempsychosis, transmigration; किं मां निपातयसि संसृति-गतेममे Bv. 4. 32; Si. 14. 63; cf. संसार.

संसृष्ट p. p. 1 Commingled, mixed or united together, conjoined. 2 Associated or connected together as partners. 3 Composed. 4 Reunited. 5 Involved in. 6 Created. 7 Cleanly dressed.

संसृष्टता, -त्वं 1 Association, union. 2 (In law) Voluntary reunion in pecuniary interest of kinsmen (as of father and son or of brothers after the partition of property).

संसृष्टिः f. 1 Combination, union. 2 Association, intercourse, co-partnership. 3 Living in one family, see संसृष्टता (2) above. 4 A collection. 5 Collecting, assembling. 6 (In Rhet.) The combination or co-existence of two or more independent figures of speech in one passage; मिथोऽन्यं पेश्यतेषां (शब्दाधीनकारणा स्थितिः संसृष्टिरुच्यते S. D. 756.

संसेकः Sprinkling, watering.

संस्कृतु m. 1 One who dresses, cooks, prepares &c.; Ms. 5. 51. 2 One who consecrates, initiates &c.; U. 7. 13.

संस्कारः 1 Making perfect, refining, polishing; (मणिः) प्रयुक्तसंस्कार इवाधिकं बभौ R. 3. 18. 2 Refinement, perfection, grammatical purity (as of words) Ku 1 28 (where Malli

renders the word by व्याकरणज्ज्ञा ह्यङ्गि.) R. 15. 76. 3 Education, cultivation, training (as of the mind); विस्मय-संस्कारविनीत द्रव्यसो नृपेण चक्रे सुवराजशब्दमाह R. 3. 35; Ku. 7. 20. 4 Making ready, preparation. 5 Cooking, dressing (as of food &c.) 6 Embellishment, decoration, ornament स्वभावसुंदरं वस्तु न संस्कारमपेक्षते Dri. S. 49; S. 7. 23; Mu. 2. 10. 7 Consecration, sanctification, hallowing. 8 Impression, form, mould, operation, influence; यन्त्रे भाजने लघुः संस्कारो नात्यथा भवेत् H. Pr. 8; Bh. 3. 84. 9 Idea, notion, conception. 10 Any faculty or capacity. 11 Effect of work, merit of action; R. 1. 20. 12 The self-reproductive quality, faculty of impression; one of the 24 qualities or guṇas recognised by the Vaiśeṣikas; it is of three kinds.—भावना, वेग and स्थितिस्वापकता q. q. v. v. 13 The faculty of recollection, impression on the memory; संस्कारमात्र-ज्ञं ज्ञानं सृष्टिः T. S. 14 A purificatory rite, a sacred rite or ceremony, संस्कारार्थं क्षीरस्य Ms. 2. 66; R. 10. 79; (Manu mentions 12 such Samskāras; see Ms. 2.27; some writers increase the number to sixteen). 15 A rite or ceremony in general. 16 Investiture with the sacred thread. 17 Obsequial ceremonies. 18 A polishing stone; S. 6. 6. (where संस्कार may mean 'polishing' also). -Comp. -पूत a. 1 purified by sacred rites. 2 purified by refinement or education. -राहित, -वर्जित, -हीन a. (a person of one of the three higher castes) over whom the purificatory ceremonies, particularly the thread-ceremony, have not been performed, and who therefore becomes a Vratya or outcast; cf. ब्राह्म.

संस्कृत p. p. 1 Made perfect, refined, polished, cultivated; वाग्वेका समलं करोति पुरुषं या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19. 2 Artificially made, highly wrought, carefully or accurately formed, elaborated. 3 Made ready, dressed, prepared, cooked. 4 Consecrated, hallowed. 5 Initiated into worldly life, married. 6 Cleansed, purified. 7 Adorned, decorated. 8 Excellent, best. -तः 1 A word formed regularly according to the rules of grammar, a regular derivative. 2 A man of any one of the first three castes over whom all the purificatory rites have been performed. 3 A learned man. -त 1 Refined or highly polished speech, the Sanskrit language. 2 A sacred usage. 3 An offering, oblation (mostly Vedic).

संस्क्रिया 1 A purificatory rite. 2 Consecration. 3 Obsequies, a funeral ceremony

संस्तभः 1 Support, prop. 2 Confirming, strengthening, fixing. 3 Stop, stay. 4 Stupefaction, paralysis.

संस्तरः 1 A bed, couch, layer ; नवपल्लवसंस्तरे ते R. 8. 57 ; नवपल्लवसंस्तरे यथा रचाविष्णामि तदु विभावसी Ku. 4. 34. 2 A sacrifice.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, eulogium. 2 Acquaintance, intimacy, familiarity ; गुणाः प्रियत्वेऽधिकृता न संस्तवः Ki. 4. 25 ; नवेर्गुणेः संप्रति संस्तवाश्चरति तिरोहितं प्रेम वनागम-श्रियः 4. 22 ; Si. 7. 31.

संस्तावः 1 Praise, celebration. 2 Hymning in chorus. 3 The place which Brāhmanas repeating hymns and prayers occupy at a sacrifice.

संस्तुत p. p. 1 Praised, eulogized. 2 Praised together. 3 Agreeing, together, harmonious. 4 Intimate, familiar.

संस्तुतिः f. Praise, eulogy.

संस्त्यायः 1 A collection, heap, an assemblage. 2 Vicinity. 3 Spreading, diffusion, expansion. 4 A house, residence, habitation ; संस्त्यायमेवं गच्छावः Māl. 1. 9. 5 Familiarity, familiar talk.

संस्थ α. 1 Staying, abiding, lasting. 2 Dwelling, being, existing, situated (at the end of comp.) शिष्टा क्रिया कश्चिदात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16 ; Ku. 6. 60 ; Māl. 5. 16. 3 Tame, domesticated. 4 Fixed, stationary. 5 Ended, perished, dead, -स्थः 1 A dweller, an inhabitant. 2 A neighbour, countryman. 3 A spy.

संस्था 1 An assemblage, assembly. 2 Situation, state or condition of being. 3 Form, nature ; R. 11. 38. 4 Occupation, business, settled mode of life ; पृथक्संस्थाश्च निर्मे Ms. 1. 21. 5 Correct or proper conduct. 6 End, completion. 7 Stop, stay. 8 Loss, destruction. 9 Destruction of the world. 10 Resemblance. 11 A royal decree or ordinance. 12 A form of Soma sacrifice.

संस्थानं 1 A collection, heap, quantity. 2 The aggregation of primary atoms. 3 Configuration, position ; आकृतित्वमयसंस्थानविशेषः 4 Form, figure, appearance, shape ; स्त्रीसंस्थानं चास्त्र-स्तीर्थमाराधुक्षिप्या उपोतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 29 ; Ms. 9. 261. 5 Construction, formation. 6 Vicinity. 7 Common place of abode. 8 Situation, position. 9 Any place or station. 10 A place where four roads meet. 11 A mark, sign, characteristic sign. 12 Death.

संस्थापनं 1 Placing or keeping together, collecting. 2 Fixing, determining, regulating ; कुर्वीत येषां प्रत्यक्षमर्थसंस्थापनं नृपः Ms. 8. 422. 3 Establishment, confirmation. 4 Restraining, corbing -ना 1 Restraining. 2 A of calming or

composing ; संस्थापना भिन्नतरा विरहातुराणां Mk. 3. 3.

संस्थित p. p. 1 Being or standing together. 2 Being, staying ; नियोग-संस्थित Pt. 1. 92. 3 Adjacent, contiguous. 4 Resembling, like. 5 Collected, heaped. 6 Settled, fixed, established. 7 Placed in or on, being in. 8 Stationary. 9 Stopped, completed, ended, finished ; S. 3. 10 Dead, deceased ; see स्था with सं.

संस्थितिः f. 1 Being together, staying with. 2 Contiguity, nearness, vicinity. 3 Residence, abode, resting-place ; यथा नदीनदाः सर्वे सागरे याति संस्थितिम् तथैवाश्रमिणः सर्वे गृहस्थे याति संस्थितिं Ms. 6. 90. 4 Accumulation, heap. 5 Duration, continuance ; H. 1. 43. 6 Station, state, condition of life. 7 Restraint. 8 Death.

संस्पर्शः 1 Contact, touch, conjunction, mixture. 2 Being touched or affected. 3 Perception, sense.

संस्पर्शी A kind of fragrant plant.

संस्फालः 1 A ram. 2 A cloud.

संस्फोटः, संस्फोटः War, battle.

संस्मरणं Remembering, calling to mind.

संस्मृतिः f. Remembrance, recollection ; संस्मृतिमेव भक्त्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27.

संस्रवः, संस्रावः 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. 2 A stream. 3 The remains of a libation. 4 A kind of offering or libation.

संहत p. p. 1 Struck together, wounded. 2 Closed, shut. 3 Well-knit, firmly united. 4 Closely joined, or allied ; Ki. 1. 19. 5 Compact, firm, solid. 6 Combined, joined, keeping together, being in a body, being very close ; जालमादाय गच्छति संहताः पाक्षिणोऽप्यनी Pt. 2. 9 ; 5. 101 ; H. 1. 37. 7 Of one accord. 8 Assembled, collected. -Comp. -जाल α. knock-kneed. -यू α. knitting the eyebrows. -स्तनी a woman whose breasts are very close to each other.

संहतता-त्वं 1 Close contact, conjunction. 2 Compactness. 3 Agreement, union. 4 Harmony, concord.

संहतिः f. 1 Firm or close contact, close union ; Ku. 5. 8. 2 Union, combination ; संहतिः कार्यसप्तिका, संहतिः श्रेयसी इति H. 1 ; cf. "Union is strength". 3 Compactness, firmness, solidity. 4 Bulk, mass ; उरुतां नयति हि गुणा न संहतिः Ki. 12. 10. 5 Agreement, harmony. 6 A collection, heap, assemblage, multitude ; वनान्यवाञ्चीव चकार संहतिः Ki. 14. 34, 27 ; 3. 20 ; 5. 4, Mu. 3. 2. 7 Strength. 8 The body.

संहननं 1 Compactness, firmness. 2 The body person अ

दे U 6 21 मृ 2 46 3 Strength, see संहति also.

संहरणं 1 Gathering, bringing together, collecting. 2 Taking, seizing. 3 Contracting. 4 Restraining. 5 Destroying, ruining.

संहर्तृ m. A destroyer.

संहर्षः 1 Horripilation, a thrill of joy or fear. 2 Pleasure, joy, delight. 3 Emulation, rivalry. 4 Wind. 5 Rubbing together.

संहतः One of the 21 hells ; Ms. 4. 89.

संहारः 1 Drawing or bringing together, collecting ; अनुभवतु वेणिसंहार-संहोत्सवं V. 6. 2 Contraction, compression, abridgment. 3 Withholding, drawing back, withdrawal (opp. प्रयोग or विज्ञेय) ; प्रयोगसंहारविमक्तमंत्रं R. 5. 57, 45. 4 Restraining, holding back. 5 Destruction, especially of the universe, universal destruction. 6 Close, end, conclusion. 7 An assemblage, a group. 8 A fault in pronunciation. 9 A charm or spell for withdrawing magical weapons. 10 Practice, skill. 11 A division of hell. -Comp. -भैरवः one of the forms of Bhairava. -हृद्वा N. of a particular posture in the Tantra worship ; it is thus defined :—अथोमुखे वामहस्ते ऊर्ध्वी-स्यै वज्रहस्तकं । क्षिणांशुलीरुलीभिः संपृष्ट परि-वर्तयेत्.

संहित p. p. 1 Placed together, joined, united. 2 Agreeing with, conformable to, in accordance with. 3 Relating to. 4 Collected. 5 Provided, furnished, endowed, accompanied. 6 Caused by ; see वा with सं.

संहिता 1 Combination, union, conjunction. 2 A collection, compilation, compendium. 3 Any systematically arranged collection of texts or verses. 4 A compendium or compilation of laws, code, digest ; अनुसंहिता. 5 The continuous hymnical text of the Veda as formed out of the Padas or individual words by proper phonetic changes according to different Śākhās or schools ; पदप्रकृति संहिता Nir. 6 (In gram.) Combination or junction of letters according to rules of Sandhi or euphony ; एर संनिकर्षः संहिता P. I. 4. 109 ; वर्णानामति-शयितः संनिधिः संहितासंज्ञः स्यात् Sk ; or वर्णाना-मेकप्राणयोगः संहिता 7. The Supreme Being who holds and supports the universe.

संहृतिः f. General shout, loud uproar, tumultuous exultation.

संहृत p. p. 1 Drawn together. 2 Contracted, abridged. 3 Withdrawn, drawn back. 4 Collected, assembled. 5 Seized, laid hold of. 6 Curbed, restrained. 7 Destroyed.

संहृतिः f. 1 Contraction compression 2 Destruction, loss 3 Taking 4 Restraint 5 Collection

संज्ञ *p. p.* 1 Thrilled or horripilated with joy, delighted. 2 Bristling, shuddering. 3 Fired with emulation.

संज्ञादः 1 A loud noise, an uproar. 2 Noise in general.

संज्ञी *a.* 1 Modest, bashful. 2 Completely abashed.

संज्ञक *a.* Bad, vile.

संज्ञक *a.* 1 Thorny, prickly. 2 Troublesome, dangerous. -कः The aquatic plant शैल *q. v.*

संज्ञक, संज्ञक *a.* Trembling, tremulous.

संज्ञक *a.* Tender, compassionate. संज्ञक *a.* (*ज* or *ज*) Having ears. 2 Hearing, listening.

संज्ञक *a.* 1 Having or performing any act. 2 (*In gram.*) Having an object, transitive (as a verb).

संज्ञक *a.* 1 Together with the parts. 2 All, whole, entire, complete. 3 Having all the digits, full (as the moon); as in संज्ञकदुखी. 4 Having a soft or low sound. -Comp. -वर्ण *a.* (*i. e.* पद or वाक्य) having the letters क & ख, *i. e.* quarrelling; Nalod. 2 14.

संज्ञक *a.* Attended with the ritual or ceremonial part of the Veda; Ms. 2. 140. -ह्यः *N.* of Siva.

संज्ञकोलः *N.* of one of the 21 hells; see Ms. 4. 89.

संज्ञक *a.* 1 Full of love, impassioned, loving. 2 Lustful, amorous. 3 One who has got his desired object, satisfied, contented; काम इदानीं संज्ञको भवतु *S.* 4. -नं *ind.* 1 With pleasure. 2 Contentedly. 3 Assuredly, indeed.

संज्ञक *a.* Seasonable, opportune. -ले *ind.* Seasonably, betimes, early in the morning.

संज्ञक *a.* Having appearance, visible, present, near. -शः Presence, vicinity, nearness. (संज्ञकश्च संज्ञकशात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1 near, 2 from near, from, from the presence of).

संज्ञक *a.* Having the same womb, born of the same mother, uterine (as a brother &c.)

संज्ञक *a.* 1 Belonging to a noble family. 2 Belonging to the same family. 3 Having a family. 4 Along with the family. -लः 1 A kinsman. 2 A kind of fish (संज्ञकी also.)

संज्ञक *a.* 1 One of the same family. 2 A distant relation; such as a descendant in the 4th, 5th, or 6th, or even in the 7th, 8th, or 9th degree. 3 A distant relation in general.

संज्ञक *ind.* 1 Once; संज्ञकेशो निपतति संज्ञकन्या प्रदीयते । संज्ञकहृद्दानीति नृपियेतानि सतां संज्ञक Ms. 9. 47. 2 At one time, on one occasion, formerly, once; संज्ञकलक्षणयोर्न ज्ञा S 5 3 At once 4 Together with -न -f Feces, excre-

ment (usually written संज्ञक *q. v.*). -Comp. -वर्षी 1 a mule. 2 a woman who is pregnant only once. -वृजः a crow. -प्रज्ञा, -प्रज्ञिका 1 a woman who has borne only one child. 2 a cow that has calved once. -फल the plantain tree.

संज्ञक *a.* Deceitful, fraudulent. -नः A cheat, rogue.

संज्ञक *a.* Angry, enraged. -रं *ind.* Angrily.

संज्ञक *p. p.* 1 Stuck or attached to, in contact with. 2 Addicted, devoted or attached to, fond of; संज्ञकसि किं कथय वेतिणि मीरुद्वे Ms. 2. 6. 3 Fixed or rivetted on; R. 2. 28. 4 Relating to. -Comp. -वैर *a.* engaged in hostilities, constant in enmity; S. 2. 14.

संज्ञक *f.* 1 Contact, touch. 2 Union, junction; संज्ञकं जवादपयत्यनिलो लतानां Ki. 5. 46. 3 Attachment, addiction, devotion (to anything.)

संज्ञक *m. pl.* The flour of barley first fried and then ground, barley-meal; भिक्षासंज्ञकमेव संप्रति वयं वृत्तिं समीहामहे Bh. 3. 64.

संज्ञक *n. i* The thigh; (changed in comp. to संज्ञक after उत्तर, पूर्व and द्वे or when the compound implies comparison; see P. V. 4. 98.). 2 A bone. 3 The pole or shafts of a carriage.

संज्ञक *a.* Active, moveable.

संज्ञक *a.* Being at leisure.

संज्ञक *m.* (*nom.* संज्ञक, संज्ञकी, संज्ञकाः; *acc.* संज्ञकान्; *gen.* संज्ञकानां; *loc.* संज्ञके.) A friend, companion, an associate; तस्मात्संज्ञकं त्वमसि यस्मिन् तत्तद्वत् U. 5. 10; संज्ञकनिव श्रितियुजोऽसृजोऽजीविनः Ki. 1. 10. (At the end of comp. संज्ञक is changed to संज्ञक; वसितासंज्ञकानां Ku. 1. 10; संज्ञकसंज्ञकः R. 4. 87; 1. 48, 12. 9; Bk. 1. 1.)

संज्ञकी A female friend or companion, a lay's maid; नृपयति युवतिर्जनैः सनं संज्ञकि विरहिजनस्य दुस्ते Gtt. 1.

संज्ञक 1 Friendship, intimacy, alliance; संज्ञकं सख्यं रामस्य समानव्यसने हरी R. 12. 57; समानशीलव्यसनेषु संज्ञकम् Subhāsh. 2 Equality. -रुचः A friend.

संज्ञक *a.* Attended by troops or flocks. -जः An epithet of Siva.

संज्ञक *a.* Poisonous, having poison. -रः *N.* of a king of the Solar race. [He was a son of Bahu and was called Sagara because he was born together with gara or poison given to his mother by the other wife of his father. By his wife Sumati he had 60000 sons. He successfully performed 99 sacrifices, but when he commenced the hundredth, his sacrificial horse was stolen by Indra and carried down to the Patala. Sagara thereupon commanded his 60000 sons to search it out. Finding no trace of the animal on earth they began to dig down towards the Patala, and in doing this they

ally increased the boundaries of the ocean which was therefore called Sagara; cf. R. 13. 3. Mesting with the sage Kapila they rashly accused him of having stolen their horse, as a punishment for which they were instantly reduced to ashes by that sage. It was after several thousand of years that Bhagiratha (*q. v.*) succeeded in bringing down to the Patala the celestial river Ganges to water and purify their ashes and thus to convey their souls to heaven].

संज्ञक, -वर्षः A brother of whole blood; Mv. 6. 27.

संज्ञक *a.* 1 Possessed of qualities or attributes. 2 Possessed of good qualities, virtuous. 3 Worldly. 4 Furnished with a string (as a bow). 5 Possessed of the qualities in rhetoric.

संज्ञक *a.* Being of the same family or kin, related. -जः 1 A kinsman sprung from a common ancestor; S. 7. 2 A kinsman of the same family, one connected by funeral oblations of food and water. 3 A distant kinsman. 4 Family, race, lineage.

संज्ञक *f.* Eating together.

संज्ञक *a.* 1 Contracted, narrow, strait. 2 Impervious, impassable. 3 Full of, crowded with, beset with, hemmed in; संज्ञकं ह्यदितामनीनां प्रत्यक्षीयं दुश्चरता Mv. 4. 38; U. 1. 8. -टं 1 A narrow passage, defile, pass. 2 A difficulty, strait, risk, peril, danger; संज्ञकं च विषयः K.; संज्ञकं हि परीक्ष्यते प्राज्ञाः ब्रूयात् संज्ञके Ks. 31. 93.

संज्ञक Conversation, talk.

संज्ञक 1 Commingling, mixture, intermixture; S. 2. 2 Blending together, union. 3 Confusion or mixture (of castes), unlawful intermarriage resulting in mixed castes; विवेकं वर्णसंज्ञकः K., Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 10. 40. 4 (*In Rhet.*) The combination of two or more dependent figures of speech in one and the same passage (*opp.* संज्ञक where the figures are independent); अविश्रान्तिरुपामात्मसंज्ञकमित्त्वं तु संज्ञकः K. P. 10; or अंगानि विवेककृतीनां तद्वैकाग्र्यस्थितौ । संज्ञकसंज्ञके च भवति संज्ञकसंज्ञकः पुनः S. D. 757. 5 Dust, sweepings. -री See संज्ञकी below.

संज्ञक 1 The act of drawing together, contracting. 2 Attracting. 3 Ploughing, furrowing. -जः *N.* of Balarāma; संज्ञकपात्रं गरुडस्य स हि संज्ञकपात्रं युवा Hariv.

संज्ञक 1 Accumulation, collection. 2 Addition.

संज्ञक -न 1 The act of heaping together. 2 Contact, junction. 3 Collision. 4 Bending, twining. 5 Addition (in math.).

संज्ञक *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, piled up, collected. 2 Blended together, intermixed. 3 Seized laid hold of 4 Added

संकल्पः 1 Will, volition, mental resolve : कः कामः संकल्पः Dk. 2 Purpose, aim, intention, determination. 3 Wish, desire ; संकल्पमानोदितसिद्धयस्ते R. 14. 17. 4 Thought, idea, reflection, fancy, imagination ; तत्संकल्पोपहितजडिम स्तम्भमन्येति गात्रं Māl. 1. 35 ; वृक्षे संकल्प-शान्तजन्ममनसं नतिोसि मया विवृद्धिं S. 3. 4. 5 The mind, heart ; Māl. 7. 2. 6 A solemn vow to perform an observance. 7 Expectation of advantage from a holy voluntary act. -Comp. -जः, -जन्मन् m., -योनिः epithets of the god of love; मगदन्संकल्प-योने M. 4 ; Ku. 3. 24. -रूप a. 1 volitional. 2 conformable to will.

संकलुषः a. 1 Unsteady, fickle, changeable, inconstant. 2 Uncertain, doubtful. 3 Bad, wicked. 4 Weak, feeble.

संकारः 1 Dust, sweepings. 2 The crackling of flames.

संकारी A girl recently deflowered.

संकाशः a. 1 Like, similar, resembling (at the end of comp.), अग्निः, हिमः. 2 Near, close, at hand. -ज्ञः 1 Appearance, presence. 2 Vicinity.

संकिरुः A fire-brand, burning torch.

संकीर्णः p. p. 1 Mixed together, intermingled. 2 Confused, miscellaneous. 3 Shattered, spread, crowded. 4 Indistinct. 5 In rut, intoxicated ; H. 4. 17. 6 Of mixed caste, of impure origin. 7 Impure, adulterated. 8 Narrow, contracted. -जः 1 A man of a mixed caste. 2 A mixed note or mode. 3 An elephant in rut, an intoxicated elephant. -जः A difficulty. -Comp. -जाति, -योनि a. of mixed birth, of a mongrel breed (as a mule). -युद्ध a confused fight, melee.

संकीर्तनं -ना 1 Praising, applauding, extolling. 2 Glorification (of a deity). 3 Repeating the name of a deity as a pious or devotional act.

संकुचितः p. p. 1 Contracted, abridged ; लकापतेः संकुचितं यशो वृत् Vikr. 1. 27. 2 Shrunken, wrinkled. 3 Closed, shut. 4 Covering.

संकुलः a. 1 Confused. 2 Thronged with, crowded or filled with, full of ; मधुप्रसारयदसंकुलमपि ज्योतिष्मती चन्द्रमस्य राशिः R. 6. 22 ; Māl. 1. 2. 3 Disordered. 4 Inconsistent. -ले 1 A crowd, mob, throng, collection, swarm, flock ; महतः पौरजनस्य संकुलेन विवदितयां तस्यामागतोऽ-दिम Māl. 1. 2 A confused fight, melee. 3 An inconsistent or contradictory speech ; s. g. यावज्जीवमहं मोदी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता । माता तु मम संक्षेप पुत्रहीनः पितामहः.

संकेतः 1 An intimation, allusion. 2 A sign, gesture, hint ; Mu. 1. 3 An indicative sign, mark, token. 4 Agreement, convention ; संकेतो गृह्यते जातोऽपि न संकेतः 8 D 12 5

signation (made by a mistress or lover) ; नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वाद्यते मृदु वेणुं Git. 5. 6 A place of meeting (for lovers), rendezvous ; कान्तादिनी तु या रात्रि संकेतं समिपारिका Ak. 7 Condition, provision. 8 A short explanatory rule (in grammar). -Comp. -गृहं, -निकेतनं, -स्थानं a place of appointment or assignation, rendezvous.

संकेतकः 1 Agreement, convention. 2 Appointment, assignation. 3 Rendezvous. 4 A lover or mistress who makes an appointment ; संकेतके चिरयति प्रवसे विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

संकेतितः a. 1 Agreed upon, fixed by convention ; साक्षात्संकेतितं योऽर्थमभिपद्यते स वाचकः K. P. 2. 2 Invited, called.

संकोचः 1 Contraction, shrinking up. 2 Abridgment, diminution, compression. 3 Terror, fear. 4 Shutting up, closing. 5 Binding. 6 A kind of skatefish. -ञ्च Saffron.

संक्रन्दः N. of Krishna.

संक्रमः 1 Concurrence, going together. 2 Transition, traversing, transfer, progress. 3 The passage of a planetary body through the zodiacal signs. 4 Moving, travelling. -मः, -सं 1 A difficult or narrow passage. 2 A causeway, bridge ; नदीमार्गेषु च तथा ; संक्रमन्निवसाद्येत् Mb. 3. A Medium or means of attaining any object ; तमेव संक्रमीकृत्य Dk. ; सोऽप्यतिथिः स्वर्गसंक्रमः Pt. 4. 2.

संक्रमणं 1 Concurrence. 2 Transition, progress, passing from one point to another. 3 The sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. 4 The day on which the summer solstice begins. 5 Concurrence, a certain class of problems.

संक्रांतः p. p. 1 Passed through or into, entered into. 2 Transferred, devolved, entrusted ; U. 1. 22. 3 Seized, affected. 4 Reflected, imagined. 5 Depicted.

संक्रांतिः f. 1 Going together, union. 2 Passage from one point to another, transition. 3 The passage of the sun or any planetary body from one zodiacal sign into another. 4 Transference, giving over (to another) ; संपातिताः...पयसो गंधूषसंक्रांतयः U. 3. 16. 5 Transferring or communicating (one's knowledge to another), power of imparting (instruction to others) ; विवादे दर्श-विषये क्रियासंक्रांतिमात्मनः M. 1. 18 ; शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यापि दात्मसंस्था संक्रांतिरन्यस्य विशेषशुक्ता 1. 16. 6 Image, reflection. 7 Depicting.

संक्राम See संक्रम.

संकीर्णं Sporting together.

संक्षुब्धः 1 Dampness, moisture. 2 The fluid secretion supposed to

form the first month after conception and which constitutes the rudiment of the foetus.

संक्षयः 1 Destruction. 2 Complete destruction or consumption. 3 Loss, ruin. 4 End. 5 Destruction of the world.

संक्षितिः f. 1 Throwing together. 2 Compressing, abridging. 3 Throwing, sending. 4 Ambuscade.

संक्षेपः 1 Throwing together. 2 Compression, abridgment. 3 Brevity, conciseness. 4 An epitome, a brief exposition. 5 Throwing, sending. 6 Taking away. 7 Assisting in another's duty. (संक्षेपण, संक्षेपतस् are used adverbially in the sense of 'briefly, concisely, shortly'.)

संक्षेपणं 1 Heaping together. 2 Abridgment, abbreviation. 3 Sending.

संक्षोभः 1 Agitation, trembling. 2 Disturbance, commotion ; Mk. 2. 3 Upsetting, overturning. 4 Pride, haughtiness.

सख्यं War, battle, fight ; संख्ये द्विषा वीरसं चकार Vikr. 1. 68, 70 ; Ve. 3. 25 ; Si. 18. 70.

संख्या 1 Enumeration, reckoning, calculation ; संख्यामिवेषां भ्रमरश्चकार R. 16. 47. 2 A number. 3 A numeral. 4 Sum. 5 Reason, understanding, intellect. 6 Deliberation, reflection. 7 Manner. -Comp. अतिग, अतीत a Beyond number, innumerable, countless. -वाचक a. expressive of number. (-कः) a numeral.

संख्यातः p. p. 1 Enumerated. 2 Calculated, reckoned up. -तं A number. -ता A kind of riddle.

संख्यावत् a. 1 Numbered. 2 Possessed of reason. -म. A learned man.

संगः 1 Coming together, joining. 2 Meeting, union, confluence (as of rivers.) 3 Touch, contact. 4 Company, association, friendship, friendly intercourse ; सतां सङ्गिः सग कथमपि हि पुण्येन भवति U. 2. 1 ; संगमद्वन्द्वं 'to keep company with, herd with' शृगः युगे संगमद्वन्द्वजति Subhāsh. 5 Attachment, fondness, desire, व्यापते विषयानुसः संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62. 6 Attachment to worldly ties, association with men ; दौर्मन्वाद्यपति-विनश्यति यतिः संगत् Bh. 2. 42. 7 Encounter, fight.

संगणिका An excellent or incomparable discourse.

संगतः p. p. 1 Joined or united with, come together, associated with. 2 Assembled, collected, convened, met together. 3 Joined in wedlock, married. 4 Sexually united. 5 Filled together, appropriate, proper harmonious S 3 6 In conjunction with (as planets) 7 Shrunken

up, contracted ; see गम् with सं. -तं
1 Union, meeting, alliance ; V. 5. 24, S. 5. 23. 2 Association, company.
3 Acquaintance, friendship, intimacy, Ku. 5. 39. 4 A harmonious or consistent speech, well-reasoned remarks.

संगतिः *f.* 1 Union, meeting, conjunction. 2 Company, society, association, intercourse ; ननो हि जन्म-तरसंगतिः R. 7. 15. 3 Sexual union. 4 Visiting, frequenting. 5 Fitness, appropriateness, applicability, consistent relation. 6 Accident, chance, accidental occurrence. 7 Knowledge. 8 Questioning for further knowledge.

संगमः 1 Meeting, union ; V. 4. 37 ; R. 12. 66, 90. 2 Association, company, society, intercourse ; as in सङ्गिः संगमः. 3 Contact, touch ; R. 8. 44. 4 Sexual union or intercourse, अयं च ते तिष्ठति संगमोत्सुकः S. 3. 14 ; R. 19. 33. 5 Confluence (of rivers) ; गङ्गासङ्गमः संगमः. 6 Fitness, adaptation. 7 Encounter, fight. 8 Conjunction (of planets).

संगमनं Meeting, union ; see संगम.
संगमः 1 A promise, an agreement ; तथाति तस्यावितयं प्रतिः प्रथमद्वीसंगमजन्मा R. 5. 26, 11. 48, 13. 65. 2 Accepting, undertaking. 3 A bargain. 4 War, battle, fight ; अतरसङ्गमजीजसा सुहृद्भूतः संगमसंगमसी Si. 16. 67. 5 Knowledge. 6 Devouring. 7 Misfortune, calamity. 8 Poison.

संगमः N. of a particular part of the day, said to be three Mubārtas after Prāstana or early dawn and to form the second of the five divisions of the day.

संगमः Discourse, conversation.
संगित् *a.* 1 United with, meeting. 2 Attached or devoted to, fond of ; S. 5. 11 ; R. 19. 16 ; M. 4. 2 ; Bg. 3. 26 ; 14. 15.

संगीत *p. p.* Sung together, sung in chorus. -तं 1 Chorus, a song sung by many voices ; जयः सुकथो गंधर्वाः संगीतं सहस्रहृत्ताः Bhāg. 2 Music, harmonious singing, especially singing accompanied by instrumental music and dancing, triple symphony ; गीतं वाद्यं नर्तनं च त्रयं संगीतमुच्यते ; किमप्यवस्थाः परिपदः श्रुतिप्रसादनः संगीतात् S. 1 ; Mk. 1. 3 A concert. 4 The art of singing with music and dancing ; Bh. 2. 12. -Comp. -अर्थः 1 The subject of a musical performance. 2 the materials or necessary apparatus for a musical concert ; Me. 56. -शाला a concert-hall ; Māl. 2. -शास्त्रं the science of music.

संगीतकं 1 Concert, symphony. 2 A public entertainment consisting of songs attended with music and dancing

संगीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Agreed or assented. 2 Promised.

संग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping. 2 Clenching the fist, grasp, grip. 3 Reception, admission. 4 Guarding, protection ; तथा ग्रामभतानां च कुम्भद्रिष्टस्य संग्रहं Ms. 7. 114. 5 Favouring, propitiating, entertaining, supporting ; Ms. 3. 128 ; 8. 311. 6 Storing, accumulation, gathering, collecting ; तैः कृतमकुतिसंग्रहेः R. 19. 55 ; 17. 60. 7 Governing, restraining, controlling. 8 Conglomeration. 9 Conjunction. 10 Agglomeration (a kind of सेवेन). 11 Inclusion, comprehension. 12 Compilation. 13 Epitome, summary, abridgment, compendium ; संग्रहेण प्रवक्ष्ये Bg. 8. 11 ; so तर्कसंग्रहः, 14 Sum, amount, totality ; कर्णं कर्म कर्तुं विद्विषः कर्मसंग्रहः Bg. 18. 18. 15 A catalogue, list. 16 A store-room. 17 An effort, exertion. 18 Mention, reference. 19 Greatness, elevation. 20 Velocity. 21 N. of Siva.

संग्रहणं 1 Seizing, grasping. 2 Supporting, encouraging. 3 Compiling, collecting. 4 Blending. 5 Increasing, setting ; कनकसुवर्णसंग्रहणोचितः (मणिः) Pt. 1. 75. 6 Sexual union, intercourse with a female. 7 Adultery ; Ms. 8. 6, 72 ; Y. 2. 72. 8 Hoping. 9 Accepting, receiving. -ण्यि Dysentery.

संग्रहीत् *m.* A charioteer.
संग्रामः War, battle, fight ; संग्रामाग्न-मागतेन भवता चापि समारोपिते K. P. 10. -Comp. -जित् *a.* conquering in battle. -पट्टः a large military drum.
संग्राहः 1 Laying hold of, grasping. 2 forcible seizure. 3 Clenching the fist. 4 The handle of a shield.

संग्रहः 1 A group, collection, multitude, flock ; as महर्षिसंग्रहः, सङ्गुप्तसंग्रहः &c. 2 A number of people living together. -Comp. -चारिन् *m.* a fish. -जीविन् *m.* a hired labourer, coolie. -वृत्तिः *f.* close combination.

संग्रहना Joining together, union, combination ; Ratn. 4. 20.

संग्रहः 1 Friction, rubbing together, सरलसंघर्षसंग्रहजन्मा (द्वारिणः) Me. 53 ; Māl. 5. 3. 2 Collision, clashing together, encounter ; Si. 20. 26. 3 Encounter, conflict. 4 Meeting, joining, collision or rivalry (as of wives) ; R. 14. 86. 5 Embracing. -ह्रा A large creeper.

संग्रहणं -ना 1 Rubbing together, friction. 2 Collision, clash. 3 Close contact, adherence to. 4 Contact, union, cohesion. 5 The intertwining of wrestlers. 6 Meeting encounter in general

संग्रहसङ्घ *ind.* In flocks or troops

संघर्षः 1 Rubbing together, friction. 2 Grinding, trituration. 3 Collision, clash. 4 Emulation, rivalry, contest for superiority ; तस्याश्च मनः च कस्मिंश्चि-रसंघर्षे lik. ; नाट्याचार्ययोगैहान् ज्ञानसंघर्षो जातः M. 1. 5 Envy, jealousy. 6 Gliding, gently flowing.

संघारिका 1 A pair, couple. 2 A bawd, procuress. 3 Smell.

संघावकः -कं The mucus of the nose
संघातः 1 Union, combination, an association. 2 A multitude, an assemblage, a collection ; उपसंघात इव प्रवृद्धः R. 14. 11 ; Ku. 4. 6. 3 Killing, slaughter. 4 Phlegm. 5 Formation of compounds. 6 N. of a division of hell.

सञ्चकित *a.* Startled, timid. -तं *ind.* Tremblingly, in an alarmed or startled manner.

सखिः 1 A friend. 2 Friendship, intimacy. -*f.* The wife of Indra ; see शची.

सखिस्तृक *a.* Blear-eyed.
सखिः 1 A friend, companion. 2 A minister, counsellor ; सखिवाग्मस चादौ वा प्रवृत्तौ परीक्षितान् Ms. 7. 54 ; R. 1. 34, 4. 87 ; कार्यतरसखिः M. 1.

सखी See शची.
सचेतन *a.* Sentient, animate, rational.

सचेतसु *a.* 1 Intelligent. 2 Possessed of feeling. 3 Unanimous.

सखेल *a.* Dressed.

सखेहः The mango tree.

सज्जन *a.* Having men or living beings. -नः A man of the same family, a kinsman.

सजल *a.* Watery, wet, humid.

सजाति, सजातीय *a.* 1 Of the same kind, tribe, class or species. 2 Like, similar. -*m.* A son of a man and woman of the same caste.

सङ्गु (सु) *a.* 1 Loving, attached to. 2 Associated together. -*m.* (Nom. सङ्गुः, सङ्गुषी, सङ्गुषः instr. dual सङ्गुष्यौ) A friend, companion. -*ind.* With, together with.

सज्ज *a.* 1 Ready, made or got ready, prepared ; सज्जो रथः U. 1. 2 Dressed, clothed. 3 Accoutred, trimmed. 4 Fully equipped, armed. 5 Fortified.

सज्जनं 1 Fastening, tying on. 2 Dressing. 3 Preparing, arming, equipping. 4 A guard, sentry. 5 A ferry, ghāt. -नः A good man ; see under सत्. -ना 1 Decoration, accoutrement, equipment. 2 Dressing, ornamenting.

सज्जा 1 Dress, decoration. 2 Equipment, apparatus. 3 Military accoutrement, armour, mail.

सज्जित *a.* 1 Dressed. 2 Decorated. 3 Made ready equipped. 4 Accoutred, armed.

संज्ञ *a.* 1 Furnished with a bow-string. 2 Strung (as a bow).

संज्ञोत्सवा A moonlight night.

संज्ञः A collection of leaves for writing upon.

संज्ञ *m.* A cheat, rogue, juggler. संज्ञः 1 Heaping up gathering. 2 Hoard, heap, accumulation, stock, store; कर्तव्यः संज्ञो नित्यं कर्तव्यो नातिर्संज्ञः Subhāsh. 3 A large quantity, collection.

संज्ञनं 1 Gathering, collecting. 2 Collecting the ashes and bones of a body after it has been burnt.

संज्ञः 1 Passage, transit from one zodiacal sign to another. 2 A way, path; यज्ञोपविष्टकाशेन नक्तं दक्षितसंज्ञः Ku. 6. 43; R. 16. 12. 3 A narrow road, defile, difficult passage. 4 Entrance, gate. 5 The body. 6 Killing. 7 Development.

संज्ञरणं Going, motion, travelling.

संज्ञल *a.* Trembling, quivering.

संज्ञलनं Agitation, trembling, shaking; अचलसंज्ञलनाहरणो रणः Ki. 18. 8.

संज्ञादयः N. of a particular sacrifice.

संज्ञारः 1 Going, movement, travelling or roaming through; स पुनः पार्थ-संज्ञारं संज्ञारवन्नीपतिः K. P. 10; R. 2. 15. 2 Passing through, passage, transit. 3 A course, way, road, pass. 4 Difficult progress or journey. 5 Difficulty, distress. 6 Setting in motion. 7 Inciting. 8 Leading, guiding. 9 Transmission, contagion. 10 A gem said to be found in the hood of serpents.

संज्ञारक *a.* Conveying, transmitting. -कः 1 A leader, guide. 2 An instigator.

संज्ञारिका 1 A female messenger, go-between. 2 A bawd, procuress. 3 A pair, couple. 4 Smell, odour.

संज्ञारणं Moving, impelling, conveying, leading &c.

संज्ञारि *a.* (गी. f.) 1 Moving, moveable, संज्ञारिणी नमः शिवाय Mā. 1; Ku. 3. 54; R. 67. 2 Roaming, wandering. 3 Changing, unsteady, fickle. 4 Difficult to be passed, inaccessible. 5 Evanescent, as a Bhāva; see below. 6 Influencing. 7 Hereditary, successively communicated (as a disease). 8 Contagious. 9 Impelling. -म. 1 Wind, air. 2 Incense. 3 A transient or evanescent feeling which serves to strengthen the prevailing sentiment, see व्यावहारिक.

संज्ञाली The Gunjā shrub.

संज्ञित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, accumulated, hoarded, collected. 2 Laid by, stored. 3 Enumerated, reckoned. 4 Full of, furnished or provided with. 5 Impeded, obstructed. 6 Dense, (as a wood).

संज्ञितिः *f.* A collection.

संज्ञितनं Consideration, reflection.

संज्ञुगेन Crushing to pieces.

संज्ञन *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, concealed, hidden. 2 Clothed.

संज्ञादनं Obscuring, hiding.

संज्ञ 1 P. (संज्ञति, संज्ञ; the *h* of the root being changed to *g*, after a preposition ending in *इ* or *उ*.) 1 To stick or adhere to, cling to; तुल्यगन्धिषु मनेसकटेषु कल्लेणवः (संज्ञुः); R. 4. 47. 2 To fasten. -*Pass.* (संज्ञयते) To be attached to, cling or adhere to. -*Caus.* (संज्ञयति-ने). -*Desid.* (संज्ञयति). -*With* अहु 1 to stick or adhere to. 2 to be united with, to accompany; मृजुर्जलं च व्याधिशि दुःखं चनेककारणम्। अनु-पकं सदा देहे Mb.; U. 4. 2. (-*Pass.*) to stick or adhere to (fig. also); धर्मयुते च नमसि नमसीव न जातु रजोऽनुपपद्यते Dk.; Bg. 6. 4; 18. 10. -*अव* 1 to suspend, attach, cling to, throw, place; Si. 5. 16, 7. 16, 9. 7; Ku. 7. 23. 2 to entrust to, throw on, assign to. (-*Pass.*) 1 to be in contact with, touch; Mk. 1. 54. 2 to be engaged in or intent on, be eager. -*आ* 1 to fasten, fix on, join or add to, place or put on; चापकासज्यं कंठे Ku. 2. 64; S. 3. 26; (युजे) युजः स सुपेक्षुर-वाससंज R. 2. 74. 2 to confer upon, conduce to; Ki. 13. 44. 3 to throw upon, assign to. 4 to stick or adhere to. -*नि* 1 to adhere or stick to, be thrown round or placed on; कंठे स्वयंवाहनिपन्नाहुं Ku. 3. 7; R. 9. 60, 11. 70, 19. 45. 2 to be reflected; Ku. 1. 10, 7. 36. 3 to be attached to. -*प* 1 to cling or adhere to. 2 to apply, follow, be applicable, held good in the case of (pass. also in the same sense); इतरितपथः प्रसज्येत, वैप्रसज्येतुं नैव प्रसज्येत S. B. 3 to be attached to; तस्यानर्कं प्रसज्यत Dk. -*व्यति* to join or link together; व्यतिपद्यति पदार्थान्तरः कौसि हेतुः U. 6. 12.

संज्ञः 1 N. of a Brahman. 2 Of Śiva.

संज्ञवः N. of the charioteer of king Dhritarāshṭra. He tried to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas, but failed. It was he who narrated the events of the great Bhārati war to the blind king Dhritarāshṭra; cf. Bg. 1. 1.

संज्ञल्पः 1 Conversation. 2 Confused talk, chattering, confusion. 3 An uproar.

संज्ञवनं A quadrangle, a group of four houses forming a court.

संज्ञा A she-goat.

संज्ञीवनं 1 Living together. 2 Bringing to life, life-restoring, reanimation, resuscitation. 3 N. of one of the 21 halls. see Ms. 4 89 4 A

group of four houses, quadrangle. -नी A kind of elixir (said to restore the dead to life).

संज्ञ *a.* 1 Knock-kneed. 2 Being conscious. 3 Named, called; see संज्ञा below. -ज्ञ A yellow, fragrant wood.

संज्ञपनं Killing.

संज्ञा 1 Consciousness; संज्ञां लब्ध्वा, आवृत्तं वा प्रतिपद्य to regain or recover one's consciousness, come to one's senses. 2 Knowledge, understanding. 3 Intellect, mind. 4 A hint, sign, token, gesture; सुवर्णादितिकांशुलिङ्ग-येन मा चापलायेति गणान् स्थितेति Ku. 3. 41. 5 A name, designation, an appellation; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; द्वेष्टिर्विदुकाः सुवदुःखसंज्ञे Bg. 15. 5. 6 (In gram.) Any name or noun having a special meaning, a proper name. 7 The technical name for an affix. 8 The Gāyatrī Mantra, see गायत्री. 9 N. of the daughter of Visvakarman and wife of the sun, and mother of Yama, Yamī and the two Asvins. [A legend relates that संज्ञा on one occasion wished to go to her father's house and asked her father's permission, which was not granted. Resolved to carry out her purpose, she created, by means of her superhuman power, a woman exactly like herself—who was, as it were, her own shadow (and was therefore called Chhaya),—and putting her in her own place, went away without the knowledge of the sun. Chhaya bore to the sun three children (see छाया), and lived quite happily with him, so that when Savjina returned, he would not admit her. Thus repudiated and disappointed, she assumed the form of a mare and roamed over the earth. The sun, however, in course of time, came to know the real state of things, and discovered that his wife had assumed the form of a mare. He accordingly assumed the form of a horse and was united with his wife, who bore to him two sons—the Asvinikumaras or Asvins q. v. j. -*Comp.* -*अधिकारः* a leading rule which gives a particular name to the rules falling under it, and which exercises influence over them. -*विषयः* an epithet, an attribute. -*सुतः* an epithet of Saturn.

संज्ञानं Knowledge, understanding.

संज्ञापनं 1 Informing. 2 Teaching. 3 Killing, slaughter.

संज्ञावत् *a.* 1 Having consciousness, become sensible, revived. 2 Having a name.

संज्ञित *a.* Named, called, denominated.

संज्ञित *a.* 1 Named. 2 That which receives a name.

संज्ञ *a* Knock kneed

संज्ञर 1 Great heat, fever 2 Heat. 3 Indignation.

सद् 1 P. (सदति) To form a part. -II. 10 U. (सादयति-ने) To show, display, manifest.

सदे, सदा 1 An ascetic's matted hair. 2 A mane (of a lion); Mu. 7. 6, Si. 1. 47. 3 Bristles of a boar; विधत्तसद्भुतसदाः प्रतिद्वंद्वीयः R. 9. 60. 4 A crest. -Comp. -अंकः a lion.

सद् 10 U. (सद्गति-ने) 1 To injure, kill. 2 To be strong. 3 To give. 4 To take. 5 To dwell.

सद्गुण A kind of minor drama in Prakṛita; e. g. कर्पूरसंज्ञरी; see S. D. 542.

सद्वा f. 1 A kind of bird. 2 A musical instrument.

सद् 10 U. (सादयति-ने) 1 To finish, complete. 2 To leave unfinished. 3 To go, move. 4 To adorn, decorate.

सणसुत्रं A hempen cord or thread.

संज्ञ See संज्ञ.

संज्ञिकाः A pair of tongs or nippers. संज्ञीने One of the several modes of flight of birds; see झीन.

सत् a. (सी f.) 1 Being, existing, existent; सत्तः स्वतः प्रकाशते युगा न परते युगा BV. 1. 120; S. 7. 12. 2 Real, essential, true. 3 Good, virtuous, chaste; सती सती योगविद्युदेहा Ku. 1. 21; S. 5. 17. 4 Noble, worthy, high; as in सत्कुलम्. 5 Right, proper. 6 Best, excellent. 7 Venerable, respectable. 8 Wise, learned. 9 Handsome, beautiful. 10 Firm, steady. -m. A Good or virtuous man, a sage; आदानं हि विनयस्य सता वारिमुच्चासि R. 4. 86; अविरतं परकार्यकृता सता मधुरिमातिशयेन च बोऽयं Bv. 1. 113; Bh. 2. 18; R. 1. 10. -n. 1 That which really exists, entity, existence, essence. 2 The really existent truth, reality. 3 Good; as in सद्सद् q. v. 4 Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. (सत्कृ means 'to respect', 'treat with respect', 'receive hospitably'). -Comp.

-असत् (सद्सत्) a. 1 existent and non-existent, being and not being. 2 real and unreal. 3 true and false. 4 good and bad, right and wrong. 5 virtuous and, wicked. (-n. du). 1 entity and non-entity. 2 good and evil, right and wrong. विवेकः discrimination between good and evil or truth and falsehood. स्वाकिदेवुः the cause of discrimination between the good and bad; ते सतः श्रेतुमर्हति सद्-सद्वाकिदेवः R. 1. 10. -आचारः (सदा-चारः) 1 good manners, virtuous or moral conduct. 2 approved usage, traditional observances, immemorial custom; Ms. 2. 18. -आत्मन् a. virtuous, good; -उत्तरं proper or good reply. -कर्मन् n. 1 a virtuous or pious act 2 vir us piety 3 hosp tali

ty काव. a hawk, k. te. -कार. 1 a kind or hospitable treatment, hospitable reception. 2 reverence, respect. 3 care, attention. 4 a meal. 5 a festival, religious observance. -कुलं a good or noble family. -कुलीन a. nobly born, of noble descent. -कृत a. 1 done well or properly. 2 hospitably received or treated. 3 revered, respected, honoured. 4 worshipped, adored. 5 welcomed. (-तः) an epithet of Siva. (-सं) 1 hospitality. 2 A virtue, piety. -कृति f. 1 treating with respect, hospitality. hospitable reception. 2 virtue, morality. -क्रिया 1 virtue, goodness; शङ्कतला कृतिमता च सत्क्रिया S. 5. 15. 2 charity, good or virtuous action. 3 hospitality, hospitable reception. 4 courtesy, salutation. 5 any purificatory ceremony. 6 funeral ceremonies, obsequies. -गति f. (सद्गतिः) a good or happy state, felicity, beatitude. -गुण a. possessed of good qualities, virtuous. (-गः) virtue, excellence, goodness, good quality. -चरित, चरित्र a. (सत्चरित-त्र) well-conducted, honest, virtuous, righteous; सद्गुः सचरितः Bh. 2. 25. (-n.) 1 good or virtuous conduct. 2 history or account of the good; S. 1. -चारा (सत्चारा) turmeric. -चिद् n. (सच्चिद्) the Supreme Spirit. -अंशः portion of existence and thought. -आत्मन् m. the soul consisting of entity and thought. -आनन्दः 'existence or entity, knowledge and joy'; an epithet of the Supreme Spirit. -जनः (सत्जनः) a good or virtuous man. -पत्रं the new leaf of a water-lily. -पथः 1 a good road. 2 right path of duty, correct or virtuous conduct. 3 an orthodox doctrine. -परिग्रहः acceptance (of gifts) from a proper person. -पशुः a victim fit for a sacrifice, a good sacrificial victim. -पार्श्वं a worthy or virtuous person. -वर्षः bestowing favours on worthy recipients, judicious liberality. -वर्षिद् a. having judicious liberality. -पुत्रः 1 a good or virtuous son. 2 a son who performs all the prescribed rites in honour of his ancestors. -प्रतिपक्षः (in logic) one of the five kinds of *hetu* *bhāṣas* or fallacious *hetus*, a counterbalanced *hetu*, one along which there exists another equal *hetu* on the opposite side, e. g. 'sound is eternal because it is audible'; and also 'sound is non-eternal, because it is a product.' -फलः the pomegranate tree. -भाजः (सद्भाजः) 1 existence, being, entity. 2 actual existence, reality 3 good

disposition or nature, amiability 4 quality of goodness. -मातुरः (सत्मातुरः) the son of a virtuous mother. -मात्रः (सत्मात्रः) 'consisting of mere entity', the soul. -मानः (सत्मानः) esteem of the good. -मित्रं (सत्मित्र) a good or faithful friend. -युवति f. a virtuous maiden. -वद्वा a. of high birth. -वचस् n. an agreeable or pleasing speech. -वस्तु n. 1 a good thing. 2 a good plot or story; V. 1. 2. -विद्य a. well-educated, having good learning. -वृत्त a. 1 well-behaved, well-conducted, virtuous, upright. 2 perfectly circular, well-rounded, सद्गुः सत्तमद्वलसव कयं प्रायेर्मम क्रीडति Git. 3 (where both senses are intended). (-सं) 1 good or virtuous conduct. 2 an agreeable or amiable disposition. -संसर्गः, -संनिधानं, -संगः, -संगतिः, -समागमः company or society of the good, association with the good; तथा सत्संनिधानेन कुर्यां यदि प्रवीणता H. 1. -संयोगः right application. -सहाय a. having virtuous friends. (-यः) a good companion. -सार a. having good sap or essence. (-रः) 1 a kind of tree. 2 a poet. 3 a painter. -हेतुः (सद्हेतुः) a faultless or valid *hetu* or middle term.

सतत a. Constant, eternal, ever lasting, perpetual. -तं ind. Constantly, continually, eternally, always, सत्तमाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं प्रियवादिन Rām. -Comp. -गः, -गतिः wind, सलिलतले सततपतीनतः संचारिणः संविगृह्य शय्या कार्या Dk.; सततगास्ततमान्वितोऽल्लोमे Si. 6. 5; जेता नीताः सततगतिना यद्धिमानावसूरीः Me. 69. -यायिन् a. 1 always moving. 2 constantly tending to decay.

सतर्क a. 1 Versed in reasoning. 2 Considerate.

सत्ति f. 1 A gift, donation. 2 End, destruction.

सती f. 1 A virtuous or good woman (or wife); Ku. 1. 21. 2 A female ascetic. 3 N. of the goddess Durgā; Ku. 1. 21.

सतीत्यं Chastity.

सतीनः 1 A kind of pulse or peas. 2 A bamboo.

सतीर्थः, -सतीर्थः A fellow religious student.

सतीलः 1 A bamboo. 2 Air, wind.

3 Pease, pulse (f. also).

सतेनः Husk, chaff.

सत्ता 1 Existence, entity, being 2 Actual existence, reality. 3 The highest Jāti or generality. 4 Goodness, excellence.

सत्तं (usually written सत्तं) 1 A sacrificial session, especially one lasting from 13 to 100 days. 2 A sacrifice in general. 3 An oblation, offering gift 4 Liberality munifi

cence. 5 Virtue. 6 A house, residence. 7 Covering. 8 Wealth. 9 A wood, forest; Ki. 13. 9. 10 A tank, pond. 11 Fraud, cheating. 12 A place of refuge, asylum, covert. -Comp. -अयनं (यं) a long 'sacificial session.

सत्त्वा *ind.* With, together with. -Comp. -इत् *m.* an epithet of Indra.

सत्त्विः 1 A cloud. 2 An elephant.

सत्त्विन् *m.* One who constantly performs sacrifices, a liberal householder; Si. 14. 32.

सत्त्वं (Said to be *m.* also in the first ten senses) 1 Being, existence, entity. 2 Nature, essence. 3 Natural character, inborn disposition. 4 Life, spirit, breath, vitality, principle of vitality; S. 2. 9. 5 Consciousness, mind, sense. 6 An embryo. 7 Substance, thing, wealth. 8 An elementary substance, such as earth, air, fire &c. 9 A living or sentient being, animal, beast; वयान् विवेकविषयं दुष्टसत्त्वात् R. 2. 8, 15. 15; S. 2. 7. 10 An evil spirit, a demon, ghost. 11 Goodness, virtue, excellence. 12 Truth, reality, certainty. 13 Strength, energy, courage, vigour, power, inherent power, the stuff of which a person is made; क्रियासिद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति महतां नेपकरणे Subhāsh; R. 5. 31; Mu. 3. 22. 14 Wisdom, good sense. 15 The quality of goodness or purity regarded as the highest of the three Gūṇasq. v.; (it is said to predominate most in gods and heavenly beings). 16 A natural property or quality, characteristic. 17 A noun, substantive. -Comp. -अवस्था *a.* 1 according to one's inborn disposition or inherent character; Bb. 2. 30. 2 according to one's means or wealth; R. 7. 32 (Mallī's interpretation does not appear to suit the context). -उत्प्रेक्षा: 1 excess of the quality of goodness. 2 pre-eminence in strength or courage. -लक्षणं signs of pregnancy; S. 5. -विदुषः loss of consciousness. -विहित *a.* 1 caused by nature. 2 caused by goodness, virtuous, upright. -संशुद्धिः *f.* purity or uprightness of nature. -संपन्न *a.* endowed with goodness, virtuous. -संहवः 1 loss of strength or vigour. 2 universal destruction. -सारः 1 essence of strength. 2 a very powerful person. -स्य *a.* 1 being in the nature of things. 2 inherent in animals. 3 animate. 4 characterized by goodness, good, excellent.

सत्त्वाय *a.* Terrifying animals or

सत्य *a.* 1 True, real, genuine; as in सत्यव्रत, सत्यदेव. 2 Honest, sincere, truthful, faithful. 3 Virtuous, upright. -स्य; 1 The abode of Brahman and of truth, the uppermost of the seven worlds or *lohas* above the earth; see लोक. 2 The Asvattha tree. 3 N. of Rāma. 4 Of Vishṇu. 5 The deity presiding over नदीमुखयाद्र q. v. -स्यं 1 Truth; नीलशरणां विशिष्यते Ms. 2. 83; सत्यं ब्रू 'to speak the truth.' 2 Sincerity. 3 Goodness, virtue, purity. 4 An oath, a promise, solemn asseveration; सत्याद्द्रुमलोप्यन् R. 12. 9; Ms. 8. 113. 5 A truism, demonstrated truth or dogma. 6 The first of the four Yugas or ages of the world, the golden age, the age of truth and purity. 7 Water. -स्यं *ind.* Truly, really, indeed, verily, forsooth; सत्यं ज्ञापयि ते पादपङ्कजसङ्घेन K.; Ku. 6. 19. -Comp. -अनृत *a.* 1 true and false; सत्यानृता च परमा H. 2. 183. 2 apparently true, but really false. (-ते-ते) 1 truth and falsehood. 2 practice of truth and falsehood; i. e. trade, commerce; Ms. 4. 4. and 6. -अभिसंध *a.* true to one's promise, sincere. -उत्कर्षः 1 pre-eminence in truth. 2 true excellence. -उद्य *a.* speaking the truth. -उपयाचन *a.* fulfilling a request. -कामः a lover of truth. -सपत्न *m.* N. of a sage. -दृशिन् *a.* truth-seeing, foreseeing truth. -धन *a.* rich in truth, exceedingly truthful. -धृति *a.* strictly truthful. -पुर the world of Vishṇu. -पूत *a.* purified by truth (as words); सत्यपूतां वेदद्वयं Ms. 6. 46. -मतिज्ञ *a.* true to one's promise. -भार्यः N. of the daughter of Satrajit and the favourite wife of Kṛishṇa; (it was for her that Kṛishṇa fought with Indra and brought the Pārijāta tree from the Nandana garden and planted it in her garden). -युगं the golden age; see सत्त्वं (6) above. -वचस् *a.* truthful, veracious. (-*m.*) 1 a saint, Rishi. 2 a seer. (-*n.*) truth, veracity. -वय *a.* veracious. (-यं) truth, veracity. -वाच *a.* truthful, veracious, candid. (-*m.*) 1 a saint, seer. 2 a crow. (-*f.*), -वाक्यं truth speaking, veracity. -वादिन् *a.* 1 truth-speaking. 2 sincere, outspoken, candid. -व्रत, -संगर, -संध *a.* 1 true or faithful to an agreement, promise or word, adhering to truth, veracious. 2 honest, sincere. -आवणं taking a solemn oath. -संकाश *a.* apocryphal, plausible.

सत्यकारः 1 Making true or good, ratification of a contract or bargain. 2 Earnest money, advance payment, something given in advance as an earnest for the performance of a contract Ki 11 50

सत्यवत् *a.* Truthful, veracious. -*m.* N. of a king, husband of Sāvitrī, q. v. -स्री N. of the daughter of a fisherman, who became mother of Vyāsa by the sage Parāśara. *सुत Vyāsa.

सत्या 1 Truthfulness, veracity. 2 N. of Sitā. 3 Of Draupadī; Ki. 11. 50. 4 Of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. 5 Of Durgā. 6 Of Satyabhāmā, wife of Kṛishṇa.

सत्यापने 1 Speaking or observing the truth. 2 Ratification (of a contract, bargain &c.).

सत्त्वं See सत्त्वं.

सत्त्वा *a.* Ashamed, modest.

सत्त्वाजित् *m.* Son of Nighna and father of Satyabhāmā. [He got the *Syamantaka* jewel from the sun and always wore it round his neck. He afterwards gave it to his brother Prasena, from whom it passed into the hands of the monkey-chief Jambavat, who got possession of it after having killed Prasena. Kṛishṇa, however, overtook Jambavat and vanquished him in fight after a long struggle. The monkey-chief thereupon presented it along with his daughter to Kṛishṇa; see जावत्. Kṛishṇa then gave the jewel back to its proper owner Satrajit, who out of gratitude presented it along with his daughter Satyabhāmā to him. Afterwards when Satyabhāmā was at her father's house with the jewel, Satadhanvan, at the instigation of a Yadava named Akṛura who desired the jewel for himself, killed Satrajit and gave it to Akṛura. Satadhanvan was afterwards killed by Kṛishṇa, but when he found that the jewel was with Akṛura he allowed him to retain it with himself after having once shown it to the people.]

सत्त्वर *a.* Quick, speedy, expeditious. -र *ind.* Quickly, speedily.

सत्त्वाकार *a.* Sputtered. -रः Speech accompanied with sputtering.

सद् 1 P. (6. P. also according to some) (सीदति, सन्; the *स्* of सद् is changed to *प्* after any preposition ending in इ or उ except प्रति) 1 To sit, sit down, recline, lie, lie down, rest, settle; अमदाः सेदरेकस्मिन् नितेव निखिला निरे Bk. 9. 58. 2 To sink down, plunge into; तेन स्वं विदुषां मध्ये पङ्क गौरि सीदति H. Pr. 24; (where the word has sense 4 also). 3 To live, remain, reside, dwell. 4 To be dejected or low-spirited, despond, despair, sink into despondency; नाथ हरे जय नाथ हरे सीदति रथा वासगृहे Gt. 6. 5 To decay, perish, go to ruin, waste away, be destroyed; विपत्तायां नीतिं सकल-मनसं सीदति जगत् H. 2. 77. B. 7. 64 H. 2. 130 6 To be in distress, be pained or afflicted, be he pleased Ki

13. 60, Ms. 8. 21. 7 To be impeded or hindered ; Ms. 9. 24. 8 To be languid, be wearied or fatigued, droop, sink ; सतिदि मे हृदयं K. ; सतिदि नम गमाणि Bg. 1. 23. 9 To go. -Caus. (सादयति ते) 1 To cause to sit down, rest &c. -Desid. (सिब्रमति) To wish to sit &c -With अव 1 To sink down, faint, fail, give way ; करिणी पंक्तिवासीदति Ki. 2. 6, 4. 20 ; Bk. 6. 24. 2 to suffer, be neglected. 3 to become disheartened or exhausted. 4 to perish, decay, come to an end ; नास्त्वयमसमो बन्धुः कृत्वाये नावसिदति. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to sink, dispirit, ruin ; Bg. 6. 5. 2 to remove, allay ; ओत्सुक्य-नाशमवसादयति प्रतिष्ठा S. 5. 6. 3 to destroy, kill. -आ 1 to sit down or near. 2 to lie in wait for. 3 to approach, reach, go to ; दिनाल्यस्यालयमासाद् Ku. 7. 69, Si. 2. 2, R. 6. 4. 4 to meet with, find, form ; R. 5. 60, 14. 25. 5 to suffer ; Bk. 3. 26. 6 to encounter, attack. 7 to place. (-Caus.) 1 to meet with, find, get, obtain ; अमरगज-नाल्यस्यालयमासाद् R. 8. 95. 2 to approach, go to, reach, be in possession of ; नक स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजैर्द्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46 ; Me. 34, Bk. 8. 37. 3 to overtake ; अनन रथयेगेन पूर्वप्रस्थितं वैन्देयमप्यासादयेय V. 1 4 to encounter, attack ; Bk. 6. 95. -उद् 1 to sink (fig. also), fall into ruin or decay ; उस्सिदितुस्मि लोकाः Bg. 3. 24. 2 to leave off, quit. 3 to rise up. (-Caus.) 1 to destroy, annihilate ; उसाद्यते जातिवर्माः Bg. 1. 42, Ms. 9. 267. 2 to overturn. 3 to rub, anoint. -उप 1 to sit near to, go to, approach ; उपसेदुर्दृश्यवि Bk. 9. 92, 6. 135. 2 to wait upon, serve ; आकल्य-कायेनेस्तेस्तेरुपसेदुः प्रसाधकाः R. 17. 22 ; Si. 13. 24. 3 to march against. -नि 1 to sit down, lie, recline ; उष्णालुः शिशिरे निषिदति तपस्विलाबाले क्षिप्रि V. 2. 23. 2 to sink down, fail, be disappointed. -प्र 1 to be pleased, be gracious or propitious, oft. with inf. ; तमालवारास-रणाद् रंतुं प्रसीद शशमलचस्थलाद् R. 6. 64. 2 to be appeased or soothed, be satisfied ; निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकृत्यति प्रवं स तस्या-पगने प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283. 3 to be pure or clear, clear up, brighten up (lit. and fig.) ; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मुक्ते वयुः सुखाः R. 3. 14 ; प्रसादोदयादयः कुम्भोनेनेहृजितः 4. 21. 4 to bear fruit, succeed, be successful ; क्रिया हि वस्तुपाहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29 ; see प्रसज. (-Caus.) 1 to proppitate, to secure the favour of, pray, beseech ; तस्मात्प्रणय प्रणिधाय काये प्रसादये त्वाम-हृमिश्रमिदं Bg. 11. 44, R. 1. 88, Y. 3. 283. 2 to make clear ; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23. -वि 1 to sink down, be exhausted. 2 to be dispirited or cast down, be afflicted or sorrowful, despond despair विलपति हसति विषिदति रो 3 वचति सुपति तप Gt 4, Bg. 2 1

Bk. 7. 89 ; R. 9. 75. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to despond or despair. 2 to make afflicted, pain.

सदुः The fruit of trees.

सदृशकः A crab.

सदृशवदनः A heron.

सदनं 1 A house, palace, mansion. 2 Sinking down, decaying, perishing. 3 Languor, exhaustion, fatigue. 4 Water. 5 A sacrificial hall. 6 The abode of Yama.

सदय a. Kind, tender, merciful. -च ind. Kindly, mercifully.

सदय n. 1 Seat, abode, residence, dwelling. 2 An assembly ; कैविना सरो भाति सदः खलजनेविना Bv. 1. 116 ; Bh. 2. 63 -Comp. -गत a. seated in an assembly ; R. 3. 66. -गृहं an assembly-hall, council-room ; R. 3. 67.

सदस्य. 1 Any person present at or belonging to an assembly, a member of an assembly (an assessor, juror &c.) 2 An assistant at a sacrifice, superintending or assisting priest ; S. 3.

सदा ind. Always, ever, perpetually, at all times. -Comp. -आनन्द a. ever happy. (-दः) an epithet of Siva. -नतिः 1 wind. 2 the sun 3 everlasting happiness, final beatitude -नोय, -नीर 1 N. of the Karatoyā river. 2 a river always bearing water, a running stream. -दान a. always making gifts or exuding rut ; Pt. 2. 79. (-नः) 1 a ruttish elephant. 2 a scentele phant (गंधद्विप q. v.). 3 N. of the elephant of Indra. 4 N. of Gapesa. -नक्षः a kind of bird, the wagtail. -फल a. always bearing fruit. (-लः) 1 the Bilva tree. 2 the jack tree. 3 the glomerous fig-tree. 4 the coconut tree -योगिन m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -शिवः N. of Siva.

सदृश (शी f.), सदृश, सदृश, (शी f.) a. 1 Like, resembling, similar, of the same rank, (with gen. or loc., but usually in comp.) ; वज्रपातसदृश, कुसुमसदृश &c. 2 Fit, right, suitable, conformable, as in प्रस्तावसदृश वाक्ये H. 2. 51. 3 Worthy, befitting, becoming श्रुतस्य किं तदसदृशं कुलस्य R. 14. 61, 1. 15.

सदेश a. 1 Possessing a country. 2 Belonging to the same place or country. 3 Proximate, neighbouring.

सदन n. 1 A house, dwelling, abode ; चकितनतनगंगी सदन सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32. 2 A place, station. 3 A temple. 4 An altar. 5 Water.

सद्य ind. 1 To-day, the same day ; गवादीनां पयोऽन्येषुः सद्यो वा जायते इयि, पापस्य हि फलं सद्यः Subhāsh. 2 Instantly, forthwith, immediately, on a sudden : चकितनतनगंगी सदन सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32 ; Ku. 3. 29 ; Me. 16. 3 Recently, a short time back as in सद्यो हुताग्निं S. 4 -Comp. -काल the present time

-कालीन a. recent. -जात a (सद्योजात) newly born. (-नः) 1 a calf. 2 an epithet of Siva. -पातिन् a. quickly perishing, frail ; Me. 10. -शुद्धिः, -शौचं immediate purification.

सद्यस्क a. 1 New, recent. 2 Instantaneous.

सद् a. 1 Resting, staying. 2 Going. सद्द्वि a. Quarrelsome, fond of strife, contentious.

सहस्रः A village.

सधर्मन् a. 1 Having similar properties. 2 Having similar duties. 3 Of the same sect or caste. 4 Like, resembling. -Comp. -चारिणी a legal wife, a legally married wife.

सधर्मिणी See सधर्मचारिणी above.

सधर्मिन् a. (जी f.) See सधर्मन्.

सधिर m. An ox, a bull.

सध्रीची A female companion, confidante ; Bk. 6. 7.

सध्रीचीन a. Accompanying, associated with.

सध्वच a. (सध्रीची f.) Going along with, associated with, accompanying. -m. A companion (husband), Si. 8. 44.

सत् 1 P., 8 U. (सन्ति, सन्ति, सन्ति, सन्ति ; pass. सन्ति, सन्ति, &c.) ; desid. सितनिषति, सिषाति) 1 To love, like. 2 To worship, honour. 3 To acquire, obtain. 4 To receive graciously. 5 To honour with gifts, give, bestow, distribute.

सनः The flapping of an elephant's ears.

सनत् m. An epithet of Brahman. -ind. Always, perpetually. -Comp.

-कुमारः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनत् See सन्त्वन.

सना ind. Always, perpetually.

सनात् ind. Always.

सनातन a. (नी f.) 1 Perpetual, constant, eternal, permanent ; एव वसि सनातनः. 2 Firm, fixed, settled ; U. 5. 22. 3 Primeval, ancient. -तः 1 The primeval being, Vishnu ; सनातन पितरमुवागमन् स्वये Bk. 1. 1. 2 N. of Siva, 3 Of Brahman. -नी 1 N. of Lakshmi. 2 Of Durgā or Pārvatī. 3 Of Sarasvatī.

सनाथ a. 1 Having a master, lord or husband ; स्वया नाथेन वैदेही सनाथा ह्यव वसि Rām. 2 Possessed of a guardian or protector ; सनाथा इदानीं धर्मचारिण S. 1. 3 Occupied by, possessed by. 4 Provided or furnished with, having, possessing, endowed with, full of, usually in comp. ; लतासनाथ इव प्रति-भाति S. 1 ; शिलातलसनाथो लतामंडपः V. 2 ; Me. 98 ; Ku. 7. 94 ; R. 9. 42, V. 4. 10.

सनाधि a. 1 Connected by the same navel or womb, uterine 2 Kindred related 3 Like

resembling ; गंगावर्तसर्गमितिभिः Dk. 4 Affectionate. -भिः 1 A uterine brother ; a near kinsman. 2 A relation, kinsman ; Ki. 13. 11. 3 A relation as far as the seventh degree.

सनाह्यः A relation as far as the 7th degree.

सन्निः 1 Worship, service. 2 A gift, donation. 3 An entreaty, a respectful solicitation (f. also in this sense).

सनिष्टीर्च, सनिष्टर्च Speech accompanied with emission of saliva, sputtered speech.

सनी 1 A respectful entreaty. 2 A quarter or point of the compass. 3 Flapping of the elephant's ears.

सनीड (ल) α. 1 Living in the same nest, dwelling together. 2 Near, proximate.

संतः The two hands opened and the palms joined together.

संतक्षणं Sarcastic or cutting language, scoff, sarcasm.

संतत p. p. 1 Stretched, extended. 2 Uninterrupted, continual, constant, regular. 3 Lasting, eternal. 4 Much, many. -तं ind. Always, constantly, eternally, continually, perpetually.

संततिः f. 1 Stretching across, spreading along. 2 Extent, expanse, extension ; S. 7. 8. 3 Continuous line or flow, series, row, range, succession, continuity ; चित्तास्तति-तद्गुणानि विविदस्येव लया जिया Māl. 5. 10 ; कृत्यसंततिसंततमेभिः Si. 6. 36. 5 Perpetuation, uninterrupted continuance ; R. 3. 1. 6 A race, lineage, family. 7 Offspring, progeny ; संततिः छद्मद्वया हि पश्येह व शम्भो R. 1. 69. 8 A heap, mass ; (अलं) सहसा संतततिगहसां विदुः Ki. 5. 17.

संतपन 1 Heating, inflaming. 2 Torturing.

संतप्त p. p. 1 Heated, inflamed, red-hot, glowing. 2 Distressed, afflicted, tormented ; Me. 7. -Comp. -अयं n. red-hot iron. -वक्षस् n. short-breathed.

संतप्त n. संतप्तं All-pervading or universal darkness, great darkness ; निमज्ज्यसंतप्तं पराशयं N. 9. 98 ; Si. 9. 22 ; Bk. 5. 2.

संतर्जनं Threatening, reviling.

संतर्पणं 1 Satisfying, satiating. 2 Gratifying, delighting. 3 That which gives delight. 4 A kind of sweet dish.

संतानः-नं 1 Stretching, extending, extension, expanse, spread. 2 Continuity, continuous flow or line, succession, continuance ; अच्छिन्नामलसंतानाः Ku. 6. 69 ; संतानवाहीनि दुःखानि U. 4. 8. 3 Family, race. 4 Progeny, offspring, issue ; संतानं विषये B. 1. 34 ; संतान-

कामाय रात्रे 2. 65, 18. 52. 5 One of the five trees of Indra's paradise.

संतानकः One of the five trees of Indra's paradise or its flower ; Ku. 6. 46, 7. 8 ; Si. 6. 67.

संतानिका 1 Froth, foam. 2 Cream. 3 A cob-web. 4 the blade of a knife or sword.

संतापः 1 Heat, great heat, inflammation ; Māl. 3. 4. 2 Distress, torment, suffering, torture, agony, anguish ; संतापसंततिमहाव्यसनाय तस्यानासकनेतद्वपेक्षितहेतु चेतः Māl. 1. 23, S. 3. 3 Passion, rage. 4 Remorse, repentance ; Pt. 1. 109. 5 Penance, fatigues of penance, mortification of the body ; संतापे विरहदुःखः शिवां प्रसादं Ki. 5. 50.

संतापन α. (नी f.) Burning, inflaming. -नः N. of one of the 5 arrows of Cupid. -नं 1 Burning, scorching. 2 Paining, afflicting. 3 Exciting passion.

संतापित p. p. Heated, afflicted, tormented &c.

संतिः 1 End, destruction. 2 A gift ; cf. सति.

संतुष्टिः f. Complete satisfaction.

संतोषः 1 Satisfaction, contentment ; संतोष एव पुरुषस्य परं निधानं Subhāsh. 2 Pleasure, delight, joy. 3 The thumb or fore-finger.

संतोषणं Pleasing, gratifying, comforting.

संत्यजनं Leaving, renouncing. संत्रासः Fear, terror, alarm.

संदंशः 1 A pair of tongs. 2 Too great compression of the teeth in the pronunciation of vowels (or letters). 3 N. of a bell.

संदंशकः A pair of tongs.

संदर्भः 1 Stringing together, weaving, arranging. 2 Collection, uniting, mixture. 3 Consistency, continuity, regular connection, coherence ; संदर्भ-छाजिं गिरां Git. 1. 4 Construction. 5 A composition, literary work ; रसगंगाधर-नामा संदर्भोऽयं चिरं जयतु R. G. ; U. 4.

संदर्शनं A Seeing, beholding, viewing. 2 Gazing, looking steadfastly. 3 Meeting, seeing one another. 4 Sight, appearance, vision. 5 Regard, consideration.

संदानं 1 A rope, cord. 2 A chain, fetter. -नः That part of an elephant's temples whence ichor exudes.

संदानित α. 1 Bound, tied. 2 Fettered, chained.

संदानिनी A cow-pen (गोष्ठ). संदावः Flight, retreat.

संदाहः Burning up, consuming.

संदिग्ध p. p. 1 Besmeared, covered. 2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain ; as in संदिग्धमति-बुद्धि &c. 3 Mistaken for, confounded with ; Māl. 1. 2. 4 Doubtful, questioned. 5 Confused, obscure, unintelligible (as a sentence)

6 Dangerous, risky, unsafe. 7 Envenomed.

संदिष्ट p. p. 1 Pointed out, indicated. 2 Assigned. 3 Told, narrated, communicated. 4 Agreed to, promised. -ष्टः One entrusted with a message, a messenger, herald, courier (संदिष्टार्थं also). -ष्ट Information, news, tidings.

संदिष्ट α. Bound, chained, fettered. संदी A small bed-stead, cot, couch.

संदीपन α. (नी f.) 1 Kindling, inflaming, exciting ; U. 3. 2 Provoking ; U. 4. -तः 1 One of the five arrows of Cupid. -नं 1 Kindling, inflaming. 2 Exciting, stimulating, अनंगसंदीपनमाद्यु कुर्वते Rs. 1. 12.

संदीप्त p. p. 1 Kindled or inflamed. 2 Excited, stimulated. 3 Instigated, stirred up, prompted.

संदुष्ट p. p. 1 Polluted, defiled. 2 Wicked, depraved.

संदूषणं Defiling, corrupting, vitiating.

संदेशः 1 Information, news, tidings. 2 Message, errand ; संदेशं मे हर धनपतिकोषाधिविशितस्य Me. 7, 13 ; R. 12. 63 ; Ku. 6. 2. 3 Commission, command ; अनुश्रितो गृहेः संदेशः S. 5. -Comp. -अर्थः the subject of a message. -वाचः a message-bearer, messenger. -हरः 1 a news-bearer, messenger. 2 an envoy, ambassador.

संदेहः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense ; अत्र का संदेहः. 2 Risk ; danger, peril ; जीवितसंदेहदोलामारोपित K. ; अर्थार्जने प्रवृत्तिः संदेहः H. 1. 3 (In Rhet.) Doubt, regarded as a figure of speech, in which the close resemblance between two objects leads to one of them being mistaken for the other (this figure is also called संदेह by Mammata and others), संदेहस्तु भेदोक्तौ तद्वस्तुत्वी च संशयः K. P. 10, α. g. see Māl. 1. 2 (l. 3.) ; V. 3. 2. -Comp. -दोला the swing of uncertainty, a state of suspense, dilemma, fix.

संदोहः 1 Milking. 2 The whole quantity of anything, a multitude, heap, mass, assemblage ; कुंदमाकंदमधु-विदुःसंदोहादिना मास्तेनोत्ताम्यति Māl. 3 ; Bv. 4. 9.

संदावः Flight, retreat.

संधा 1 Union, association. 2 Intimate union, close connection. 3 State, condition. 4 An agreement, a promise, stipulation, compact, सतार संधाविषय सत्यसंधः R. 14. 52 ; Mv. 7. 8. 5 Limit, boundary. 6 Fixity, steadiness. 7 Twilight. 8 Distillation (for संधान q. v.).

संधानं 1 Joining, uniting. 2 Union, junction, combination ; यदर्थं विच्छिन्नं भवति कृतसंधानमिव तत् S. 1. 9 ; Ku. 5. 27 R. 12. 101 3 Mixing, compound

ing (of medicines &c.). 4 Restoration, repairing. 5 Fitting, fixing (as an arrow to the bow-string); तत्संधु-कृतसंधानं त्रिसंहर सायके S. 1. 11; St. 20. 8 6 Alliance, league, friendship, peace; संधुवत्संधुमेयो दुःसंधानश्च दुर्जनो भवति H. 1. 92 (where it has sense 1 also). 7 A joint; पादसंधयोः संधाने गुणः Susr. 8 Attention. 9 Direction. 10 Supporting. 11 Distillation (of liquors). 12 Spirituous liquor or a kind of it. 13 A kind of relisheaten to excite thirst. 14 Preparation of pickles. 15 Contraction of the skin by means of astringents. 16 Sour rice-gruel.

संधानित a. 1 United, strung together. 2 Bound, tied.

संधानी 1 Distillation. 2 Brazery, foundry.

संधिः 1 Union, junction, combination, connection; संधये सरला सूची वक्रा छेदाय कर्तरी Subhāsh.; Me. 58. 2 A compact, agreement. 3 Alliance, league, friendship, peace, treaty of peace (one of the six expedients to be used in foreign politics); कति प्रकाराः संधीनां भवन्ति H. 4; (the several kinds are described in H. 4. 106-125); शत्रूणां न हि संध्यास्तुच्छिद्येनापि संधिना H. 1. 88. 4 A joint, articulation (of the body); हृग्रासुधावनकंडितः संधेः S. 2. 5 A fold (of a garment). 6 A breach, hole, chasm 7 Especially a mine, chasm or opening made by thieves in a wall or underneath a building; वृक्षवाटिकापरिसरे संधिं कृत्वा प्रविष्टोऽस्मि मध्यमकं Mk. 3; Ms. 9. 276. 8 Separation, division. 9 Euphony, euphonic junction or coalition (in gram.). 10 An interval, a pause. 11 A critical juncture. 12 An opportune moment. 13 A period at the expiration of each Yuga or age. 14 A division or joint (in a drama); they are five, see S. D. 330-332; Ku. 7. 91. 15 The vulva. -Comp. -अक्षरं a diphthong. -घोरः a house-breaker, a thief who breaks into a house. -छेदः making holes or breaches. (in a wall &c.). -जं spirituous liquor. -जीवकः one who lives by dishonest means (particularly as a go-between). -दुषणं violation of a treaty; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षितिं विदधति सोपधि संधिदुषणानि Ki. 1. 45. -बंधः the tissues of joints; S. 2. -बंधनं a ligament, tendon, nerve. -भंगः, -मुक्तिः f. dislocation of a joint. -विग्रह m. du. peace and war. °आधिकारः the office of the minister for foreign affairs. -विच्छेदनः one skilled in negotiating peaces. -विद् m. a negotiator of treaties. -वेला 1 the time of twilight 2 Any connecting period -घारकः a house-breaker

संधिकः A kind of fever.

संधिका Distillation (of liquors).

संधित a. 1 United, joined. 2 Bound, tied. 3 Reconciled, allied. 4 Fixed, fitted. 5 Mixed together. 6 Pickled, preserved. -तै 1 Pickles. 2 Spirituous liquor.

संधिनी 1 A cow in heat (united with the bull or impregnated by him). 2 A cow milked unseasonably.

संधिला 1 A hole or breach made in a wall, pit, chasm. 2 A river. 3 Spirituous liquor.

संधुक्षणं 1 Kindling, inflaming. 2 Exciting, stimulating.

संधुक्षित p. p. Kindled, inflamed, excited.

संधेय a. 1 To be united or joined. 2 Capable of being reconciled; सजगत्सु कनकवटवद् दुर्मेयश्चाशुसंधेयः H. 1. 92. 3 To be made peace with. 4 To be aimed at.

संध्या 1 Union. 2 Joint, division. 3 Morning or evening twilight; अनुयागवती संध्या दिवस्तस्यसुस्वरः । अहो देवयतिश्चित्रा तयापि न समागमः K. P. 7. 4 Early morning. 5 Evening, dusk. 6 The period which precedes a Yuga, the time intervening between the expiration of one Yuga and the commencement of another; Ms. 1. 69. 7 The morning, noon and evening prayers of a Brāhmaṇa; Ms. 2. 69, 4. 93. 8 A promise, an agreement. 9 A boundary, limit. 10 Thinking, meditation. 11 A kind of flower. 12 N. of a river. 13 N. of the wife of Brahman. -Comp. -अंशं 1 an evening cloud (tinged with the sun's rays); संध्याभ्र-रक्षेव सुहृत्तरागाः Pt. 1. 194. 2 a kind of red-chalk. -कालः 1 the period of twilight. 2 evening. -नादिच् m. an epithet of Siva. -पुष्पी 1 a kind of jasmine. 2 a nutmeg. -बलः a demon (राक्षस). -रामः red lead. रामः (some take आराम as the word here) an epithet of Brahman. -वन्दनं the morning and evening prayers.

सन्ध p. p. 1 Sitting down, settling down, lying. 2 Dejected, sunk down, downcast. 3 Drooping, relaxed. 4 Weak, low, feeble. 5 Wasted away, decayed. 6 Perished, destroyed. 7 Still, motionless. 8 Shrunk. 9 Adjacent, near. -ज्ञः The tree called विगल. -जं A little, a small quantity.

सन्धक a. Low, dwarfish. -Comp. -द्रुः the Piyāla tree.

सन्धतर a. Lower, more depressed (as a tone).

सन्धत p. p. 1 Bent down, stooping. 2 Downcast. 3 Contracted.

सन्धतिः f. 1 Obedience, respectful salutation, reverence. 2 Humility. 3 A kind of sacrifice. 4 A sound.

संनद्ध p. p. 1 Tied or bound together, girded or put on. 2 Clad or dressed in armour, accoutred, mailed. 3 Arranged, ready, or prepared for battle, armed, fully equipped; नवजलधरः संनद्धोऽयं न दानिश्वाचरः V. 4. 1; Me. 8. 4 Ready, prepared, formed, arranged in general; R. 3. 7. 5 Per- vading; कुशुमानिव लोमनयि यौवनमंगेष्ठ संनद्ध S. 1. 21. 6 Well-provided with anything. 7 Murderous. 8 Closely at- tached, bordering, near.

संनयः 1 A collection, multitude, quantity, number. 2 Rear, rear-guard (of an army).

संनहनं 1 Preparing, equipping, arming oneself. 2 Preparation. 3 Fastening tightly. 4 Industry, effort.

संनहः 1 Arming (oneself) or pre- paration for battle, putting on armour. 2 Warlike preparation, equipment. 3 Armour, mail; अस्मिन्- क्लौ खलोऽमृदुदुष्याम्नादारणे । कथं जीविज्जगव स्युः संनहाः सज्जना यदि Kīr. K. 1. 36, Kī. 16. 12.

संनहः A war-elephant.

संनिकर्षः 1 Drawing near. bringing near. 2 Vicinity, proximity; presence; उत्कंदे च द- यमसंनिकर्षेऽयं U. 6; 3. 74; R. 7. 8, 6. 20. 3 Connection, relation. 4 (In Nyāya phil.) Connection of an or- gan of sense (इन्द्रिय) with its object (विषय); this is of six kinds.

संनिकर्षणं 1 Bringing near. 2 Approaching, approximating. 3 Pro- ximity, vicinity.

संनिकृष्ट p. p. 1 Approximate. 2 Proximate, adjacent, near. -सं Pro- ximity, vicinity.

संनिकचयः A collection.

संनिकघातु m. 1 One who brings near. 2 One who deposits. 3 A receiver of stolen goods; Ms. 9. 278. 4 An officer who introduces people at court.

संनिधानं, संनिधिः 1 Putting down together, juxta-position. 2 Proximi- ty, vicinity, presence; N. 2. 53. 3 Perceptibility, appearance. 4 A re- ceptacle. 5 Receiving, taking charge of. 6 Combination, aggregate.

संनिपातः 1 Falling down, alighting, descent. 2 Falling together, meet- ing; Kī. 13. 58. 3 Collision, contact. 4 Union, conjunction, combination, mixture, miscellaneous collection, व्युत्पत्त्योः सलिलमरुतां संनिपातः क नेवः Me. 5. 5. An assemblage, a collection, multitude, number; नानारत्नज्योतिषां संनि- पातैः Kī. 5. 36; एको हि द्वौ युगसंनिपातौ निनज्जति Ku. 1. 3. 6 Arrival. 7 A com- bined derangement of the three humours of the body causing fever which is of a dangerous kind. 8 A kind of musical tune or ure

-Comp. -उत्तरः fever arising from a vitiated state of the three humours of the body.

संनिवेशः 1 Binding firmly. 2 Connection, attachment. 3 Effectiveness. संनिवेश *a.* Like, similar (at the end of comp.); R. 1. 11.

संनियोगः 1 Union, attachment. 2 Appointment.

संनिरोधः Obstruction, hindrance.

संनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Return; S. 6. 10; R. 8. 49, 10. 27. 2 Desisting from. 3 Restraint, forbearance.

संनिवेशः 1 Deep entrance into, ardent devotion or attachment, close application. 2 A collection, multitude, assemblage. 3 Union, combination, arrangement; रमणीय एव च मुमन्तसं संनिवेशः Māl. 1. 9. 4 Site, place, situation, position; Ku. 7. 25; R. 6. 19. 5 Vicinity, proximity. 6 Form, figure; उद्गमसारीसंनिवेशः Māl. 3. निर्गमसंनिवेशः K. 7 A hut, dwelling-place; R. 14. 76. 8 Seating in the proper places, giving seats to; श्रियतां समाजसंनिवेशः U. 7. 9 Insertion. 10 An open space near a town where people assemble for amusement, exercise &c.

संनिहित *p.* 1 Placed near, lying close, near, contiguous, neighbouring; S. 4. 2 Close, Proximate, at hand. 3 Present; अपि संनिहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1; दृढसंनिहिते S. 3. 20. 4 Fixed, placed, deposited. 5 Prepared, ready; Mu. 1. 6 Staying or being in -Comp. -अपाय *a.* having destruction close at hand, frail, perishable, transitory; कायः संनिहितापायः Pt. 2. 177.

संन्यसनं 1 Resignation, laying down. 2 Complete renunciation of the world and its attachments; न च संन्यासवादिव सिद्धिं समाधिच्छति Bg. 3. 4. 3 Consigning, entrusting to the care of.

संन्यस्त *p.* 1 Laid or placed down. 2 Deposited. 3 Entrusted, consigned. 4 Laid aside, relinquished, renounced.

संन्यासः 1 Leaving, abandonment. 2 Complete renunciation of the world and its possessions and attachments, abandonment of temporal; concerns; Bg. 6. 2, 18. 2; Ms. 1. 114; 5. 108. 3 A deposit, trust. 4 A stake or wager in a game. 5 Giving up the body, death. 6 Indian spike-nard.

संन्यासिन् *m.* 1 One who lays down and deposits. 2 One who completely renounces the world and its attachments, an ascetic, a Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life; ज्ञेयः संन्यासिन्वासी यो न द्वेष्टि न काङ्क्षति Bg. 5. 3. 3 One who abstains from food (यन्त्राहार); Bk. 7. 76.

संन्यासिन् 1 To honour

सपक्ष *a.* 1 Winged, having wings.

2 Having a side or party. 3 Belonging to the same side or party. 4 (Hence) Kindred, like, similar (fig.); दलद्वयसंनिवेशसमरसपक्षः मणितयः Bv. 2. 77. 5 Containing the पक्ष or subject of an inference. -क्षः 1 An adherent, a follower, partisan. 2 A kindred, a kinsman; M. 4. 3 (In logic). An instance on the same side, a similar instance; निश्चितसाध्यवार्त्तः सपक्षः T. S.

सपत्नः An enemy, adversary, a rival; R. 9. 8.

सपत्नी A rival or fellow wife, rival mistress, co-wife (having the same husband with another); दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्ताः R. 6. 63, 14. 86.

सपत्नीक *a.* Attended by a wife.

सपत्नाकरणं 1 Wounding in such a manner that the feathered part of the arrow enters the body. 2 Causing excessive pain; cf. निषत्राकरण.

सपत्नाकृतिः *f.* Great agony or pain, excessive affliction or torment.

सपदि *ind.* Instantly, in a moment, immediately; सपदि मदनदलो दक्षिण मम मानसं Gīt. 10; Ku. 3. 76; 6. 4.

सपथी 1 Worship, honouring; सोमं सपथीविधमाज्जेन R. 5. 22, 2. 22, 11. 35, 13. 46; Si. 1. 14. 2 Service, attendance.

सपाद *a.* 1 Having feet. 2 Increased by a fourth part.

सपिण्डः 'Having the same पिण्ड or funeral rice-ball offering', a kinsman connected by the offering of the funeral rice-ball to the Manes of certain relations; Y. 1. 52; Ms. 2. 247, 5. 59.

सपिण्डिकरणं The performance of a particular Śrāddha in honour of deceased relatives called सपिण्ड *q. v.*, to be performed at the end of one full year after the death of a relative, but now usually performed on the 12th day after death as part of the funeral obsequies.

सपीतिः *f.* Drinking together or in company, comotation.

सप्तक *a.* (का or की *f.*) 1 Containing seven. 2 Seven. 3 Seventh. -कः A collection of seven things, (verses &c.)

सप्तकी A woman's girdle or zone.

सप्ततिः *f.* Seventy. सप्तन *a.* 70th.

सप्तथ *ind.* Seven-fold.

सप्तन् *num. a.* (always pl. सप्त *nom.* and *acc.*) Seven. -Comp. -अंग *a.* see सप्तकृति below. -अर्चिस् *a.* 1 having seven tongues or flames. 2 evil-eyed, of inauspicious look. (-*m.*) 1 N. of fire. 2 of Saturn. -अष्टतिः *f.* eighty-seven. -अष्टा a heptagon. -अष्टयः the sun सप्तमः the moon -अष्टः seven days, 1 & 2 a week *m* an

epithet of Brahman. -अष्टि (सप्तार्चि) *m.* pl. 1 the seven sages; 2. *a.* नरीदि, अवि, अंगिरस्, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. 2 the constellation called Ursa Major (the seven stars of which are said to be the seven sages mentioned above). -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-seven. -जिह्वः -ज्वालः fire. -तनुः a sacrifice; Si. 14. 6. -त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-seven. -दशन् *a.* seventeen. -द्विधितिः N. of fire. -द्वीपा an epithet of the earth. -धातु *m.* pl. the seven constituent elements of the body; *a.* chyle, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, and semen. -नवतिः *f.* ninety-seven. -नाडीचक्रः a kind of astrological diagram used as a means of foretelling rain. -पर्णः (so सप्तच्छदः सप्तपत्रः) N. of a tree. -पदी the seven steps at a marriage (the bride and bridegroom walk together seven steps, after which the marriage becomes irrevocable). -प्रकृतिः *f.* pl. the seven constituent parts of a kingdom; स्वाम्यमावसुहृत्कोशराष्ट्रगणधलानि च Ak.; see प्रकृति also. -भद्रः the Sirisha tree -भूमिक, -भीम *a.* seven stories high (as a palace). -रात्रे a period of seven nights. -विंशतिः *f.* twenty-seven. -विध *a.* seven-fold, of seven sorts. -शतं 1 700. 2 107. (-नी) an aggregate or collection of 700 verses or stanzas. -सतिः an epithet of the sun; सर्वैरुक्तैः समग्रैस्त्वनिव दृष्टगुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसतिः M. 2. 13.

सप्तम *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 The seventh. -नी *f.* The seventh or locative case (in gram.). 2 The seventh day of a lunar fortnight.

सप्तला A kind of jasmine (double jasmine).

सतिः 1 A yoke. 2 A horse; जवो हि सते परमं विवृण्वेण Subhāsh. ; see सप्तसति also.

सपणय *a.* Affectionate, friendly.

सपश्य *a.* 1 Placing confidence in. 2 Certain, sure.

सफरः -री A small glittering fish; cf. शफर.

सफल *a.* 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit, productive (fig. also). 2 Accomplished, fulfilled, successful.

सर्वंधु *a.* 1 Closely connected. 2 Having a friend, befriended. -धुः A relation, kinsman.

सवलिः Evening twilight.

सवाय *a.* 1 Hurtful. 2 Oppressive.

सव्यवर्च्यः Fellow-studentship (being disciples of the same teacher).

सव्यवर्चस् *m.* 1 A fellow-student, one going through the same studies and observing the same austerities. 2 A fellow-sufferer, sympathiser; दुःखसमव्यवर्चस् इति सव्यवर्चस् इति *m* 6

सभा 1 An assembly, a council, conclave; पंडितसभा कारितवान् Pt. 1; न सा सभा यत्र न संति वृद्धाः II. 1. 2 Company, society, meeting, large number. 3 Council-chamber or hall. 4 A court of justice. 5 A public audience (modern levee). 6 A gambling house. 7 Any room or place much frequented. -Comp. -आस्थारः 1 an assistant at an assembly. 2 a member of a society. -पतिः 1 the president of a society, chairman. 2 the keeper of a gaming-house. -पूजा worship or reverence paid to the audience. -सद् m 1 an assistant at an assembly or meeting. 2 a member of an assembly or meeting. 3 an assessor, a juror.

सभाज् 10 U. (सभाजयति-ते) 1 To salute, pay respects, greet, render homage to, congratulate; स्नेहासभाजयितु-मेव U. 1. 7; Si. 13. 14; S. 5. 2 To honour, worship, respect. 3 To please, gratify. 4 To beautify, adorn, grace; U. 4. 19. 5 To show.

सभाजनं 1 (a) Paying respects to, salutation, honouring, worshipping; Si. 13. 14. (b) Welcoming, congratulation; R. 13. 43, 14. 18. 2 Civility, courtesy, politeness. 3 Service.

सभावनः N. of Siva.

सभि(भी)कः The keeper of a gaming house; अयमस्माकं पूर्वसभिको नाशुर इति एवागच्छति Mk. 3; Y. 2. 139.

सम्भ a. 1 Belonging to an assembly. 2 Fit for society. 3 Refined, polished, civilized. 4 Well-bred, polite, courteous; R. 1. 55, Ku. 7. 29. 5 Confidential, trusty, faithful. -स्यः 1 An assessor. 2 An assistant at an assembly. 3 A person of honourable parentage. 4 The keeper of a gaming-house. 5 The servant of the keeper of a gaming-house.

सम्भता, स्वं Politeness, good manners or breeding.

सम्भ I. 1 P. (समति) 1 To be confused or agitated. 2 Not to be confused or agitated. -II. 10 U. (समयति-ते) To be agitated.

सम्भ ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives it means (a) with, together with, together; as in संगम्, संभाषण, संघा, संघट्ट &c. (b) Sometimes it intensifies the meaning of the simple root, and may be translated by 'very, quite, greatly, thoroughly, very much'; संघट्ट, संतोष, संभ्रम, संभ्रास, संताप &c. 2 As a prefix to nouns to form comp. it means, 'like, same, similar,' as in समर्थ. 3 Sometimes it means 'near,' 'before'; as in समक्ष.

सम a. 1 Same, identical. 2 Equal, as in समलोकाचनः R. 8. 21; Bg. 2. 38. 3 Like similar, r bling

with instr. or gen. or in comp.; गुण-
दुक्तो दक्षिणे नेत्रेऽरिगुणेः समः Subhāsh.;
Ku. 3. 13, 23. 4 Even, level, plain;
समदेशवर्तिनस्ते न दुरासदो भविष्यति S. 1. 5
Even (as number). 6 Impartial, fair.
7 Just, honest, upright. 8 Good,
virtuous. 9 Ordinary, common. 10
Mean, middling. 11 Straight. 12
Suitable, convenient. 13 Indifferent,
unmoved, unaffected by passion. 14
All, every one. 15 All, whole,
entire, complete. -सं A level plain,
flat country; Ki. 9. 11. -सं ind. 1
With, together with, in company
with, accompanied by; (with instr.)
आहो निवर्त्यति समं हरिणानामभिः S. 1. 27;
R. 2. 25, 8. 63, 16. 72. 2 Equally;
यथा सर्वाणि वृत्तानि यत्र याच्यते समं Ms. 9.
311. 3 Like, similarly, in the same
manner; Pt. 1. 78. 4 Entirely. 5
Simultaneously, all at once, at the
same time, together; नवं पयो यत्र चैवेया
च लक्ष्मिगोमासु समं विदुर्ह R. 13. 26, 4. 4;
10. 60; 14. 1. -Comp. -अंशः an equal
share. -हारिन् m. a co-heir. -अंतर a.
parallel. -आचारः 1 equal or similar
conduct. 2 proper practice. -उदकं a
mixture of half buttermilk and half
water. -उपमा a kind of Upamā or
simile. -कन्या a fit or suitable girl
(fit to be married.). -कर्णः an equi-
diagonal tetragon. -कालः the sam
time or moment. (-लं) ind. at the
same time, simultaneously. -कालीन
a. contemporary, coeval. -कोलः a
serpent, snake. -क्षेत्रं (in astr.) an
epithet of a particular arrangement
of the Nakshatras. -खातः an equal
excavation, a parallelopipedon.
-गंधकः incense. -चतुरस्र a. square.
(सं) an equilateral tetragon.
-चतुर्भुजः -जं a rhombus. -चित्त a. 1
even-minded, equable, equanimous.
2 indifferent. -छेद, -छेदने a. having
the same denominator. -जाति a.
homogeneous. -ज्ञा fame. -त्रिभुजः -जं
an equilateral triangle. -दर्शन, -दर्शिन
a. viewing equally, impartial;
विद्याविनयसंपन्ने ब्राह्मणे न विदुर्हस्तिनि। छुनि नैव
श्रपाके च पंडिताः समदर्शिनः Bg. 5. 17. -दुःख
a. feeling for another's woe, sym-
pathising (with another); a fellow-
sufferer; Ku. 4. 4. -सुख a. a com-
panion or partner in joy and sorrow;
S. 3. 12. -दृष्ट, -दृष्टि a. impartial.
-दुष्टि a. 1 impartial. 2 indifferent,
stoical. -भाव a. having the same na-
ture or property. (-वः) sameness,
equability. -मंडलं (in astr.) the
prime vertical line. -मय a. of like
origin. -रंजित a. tinged. -रमः a parti-
cular mode of sexual enjoyment.
-रेख a. straight; प्रकृत्या यदकं नदपि समरेखं
नयनयोः S. 1. 9. -लंबः -लंबं a trapezoid.
-वर्णः community of caste. -वर्तिन a.
equal-minded, impartial. (-म.)

Yama, the god of death. -वृत्त 1 an
even metre, i. e. a stanza the lines
of which have all the same number of
feet. 2 see सममंडल. -वृत्ति a. equable,
fair. -वैद्यः mean depth. -होचनं
equal subtraction, i. e. subtraction
of the same quantity on both sides
of an equation. -संधिः peace on
equal terms. -सुप्तिः f. universal sleep
(as at the end of a Kalpa). -स्व a.
1 equal, uniform. 2 level. 3 like.
-स्थलं an even ground.

समक्ष a. Being before the eyes,
visible, present. -क्षं ind. In the
presence of, visibly, before the very
eyes; Ku. 5. 1.

समग्र a. All, whole, entire, com-
plete; M. 2. 13.

समंगा Bengal madder (मंजिष्ठा).

समजः 1 A multitude of beasts,
animals or birds, a herd, flock. 2 A
number of fools. -जं A wood, forest.

समज्या 1 A meeting, an assembly.
2 Fame, renown, celebrity.

समंजस a. 1 Proper, reasonable,
right, fit. 2 Correct, true, accurate.
3 Clear, intelligible; as in असमंजस
q. v. 4 Virtuous, good, just; सुशाधि-
रुदस्य समंजसे जने Ki. 10. 12. 5 Practised,
experienced. 6 Healthy. -सं 1 Pro-
priety, fitness. 2 Accuracy. 3 Correct
evidence.

समता-त्वं 1 Sameness, identity. 2
Likeness, similarity. 3 Equality. 4
Impartiality, fairness; समता नीं
to treat as equal' Ms. 9. 218. 5 Equan-
imity. 6 Perfectness. 7 Common-
ness. 8 Evenness.

समतिक्रमः Transgression, omission.
समतति a. Past, gone by; R. 8. 78.

समद् a. 1 Intoxicated, 'furious. 2
Mad with rut. 3 Drunk with passion;
U. 2. 20.

समधिक a. 1 Exceeding. 2 Exces-
sive, abundant, plentiful; U. 4. -कं
ind. Very much, exceedingly.

समधिगमनं Surpassing, overcoming.

समघ्न a. Travelling in company.

समख्यानं 1 Assent, consent. 2
Entire approval, full concurrence.

समंत a. 1 Being on every side,
universal. 2 Complete, entire. -तः
Limit, boundary, term. (समंत, समस्तः
समस्तत्वे are used adverbially in the
sense of 'from every side', 'all
around', 'on all sides', 'wholly',
(completely'). -Comp. -दुग्धा the
plant called लहृq. v. -पंचकं N. of the
district called Kurukshetra or of a
place near it; Vu. 6. -भद्रः a Bud-
dha or the Buddha. -सुख m. fire.

समन्वय a. 1 Sorrowful. 2 Enraged

समन्वयः 1 Regular succession or
order. 2 Connected sequence
mutual connection, applicability
(तात्पर्य); लघु समन्वयाद् Br. Sū. I. 1

1 ; न च तद्वताना पदानां अन्वयस्वरूपविषये निश्चिते समन्वयेऽर्थान्तरकल्पना युक्ता S. B. 3 Conjunction.

संज्ञित *p. p.* 1 Connected with, connected in natural order. 2 Followed. 3 Endowed with, possessing, full of. 4 Affected by.

संज्ञित *p. p.* 1 Inundated. 2 Eclipsed.

संज्ञित्याहारः 1 Mentioning together. 2 Association, company. 3 Proximity to or association with a word, the meaning of which is clearly ascertained or understood.

संज्ञिसरणं 1 Approaching. 2 Seeking, wishing for.

संज्ञिहारः 1 Taking together. 2 Repetition. 3 Surplus, excess.

संज्ञ्यर्चनं Worshipping, reverencing.

संज्ञ्याहारः Accompaniment, association.

संज्ञः 1 Time in general. 2 Occasion, opportunity. 3 Fit time, proper time or season, right moment, Ku. 3. 25. 4 An agreement, a compact, contract, engagement; विद्यः समवायः S. 5. 5 Convention, conventional usage. 6 An established rule of conduct, a ceremonial custom, usual practice; Ki. 1. 28; U. 1. 7 The convention of poets; (e. g. that persons separated from their beloveds are affected at the sight of clouds). 8 An appointment, assignation. 9 A condition, stipulation; V. 5. 10 A law, rule, regulation; Y. 3. 19. 11 Direction, order, instruction, precept. 12 Emergency, exigency. 13 An oath. 14 A sign, hint, indication. 15 Limit, boundary. 16 A demonstrated conclusion, doctrine, tenet; नीह, वैशेषिक &c. 17 End, conclusion, termination. 18 Success, prosperity. 19 End of trouble.

-Comp. -अनुष्ठितं a time at which neither the stars nor the sun is visible. -अनुष्ठितं *a.* following established customs. -अनुष्ठारेण, -उच्यते *ind.* suitably to the occasion, as the occasion demands. -आचारः conventional practice, established usage. -क्रिया making an agreement. -परिरक्षणं observance of a compact, treaty or agreement; सम्यपरिरक्षणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45. -व्यभिचारः breaking an agreement, violation or breach of contract. -व्यभिचारिन् *a.* breaking an agreement.

समया *ind.* 1 Duly, seasonably, in due time. 2 At a fixed or appointed time. 3 In the midst, within, between. 4 Near (with acc.); समया लीधभिर्नि Dk.; Si. 6. 73, 15. 9, Nalad. 4. 8.

समयारं War battle fight वर्षावसरे Vo. 3 -Comp

-उद्देशः, -भूमिः battle-field. -सूच्य *m.*, -शिरसु *n.* the front or van of battle. समर्चनं Worshipping; honouring, adoration.

समर्ण *a.* 1 Afflicted, pained, wounded. 2 Asked, solicited.

समर्थ *a.* 1 Strong, powerful. 2 Competent, allowed, qualified; प्रतिग्रहसमर्थोऽपि Ms. 4. 186, Y. 1. 213. 3 Fit, suitable, proper; तद्वदुपयुक्तमेव रात्रिः प्रत्यययत् समर्थयुक्तरं R. 11. 79. 4 Made fit or proper, prepared. 5 Having the same meaning. 6 Significant. 7 Having proper aim or force, very forcible. 8 Being in apposition. 9 Connected in sense. -र्थः 1 A significant word (in gram.). 2 The coherence of words together in a significant sentence.

समर्थकं Aloe-wood.

समर्थनं 1 Establishing, supporting, corroborating. 2 Defending, vindicating, justifying; स्थितिवैतसमर्थनं K. P. 7. 3 Pleading, advocating. 4 Judging, considering, imagining. 5 Deliberation, determination, deciding on the propriety or otherwise of anything. 6 Adequacy, efficacy, force, capability. 7 Energy, perseverance. 8 Reconciling differences, allaying disputes. 9 Objection.

समर्थक *a.* 1 Granting a boon. 2 Causing to prosper.

समर्पणं Giving or handing over to, delivering, consigning.

समर्थाद् *a.* 1 Limited, bounded. 2 Near, proximate. 3 Correct in conduct, keeping within bounds of propriety. 4 Respectful, courteous.

समल *a.* 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure. 2 Sinful. -लं Excrement, ordure, feces.

समवकारः A kind of drama; (thus described in S. D. :- वृत्तं समवकारे तु ख्यातं देवाद्युत्तराय. कैषयः निर्दिष्टाश्च वयोकाः &c. 515).

समवतारः 1 A descent. 2 A descent into a river or sacred bathing place; समवतारमेवस्मिन्तटेः Ki. 5. 7.

समवस्था 1 Fixed condition. 2 Similar condition or state; S. 4. 3 State or condition in general; R. 19. 50; M. 4. 7.

समवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remaining fixed. 2 Steady.

समवाप्तिः *f.* Obtaining, acquisition.

समवायः 1 Combination, union, conjunction, aggregate, collection; सर्वविनयानामेकैकमर्थव्याप्यायतनं किञ्चित् समवायः K.; बहुनामन्यपराणां समवायो हि तुल्यः Subbāsh. 2 A number, multitude, heap. 3 Close connection, cohesion. 4 (In Vais. phil.) Intimate union-constant and inseparable Union, inseparable inherence or existence

of one thing in another, one of the seven categories of the Vaiseshikas.

समवायिन् *a.* 1 Closely or intimately connected. 2 Multitudinous. -Comp. -कारणं inseparable cause, the material cause (one of the three kinds of कारण mentioned in Vaiseshika phil.).

समवेत *p. p.* 1 Come together, met, united, joined. 2 Intimately united or inherent, inseparably connected. 3 Comprised or contained in a larger number.

समष्टिः *f.* Collective pervasion or aggregate, an aggregate which is considered as made up of parts each of which is consubstantially the same with the whole (opp. व्यष्टि q. v.). समष्टिरीशः सर्वेषां स्वात्मतादात्म्यवेत्ता । तदभावाच्चन्द्ये तु ज्ञायते व्यष्टिरज्ञेया ॥ Panchadasi.

समसनं 1 Joining together, combination. 2 Compounding, formation of compound words. 3 Contraction.

समस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown together, combined. 2 Compounded. 3 Pervading the whole of anything. 4 Abridged, contracted, condensed. 5 All, whole, entire.

समस्या 1 Proposing part of a stanza to another to be completed, the part of a stanza so given to be completed; कः शीघ्रतिः का विषमा समस्या Subbāsh.; thus the lines वागर्थविव संयुक्ता, शतकोटिप्रविस्तरं, तुषसाई पुरोधाव are completed by वेष्टः सर्वं दुराः शिवी. 2 (Hence) Completing or filling up what is incomplete; गीर्वाण पस्या सुभगा कदाचित्करीयमन्वर्धतदुत्तरस्यां N. 7. 83. (समस्या = संवर्धनं).

समा (Generally in pl. but used by Pāṇini in sing. also, e. g. समं P. V. 2. 12.) A year; तेषां परिगणिताः समाः कथंचित् R. 8. 92; तदोन्नतुर्लोकैव तन्ने ब्राह्मजयसनाः 12. 6; 19. 4; Mv. 4. 41. -ind. With, together with.

समांसमीना A cow bearing a calf every year.

समाकर्षिन् *a.* (गी. f.) 1 Attracting. 2 Spreading far, diffusing fragrance. -m. Diffused odour, a scent spreading afar.

समाकुल *a.* 1 Full of, thronged, crowded. 2 Greatly agitated, bewildered, confused, hurried.

समाख्या 1 Fame, reputation, celebrity. 2 A name, appellation.

समाख्यात *p. p.* 1 Reckoned up, counted, summed up. 2 Fully related, declared, proclaimed. 3 Celebrated, famous.

समागत *p. p.* 1 Come together, met, joined united. 2 Arrived. 3 Being a conjunction

समागतिः *f.* 1 Coming together, union, meeting. 2 Arrival, approach. 3 Similar condition or progress.

समागमः 1 Union, meeting, encountering, combination ; अहो देवगति-
श्रिया तथापि न समागमः K. P. 7 ; R. 8. 4, 92, 19. 16. 2 Intercourse, association, society ; as in सप्तमागमः. 3 Approach, arrival. 4 Conjunction (in astr.).

समाधातः 1 Killing, slaughter. 2 War, battle.

समाचयनं Accumulation.

समाचरणं Practising, observing, behaving.

समाचारः 1 Proceeding, going. 2 Practice, conduct, behaviour. 3 Proper conduct or behaviour. 4 News, information, report, tidings.

समाजः 1 An assembly, a meeting, विशिष्टः सर्वविद् समाजि विभूषणं मौनमपेक्षितानां Bh. 2. 7. 2 A society, club, an association. 3 A number, multitude, collection. 4 A party, convivial meeting. 5 An elephant.

समाजिकः A member of an assembly ; see सामाजिक.

समाज्ञा Fame, reputation.

समादानं 1 Receiving fully. 5 Receiving suitable gifts. 3 The daily observances of the Jaina sect. **समादेशः** Command, order, direction, instruction.

समाधा See समाधान below.

समाधानं 1 Putting together, uniting. 2 Fixing the mind in abstract contemplation on the true nature of spirit. 3 Profound or abstract meditation, deep contemplation. 4 Intentness. 5 Steadiness, composure, peace (as of mind), satisfaction ; क्लृप्तस्य समाधानं ; बुद्धेः समाधानं G. L. 18. 6 Clearing up a doubt, replying to the Pūrvapakṣa, answering an objection. 7 Agreeing, promising. 8 (In dramas) A leading incident which unexpectedly gives rise to the whole plot.

समाधिः 1 Collecting, composing, concentrating (as mind). 2 Profound or abstract meditation, concentration of mind on one object, perfect absorption of thought into the one object of meditation, i. e. the Supreme Spirit, (the 8th and last stage of Yoga) ; आभिष्वरणां न हि काहु विप्राः समाधिप्रेक्षणमवो मवन्ति Ku. 3. 40, 80 ; Mk. 1. 1 ; Bh. 3. 54 ; R. 8. 78 ; Si. 4. 55. 3 Intentness, concentration (in general), fixing of thoughts ; तस्यां लग्नसमाधि (मानसं) Gīt. 3. 4 Penance, religious obligation, devotion (to penance) ; अस्तेयसमाधिभी-
क्य देवानां S. 1 ; तपःसमाधि Ku. 3. 24, 5. 8 1 59, 5 45 5 Bringing together
on, combination, col ec-

tion ; न वेदा विद्वे दूनं महासूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. 6 Reconciliation, settling or composing differences. 7 Silence. 8 Agreement, assent, promise. 9 Requit. 10 Completion ; accomplishment. 11 Perseverance in extreme difficulties. 12 Attempting impossibilities. 13 Laying up corn (in times of famine), storing grain. 14 A tomb. 15 The joint of the neck, a particular position of the neck ; Ki. 16. 21. 16 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammata ; समाधिः इकरं कार्यं कारणांतरयो-
नाः K. P. 10 ; see S. D. 614. 17 One of the ten Gunas or merits of style ; see Kāv. 1. 93.

समाध्यात *p.* 1 Blown into. 2 Elated, puffed up, inflated.

समान *a.* 1 Same, equal, like similar ; समानरहितव्यसनेषु सर्वं Subhāsh. 2 One, uniform. 3 Good, virtuous, just. 4 Common, general. 5 Honoured. -नः 1 A friend, an equal.

2 One of the five life-winds or vital airs, which has its seat in the cavity of the navel and is essential to digestion. -नं *ind.* Equally with, like (with instr.) ; जलधरेण समानसमु-
पतिः Ki. 18. 4. -Comp. -अधिकरण *a.* 1 having a common substratum. 2 being in the same category or predicament. 3 being in the same case-relation or government (in gram.) ; (-जं) 1 same location or predicament. 2 agreement in case, apposition. 3 a predicament including several things, a generic property. -अर्थः *a.* having the same meaning, synonymous. -उदकः a relative connected by the libations of water to the Manes of common ancestors ; this relationship extends from the seventh (or eleventh) to the thirteenth (or fourteenth according to some) degree ; समानोदक-
भावस्तु निर्वर्तेताचतुर्दशात् ; see Ms. 5. 60. also. -उद्वयः a brother of whole blood, uterine brother. -उपमा a kind of Upamā ; see Kāv. 2. 29. -काल, -कालीन *a.* synchronous. -गोत्र = समीन q. v. -दुःख *a.* sympathising. -धर्मन् *a.* possessed of the same qualities, sympathiser, appreciator of merits ; Māl. 1. 6. -यमः the same pitch of voice. -रचि *a.* agreeing in tastes.

समानयनं Bringing, together, collecting, conducting.

समाप Offering sacrifices or oblations to the gods.

समापत्तिः *f.* 1 Meeting, encountering. 2 Accident, chance, accidental encounter ; समापत्तिद्वेन
केशिना दानवेन V. 1. ; क्रियासमापत्तिनिवर्तितानि R. 7. 23 ; Ku. 7. 75.

a. (चिका *f.*) Finishing
plishing fulfilling

समापनं 1 Completion, conclusion, bringing to an end ; Ms. 5. 88. 2 Acquisition. 3 Killing, destroying. 4 A section, chapter. 5 Profound meditation.

समापन्न *p. p.* 1 Attained, obtained. 2 Occurred, happened. 3 Come, arrived. 4 Finished, completed, accomplished. 5 Proficient. 6 Endowed with. 7 Distressed, afflicted. 8 Killed.

समापदन् Accomplishing, restoring.

समाप्त *p. p.* 1 Finished, concluded, completed. 2 Clever.

समासालः A lord, husband.

समाप्तिः *f.* 1 End, conclusion, completion, termination. 2 Accomplishment, fulfilment, Perfection. 3 Reconciling or settling differences, making up quarrels.

समाप्तिक *a.* 1 Final, concluding. 2 Finite. 3 One who has finished the whole of anything. -कः 1 A finisher. 2 One who has completed the whole course of holy studies.

समाकुत *p. p.* 1 Flooded, inundated. 2 Filled with.

समाभाषणं Conversation, talking with ; R. 8. 16.

समाम्नानं 1 Repetition, mention. 2 Enumeration. 3 Traditional repetition or mention.

समाम्नायः 1 Traditional repetition or mention, handing down traditionally. 2 A traditional collection (of words &c.) ; अथ इति पञ्चसमाम्नाये पठ्यन्ते U. 4. 3 Tradition, repetition (in general). 4 Reading, recitation, enumeration. 5 Totality, an aggregate, a collection ; अक्षरसमाम्नायं Sik. 57 ; (i. e. the letters from अ to ह which are said to have been revealed by Śiva to Pāṇini).

समायः 1 Arrival, coming. 2 A visit.

समायत *p. p.* Drawn out, extended, lengthened.

समायुक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected, united. 2 Intent on, devoted to. 3 Made ready, prepared. 4 Endowed or furnished with, filled with, provided, supplied. 5 Charged, appointed.

समायुत *p. p.* 1 Connected or united together, joined. 2 Collected, brought together. 3 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of.

समायोगः 1 Union, connection, conjunction. 2 Preparation. 3 Fitting (an arrow). 4 A collection, heap, multitude. 5 A cause, motive, object.

समारम्भः 1 Beginning, commencement. 2 An enterprise, undertaking.

a work, an action; मध्यमुद्ध्याः समाराधाः
...तस्य गृहं विवेचिरे B. 17. 53; Bg. 4.
19. 3 An unguent; see समालेप-

समाराधनं 1 A means of satisfying,
gratification, delight; नाट्यं
भित्तुचर्जनस्य बहुधाशयेकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4. 2
Attendance, service; R. 2. 5, 18. 10.

समारोपणं 1 Depositing, placing in
or upon. 2 Delivering over,
consigning.

समारोपित p. p. 1 Caused to mount
or ascend. 2 Strung (as a bow),
भवता चारे समारोपिते K. P. 10. 3
Deposited, planted, lodged. 4
Consigned, delivered over.

समारोहः 1 Ascending, mounting.
2 Riding upon. 3 Agreeing.

समालेचनं Resting on, clinging to.
समालेचिन् a. Clinging to. -नी A
kind of grass.

समालेपः, समालेपनं 1 Taking hold
of, seizing. 2 Seizing a victim for
sacrifice. 3 Smearing the body with
unguents or coloured cosmetics;
मगलसमालेपनं विरचयति S. 4.

समावर्तनं 1 Return. 2 Especially,
a pupil's return home after finishing
his course of holy study.

समावायः 1 Association, connec-
tion. 2 Inseparable connection; see
समवाय. 3 Aggregation. 4 A multitude,
number, heap.

समावासः A residence, habitation,
dwelling-place.

समाविष्ट p. p. 1 Entered thoroughly,
completely occupied, pervaded. 2
Seized, overcome, engrossed. 3
Possessed by an evil spirit. 4
Endowed with. 5 Settled, fixed,
seated. 6 Well instructed.

समावृत p. p. 1 Encompassed,
surrounded, enclosed, beset. 2
Screened, veiled. 3 Hidden, conceal-
ed. 4 Protected. 5 Shut out, exclud-
ed. 6 Stopped.

समावृत्तः, समावृत्तकः A pupil who
has returned home after finishing
his course of holy study.

समावेशः 1 Entering or abiding
together. 2 Meeting, association. 3
Inclusion, comprehension. 4 Penetra-
tion. 5 Possession by an evil spirit.
6 Passion, emotion.

समाश्रयः 1 Seeking protection or
shelter. 2 Refuge, shelter, protec-
tion. 3 A place of refuge, asylum,
resting or dwelling place. 4 Dwell-
ing, residence.

समाश्लेषः A close embrace.

समाश्वासः 1 Recovering breath,
encouraging a sigh of relief. 2 Relief,
encouragement, consolation. 3 Trust,
confidence, belief.

समाश्वासनं 1 Reviving, encourag-
ing. 2 Consolation

समासः 1 Aggregation, union,
composition. 2 Composition of
words, a compound; (the principal
kinds of compounds are four:- द्वंद्वः,
तत्पुरुष, बहुव्रीहि and अव्ययीभाव q. q.
v. v.). 3 Reconciliation, composition
of differences. 4 A collection, an
assemblage. 5 Whole, totality. 6
Contraction, conciseness, brevity.
(समासेन, समासतः means 'in short',
'briefly', 'succinctly', एषा वनस्पति
योनिः समासेन प्रकीर्तिता Ms. 2. 25, 3. 20;
Bg. 13. 18; समासतः श्रुयतां V. 2).
-Comp. -उक्तिः f. a figure of speech
thus defined by Mammata:—प्रोक्तिर्मे-
दकैः श्लिष्टैः समासोक्तिः K. P. 10.

समासाक्तिः f. समासंगः Union, ad-
hering together, attachment.

समासंजनं 1 Joining, uniting. 2
Fixing or placing on. 3 Contact,
combination, connection.

समासर्जनं 1 Abandoning comple-
tely. 2 Consigning.

समासादनं 1 Approaching. 2
Finding, meeting with, obtaining.
3 Accomplishing, effecting.

समाहरणं Uniting, collecting,
combining, accumulating.

समाहर्तु m. 1 One who is accus-
tomed to collect or get together. 2
A collector (as of taxes).

समाहारः 1 A collection, an aggre-
gate, assemblage; Māl. 9. 2
Composition of words. 3 Con-
junction of words or sentences. 4 A
subdivision of *Devandva* and *Deigu*
compounds, expressing an aggregate.
5 Abridgment, contraction, con-
ciseness.

समाहित p. p. 1 Brought together,
assembled. 2 Adjusted, settled. 3
Composed, collected, calm (as
mind). 4 Intent on, absorbed in,
concentrated. 5 Finished. 6 Agreed
upon.

समाहृत p. p. 1 Brought together,
collected, accumulated. 2 Abundant,
excessive, much. 3 Received, accept-
ed, taken. 4 Abridged, curtailed.

समाहृति f. Compilation, abridg-
ment.

समाह्वः Challenge, defiance.

समाह्वयः 1 Calling out, challenging.
2 War, battle. 3 A single combat. 4
Setting animals to fight for sport,
betting with living creatures; Y. 2.
203; Ms. 9. 221. 5 A name, an
appellation.

समाह्व A name, an appellation;
Si. 11. 26.

समाह्वानं 1 Calling together, con-
vocation. 2 Challenge.

समिकं A javelin, dart.

समित f. War battle. समिति नदि-
to N 12 73

समिता Wheat flower

समितिः 1 Meeting, union, associa-
tion. 2 An assembly. 3 Flock, herd,
Ki. 4. 32. 4 War, battle; S. 2. 14,
Ki. 3. 15; Si. 16. 13. 5 Likeness,
equality. 6 Moderation.

समित्तिजय a. Victorious in battle.
समिधः 1 War, battle. 2 Fire.

समिद्ध p. p. 1 Lighted up, kindled.
2 Set on fire. 3 Inflamed, excited.

समिध् f. Wood, fuel; especially
fuel or sacrificial sticks for the
sacred fire; समिदाहरणाय S. 1.; Ku. 1
57; 5. 33.

समिधः Fire.

समिधनं 1 Kindling. 2 Fuel.

समिरः Wind.

समीकं War, battle; Si. 15. 83.

समीकरणं 1 Complete investiga-
tion. 2 The Sāṅkhya system of
philosophy; Si. 2. 59.

समीक्षा 1 Investigation, search. 2
Consideration. 3 Close or thorough
inspection. 4 Understanding, intel-
lect. 5 Essential nature or truth. 6
An essential principle. 7 The
Mīmāṃsā system of philosophy.

समीचः The ocean.

समीचकः Copulation, sexual
union.

समीची 1 A doe. 2 Praise.

समीचीन 1 Good, right. 2 True,
correct. 3 Fit, proper. 4 Consistent.
-नं 1 Truth 2 Propriety.

समीदः Fine wheat-flour.

समीन a. 1 Yearly, annual. 2
Hired for a year. 3 A year hence.

समीनिका A cow calving every
year.

समीप a. Near, close by, adjacent,
at hand. -दं Proximity, vicinity.
(समीपं, समीपतत् and समीपे are used
adverbially in the sense of 'near',
before, in the presence of'; अतः
समीपे परिणितु स्थिते S. 5. 17.

समीरः 1 Air, wind; धरिसमीरे यमुनातीरे
Git. 5. 2 The Sami tree.

समीरणः 1 Air, wind; समीरणो नोद-
यिताभवेति व्यादिर्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3.
21; 1. 8. 2 The breath. 3 A travel-
ler. 4 N. of plant (मरुचक). -णं
Throwing, sending forth.

समीह Longing, desire, striving
after.

समीहित p. p. 1 Longed for, de-
sired, wished. 2 Undertaken. -तं
Wish, longing, desire.

समुक्षणं Shedding, effusion.

समुच्चयः 1 Collection, assemblage,
aggregation, mass, multitude. 2
Conjunction of words or sentences,
see च. 3 A figure of speech; K. P.
10. (Kārikās 115 and 116).

समुच्चरः 1 Ascending. 2 Tra-
versing.

समुच्छेद Complete on
ation, eradication.

समुद्रपः 1 Elevation, height. 2 Opposition, enmity.
समुद्रायः Elevation, height.
समुद्रसितं, समुद्रासः Sighing deeply, a heavy or deep sigh.
समुद्रित a. 1 Abandoned, left. 2 Let go. 3 Free from.
समुत्कर्षः 1 Exaltation. 2 Setting oneself up, belonging to a tribe higher than his own; Ms. 11. 56.
समुत्क्रमः 1 Rising upwards, ascent. 2 Transgression of proper bounds.
समुत्क्रोशः 1 Crying aloud. 2 A loud uproar. 3 An osprey.
समुत्थ a. 1 Rising, getting up. 2 Sprung or produced from, born from (at the end of comp.); अथ नयनसमुत्थं ज्योतिर्विरच्योः R. 2. 75; Bg. 7. 27. 3 Occurring, occasioned.
समुत्थानं 1 Rising, getting up. 2 Resurrection. 3 Perfect cure, complete recovery. 4 Healing (as of a wound); Ms. 8. 287; Y. 2. 222.
5 A symptom of disease. 6 Engaging in industry, active occupation; as in समुत्समुत्थानं Ms. 8. 4.
समुत्थतनं 1 Flying up, ascending. 2 Effort, exertion.
समुत्थसिः f. 1 Production, birth, origin 2 Occurrence.
समुत्थिज, समुत्थिजल a. Excessively confused or bewildered, disorganised. -जः -लः 1 An army in great disorder. 2 Great confusion.
समुत्सवः A great festival.
समुत्सर्गः 1 Abandoning, leaving. 2 Shedding or casting forth, giving away. 3 Discharge of feces, voiding of excrement; Ms. 4. 50.
समुत्सारणं 1 Driving away. 2 Pursuing, hunting.
समुत्सुक a. 1 Very uneasy or anxious, impatient; विरोधि समुत्सुकः V. 4. 20, R. 1. 33; Ku. 5. 76. 2 Longing or eager for, fond of. 3 Sorrowful, regretting.
समुत्सेधः 1 Height, elevation. 2 Fatness, thickness.
समुद्रक p. p. Raised or drawn up (as water from a well).
समुद्रयः 1 Ascent, rising up (of the sun). 2 Rise (in general). 3 A collection, multitude, number, heap; सामर्थ्यानामिव समुद्रयः संघयो वा गुणानां U. 6. 9. 4 Combination. 5 The whole. 6 Revenue. 7 Effort, exertion. 8 War, battle. 9 Day. 10 The rear of an army.
समुद्रागमः Full knowledge.
समुद्राचारः 1 Proper practise or usage. 2 Proper mode of address. 3 Purpose, intention, design.
समुद्रायः A collection, multitude &c.; see समुद्रय.
समुद्रावरणं 1 Declaring, pronouncing 2

समुद्रित p. p. 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. 2 Lofty, elevated 3 Produced, arisen, occasioned. 4 Assembled, collected, united; मद्राजोपचयादयं समुद्रितः सर्वो गुणानां गणः Ratn. 1. 6. 5 Possessed of, furnished with.
समुद्रिरणं 1 Uttering, speaking, pronouncing. 2 Repeating.
समुद्र a. 1 Rising, ascending. 2 Completely pervading. 3 Having a covering or lid. 4 Having beans. -द्रः 1 A covered box or casket. 2 A kind of artificial stanza; see समुद्रक below.
समुद्रकः 1 A covered box or casket; S. 4. 2 A kind of artificial stanza, the two halves of which exactly correspond in sound, though they differ in meaning; e. g. Ki. 15. 16.
समुद्रमः 1 Rising, ascent. 2 Arising, issuing. 3 Birth, Production.
समुद्रिष्ये 1 Vomiting, ejecting. 2 That which is vomited. 3 Raising, lifting up.
समुद्रुते A loud song.
समुद्रेशः 1 Fully pointing out. 2 Full description. Particularising, enumeration.
समुद्रत p. p. 1 Upraised, uplifted, elevated. 2 Excited, drawn up. 3 Puffed up with pride, proud, arrogant. 4 Ill-mannered, ill-behaved. 5 Impudent, rude.
समुद्रणं 1 Upraising, lifting up. 2 Picking up. 3 Drawing or lifting out. 4 Extrication, deliverance. 5 Eradication, extirpation. 6 Taking out from (a shore). 7 Food thrown up or vomited.
समुद्रर्तु m. A deliverer, redeemer.
समुद्रनः Origin, production.
समुद्रमः 1 Lifting up. 2 Great effort or exertion; कैर्मयं सह शैल्यमस्मिन्नसमुद्रमे Bg. 1. 22; समुद्रमः कार्यः &c. 3 An undertaking, commencement. 4 An onset.
समुद्रयोगः Active exertion, energy.
समुद्र a. Sealed, bearing a seal, stamped; समुद्रो लेखः. -द्रः 1 The sea, ocean. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 The number 'four'. -Comp. -अंतं 1 the sea-shore. 2 nutmeg. -अन्ता 1 the cotton-plant. 2 the earth. -अंशरा the earth. -अशः, आशः 1 a crocodile. 2 a large fabulous fish. 3 Rāmā's bridge; cf. रामसेतु. -कफः, -केनः the cuttle-fish-bone. -ग a. sea-faring. (-गः) 1 a sea-trader. 2 a seaman, a sea-farer; so समुद्रगामिनः, -यायिनः &c. (-गा) a river. -गृहे a summer-house built in the midst of water. -मुद्रकः an epithet of Agastya. -नवनंतं 1 the moon. 2 ambrosia, nectar. -मेखला, -रसना, -वसना the earth. -यानं 1 a sea-voyage. 2 a vessel, ship, boat. -यात्रा a sea-voyage. -यायिनः a. see समुद्रय. -योषित् f. a river. -वह्नि submarine fire. -सुमया भीम Ganges.

समुद्रहः 1 Bearing up. 2 One who lifts up.
समुद्राहः 1 Bearing up. 2 Marriage.
समुद्रैगः Great fear, alarm, terror.
समुद्रनं 1 Moistening. 2 Wetness, moisture.
समुच्च a. Wet, moist.
समुच्चत p. p. 1 Upraised, lifted up. 2 Elevated, high, lofty. 3 Exalted, sublime. 4 Proud. 5 Projecting 6 Upright, just.
समुच्चतिः f. 1 Lifting up, raising. 2 Height, loftiness, elevation (mental also); मनसः शिखराणां च सदृशी ते समुच्चति Ku. 6. 66; R. 3. 10. 3 Eminence, high position or dignity, exaltation; उत्तमैः सह संगेन को न याति समुच्चतिः; स जाति येन जतिन याति वैशः समुच्चतिः Subhāsh. 4 Rise, prosperity, increase, success; विनिपातोपि समः समुच्चतेः Ki. 2. 34, or प्रकृतिः सलु सा महिषसः सहते नात्यसमुच्चति यया 2. 21. 5 Pride, arrogance.
समुच्चद्र p. p. 1 Elevated, exalted. 2 Swollen. 3 Full. 4 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. 5 Conceited, thinking oneself to be learned. 6 Unfettered.
समुच्चयः 1 Getting, obtaining. 2 Occurrence, event.
समुच्चूलनं Uprooting, eradication, complete destruction.
समुपगमः Approach, contact.
समुपजोषम् ind. 1 Entirely according to wish. 2 Happily.
समुपभोगः Sexual union, coition.
समुपवेशनं 1 A building, habitation, residence. 2 Seating down.
समुपस्था, समुपस्थानं 1 Approach, approximation. 2 Proximity, nearness. 3 Happening, befalling, occurrence.
समुपस्थितिः = समुपस्थान q. v.
समुपार्जनं Acquiring together, simultaneous acquisition.
समुपेत p. p. 1 Come together, assembled, collected. 2 Arrived at. 3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of.
समुपोढ p. p. 1 Gone upwards, risen. 2 Increased. 3 Brought near 4 Restrained.
समुद्रासः 1 Excessive brilliance 2 Great joy, exhilaration.
समुद्र p. p. 1 Brought together, assembled. 2 Accumulated, collected. 3 Enveloped. 4 Associated with. 5 Produced quickly. 6 Calmed, tamed down, tranquillized. 7 Crooked, bent. 8 Purified, cleansed. 9 Borne along. 10 Led, conducted. 11 Married.
समूरः, समूरः, समूरकः A kind of deer.
समूल a. Along with the roots; as in समूलपातं 'having completely exterminated, tearing up root and branch'.
समूहः 1 A multitude, collection, assemblage, aggregate number अन

समूहः, विप्रसमूहः, पदसमूहः &c. 2 A flock, troop.

समूहन् 1 Bringing together. 2 A collection, plenty.

समूहनी A bloom.

समूहाः A kind of sacrificial fire.

समृद्धः *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, flourishing, thriving. 2 Happy, fortunate. 3 Rich, wealthy. 4 Rich in, richly endowed with, abounding in. 5 Fruitful.

समृद्धिः *f.* 1 Great growth, increase, thriving. 2 Prosperity, opulence, affluence. 3 Wealth, riches. 4 Exuberance, profusion, abundance; as in वनवायस्यद्धिरस्तु. 5 Power, supremacy.

समेत *p. p.* 1 Come or met together, assembled. 2 United, combined. 3 Come near, approached. 4 Accompanied by. 5 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of. 6 Come into collision, encountered. 7 Agreed upon.

संपत्तिः *f.* 1 Prosperity, increase of wealth; संपत्तौ च विपत्तौ च महत्तमैकरूपता *Subhāsh.* 2 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment. 3 Perfection, excellence; as in स्वसंपत्ति. 4 Exuberance, plenty, abundance.

संपद् *f.* 1 Wealth, riches; नीता-विबोधाहृणैः संपद् *Ku.* 1. 32; आपन्नविप्रश्रमन-फलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानां *Me.* 53. 2 Prosperity, affluence, advancement; (opp. विपद् or आपद्); ते भूया दृष्टेः कलत्रमितरे संपत्तु चापस्तु च *Mu.* 1. 15. 3 Good fortune, happiness, luck. 4 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment of desired object; *S.* 7. 30. 5 Perfection, excellence; as in स्वसंपद्; *Si.* 3. 35. 6 Richness, plenty, exuberance, abundance, excess; तुषारवृद्धिस्तपससंपदा *Ku.* 5. 27; *R.* 10. 59. 7 Treasure. 8 An advantage, benefit, blessing. 9 Advancement in good qualities. 10 Decoration. 11 Right method. 12 A necklace of pearls. -*Comp.* -वरः a king. -विनिमयः an interchange or reciprocity of benefits or services; *R.* 1. 26.

संपन्न *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich. 2 Fortunate, successful, happy. 3 Effected, brought about, accomplished. 4 Finished, completed. 5 Perfect. 6 Full-grown, mature. 7 Procured, obtained. 8 Right, correct. 9 Endowed with, possessed of. 10 Turned out, become. -*कः* An epithet of *Siva*. -*कं* 1 Riches, wealth. 2 A dainty, delicacy.

संपरायः 1 Conflict, encounter, war, battle. 2 A calamity, misfortune. 3 Future state, futurity. 4 A son.

संपराय (वि) कं Encounter, war, battle.

संयुक्तः 1 Mixture. 2 Union, contact.

संयुक्त *Ku.* 3. 26; *Me.* 25, V. 1. 13. 3 Society, association, company; न युक्त-जनसंयुक्तः दुर्दैवमन्वेज्यते *Bh.* 2. 14. 4 Sexual union, copulation.

संयुक्तः 1 Lightning.

संयुक्त *a.* 1 Reasoning well, a reasoner. 2 Cunning, subtle. 3 Lustful, lewd. 4 Small, little. -*कः* 1 Maturing. 2 N. of a tree (आरुव). -*कः* 1 Maturing.

संयुक्तः 1 Intersection. 2 A spindle.

संयुक्तः 1 Falling together, concurrence. 2 Meeting together, encountering. 3 Collision, butting against. 4 Falling down, descending; *Bg.* 1. 20. 5 Alighting (as of a bird). 6 Flight (of an arrow). 7 Going, moving. 8 Being removed, removal; *Ms.* 6. 56. 9 A particular mode of the flight of birds; cf. *इति*. 10 The residue (of an offering).

संयुक्तिः N. of a fabulous bird, son of Garuda and elder brother of Jatayu.

संपादः 1 Completion, accomplishment. 2 Acquisition.

संपादन् 1 Accomplishing, effecting, fulfilment. 2 Gaining, obtaining, acquiring. 3 Clearing, clearing, preparing (as ground); *Ms.* 3. 225.

संयुजित *p. p.* 1 Formed into a mass. 2 Contracted.

संयुजः 1 Squeezing together, compression. 2 Pain, torture. 3 Agitating, disturbing. 4 Sending, directing, driving onward, propelling; संयुजमुद्रितजलेषु तोयदेषु *Ki.* 7. 12.

संयुजन् 1 Squeezing, pressing together. 2 Sending. 3 Punishment, chastigation. 4 Stirring up, agitating.

संयुक्तिः *f.* Drinking together, copulation.

संयुक्तः 1 A cavity; स्वात्मां सागरमु, किंसुद-गत् (पयः) समौक्तिकं जायते *Bh.* 2. 67 v. 1.; *Kāv.* 2. 288; *Rs.* 1. 21. 2 A casket, covered box. 3 The Kurava-ka flower.

संयुक्तः संयुक्तिका A box, casket.

संपूर्ण *a.* 1 Filled &c. 2 All, whole; see पूर्ण. -*र्ण* Ether.

संयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Blended, mixed. 2 Connected together, related, in close relation; वाग्यार्थविव संयुक्तौ *R.* 1. 1. 3 Touching.

संयुक्तालनं 1 Complete ablution. 2 Bathing. 3 Inundation.

संयुक्तं *m.* A ruler, judge.

संप्रति *ind.* Now, at present, at this time; अयि संप्रति देहि दूशनं *Ku.* 4. 28.

संप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approach, arrival. 2 Presence. 3 Gain, obtaining, acquiring. 4 An agreement. 5 Admission, confession; *Ms.* 5. 18. 6 Admission of a fact, a particular kind of reply in law. 7 Assault. 8 once 9 C. 10 Doing performing

संप्रतिपद्यकः-कं 1 Complete ob-struction. 2 Confinement, imprisonment.

संप्रतिपत्तिः *p. p.* 1 Returned. 2 Fully convinced. 3 Proved, admitted. 4 Renowned. 5 Respectful.

संप्रतीतिः *f.* 1 Full ascertainment. 2 Compliance, fame, celebrity, notoriety; *Ki.* 3. 43.

संप्रत्ययः 1 Firm conviction. 2 Agreement.

संप्रतीक्षा Expectation.

संप्रदानं 1 Giving or handing over completely. 2 Bestowal, gift, dona-tion. 3 Giving in marriage. 4 The sense expressed by the dative case.

संप्रदानार्थः A gift, donation.

संप्रदायः 1 Tradition, traditional doctrine or knowledge, traditional handing down of instruction; *U.* 5. 15. 2 A peculiar system of religious teaching, a religious doctrine inculcating the worship of one peculiar deity. 3 An established custom, usage.

संप्रधानं Ascertainment.

संयुक्तार्ण-पा 1 Deliberation. 2 Determining the propriety or otherwise of anything.

संयुक्तः Roaming about.

संयुक्ति *p. p.* 1 Split open, cleft. 2 In rut.

संयुक्तः Great joy, jubilee.

संयुक्तः Loss, destruction, abstrac-tion.

संयुक्तः Departure.

संयुक्तः 1 Union, connection, meeting, conjunction, contact; (जलस्य) उष्णत्वसाम्यात्पसंयुक्तो *R.* 5. 54; *M.* 5. 3. 2 A connecting link, fastening, पतेन भोचयति धृष्टसंयुक्तो *Mk.* 3. 16. 3 Relation, dependence. 4 Mutual relation or proportion. 5 Connected series or order. 6 Sexual union, coition. 7 Application. 8 Magic.

संयुक्तिः *a.* Joining together. -*m.*

1 A joiner, uniter. 2 A conjurer. 3 A libertine. 4 A catamite.

संयुक्तः Complete rain-fall.

संयुक्तः Full or courteous inquiry. 2 An inquiry.

संयुक्तः 1 Propitiation. 2 Favour, grace. 3 Serenity, sedateness. 4 Trust, confidence. 5 The soul.

संयुक्तः The change of इ, ई, उ, and ल, to इ, उ, ऋ and ॠ respectively. इयुक्तः संयुक्तः *P. I.* 1. 45.

संयुक्तः 1 Mutual striking. 2 En-counter, war, battle, conflict; *U.* 6. 7.

संप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* Attainment, acquisition.

संप्रतीतिः *f.* 1 Attachment, affection. 2 Friendly assent. 3 Delight joy

संयुक्तः 1 Observing beholding. 2 Considering, investigating

संभवे: 1 Sending away, dismissing.
2 Direction, command, order.
संभोक्षण Sprinkling over, consecration.

संभव: 1 Submersion, taundation.
2 Surge. 3 Flood. 4 Falling into ruin. 5 Subversion.

संभाल: A ram, sheep.
संभेद: An angry or tumultuous conflict, an incident describing the mutual encounter of angry persons; see S. D. 379, 420; e. g. the encounter between नाथ and अश्वमेध in Māl. act 5.

संभू I. 1 P. (संभूति) To go, move.
-II. 10 U. (संभूति-ने) To collect, accumulate.

संभू The second ploughing of a field; (संभाह to plough twice) see सभ also.

संभू p. p. 1 Bound or fastened together. 2 Attached to. 3 Connected with, related to, belonging to. 4 Endowed with.

संभू: 1 Connection, union, association. 2 Relation, relationship. 3 Relation, as the meaning of the genitive case. 4 Matrimonial alliance; Ku. 6. 29, 30. 5 Friendly connection, friendship; संभूनाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58. 6 Fitness, propriety. 7 Prosperity, success.

संभू a. 1 Relating, concerning. 2 Fit, suitable. -कः 1 A friend. 2 A relation by birth or marriage. 3 A kind of peace.

संभू a. 1 Relating or belonging to. 2 Connected with, serving as an adjunct, inherent. 3 Possessing good qualities. -m. 1 A relation by marriage; U. 4. 9. 2 A relation, kinsman (in general).

संभू: 1 A dam, bridge. 2 A kind of deer. 3 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna; see संभू and प्रद्युम्न. 4 N. of a mountain. -र 1 Restraint. 2 Water. -Comp. -अरिः, -रिगुः Cupid.

संभू: -लं Provisions for a journey, viaticum. -लं Water.

संभा a. Thronged or crowded with, blocked up, narrow; संभां बृहद्वि तद्वृथ्व बर्मे Si. 8. 2; व्योम्नि संभाववर्माभिः R. 12. 67. -यः 1 Being thronged with. 2 Pressing on, striking, hurting; सनसंभावसुरो जवान च Ku. 4. 26. 3 Obstruction, difficulty, danger, impediment; Ki. 3. 53. 4 The road to hell. 5 Fear, dread. 6 The vulva.

संभा 1 Blocking up, obstructing. 2 Compressing. 3 A barrier, gate. 4 The vulva. 5 The point of a stake. 6 A door-keeper.

संभू: f. 1 Perfect knowledge or perception. 2 Full consciousness. 3 Calling to addressing. 4 (In gram)

The vocative case; संभू ह्रस्वासंभूद्वेः P. VI. 1. 69.

संभू: 1 Explaining, instructing, informing. 2 Full or correct perception. 3 Sending, throwing. 4 Loss, destruction.

संभू 1 Explaining. 2 Addressing. 3 The vocative case. 4 An epithet (used in calling a person); Bv. 3. 13.

संभू: f. 1 Sharing in, possessing. 2 Distributing.

संभू p. p. Shattered, dispersed. -रः An epithet of Siva.

संभू A procuress; see संभूली.

संभू: 1 Birth, production, springing up, arising, existence; नियस्य सुहृदी यत्र मम संभू संभूयुः Māl. 9; मातृभूयुः कथं वात्स्यायस्य रूपस्य संभूः S. 1. 26; Bg. 3. 14; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; अस्परः संभूयः S. 1. 2. 227, (see Kull. thereon). 3 Cause, origin, motive. 4 Mixing, union, combination. 5 Possibility; संभूगोहि वियोगस्य संभूयति संभू Subhāsh. 6 Compatibility, consistency. 7 Adaptation, appropriateness. 8 Agreement, conformity. 9 Capacity. 10 Equivalence (one of the Pramāṇas). 11 Acquaintance. 12 Loss, destruction.

संभू: 1 Bringing together, collecting. 2 Preparation, provisions, necessities, requisites, apparatus, things requisite for any act; सन्निवेशमयं पूज्यसंभारी मया संभूयः Māl. 5; R. 12. 4; V. 2. 3 An ingredient, a constituent part. 4 Multitude, heap, quantity, assemblage; as in राजासंभू. 5 Fulness. 6 Wealth, affluence. 7 Maintenance, support.

संभा -न 1 Considering, reflecting; R. 5. 28. 2 Fancying, supposition; संभावनमथोलेक्षा प्रकृतस्य सभेन यत् K. P. 10. 3 An idea, fancy, thought. 4 Respect, honour, esteem, regard; संभावागुणनवेदि तमीश्वराणां S. 7. 3. 5 Possibility. 6 Fitness, adequacy; Ki. 3. 39. 7 Competency, ability. 8 Doubt. 9 Affection; love. 10 Celebrity.

संभा p. p. 1 Considered, supposed, imagined; विवाहं दोषेषु संभाविः K. 2 Esteemed, honoured, respected; Bh. 2. 31. 3 Suited, fitted, adequate, fit. 4 Possible.

संभा: Conversation; Ms. 2. 195; 8. 354.

संभा 1 Discourse, conversation. 2 Greeting. 3 Criminal connection. 4 An agreement, a contract. 5 A watch-word, war-cry.

संभू f. 1 Birth origin production Ms. 2 147 2 Combination,

union. 3 Fitness, suitability. 4 Power.

संभू p. p. 1 Brought together, collected, concentrated. 2 Got ready, prepared, provided, equipped. 3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. 4 Placed, deposited. 5 Full, complete, entire. 6 Gained, obtained. 7 Carried, borne. 8 Nourished. 9 Produced, caused.

संभू: f. 1 Collection. 2 Preparation, equipment, provision. 3 Fulness. 4 Support, maintenance, nourishment.

संभू: 1 Breaking, splitting. 2 Union, mixture, combination; आलोक-तिमिरसंभेद Māl. 10. 11; हर्षद्विगसंभेद उपनतः Māl. 8. 3 Meeting (as of glances). 4 Confluence, junction (of two rivers); तदुत्तिष्ठ पारासिंधुसमेदमव-गाह नगदीमेव प्रविशोवाः अयमसी महानदीः संभेदः Māl. 4; मधुमतीसिंधुसंभेदपावनः 9.

संभू: 1 Enjoyment (in general); संभूयोगकलाः शिवः Subhāsh. 2 Possession, use, occupation; Ms. 8. 200. 3 Carnal enjoyment, sexual union, copulation; संभोगेति मम सभूचितो हस्तसंवाहनानां Me. 95. 4 A lecher, catamite. 5 A subdivision of the sentiment of love; see under संभू.

संभू: 1 Turning round, whirling, revolving. 2 Haate, hurry. 3 Confusion, agitation, flurry; Ku. 3. 48. 4 Fear, alarm, fright; S. 1; Ki. 15. 2. 5 Error, mistake, ignorance. 6 Zeal, activity. 7 Respect, reverence, गुरुभूयते संभूयतिः Bh. 2. 63; तत्र वीर्यवत-काशिययादिति मयि संभूयः Rām. -Comp. -उत्थित a. excited by agitation. -युत a. embarrassed, flurried.

संभा p. p. 1 Whirled about. 2 Flurried, agitated, perplexed, bewildered.

संभू p. p. 1 Agreed or consented to, approved of. 2 Liked, dear, beloved. 3 Like, resembling. 4 Regarded, considered, thought. 5 Highly respected, honoured, esteemed. -दं Agreement; see संभूति.

संभू: f. 1 Agreement. 2 Concurrency, assent, approbation, approval. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Knowledge of self, or knowledge of the soul, true knowledge. 5 Regard, respect-esteem; कथमिव तत्र संभूतिर्भविष्या सनयुतिर्भू-निनावधीरितस्य Ki. 10. 36. 6 Love, affection.

संभू: Great joy, delight, happiness; Si. 15. 77.

संभू: 1 Rubbing together, friction. 2 Throng, crowd, concourse; यद्वाप्रवक्तव्योऽयत्समंस्तत्र मज्जतां R. 15. 101; Māl. 10. 3 Treading or trampling on. 4 War, battle.

संभा -र = संभातर q. v. under सं-
संभा: Intoxication from

संमानः Respect, honour. -नं 1 Measure. 2 Comparing.

संमार्जकः A sweeper.

संमार्जनं 1 Sweeping, cleansing. 2 Purifying, cleaning, brushing.

संमार्जनी A broom.

संमित *p. p.* 1 Meted, measured out. 2 Of equal measure, extent or value, equal, similar, like, resembling; कतिपयमितयोपदेशश्च K. P. 1; R. 3. 16. 3 As large as, reaching to. 4 Conformable, corresponding, commensurate. 5 Provided or furnished with.

संमिश्र, संमिश्रित *a.* Mixed together, intermixed.

संमिश्रः An epithet of Indra.

संमोहनं Closing up (of a flower &c.), covering, enveloping.

संमुख *a.* (खा or खी *f.*), संमुखीन *a.* 1 Facing, fronting, face to face, opposite, confronting; कामे न तिष्ठति मदान्नसंमुखी सा S. 1. 31; R. 15. 17; Si. 10. 86. 2 Encountering, meeting. 3 Disposed to.

संमुखिन् *m.* A mirror, looking-glass. संमूर्द्धनं 1 Fainting, insensibility. 2 Congealing, becoming dense. 3 Thickening, increasing. 4 Height. 5 Universal pervasion, co-extension, complete permeation.

संसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Well swept, cleansed. 2 Strained, filtered.

संमेलनं 1 Meeting together, union.

2 Mixture. 3 Assembling, collecting.

संमोहः 1 Bewilderment, confusion. infatuation. 2 Insensibility, swoon.

3 Ignorance, folly. 4 Fascination.

संमोहनं Fascinating, fascination.

-नः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid; Ku. 2. 66.

सम्बन्धः, सम्बन्ध *a.* (समीची *f.*) 1

Going with, accompanying. 2 Right, fit, proper, due. 3 Correct, true, accurate. 4 Pleasant, agreeable;

किं च कुलानि कवीनां निगमसम्बन्धि रत्नयुत R. G. 5 Same, uniform. 6 All, whole, entire. -*ind.* (सम्बन्ध) 1 With, together with. 2 Well, properly, rightly, correctly, truly; सम्बन्धियमानः S. 1; Ms. 2. 5, 14. 3 Duly, suitably, correctly, truly. 4 Honourably. 5 Completely, thoroughly. 6 Distinctly.

सम्राज *m.* A paramount sovereign, universal lord; especially: one who rules over other princes and has performed the Rājashya sacrifice; येनेष्ट राजसूयेन मंडलस्येव यः । साति यः सम्राजः राजः स सम्राट् Ak.; R. 2. 5.

सयू 1 A. (सये) To go, move.

सयूथः One of the same flock or tribe.

सयोनि *a.* Having the same womb, uterine. -निः 1 A whole or uterine brother. 2 A pair of nippers for

betel-nut 3 N of Indra

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सर *a.* 1 Going or moving. 2

Cathartic, purgative. -रः 1 Going, motion. 2 An arrow. 3 The coagulum of curds or milk, cream. 4

Salt. 5 A string, necklace; अयं कंठे बाहुः शिविरमनुषो सौकिमरः U. 1. 39, 29.

6 A water-fall. -र 1 Water. 2 A lake, pool. -*Comp.* -उत्सवः a crane-

-जं fresh butter; cf. शरज.

सरकः-कं 1 A continuous line of road.

2 Spirituous liquor, spirits. 3 Drink-

ing spirits; चक्षुर्य सव पुरभिजनेरयथासिद्धि सरकं नहीतुतः Si. 15. 80, 10. 12. 4 A drinking vessel, wine-glass, goblet;

Si. 10. 20. 5 Distribution of spirituous liquor. -कं 1 Going. 2 A pond, lake. 3 Heaven.

सरवा 1 A bee; तस्तार सरवाव्यासैः स क्षीरपटलेरिव R. 4. 63; Si. 15. 23.

सरंगः 1 A quadruped. 2 A bird.

सरजस्-सा *f.*, सरजस्का A woman during menstruation.

सरज् *m.* 1 Air, wind. 2 A cloud. 3 A lizard. 4 A bee.

सरदिः 1 Wind. 2 A lizard; त्वत्तहि-सरदानां च तिरश्चां चांबुचारिणां Ms. 12. 57.

सरदिः 1 Wind. 2 A cloud.

सरदुः A lizard, chameleon.

सरण *a.* Going, moving, flowing. -जं 1 Proceeding, going or flowing. 2 Iron rust.

सरणिः, -णी *f.* 1 A Path, way, road, course; A. L. 18. 2 Arrangement, mode. 3 A straight or continuous line. 4 A disease of the throat.

सरङ्गः 1 A bird. 2 A libertine, dissolute man. 3 A lizard. 4 A rogue.

5 A kind of ornament.

सरण्डुः 1 Air, wind. 2 A cloud. 3 Water. 4 The spring. 5 Fire. 6 N. of Yama.

सरतिनः *m. f.* A kind of cubit-measure; cf. रति or अरति.

सरथ *a.* Riding in the same car -थः A warrior riding in a chariot.

सरमस *a.* 1 Speedy, quick. 2 Violent, impetuous. 3 Passionate. 4 Delighted. -सं *ind.* Impetuously hurriedly &c.

सरमा 1 The bitch of the gods. 2 N. of a daughter of Daksha. 3 N. of the wife of Bibhishana, brother of Ravana.

सरशुः Air, wind. -शुः-शुः *f.* N. of a river on which stands Ayodhya, or Oude; R. 8. 95, 13. 61, 63, 14. 30.

सरल *a.* 1 Straight, not crooked. 2 Honest, upright, sincere, candid. 3 Simple, artless, simple minded;

सरले साहसरागं परिहरि Mā. 6. 10; अपि सरले किमत्र भया भगवत्या शक्यं 2. -लः 1 A kind of pine tree; विचट्टितानां सरलद्रुमाणां Ku. 1. 9; Ms. 53; R. 4. 75. 2 Fire.

-*Comp.* -अंगः 'the exudation of Sarala' resin turpentine -अंग fragrant resin

सरलः Water; cf. सरलिल.

सरलपुः A serpent.

सरः The handle of a sword.

सरप *a.* 1 Having the same form. 2 Like, resembling, similar; R. 6. 59.

सरपदा-रं 1 Likeness 2 A state on to the deity one of the four states of Mukti

सरव्य See शरव्य.

सरस् *m.* 1 A lake, pond, pool, a large sheet of water; सरनामदिन समर Bg. 10. 21. 2 Water. -*Comp.* -जं,

-जन्मन् *n.*, -रहः (सरोजं, सरोजन्मन्, सरोरहं) also सरसिजं, सरसिरहं a lotus,

सरसिजमन्दाविद्धं शैवलेनापि रस्यं S. 1. 20; सरः सह-द्रुतिमुपः पादांसवासेविद्धं Ratn. 1. 24. -जिनी,

-रहिणी 1 a lotus-plant; अमर कथं वा सरोजिनीं त्यजति Bv. 1. 100. 2 a pond

abounding in lotuses. -रक्षः (सरोरक्षः) the guardian of a pool. -रह (सरोरह) *n.* a lotus. -वरः (सरोवरः) a lake.

सरस *a.* 1 Juicy, succulent. 2 Tasty, sapid. 3 Wet; Si. 11. 54. 4 Wet with perspiration; Ku. 5. 85. 5 Full of love, impassioned; Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'full of honey' also). 6 Charming, lovely, agreeable, beautiful; सरसवर्त्तन Gīt. 1. 7 Fresh, new. -सं 1 A lake, pond

2 Alchemy.

सरसी A lake, pool; Bv. 2. 144. -*Comp.* -रहं a lotus.

सरसद् *a.* 1 Having water, watery

2 Juicy, succulent. 3 Elegant. 4 Sentimental. -*m.* 1 The ocean. 2 A lake. 3 A male river (नद). 4 A buffalo. 5 N. of Vāyu.

सरस्वती 1 N. of the goddess of speech and learning, and represented as the wife of Brahman. 2 Speech, voice, words; Ku. 4. 39, 43; R. 15. 46. 3 N. of a river (which is lost in the sands of the great desert). 4 A river in general. 5 A cow. 6 An excellent woman. 7 N. of Durgā. 8 N. of a female divinity peculiar to the Buddhists. 9 The Soma plant. 10 The plant called ज्योतिष्मति.

सरग *a.* 1 Coloured, tinged, tinted. (अकारि) सरगमस्या रसनागुणास्पदं Ku. 5, 10. 2 Dyed with red lac; R. 16. 10. 3 Impassioned, full of love, enamoured; कुवेरपि मनोऽवश्यं सरगं कुर्वतेऽनघ Subhāsh.

सराव *a.* Sounding, making a noise. -वः 1 A lid, cover. 2 A shallow dish, saucer; cf. शराव.

सरिः *f.* A spring, fountain.

सरिः *f.* 1 A river; अम्यासरितां ज्ञानानि हि सद्युग्माः प्रापयन्त्यर्धे M. 5. 19. 2 A thread, string. -*Comp.* -साधः, -पातिः (also सरितापातिः), -मत् *m.* the ocean. -वरा (also सरितावरा) N. of the Ganges. -सुतः an epithet of Bhīshma.

सरि (रि) मत् *m.* 1 Motion, creeping. 2 Wind.

सरिलं Water; cf. सरलिल.

सरिलपुः A serpent.

सरः The handle of a sword.

सरप *a.* 1 Having the same form. 2 Like, resembling, similar; R. 6. 59.

सरपदा-रं 1 Likeness 2 A state on to the deity one of the four states of Mukti

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सरोप *a* Angry wrathful 2 Enraged.

सर्गः 1 Wind, air. 2 The mind.

सर्गः 1 Relinquishment, abandonment. 2 Creation; अस्याः सर्गद्वयोः प्रजा-पतिर्युद्धो दुःकांतमः V. 1. 9. 3 The creation of the world; Ku. 2. 6; R. 3. 27. 4 Nature, the universe. 5 Natural property, nature. 6 Determination, resolve; गृहणं सर्वं यदि सर्गं एष ते R. 3. 51; 14. 42; Si. 19. 38. 7 Assent, agreement. 8 A section, chapter, canto (as of a poem.) 9 Rush, onset, advance (of troops). 10 Voiding of excrement. 11 N. of Siva. -Comp. -क्षमः the order of creation. -बंधः a great poem having several cantos, a Mahākāvya; सर्गबंधो महाकाव्यं S. D.

सर्ज 1 P. (सर्जति) 1 To acquire, gain. 2 To earn by labour.

सर्जः 1 N. of a tree (साल). 2 The resinous exudation of the Sāla tree. -Comp. -निर्वासकः, -सणिः -रसः, resin. सर्जकः The Sāla tree.

सर्जनं 1 Abandoning, quitting. 2 Letting loose. 3 Creating. 4 Voiding. 5 The rear of an army.

सर्जिः, सर्जिका, सर्जी *f.* Natron.

सर्जुः A trader. -*f.* 1 Lightning. 2 Necklace. 3 Going, following.

सर्पः 1 Serpentine or winding motion, sliding. 2 Flowing, going.

3 A snake, serpent. -Comp. -अरातिः

-अरिः 1 an ichneumon. 2 a peacock.

3 an epithet of Garuḍa. -अशनः a peacock.

-आवासः, -इष्टं the sandal tree. -छत्रं a mushroom. -तृणः an ichneumon.

-हृष्टः a snake's fang.

-धारकः a snake-charmer. -सुख *m.* 1

a peacock. 2 a crane. 3 a large snake. -सणिः a snake-gem. -राजः N.

of Vāsuki.

सर्पणं 1 Creeping, gliding. 2

Tortuous motion. 3 The flight of an

arrow nearly parallel to the ground.

सर्पिणी 1 A female serpent. 2 N.

of a small medicinal herb.

सर्पिण *a.* 1 Creeping, gliding,

winding, going tortuously. 2 Mov-

ing, going (in general); यूनः मंदवि-

सर्पिणी Pt. 1. 252.

सर्पिस् *n.* Clarified butter (for the

difference between घृत and सर्पिस्, see

आज्य). -Comp. -समुद्रः the sea of

clarified butter, one of the seven

seas.

सर्पिष्मत् *a.* Dressed with clarified

butter.

सर्व 1 P. (सर्वति) To go, move.

सर्गः 1 Going, motion. 2 The sky.

सर्व 1 P. (सर्वति) To hurt, injure,

kill.

सर्व *pron. a.* (nom. pl. सर्वे *m.*) 1

All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष पश्यति

H 2 2 रिक एष गच्छति हि लघु पूर्णा

गच्छति Me 20 93 2 Whole entire

complete. -र्वः 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 Of

Siva. -Comp. -अंशं the whole body.

-अंगीण *a.* pervading or thrilling

through the whole body; सर्वांगीणः सर्वोः

सुतस्य किल V. 5. 11. -अविकारिन् *m.*,

-अध्यक्षः a general superintendent.

-अक्षीण *a.* eating every kind of food;

सर्वाक्षमेजिन् &c. -आकारं (in comp.)

entirely, thoroughly, completely.

-आत्मन् *m.* the whole soul; सर्वात्मना

entirely, completely, thoroughly.

-ईश्वरः a paramount lord. -ग, -गामिन्

a. all-pervading, omnipresent. -जित्

a. all-conquering, invincible. -ज्ञ,

-विद् *a.* all-knowing, omniscient.

(-*m.*) 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of

Buddha. -दमन *a.* all-subduing,

irresistible. -नामन् *n.* a class of

pronominal words. -संगला an epithet

of Parvati. -रसः resin. -रिगिन् *m.* a

heretic, an impostor. -र्यापिन् *a.* all-

pervading. -वेदस् *m.* one who per-

forms a sacrifice by giving away all

his wealth. -सहा (also सर्वसहा) the

earth. -स्वं 1 every thing, the whole

of one's possessions; as in सर्वस्वदंडः;

‘हरणं ‘confiscation of the whole

property’. 2 the very essence, the

all-in-all of anything; see S. 1. 24,

6. 2; Mā. 8. 6; Bv. 1. 63.

सर्वकथ *a.* ‘All-destroying’, all-

powerful; सर्वकथा भगवती भवितव्यैव Mā.

1. 23; Bv. 4. 2. -वः A villain, rogne.

सर्वतश्च *ind.* 1 From every side or

quarter. 2 On all sides, everywhere,

all round. 3 Completely, entirely.

-Comp. -गामिन् *a.* 1 having access

everywhere; Ku. 3. 12. -भद्रः 1 the

car of Vishnu. 2 a bamboo. 3 a

kind of verse artificially arranged;

a. g. Ki. 15. 25. 4 a temple or

palace having openings on four

sides; (*n.* also in this sense). (-द्रा)

a dancing girl, an actress. -सुख *a.*

of every kind, complete, unlimited;

S. 5. 25. (-स्त्रः) 1 an epithet of

Siva. 2 of Brahman; Ku. 2. 3.

(having faces on all sides). 3 the

Supreme Being. 4 the soul. 5 a

Brāhmaṇa. 6 fire. 7 heaven or

Svarga (of Indra).

सर्वत्र *ind.* 1 Everywhere, in all

places. 2 At all times.

सर्वथा *ind.* 1 In every way, by all

means; U. 1. 5. 2 At all, altogether

(usually with negation). 3 Com-

pletely, entirely, utterly. 4 At all

times.

सर्वदा *ind.* At all times, always

for ever.

सर्वरी See सर्वरी.

सर्वशस् *ind.* 1 Wholly, entirely,

completely. 2 Everywhere. 3 On all

sides.

सर्वांगी 8-० सर्वांगी

सवप 1 Mustard खल सवपमत्राण पर

चिह्नद्राणि पश्यति Subhāsh.; Mā. 10. 6.

2 A small measure of weight. 3 A

sort of poison.

सत् 1 P. (सत्ति) To go, move.

सलं Water.

सलिलं Water; हृमयसलिलावगाहाः S. 1.

3. -Comp. -अस्थिन् *a.* thirsty. -आशयः

a tank, reservoir of water. -बुधनः

the submarine fire. -उपहवः inunda-

tion, deluge, flood of water. -क्रिय

the funeral rite of washing a

corpse. 2 = उदकक्रिय q. v. -जं a

lotus. -निधिः the ocean.

सलज्ज *a.* Modest, bashful.

सलील *a.* Sportive, wanton.

amorous.

सलोकता Being in the same world,

residence in the same heaven with a

particular deity, (one of the four

states of Mukti).

सलुकी A kind of tree; cf. सलुकी.

सलः 1 Extraction of Soma juice 2

An offering, a libation. 3 A sacrifice.

4 The sun. 5 The moon. 6 Progeny.

-वं 1 Water. 2 The honey of

flowers.

सलनं 1 Extracting the Soma juice

or drinking it. 2 A sacrifice; अथ त

सलनाय दीक्षितः R. 8. 75; S. 3. 28. 3

Bathing, purificatory ablution. 4

Generation, bearing or bringing

forth children.

सलयस् *a.* Of the same age. -*m.* 1

A contemporary, coeval. 2 A

companion of the same age. -*f.* A

woman's female companion or

confidante.

सलरः 1 N. of Siva 2 Water.

सलर्ण *a.* 1 Of the same colour. 2

Of like appearance, like, resembling,

दुर्बलमिच्छिह्नां सल्लुभायवर्णं Si. 4. 28; Me.

18; R. 9. 51. 3 Of the same caste

or tribe. 4 Of the same kind, similar

5 Belonging to the same class of

letters, requiring the same effort

(of the organs of speech) in

pronunciation; तुल्यास्त्रयत्नं सलर्ण P. I.

1. 9

सलिकल्प, सलिकल्पक *a.* 1 Optional.

2 Doubtful. 3 Recognizing a

distinction as that of subject and

object, or of the knower and the

known (opp. सलिकल्पक q. v.).

सलियह *a.* 1 Possessing a body,

embodied. 2 Having meaning or

import. 3 Engaged in strife,

quarrelling.

सलितर्क, सलितर्क *a.* Thoughtful. -कै,

-कै *ind.* Thoughtfully.

सलित्व *a.* (जी *f.*) Generating, pro-

ducing, yielding; सलित्वी कामानां यदि

जगति जगति भवती G. L. 23. -*m.* 1 The

sun; उदेति सलित्वा ताप्रस्तात्र एवात्मनेति K. P. 7. 2 N. of Siva. 3 Of Indra.

4 The Arka tree.

सहता, -त्वं Union, association.
सहन *a.* Bearing, enduring. -त् 1 Bearing, enduring. 2 Patience, forbearance.

सहस्र *m.* 1 The month called Mārgaśrāṣa; Si. 6. 57; 16. 47. 2 The winter season. -*n.* 1 Power, might, strength. 2 Force, violence. 3 Victory, conquering. 4 Lustre, brightness.

सहसा *ind.* 1 With force, forcibly. 2 Rashly, precipitately, inconsiderately; सहसा विद्वन्ति न क्रियामविवेकः परमापदा पद Ki. 2. 30. 3 Suddenly, all at once; मातंगनैकः सहसोत्पत्तिः R. 13. 11.

सहसानः 1 A peacock. 2 A sacrifice, an oblation.

सहस्यः The month called Pausa; सहस्यशीर्षुदासतत्परा Kn. 5. 26.

सहस्र A thousand. -Comp. -अंशु, -अचिह्न, -कर, -किरण, -दीप्ति, -धामन, -पाद, -मरीचि, -रश्मि *m.* the sun; S. 7. 4; R. 13. 44; Mu. 3. 17. -अक्ष *a.* 1 thousand-eyed. 2 vigilant. (-क्षः) 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 of Pāruṣa; Rv. 10. 90. 3 of Viṣṇu. -कांडा white Dūrvā grass. -कुत्वस् *ind.* a thousand times. -दृ *a.* liberal. (-दृः) an epithet of Śiva. -दंष्ट्रः a kind of fish. -दृष्ट, -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन *m.* 1 epithet of Indra. 2 of Viṣṇu. -धारः the disciples of Viṣṇu. -पत्रं a lotus; R. 7. 11. -बाहुः 1 an epithet of king Kārtavīrya q. v. 2 of the demon Bāṇa. 3 of Śiva (or of Viṣṇu according to some). -भुजः, -मूर्धन, -मौलि *m.* epithets of Viṣṇu. -रोमन् *n.* a blanket. -वीर्या asa foetida. -शिखरः an epithet of the Vindhya mountain.

सहस्रधा *ind.* In a thousand parts, a thousand-fold; दीर्घं किं न सहस्रधादभ्यधा रावेण किं दुष्करं U. 6. 40.

सहस्रशः *ind.* By thousands.

सहस्रिन् *a.* 1 Possessed of a thousand; सहस्री लक्ष्मीद्वे Pt. 5. 82. 2 Consisting of thousands. 3 Amounting to a thousand (as a fine); Ms. 8. 376. -*m.* 1 A body of a thousand men &c. 2 The commander of a thousand.

सहस्रत् *a.* Strong, powerful.

सहा 1 The earth. 2 The aloplant or flower.

सहायः 1 A friend, companion; सहायसायाः प्रदिशति सिद्धयः Ki. 14. 44; Ku. 3. 21. 2 A follower, an adherent. 3 An ally. 4 A helper, patron. 5 The ruddy goose. 6 A kind of perfume. 7 N. of Śiva.

सहायता -त्वं 1 A number of companions. 2 Companionship, union, friendship. 3 Help, assistance; कुडमास्तरणे सहायता बहुशः सौम्य गतस्वभावयोः Ku. 4. 25; R. 9. 19.

ॐ 1 Having a friend 2 Be friended, assisted.

सहारः 1 The mango tree. 2 Universal destruction.

सहित *a.* Accompanied or attended by, together with, united or associated with; पवनान्निसागमो ह्ययं सहितं ब्रह्म यद्वचनेजसा R. 8. 4. -त्तं *ind.* Together with, with.

सहितु *a.* Enduring, patient.

सहिष्णु *a.* 1 Able to bear or endure, capable of enduring; रविकिरणसहिष्णुः क्लेशलोभैर्भिन्नं S. 2. 4. 2 Patient, resigned, forbearing; सुकरस्तस्वस्तिसहिष्णुना रिपु-रुन्धुषितु महानि Ki. 2. 50.

सहिष्णुता -त्वं 1 Power to bear or support. 2 Patience, resignation.

सहुरिः The sun. -*f.* The earth.

सहृद्य *a.* 1 Good-hearted, kind, compassionate. 2 Sincere. -*y.* 1 A learned man. 2 An appreciator (of merits &c.), a man of taste, a man of critical faculty; इत्युपदेशं कवेः सहृदयस्य च करोति K. P. 1; परिकुर्वन्त्ये सहृदय-धुरिणाः कविष्वे R. G.

सहृद्वे *a.* Questionable, doubtful. -ह्वं Questionable food.

सहेल *a.* Sportive, playful.

सहीदः A thief caught with the stolen property in his possession.

सहो *a.* Good, excellent. -रः A saint, sage.

सहा *a.* 1 Bearable, supportable, enduring; अपि सहा ते शिरोवेदना Mu. 5; M. 3. 4. 2 To be borne or endured; कथं दुष्णीं सहो निरवधिदिनीं तु विद्वः U. 3. 44. 3 Able to bear. 4 Adequate or equal to, able to bear. 5 Strong, powerful. -*हा* N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges in India, a part of the western Ghats at some distance from the sea; रमास्त्रोत्पत्तिस्त्यासीत्सह्यस्य इत्यनेन R. 4. 53, 52; Ki. 18. 5. -ह्यं 1 Health, convalescence. 2 Assistance. 3 Fitness, adequacy.

सा 1 N. of Lakshmi. 2 Of Pārvatī. सांघात्रिकः A sea-trader, a merchant trading by sea; (पोतवणिक्); Pt. 1. 316. सांघुगीन *a.* Warlike, skilled in war; R. 11. 30; V. 5. -सः A great warrior, a soldier skilled in war; Ku. 2. 57.

सांसाविणं A general or loud shout, tumultuous uproar; उच्चारः कटपूतनामृतयः सांसाविणं कुर्वते Māl. 5. 11; Bk. 7. 43.

सांवत्सर (रि. *f.*), सांवत्सरिक (की. *f.*) *a.* Annual, yearly. -कः An astrologer.

सांवादिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Colloquial. 2 Controversial. -कः A disputant.

सांघाचिक *A.* (की. *f.*) Illusory, phenomenal.

सांज्ञायिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Doubtful. 2 Uncertain, irresolute.

सांसारिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Worldly, mundane. संसारिकेण च दुःखेण ययं रक्षताः U. 2. 23

सांसिद्धिक *a.* 1 Natural, existing naturally, innate, inherent. 2 Effected naturally, spontaneous. 3 Absolute. 4 Effected by supernatural means -Comp. -द्वयः natural fluidity (opp. शैमित्तिक 'generated'); belonging to water only).

सांस्थानिकः A fellow-countryman.

सांसाविणं A general flow or stream.

सांहननिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Bodily, corporeal.

साकम् *ind.* 1 With, together with (with instr.); यंती युज्यते साकं समय-मात्रा नतायुजा Bv. 2. 132, 1. 41. 2 At the same time, simultaneously.

साकल्यं Entirety, totality, the whole or entire part of a thing; यावत्साकल्ये; Nalod. 3. 19. (साकल्येन 'entirely, completely, thoroughly'; Ms. 12. 25).

साकृत *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant, meaning; साकृतस्मिन् Git. 2; साकृतं वचनं &c. 2 Intentional. 3 Amorous, wanton. -त्तं *ind.* 1 Meaningly, significantly; as in साकृते मां निवेद्य. 2 Amorously. 3 Feelingly, pathetically.

साकेतं N. of the city of Ayodhyā; साकेत नारीशजलिभिः प्रणतः R. 14. 13. 13. 79, 18. 35; अरुणयवनः साकेतं Mbh. -तारः (*m. pl.*) The inhabitants of Ayodhyā.

साकेतकः An inhabitant of Ayodhyā. साककं A quantity of fried grain (सक). -कः Barley.

साक्षात् *ind.* 1 In the presence of, before the very eyes, visibly, openly, evidently. 2 In person, actually, in bodily form; साक्षात् प्रियसुपगतपद्मस्य पूर्वं S. 6. 16, 1. 6. 3 Directly. In comp. often translated by 'incarnate'; साक्षात्पुनः; or by 'open, direct'; तत्साक्षात्प्रतिपदः कोपाय Māl. 1. 11. (साक्षात् 'to see with one's own eyes, realise personally'). -Comp. -करणं 1 causing to be visibly present. 2 making evident to the senses. 3 intuitive perception. -कार perception, apprehension, knowledge.

साक्षिर *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Seeing, observing, witnessing. 2 Attesting, testifying. -*m.* A witness, an observer, an eye-witness; कलं तप साक्षिषु दृष्टेः प्रपि Ku. 5. 60.

साक्ष्यं 1 Evidence, testimony, तद्वैवाचाय विवाहसाक्ष्ये R. 7. 20. 2 Attestation.

साक्षेप *a.* Taunting, abusive.

साख्य *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Relating to a friend. 2 Friendly, amicable.

साख्यं Friendship.

सागरः 1 The ocean, sea; सागर सागरोपमः; (fig. also;) द्यासागर, विद्यासागर &c.; cf. सगर. 2 The number four or seven 3 A kind of

deer. -**Comp.** -अष्टकूल *a.* situated along the sea-coast. -अंत *a.* bounded by the sea, sea-girt. -अंबर, -नेमिः, -मेखला the earth. -आलयः N. of Varuṇa. -उत्थं sea-salt. -सा the Ganges. -गामिनी a river.

साग्नि *a.* 1 Having fire. 2 Taking the sacred fire.

साग्निक *a.* 1 Maintaining or possessing fire. 2 Attended by fire. -कः A house-holder who maintains a sacred fire.

साय *a.* 1 Entire. 2 With a surplus, more than.

सांकर्यं Mixture, confusion, promiscuous or confused mixture.

सांकल *a.* (की *f.*) Produced or effected by addition.

सांकाश्य-हया N. of the capital of Kusadhvaja, brother of Janaka.

सांकेतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Symbolical, indicative. 2 Conventional.

सांक्षिपिक *a.* (की *f.*) Abridged, short, concise.

सांख्य *a.* 1 Relating to number. 2 Calculating, enumerating. 3 Discriminative. 4 Deliberating, reasoning, a reasoner ; त्वं गतिः सर्व-सांख्यानं योगिनं त्वं परायणं Mb. -ख्यः, -ख्यः N. of one of the six systems of Hindu philosophy, attributed to the sage Kapila ; (this philosophy is so called because it 'enumerates' twenty-five *Tattvas* or true principles ; and its chief object is to effect the final emancipation of the twenty-fifth *Tattva*, i. e. the *Purusha* or soul from the bonds of this worldly existence—the fetters of phenomenal creation—by conveying a correct knowledge of the twenty-four other *Tattvas* and by properly discriminating the Soul from them. It regards the whole universe to be a development of an unanimate principle called *Prakṛiti* q. v., while the *Purusha* is altogether passive and simply a looker-on. It agrees with the *Vedānta* in being synthetical and so differs from the analytical *Nyāya* or *Vaiśeṣika* ; but its great point of divergence from the *Vedānta* is that it maintains two principles which the *Vedānta* denies, and that it does not admit God as the creator and controller of the universe, which the *Vedānta* affirms). -ख्यः A follower of the *Sāṅkhya* philosophy ; Bg. 3. 5, 5. 11. -**Comp.** -प्रसादः, -सुख्यः epithets of Śiva.

सांग *a.* 1 Having members. 2 Complete in every part 3 Together with the *śaṅga* or auxiliary

सांगतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to union or society, associating. -कः A visitor, guest, new-comer.

सांगमः Union, meeting ; cf. संगम.

सांगानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to war, warlike, martial ; U. 5. 22. -कः A general, commander.

सावि *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, awry, in a sidelong manner ; सावि लोचनयुगं नमयती Ki. 9. 44, 10. 57. (साचीकृ means 'to turn or bend aside, make crooked' ; निनाय साचीकृत-चारुक्चः R. 6. 14 ; Ku. 3. 68 ; साची-करोत्पाननं M. 4. 14.

साविर्व्यं 1 The office of a minister, ministership. 2 Ministry, administration. Friendship.

साजात्यं 1 Sameness of caste, class, or kind. 2 Community of genus, homogeneity.

साजलः A lizard.

साद् 10 U. (साटयतिने) To show, manifest.

साटोप *a.* 1 Elated or puffed up with pride, haughty. 2 Majestic, stately. 3 Swollen (as with water) ; Pt. 1. -वे *ind.* Proudly, arrogantly, in a stately manner, struttingly.

सात् *ind.* A Taddhita affix added to a word to show that something is completely changed into the thing expressed by that word, or that it is left at the complete disposal or control of that thing ; भस्मसात् भू 'to be completely reduced to ashes' ; अग्निसाहस्य M. 5 ; भस्मसात्कृतः पितृद्विषः पात्रसात्च बहुधा ससमग्रे R. 11. 86 ; विमज्ज नेरुनं यद्विषसाहस्यः N. 1. 16 ; 80 ब्राह्मणसात्, राजसात् &c. ; Si. 14. 36.

सात्त्विक Continuity, permanence.

सातिः *f.* 1 Giving, a gift, donation. 2 Gaining, obtaining. 3 Help. 4 Destruction. 5 End, conclusion. 6 Sharp or acute pain.

सादीनः, सादीनकः Peace.

सात्त्विक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Real, essential. 2 True, genuine, natural. 3 Honest, sincere, good. 4 Virtuous, amiable. 5 Vigorous. 6 Endowed with the quality *Sattva* (goodness). 7 Belonging to or derived from the *Sattva* quality ; ये चैव सात्त्विका भावाः Bg. 7. 12, 14. 16. 8 Caused by internal feeling or sentiment (as of love), internal ; तद्भूतिसात्त्विकविकारमवा-स्तवैर्यमाचार्यकं विजदि भस्ममग्राविसात्त्विक Mā. 1. 26. -कः 1 An external indication of (internal) feeling or emotion, one of the kinds of *Bhāvas* in poetry ; (these are eight:— स्तंभः स्वेदीय रोमांचः स्वरभंगोऽथ शेषधुः । वैषम्यमनु प्रलय इत्यष्टौ सात्त्विकाः स्तुताः ॥ S. D. 116. 2 A Brāhmaṇa 3 N of Brahman

N of a Yādava warrior who acted as charioteer to Kṛṣṇa,

and took part with the *Pandavas* in the great war.

सात्यवतः, सात्यवतेयः A metronymic of the sage Vyāsa.

सात्वत् *m.* A follower, worshipper (of Kṛṣṇa &c.)

सात्वतः 1 N. of Viṣṇu. 2 Of Balarāma. 3 The son of an outcast Vaisya. -ताः (*m. pl.*) N. of a people, Si. 16. 14.

सात्वती 1 N. of one of the four dramatic styles ; see S. D. 416. 2 N. of the mother of Sisupāla ; Si. 2. 11.

सावत् 1 Sinking, settling down. 2 Exhaustion, weariness ; उदितोरसात्म-तिवैश्वम् Si. 9. 77. 3 Leanness, thinness 'emaciation' ; शरीरसात्त्वसनमश्चक्षणा R. 3. 2. 4 Perishing, decay, loss, destruction, cessation ; गतिविभ्रमसात्त्वती R. 5. 56 ; Nalod. 3. 24. 5 Pain, torment. Clearness, purity.

सावन् 1 Wearying, exhausting. 2 Destroying. 3 Exhaustion. 4 A house, dwelling.

साविः 1 A charioteer. 2 A warrior. सादिन् *a.* 1 Sitting down. 2 Exhausting, destroying &c. -*m.* 1 A horseman. 2 One riding on an elephant or seated in a car.

सादृश्यं 1 Likeness, resemblance, similarity ; संतिपुननमिषेयसादृश्यानि S. 7 ; तवाक्षिसादृश्यमिव प्रयुजते Ku. 5. 35, 7. 16, R. 1. 40 ; 15. 67. 2 A likeness, a portrait, an image ; मत्सादृश्यं विरहतनु वा मातृगम्यं लिखती Me. 85.

सायंत *a.* Entire, complete.

सायत्क *a.* (स्की *f.*) Quick, instantaneous.

साय I. 5 P. (सायति) 1 To complete, finish, accomplish. 2 To conquer. -II. 4 P. (सायति) To be completed or accomplished. -*Caus.* 1 To accomplish, effect, bring about, perform ; अपि सायय साय-येष्वितं N. 2. 62 ; Ku. 2. 33 ; R. 5. 25. 2 To complete, finish, conclude. 3 To gain, secure, obtain ; R. 17. 38, Ma. 6. 75. 4 To prove, substantiate. 5 To subdue, overpower, conquer (as a foe &c.), win over ; न हि साम्रा न दावेन न भेदेन च पांडवाः । शक्याः साययितुं Mb. 6 To kill, destroy ; सुप्रविशितं सायिदुः साययिष्याम इत्या Bk. 7. 31. 7 To learn, understand. 8 To cure, heal. 9 To go, depart, go one's way ; साययामहमविद्वानस्तु ते R. 11. 91 ; S. 1. 7 ; प्रायेणाप्यतः साययिमेरथे प्रयु-ज्यते S. D. 340. 10 To recover (as a debt). 11 To make perfect. -*With* (*caus.*) 1 to advance, promote. 2 to accomplish, effect. 3 to gain, obtain, 4 to overcome, subdue. 5 to dress, decorate -सं 1 to be a ful (*Atm*) 2 to accomplish complete Ms. 2. 100 3 to secure, obtain. 4 to

settle. 5 to regain; Ms. 8. 50. 6 to cause to be settled or paid; Ms. 8. 213. 7 to destroy, kill. 8 to extinguish.

साधक a. (धका or धिका f.) 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling, effecting, completing. 2 Efficient, effective; Ku. 3. 12. 3 Skilful, adapt. 4 Effecting by magic, magical. 5 Assisting, helping.

साधन a. (नी f.) Accomplishing, effecting &c. -नं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, performing; as in स्वार्थ-साधनं. 2 Fulfilment, accomplishment, complete attainment of an object; प्रसार्थसाधने तौ हि पर्याययुक्तकाले R. 4. 16. 3 A means, an expedient, a means of accomplishing anything; शरीरसाधने खलु धर्मसाधनं Ku. 5. 33, 52; R. 1. 9, 3. 12, 4. 36, 62. 4 An instrument, agent; कुटारः छिदिक्रियसाधनम्. 5 The efficient cause, source, cause in general. 6 The instrumental case. 7 Implement, apparatus. 8 Appliance, materials. 9 Matter, ingredients, substance. 10 An army or a part thereof; Mu. 5. 10. 11 Aid, help, assistance (in general). 12 Proof, substantiation, demonstration. 13 The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism, reason, that which leads to a conclusion; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन वदितं विप्रत्यक्षे स्थितिं व्यावृत्तं च विप्रक्षतो भवति यत्साधनं सिद्धये Mu. 5. 10. 14 Subduing, overcoming. 15 Subduing by charms. 16 Accomplishing anything by charms or magic. 17 Healing, curing. 18 Killing, destroying; कले च तस्य प्रतिसाधनं Ki. 14. 17. 19 Conciliating, propitiating, winning over. 20 Going out, setting forward, departure. 21 Going after, following. 22 Penance, self mortification. 23 Attainment of final beatitude. 24 Medicinal preparation, drug, medicine. 25 (In law) Enforcement of the delivery of anything, or of the payment of debt, infliction of fine. 26 A bodily organ. 27 The penis. 28 Anudder. 29 Wealth. 30 Friendship. 31 Profit, advantage. 32 Burning a dead body. 33 Obsequies. 34 Killing or oxydation of metals. -Comp. -क्रिया a finite verb. -पत्रं a document used as evidence.

साधनता-त्वं The state of having means, possession of means to accomplish a desired object; अतिशूलता-मुपगते हि विधौ विफलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता Si. 9. 6.

साधना 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion. 2 Worship, adoration. 3 Conciliation, propitiation.

साधक A mendicant beggar

साधर्म्यं 1 Sameness; or community of duty, office &c.; पंचमे लोकपालायाधुतः साधर्म्ययोगतः R. 17. 78. 2 Sameness of nature, common character, likeness, community of properties; साधर्म्यरूपमा भवे K. P. 10; Bg. 14, 2; Bhāṣa P. 12.

साधारण a. (ण or णी f.) 1 Common (to two or more) joint; साधारणोऽयं प्रणवः S. 3; साधारणं धुषणमुच्यते Ku. 1. 43; R. 16. 5, V. 2. 16. 2 Ordinary, common; साधारणी न खलु बाधा भवस्य Asvād. 10. 3 General, universal. 4 Mingled, mixed with, in common with; उत्सवासाधारणं परितोषमनुभवानि S. 4; वीज्यते स हि संवृतः ध्यासाधारणावैले Ku. 2. 42. 5 Equal, similar, like. 6 (In logic) Belonging to more than one instance alleged, one of the three divisions of the fallacy called अनैकान्तिक q. v. -णं 1 A common or general rule, a rule or precept generally applicable. 2 A generic property -Comp. -धनं joint property. -स्त्री a common woman, harlot, prostitute.

साधारणता-त्वं 1 Community, universality. 2 Joint interest.

साधारण्यं Commonness; see साधारणता. **साधिका** 1 A skilful or accomplished woman. 2 Deep sleep.

साधित p. p. 1 Accomplished, effected, achieved. 2 Completed, finished. 3 Proved, demonstrated. 4 Obtained; secured. 5 Discharged. 6 Overcome, subdued. 7 Made good, recovered. 8 Fined. 9 Made to pay. 10 Awarded (as fine or punishment).

साधिमन् m. Goodness, excellence, perfection.

साधिष्ठ a. 1 Best, most excellent, most proper. 2 Very strong, hard or firm (superl. of साधु or नाद q. v.).

साधीयस् a. 1 Better, more excellent; Bv. 1. 88. 2 Harder, stronger; (compar. of साधु or नाद q. v.).

साधु a. (धु or धी f.; compar. साधीयस्; superl. साधिष्ठ) 1 Good, excellent, perfect; यत्साधु न विचे स्मारिक-यत्ते तत्तद्व्या S. 6. 13; आपरितोषाद्विदुषां न साधु मन्ये प्रयोगविज्ञानं 1. 2. 2 Fit, proper, right; as in साधुवृत्त, साधुसमाचार. 3 Virtuous, righteous, honourable, pious. 4 (a) Kind, well disposed; R. 2. 28; Pt. 1. 247. (b) Well-behaved (with loc.); मातरि साधुः Sk. 5. Correct, pure, classical (as language). 6 Pleasing, agreeable, pleasant; अतोऽस्मिन् क्षुद्रमसाधु साधुवा Ki. 1. 4. 7 Noble, well-born, of noble descent. -धुः 1 A good or virtuous man; R. 13. 65, 2. 62; Me. 80. 2 A sage, saint; साधोः प्रकीर्तितस्यापि मनो नायात विक्रियां Subhāsh. 3 A merchant; H. 2. 73. 4 A Jaina saint. 5 A usurer, money lender -इदं 1 Well well

done, very nice, bravo; साधु गतिं S. 1; साधु रे विमलवानर साधु M. 4. 2 Enough, away with. -Comp. -धी a. well-disposed. -वादः a cry of 'well done'; a cry of approbation; Si. 18. 55. -वृत्त a. 1 well-conducted, upright, virtuous; प्रविण साधुवृत्तानामस्वायित्वो विप्र. चयः Bh. 2. 85; (where the next sense is also intended). 2 well rounded. (-त्तः) a virtuous man. (-त्तं) good conduct, virtue, piety; righteousness; so साधुवृत्ति.

साधुर्दे 1 A stall, shop. 2 An umbrella. 3 A flock of peacocks.

साध्य a. 1 To be effected or accomplished, to be brought about; साध्ये सिद्धिर्विधीयता H. 2. 15. 2 Feasible, practicable, attainable. 3 To be proved or demonstrated; आहवानुदानाभ्यां साध्ये त्वं प्रति का कथा R. 10. 28. 4 To be established or made good. 5 To be inferred or concluded; अनुमानं तदुक्तं यत्साध्यसाधनयोर्विचः K. P. 10. 6 To be conquered or subdued, conquerable; Ku. 3. 15. 7 Curable. 8 To be killed or destroyed. -व्यः 1 A particular class of celestial beings; cf. Ma. 1. 22, 3. 195. 2 A deity in general. 3 N. of a Mantra. -व्यं 1 Accomplishment, perfection. 2 The thing to be proved or established, the matter at issue. 3 (In logic) The predicate of a proposition, the major term in a syllogism; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन वदितं...&c.; यत्साध्यं स्वयमेव तुल्यमुच्यते पक्षे विरुद्धं च यत् Mu. 5. 10. -Comp. -अभावः the absence of the major term. -सिद्धिः f. 1 accomplishment. 2 conclusion.

साध्यता 1 Feasibility, practicability. 2 Curableness. -Comp. -अवच्छेदकं that which marks out; or measures the साध्य or major term, its characteristic property.

साधसं 1 Fear, alarm, fright, terror; कुष्ठमस्तेवसाधसत् Ku. 2. 35, 3. 51. 2 Torpor. 3 Agitation, perturbation.

साध्वी 1 A virtuous or chaste woman. 2 A faithful wife. 3 N. of a kind of root.

सानन्द a. Happy, delighted.

सानसिः Gold.

सानिका, सानैयिका, सानैयी A pipe, flute.

साधु m. n. 1 A peak, summit, ridge; साधुनि गंग हरलीकरोति Ku. 1. 9; Me. 2; Ku. 1. 6; Ki. 5. 36. 2 A level ground on the top of a mountain, table-land. 3 A shoot, sprout. 4 A forest, wood. 5 A road. 6 Any surface, point, end. 7 A precipice. 8 A gale of wind. 9 A learned man. 10 The sun.

साधुमत् m. A mountain. -स्त्री N. o. 33 Aparas - S 6

साङ्गोश *a.* Tender, compassionate.
साङ्गोश *a.* Courteous, civil.
साङ्गोश *a.* Uninterrupted, continuous.

साङ्गोश *a.* Attached, enamoured, in love.

साङ्गोश *a.* A kind of rigid penance; cf. Ms. 11. 212.

साङ्गोश *a.* 1 Having interstices or intervals. 2 Open in texture.

साङ्गोश *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Stretching, spreading, extending (as a tree). 2

Relating to offspring or descendants. 3 Relating to the tree Santāna, q. v.

—*कः* A Brāhmaṇa who wishes to marry for the sake of issue.

साङ्गोश 10 *U.* (साङ्गोश-ते) To pacify, appease, conciliate, soothe, comfort; Bk. 3. 23.

साङ्गोश, साङ्गोश-ना 1 Appeasing, pacification, consolation. 2 Conciliation, mild or gentle means. 3 Kind or conciliatory words. 4 Mildness. 5 Friendly salutation and inquiry.

साङ्गोश-पतिः *N.* of a sage. [According to Vishnu Purāṇa, he was the tutor of Krishna and Balarama, and asked as his preceptor's fee that his son, who was kept by a demon named Panchajana underneath the waters, should be restored to him. Krishna, having undertaken to get him up, plunged into the sea, killed the demon, and brought back the boy to his father.]

साङ्गोश *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to present perception, visible at the same time. —*कः* Immediate consequence.

साङ्गोश *a.* 1 Close, compact, having no interstices. 2 Coarse, gross, thick, dense; दुर्बलमितिह साङ्गोशसर्वणं Si. 4. 28, 64; 9. 15; R. 7. 41; R. 1. 20. 3 Clustered together, collected. 4 Stout, strong, robust. 5 Excessive, abundant, much; साङ्गोश नदुभितद्वयप्रसवेव सिकः U. 6. 22. 6 Intense, strong, vehement; व्यावृत्तः साङ्गोशवृत्तः R. 7. 11; Si. 9. 37. 7 Unctuous, oily, viscid. 8 Bland, soft, smooth. 9 Pleasing, agreeable. —*दः* A heap, cluster.

साङ्गोश *a.* A distiller.

साङ्गोश-विशदिकः *A* minister (or Secretary of State) for foreign affairs (deciding upon peace and war).

साङ्गोश *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the twilight or evening; साङ्गोश तेजः प्रतिव-ज्जवाप्यक्तं द्वावः Me. 36; Ki. 5. 8; R. 11. 60; Si. 9. 15.

साङ्गोश *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Bearing or putting on an armour. 2 Calling to arms, encouraging to prepare for battle Si. 15. 72 —*कः* A

bearer

with clarified butter and offered as an oblation to fire; Si. 11. 41.

साङ्गोश-वः 1 Vicinity, proximity; वदनामल्लेखुपनिषत्: Māl. 3. 5. 2 Presence, attendance; R. 4. 6, 7. 3; Ku. 7. 33.

साङ्गोश-विक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Miscellaneous. 2 Complicated. 3 Having a complicated derangement of the three bodily humours; Ku. 2. 48; Pt. 1. 127.

साङ्गोश-विकः 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life; see संन्यासिन्. 2 A mendicant in general.

साङ्गोश *a.* Hereditary.

साङ्गोश *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) Born from or belonging to a rival wife. —*न्ताः* (*m. pl.*) The children of different wives of the same husband.

साङ्गोश-वः 1 The state or condition of a rival wife. 2 Rivalry, ambition, enmity. —*त्स्यः* 1 The son of a rival wife. 2 An enemy.

साङ्गोश *a.* Guilty, criminal.

साङ्गोश-वः Connection by the offering of rice-balls to the same Manes, kindred, consanguinity.

साङ्गोश *a.* Having regard to, dependent on.

साङ्गोश *a.* (की *f.*) साङ्गोश-विक *a.* Formed by walking together seven steps, or by talking together seven words; यतः सता संतगावि संगतं मनीषिभिः साङ्गोश-विकमुच्यते Ku. 5. 39 (where the latter sense appears better); Pt. 2. 43, 4. 103. —*वः*, —*नः* 1 Circumambulation of the nuptial fire by the bride and bridegroom in seven steps (which makes the marriage tie irrevocable). 2 Friendship, intimacy.

साङ्गोश-विक *a.* (की *f.*) Extending to or including seven generations; Ms. 3. 146.

साङ्गोश-वः 1 Fruitfulness, usefulness, productiveness. 2 Profit, advantage. 3 Success.

साङ्गोश *a.* A kind of grape.

साङ्गोश *a.* Envious, jealous.

साङ्गोश 10 *U.* (साङ्गोश-ते) To appease, conciliate, soothe.

साङ्गोश-वः The principal of a debt. —*कः* A whet-stone.

साङ्गोश 1 Collection or assemblage of materials, apparatus, furniture; Bh. 3. 155. 2 Stock, provision.

साङ्गोश-वः 1 Entireness, perfection, completeness, totality; प्रायेण सामग्र्य-विषयं गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28. 2 Train, retinue. 3 A collection of implements, apparatus. 4 Stock, effects.

साङ्गोश-वः 1 Fitness, consistency, propriety of व्यवहार 2 Accuracy

साङ्गोश-वः 1 Being in the same predicament or situation 2 Co

office, function or gov

on relationship (as of case).

सामन्त्र *n.* 1 Appeasing, calming, comforting, soothing. 2 Concilia-

tion, pacific measures, negotiation, (the first of the four *upa'yās* or

expedients to be used by a king against an enemy); सामन्त्रो प्रसूति-निर्व्वरद्वामिबुद्धये Ms. 7. 109. 3 Con-

ciliatory or mild means, pacific or conciliatory conduct, gentle words; Pt. 4. 26, 48. 4 Mildness, gentleness.

5 A metrical hymn or song of praise; सप्तसामोपगतिं त्वां R. 10. 21, Bg. 10. 35. 6 A verse or text of the Sāmaveda. 7 The Sāmaveda itself

(said to have been produced from the sun; cf. Ms. 1. 23). —*Comp.*

—उद्भवः an elephant. —उपचारः, —उपायः mild or conciliatory means, gentle or pacific measures. —*गः* a

Brāhmaṇa who chants the Sāmaveda. —*जः*, —*जातः* *a.* 1 produced by the Sāmaveda. 2 produced by con-

ciliatory means. (—*जः*, —*तः*) an elephant; Si. 12. 11, 13. 33. —*योनिः* 1 Brahman. 2 an elephant. —*वादः* kind words, conciliatory words; Si. 2. 55. —*वेदः* the third of the four Vedas.

सामन्त्र *a.* 1 Bordering, bounding, neighbouring. 2 Universal. —*तः* 1 A

neighbour. 2 A neighbouring king. 3 A feudatory or tributary prince; सामन्तौल्लिखितपदपदं V. 3. 19, R. 5. 28, 6. 32. 4 A leader, general. —*तः* Neigh-

bourhood.

सामन्त्र *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Customary, conventional. 2 Agreed upon, stipulated. 3 Conforming to agree-

ment, keeping an appointment or engagement; देवि सामन्त्रि भवामः M. 1. 4 Punctual, exact. 5 Seasonable, timely; Ki. 2. 10. 6 Peri-

odical. 7 Temporary. —*Comp.* —अभावः temporary non-existence.

सामन्त्र-वः 1 Power, force, capacity, ability, strength. 2 Sameness of aim or object. 3 Oneness of mean-

ing or signification. 4 Adequacy, fitness. 5 The force or sense of words, the signifying power of a

word. 6 Interest, advantage. 7 Wealth.

सामन्त्र-विक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to an assembly or collection. 2

Belonging to inseparable connection. —*कः* A minister, counsellor.

सामन्त्र-विक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to an assembly. —*कः* A member of an audience or assembly, a spectator

at an assembly or meeting; तेन हि त-ल्लयोगादेशावभवतः सामानिकदुपसमहे Māl. 1.

सामानाधिकरण्यं 1 Being in the same predicament or situation 2 Co

office, function or gov

on relationship (as of case).

3 The state of relating to the same object.

सामान्य *a.* 1 Common, general; सामान्यनेषां प्रथमावस्थं Ku. 7. 44; आहार-निद्रामयनैथुनं च सामान्यमेतत्पञ्चमिर्नैराणां Subhāsh. ; R. 14. 67; Ku. 2. 36. 2 Alike, equal, same. 3 Ordinary, of an average or middle degree; Bh. 2. 74. 4 Vulgar, commonplace, insignificant. 5 Entire, whole. -*स्य* 1 Community, generality, universality. 2 Common or generic property, general characteristic. 3 Totality, entireness. 4 Kind, sort. 5 Identity. 6 Equanimity, equability. 7 Public affairs. 8 A general proposition; उक्तिरर्थतरत्यासः स्यात्सामान्य-विशेषयोः Chandr. 5. 120. 9 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:—प्रस्तुतस्य वदन्त्येन गुणसामान्य-विषयः। एकात्म्यं वच्यते योगात्सामान्यमिति स्मृतम्॥ K. P. 10. -*Comp.* -ज्ञानं knowledge or perception of generic properties. -*पक्षः* the mean. -*लक्षणं* a generic definition; इति द्रव्यसामान्य-लक्षणानि Tarka. K. -*चनेता* a common woman, prostitute. -*शास्त्रं* a general rule.

सामासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Comprehensive, comprehending the whole, collective. 2 Condensed, concise, brief. 3 Relating to a compound word. -*कं* The whole class of compounds; द्वंद्वः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33.

सामि *ind.* 1 Half; *i. e.* unfinished; अभिविषय सामिकृतमर्दनं यतीः कररुद्धनीविनलदं-शुकाः श्रियः Si. 13. 31, R. 19. 16. 2 Blamable, vile, contemptible.

सामिषेनी 1 A kind of prayer recited while the sacrificial fire is being kindled or fed with fuel. 2 Fuel.

सामीची Praise, eulogium.

सामीच्यं Vicinity, nearness, proximity. -*स्यः* A neighbour.

सासुद्र *a.* (झी *f.*) Sea-born, marine, as in सासुद्रं लवणं. -*द्रः* A mariner, voyager. -*द्रं* 1 Sea-salt. 2 The cuttle-fishbone. 3 A mark or spot on the body.

सासुद्रकं Sea-salt.

सासुद्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Sea-born; oceanic. 2 Relating to marks on the body (which are supposed to indicate good or bad fortune). -*कः* One who is acquainted with palmistry, who knows how to interpret the various marks on the body. -*कं* The science of palmistry.

सांपराय *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Relating to war, warlike. 2 Relating to the other world, future. -*यः*, -*यं* 1 Conflict, contention. 2 Future life, the future. 3 The means of attaining the future world. 4 Inquiry into the

future. 5 Inquiry, investigation. 6 Uncertainty.

सांपरायिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Warlike. 2 Military, strategic. 3 Calamitous.

4 Relating to the other world. -*कं* War, battle, conflict; Si. 18. 1. -*कः* A war-chariot. -*Comp.* -*कल्पः* a strategic array (of troops).

साम्त *a.* 1 Fit, proper, suitable; Ve. 3. 3. 2 Relevant. -*तं* *ind.* 1 Now, at this time; हेतुस्थानं क्रोधस्य साम्तं देव्याः Ve. 1. 2. 2 Immediately. 3 Fitly, properly, seasonably.

साम्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to the present time. 2 Fit, proper, right; U. 3.

सांप्रदायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the traditional doctrine, handed down by successive tradition, traditional.

सांघः N. of Siva.

सांघधिक *a.* (की *f.*) Arising from relationship. -*कं* Relationship, alliance.

सांघरी A sorceress.

सांघरी 1 The red Lodhra tree. 2 Possibility.

साम्यं 1 Equality, sameness, evenness; Ku. 5. 31. 2 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; सहं प्रापत्साम्यमुर्वीक्षस्य Si. 18. 38; H. 1. 45; Ki. 17. 51. 3 Equability. 4 Concord, harmony. 5 Indifference, impartiality, sameness of view; येषां साम्ये मनः स्थितं Bg. 5. 19.

साम्राज्यं 1 Universal or complete sovereignty, imperial sway; साम्राज्यशक्तिनो भाषाः कुशस्य च लवस्य च U. 6. 23; R. 4. 5. 2 Empire, dominion.

सायः 1 End, close, termination. 2 Close of day, evening. 3 An arrow. -*Comp.* -*अह्नम्* *m.* (forming सायान्) evening, evening-time; Bv. 2. 157.

सायकः An arrow; वत्सादुक्तसंयानं प्रति-संहर सायकं S. 1. 11. 2 A sword. -*Comp.* -*युक्* the feathered part of an arrow; सक्त्याहलिः सायकयुक् एव R. 2. 31.

सायनं The longitude of a planet reckoned from the vernal equinoctial point.

सायतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to the evening, evening; सायतने सवनकर्मणि संप्रवृत्ते S. 3. 27.

सायम् *ind.* In the evening; प्रयत्ना प्रातरन्वेतु सायं प्रवृद्धजदेवि R. 1. 90. -*Comp.* -*कालः* evening. -*संज्ञं* 1 sunset. 2 the sun. -*संज्ञा* the evening twilight. 3 the evening prayer.

सायिन् *m.* A horseman.

सायुज्यं 1 Intimate union, identification, absorption, especially into a deity (one of the four states of Mukti). 2 Similarity, likeness.

सार *a.* 1 Essential. 2 Best, highest, most excellent Mu. 1. 13. 3 Real true, gen. 4 Strong, vigor

ous. 5 Sound, thoroughly proved. -*रः*, -*रं* (but usually *m.* only except in the first 4 senses). 1 Essence, essential part, quintessence; सेहस्य तत्क-लमसौ प्रणयस्य सारः Māl. 1. 9; असारं खलु संसारं सारमित्युच्यते काश्यां वासः सतां संगो गंगाम् संयुजेतनं Dharm. 14. 2 Substance, pith. 3 Marrow. 4 Real truth, main point. 5 The sap or essence of trees; as in खदिरसार, सर्जसार. 6 Summary, epitome, compendium. 7 Strength, vigour, power, energy; सारं धर्तुविरणस्य च Ku. 1. 17; R. 52. 74. 8 Prowess, heroism, courage; R. 4. 79. 9 Firmness, hardness. 10 Wealth, riches; R. 5. 26. 11 Nectar. 12 Fresh butter. 13 Air, wind. 14 Cream, coagulum of curds. 15 Disease. 16 Matter, pus. 17 Worth, excellence, highest perception. 18 A man at chess. 19 Impure carbonate of soda. 20 A figure of speech corresponding to English 'climax'; उच्चोत्तरमुक्तेषां भवेत्सारः परावधिः K. P. 10. -*रं* 1 Water. 2 Fitness, propriety. 3 Wood, thicket. 4 Steel. -*Comp.* -*असार* *a.* valuable and worthless, strong and weak. (-*रं*) 1 worth and worthlessness. 2 substance and emptiness. 3 strength and weakness. -*गंधः* sandal wood. -*श्रीचः* N. of Siva. -*जं* fresh butter. -*तरः* the plantain tree. -*वा* 1 N. of Sarasvati. 2 of Durgā. दुमः the Khadira tree. -*भंगः* loss of vigour. -*आंशः* 1 a natural vessel. 2 a bale of goods, merchandise. 3 implements. -*लोहं* steel.

सारवं Honey.

सारंग *a.* (की *f.*) spotted, variegated. -*गः* 1 The variegated colour. 2 The spotted deer, an antelope; एष राजिव दुष्यंतः सारंगेगतिरिहता S. 1. 5. 3 A deer in general; सारंगस्ते जललवमुच-सृजिष्यति नारी Me. 20 (where it is preferable to take this sense rather than that of 'elephant' or 'bee'). 4 A lion. 5 An elephant. 6 A large black bee. 7 The cuckoo. 8 A large crane. 9 The flamingo. 10 A peacock. 11 An umbrella. 12 A cloud. 13 A garment. 14 Hair. 15 A conch-shell. 16 N. of Siva. 17 The god of love. 18 A lotus. 19 Camphor. 20 A bow. 21 Sandal. 22 A kind of musical instrument. 23 An ornament. 24 Gold. 25 The earth. 26 Night. 27 Light.

सारंगिकः A fowler, bird-catcher.

सारंगी 1 A kind of stringed instrument, violin. 2 A kind of spotted deer.

सारण *a.* (जी) Causing to go or flow. -*गः* 1 Dysentery. 2 The hog-plum. -*गं* A kind of perfume.

सारणा A kind of process to which metals—particularly mercury—are subjected

सारणि -*की f.* 1 A canal, drain,

water-course, channel 2 A small river.

सारङ्गः The egg of a serpent.

सारत्वं *ind.* 1 According to wealth.

2 Vigorously.

सारथिः 1 A charioteer ; स साधो व त्वा राजन् न च सारथिना धृतः R. 1. 78 ; भातलिसारथिर्यवी 3. 67. 2 A companion, helper ; R. 3. 37. 3 The ocean.

सारथ्यं The office of a charioteer-ship, coachmanship.

सारथ्यः A dog. -पौ A bitch.

सारथ्यं Straightness (*fig.* also), artlessness, honesty, uprightness.

सारवत् *a.* 1 Substantial. 2 Fertile.

3 Having sap.

सारस *a.* (सी. *f.*) Belonging to a lake ; Kāv. 3. 14 ; Nalod. 2. 40. -सः 1 The (Indian) crane ; or swan (according to some ; विमियमाना विससार सारसादुदस्य तीरेषु तीरजसंहतिः Ki. 8. 31, Si. 6. 75, 12. 44, Me. 31 ; R. 1. 41. 2 A bird in general. 3 The moon. -सं 1 A lotus. 2 The zone or girdle of a woman.

सारस (झ) नं 1 A girdle or zone ; सारसं महानदिः Ki. 18. 32. 2 A military girdle.

सारस्वत *a.* (सी. *f.*) 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatī. 2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatī ; कृत्वा तासाम-मेव भ्रमणां सीय सारस्वतीनां Me. 49. 3 Eloquent. -तः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatī. 2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmanas. 3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatī. 4 A staff of the Bilva tree. -तः (*m. pl.*) The people of the Sārasvata country. -तं Speech, eloquence ; सुंगारसारस्वतं Git. 12.

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object. 3 Of like meaning or import.

4 Useful, serviceable. 5 Wealthy, rich, opulent. -र्थः 1 A rich man. 2

A company of merchants, caravan (of traders) ; सार्थाः स्वैर स्वकीयेषु चैर्य-

स्मस्त्रिवादिषु R. 17. 64 ; see सार्थवाह. 3 A

troop. 4 A herd, flock (of animals

of the same species) ; अथ कदाचित्-

स्तिस्ततो भ्रमद्भिः सार्थाद् भद्रः कथनको नामोद्गो

द्वः Pt. 1. 5 A collection or multitu-

de in general ; अर्थिसार्थः Pt. 1 ; त्वया

चंद्रसा चातिसंवीयते कामिजनसार्थः S. 3. 6

One of a company of pilgrims.

-Comp. -ज *a.* bred in a caravan.

-वाहः the leader of a caravan, a

merchant, trader ; S. 6.

सार्धक *a.* 1 Having sense, sig-

nificant. 2 Useful, serviceable

advantageous.

सार्धवत् *a.* 1 Having meaning,

significant. 2 Having a large

company.

सार्धिकः A merchant, trader.

सार्ध *a.* Wet, moist, humid, damp.

सार्ध *a.* Increased by half, plus

one-half, having a half over ;

सार्धशतं &c.

सार्ध *ind.* Together with, with, in

company with (with instr.) ; वनं मया

सार्धनति प्रपन्नः R. 14. 63, Ms. 4. 43 ; Bk.

6. 26 ; Me. 89.

सार्धः (र्धः) N. of the constellation

Asleśhā.

सार्धिक *a.* (सी. *f.*), सार्धिक *a.* (सी. *f.*)

Dressed or cooked with clarified

butter.

सार्धकामिक *a.* (सी. *f.*) Satisfying

every desire, granting all wishes ;

Ki. 18. 25.

सार्धकालिक *a.* (सी. *f.*) Eternal,

everlasting.

सार्धजनिक *a.* (सी. *f.*) सार्धजनिक, *a.*

(सी. *f.*) Public, universal, general.

सार्धज्ञ Omniscience.

सार्धत्रिक *a.* (सी. *f.*) Belonging to

every place, general, applicable to

all places or circumstances ; as in

सार्धत्रिको नियमः.

सार्धघातुक *a.* (सी. *f.*) Applicable

to the whole of a radical term, or to

the complete form of the verbal

base after the conjugational

characteristics have been affixed,

i. e. to the four conjugational or

special tenses. -कं N. of the verbal

terminations of the four conjuga-

tional tenses (strictly, the personal

terminations of all tenses and

moods except the Perfect and

Benedictive and the affixes

distinguished by a mute ङ).

सार्धभौतिक *a.* (सी. *f.*) 1 Belong-

ing or relating to all elements or

beings. 2 Comprising all animate

beings.

सार्धभौत *a.* (सी. *f.*) Relating to

constituting of the whole earth

universal. -सः 1 An emperor, a universal monarch ; नञ्जामेवं सहते नृप नृपतयस्त्वाद्याः सार्धभौतः Mu. 3. 22. 2 N. of the elephant presiding over the north, the quarter of Kubera.

सार्धलौकिक *a.* (सी. *f.*) Known to all people, prevailing throughout the whole world, public, universal ; अनुसामप्रवादस्तु वत्सयोः सार्धलौकिकः Māl. 1. 13.

सार्धवर्णिक *a.* (सी. *f.*) 1 Of every kind or sort. 2 Belonging to every tribe or class.

सार्धविभक्तिक *a.* (सी. *f.*) Applicable or belonging to all the cases of a noun.

सार्धवेदसः One who gives away all his wealth at a sacrifice or sacred rite.

सार्धवेदः A Brāhmana conversant with all the Vedas.

सार्धप *a.* (सी. *f.*) Made of mustard -व Mustard-oil.

सार्ध *a.* Possessing the same station, condition or rank, having the same power.

सार्धिता 1 Equality in rank, condition or power. 2 Equality with the Supreme Being in power and all the divine attributes, the last of the four states or grades of *Mukti* ; ब्रह्मदे ब्रह्मसार्धिता (प्राप्नोति) ; Ms. 4. 232.

सार्ध *a.* The fourth grade of *Mukti*, see above.

सालः 1 N. of a tree or its resin. 2 A tree in general, as in कल्पसाल, रसालसाल. 3 A rampart, a fence or wall round a building. 4 A wall in general. 5 A kind of fish. (For compounds see under साल).

सालनः The resin of the Sāla tree.

साल 1 A wall, rampart. 2 A house, an apartment ; see शाला

-Comp. -करी 1 a house-worker. 2 a male captive (particularly one taken in battle). -वृकः see शालावृक

सालारं A peg projecting from a wall, bracket.

सालूरः A frog ; see शालूर.

सालेयं A kind of fennel ; see शालेय.

सालोक्यं 1 Being in the same world or sphere with another. 2 Residence in the same heaven with any deity.

सालवः 1 N. of a country, or its inhabitants (*pl.* in this sense). 2 N. of a demon slain by Vishnu.

-Comp. -हन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu.

साल्विकः The bird called सारिका q. v.

सावः A libation.

सावक *a.* (विका. *f.*) Productive, generative, causing birth. ob-

stetric -कः The young of an animal for शोच q. v.)

सावकाश *a.* Having leisure, at leisure, unengaged, — *ind.* Leisurely, at one's convenience.

सावग्रह *a.* Having the mark called *avagraha* q. v.

सावज्ञ *a.* Despising, disdainful, feeling contempt.

सावर्ध (*i. e.* वैश्व) One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic, (the other two being *निरवध* and *सूक्ष्म*).

सावधान *a.* 1 Attentive, bestowing attention, careful, heedful. 2 Cautious. 3 Diligent. — *नं ind.* Carefully, attentively, cautiously.

सावधि *a.* Having a bound or limit, limited, finite, defined, circumscribed; *सावधित्वोपपत्तिरिति यशोराज्ञेस्तु नावधिः Subhāsh.*

सावन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to, or comprising, the three *savanas*. — *नः* 1 An institutor of a sacrifice, or one who employs priests at a sacrifice. 2 The conclusion of a sacrifice, or the ceremony by which it is concluded. 3 N. of Varuṇa. 4 A month of thirty solar days. 5 A natural day from sunrise to sunset. 6 A particular kind of year.

सावयव *a.* Composed of parts; *सावयवत्वे चातिव्यपंगमः, न ह्यविद्याकल्पितेन रूपेणैवेन सावयवं वस्तु संपद्यते S. B.*

सावरः 1 Fault, offence. 2 Sin, wickedness, crime. 3 The Lodhra tree.

सावरण *a.* 1 Clandestine, concealed, secret. 2 Covered, closed.

सावर्ण *a.* (णी *f.*) Relating or belonging to one of the same colour, tribe or caste. — *र्णः* A metronymic of the eighth Manu; see *सावर्णि*. — *Comp.* — *लक्ष्यं* 1 the mark of the sameness of colour or caste. 2 the skin.

सावर्णि: A metronymic of the eighth Manu (son of the sun by Savarnā).

सावर्ण्य 1 Sameness of colour. 2 Identity of class or caste. 3 The age or *Manvantara* presided over by the eighth Manu.

सावलेप *a.* Full of pride, proud, haughty. — *तं ind.* Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly.

सावशेष *a.* 1 Having a remainder, leaving a remainder or residue. 2 Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished.

सावदम्भ *a.* 1 Proud, dignified, noble, majestic. 2 Courageous, resolute. 3 Full of firmness. — *तं ind.* Resolutely, firmly, courageously.

सावहेल *a.* Disdainful, disdaining, despising. — *लं ind.* Disdainfully, scornfully.

साविका A midwife

सावित्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) 1 Belonging to the sun 2 Descended from the sun,

belonging to the solar dynasty (of kings); *यस्तान्विर्विदितं सुमिपतिः U. 1. 42. 3 Accompanied by the Gāyatri*. — *नः* 1 The sun. 2 An embryo or foetus. 3 A Brāhmana. 4 An epithet of Siva. 5 Of Kārṇa. — *तं* The sacrificial thread (so called because the repetition of the *Gāyatri* forms a principal part of the ceremony of putting on the sacred thread)

सावित्री 1 A ray of light. 2 N. of a celebrated verse of the *Rigveda*, so called because it is addressed to the sun; it is also called *सावनी* q. v. for further information. 3 The ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. 4 N. of a wife of Brāhman. 5 N. of Pārvaṭi. 6 N. of a wife of Kasyapa. 7 N. of the wife of Satyavat, king of Sālva. [She was the only daughter of king Asvapati. She was so lovely that all the suitors that came to woo her were repulsed by her superior lustre, and thus though she reached a marriageable age, she found no one ready to espouse her. At last her father asked her to go and find out a husband of her own choice. She did so, and having made her selection returned to her father, and told him that she had chosen Satyavat, son of Dyumatsena, King of Sālva, who being driven out from his kingdom was then leading a hermit's life along with his wife. When Narada, who happened to be present there, heard this, he told her as well as Asvapati that he was very sorry to hear of the choice she had made for though Satyavat was in every way, worthy of her, yet he was fated to die in a year from that date, and in choosing him, therefore, Savitri would be only choosing life-long widow-hood and misery. Her parents, therefore, naturally tried to dissuade her mind, but the high-souled maiden told them that her choice was unalterably fixed. Accordingly the marriage took place in due time, and Savitri laid aside her jewels and rich apparel, and putting on the coarse garments of hermits, spent her time in serving her old father and mother-in-law. Still, though outwardly happy, she could not forget the words of Narada, and as she counted, the days seemed to fly swiftly like moments, and the fated time, when her husband was to die, drew near. 'I have yet three days', thought she, 'and for these three days I shall observe a rigid fast'. She maintained her vow, and on the fourth day, when Satyavat was about to go to the woods to bring sacrificial fuel, she accompanied him. After having collected some fuel, Satyavat being fatigued, sat down, and g his head on the bosom of fell asleep. Just then Y came down off his soul, and

proceeded towards the south. Savitri saw this and followed the god who told her to return as her husband's term of life was over. But the faithful wife besought Yama in so pathetic a strain that he granted her boon after boon except the life of her husband, until, being quite subdued by her devotion to her husband and the force of her eloquent appeal, the god relented and restored even the spirit of Satyavat to her. Delighted she returned, and found her husband as if roused from deep sleep, and informing him of all that had occurred, went to the hermitage of her father-in-law who soon reaped the fruits of the boons of Yama. Savitri is regarded as the *beau idéal* or highest pattern of conjugal fidelity, and a young married woman is usually blessed by elderly females with the words *जन्मसावित्री भव* thus placing before her the example of Savitri for lifelong imitation]. — *Comp.* — *पतिव्रत*, *परिव्रतः*, a man of any one of the first three castes not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time; cf. *व्रत*. — *व्रतं* N. of a particular fast kept by Hindu women on the last three days of the bright half of Jyeshtha to preserve them from widowhood.

साविष्कार *a.* 1 Proud, haughty. 2 Manifest.

साक्ष *a.* Full of desire or passion, desirous, hopeful, expectant. — *तं ind.* Wishfully, hopefully.

साक्षक *a.* Feeling fear, apprehensive, afraid, dismayed.

साक्ष्यदृकः A small house-lizard.

साक्षुकः A blanket.

साक्ष्य *a.* 1 Wonderful, marvelous. 2 Struck with wonder. — *तं ind.* With wonder or astonishment.

साश्र (स) *a.* 1 Having angles or corners, angular. 2 Tearful, weeping.

साश्रु A wife's or husband's mother, a mother-in-law.

साश्रम *ind.* With humble prostration of the body (by touching the earth with the eight members, see *अष्टांगप्रणाम* under *अष्ट*).

सास *a.* Having a bow; Ki. 15 5

सासु *a.* Having arrows; Ki. 15 5

सासूय *a.* Envious, jealous, disdainful. — *तं ind.* Jealously, angrily, disdainfully; S. 2. 2.

सासना The dew-lap of an ox; गो सासनादिवत् लक्षण T. S.; रोमेयमथरचलदुग्धमा-स्मसां चक्रे निमीलदललेक्षणमौलकेण Si. 5. 62

साहचर्य Companionship, (constant) fellowship or association, living together, concomitance; किं न स्मरति वदेकत्र नो विद्यापरिग्रहं तानादिगन्तवसिनां स इव वनासी Mal 1 - Ku 3 21 B 16 8 - Ve 1 20 Si 15 24

साहन Endurance suffering

साहस 1 Violence force rap ne
Ms 7. 48, 8. 6. 2 Any criminal act
(such as robbery, rape, felony &c.),
a heinous crime, an aggressive act.
3 Cruelty, oppression; Si. 9. 59. 4
Boldness, daring, daring courage;
साहस्यः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4. 5 Precipita-
tion, rashness, temerity, an incon-
siderate or reckless act, rash or dar-
ing act; तद्वि साहसमासं Mā. 2 : किमपर-
मता निर्वृद्धं यत्कराविणसाहसं 9. 10; Ki. 17.
42. 6 Punishment, chastisement,
fine (m. also in this sense), see Ms.
8. 138; Y. 1. 66, 365. -Comp. -अंकः
1 an epithet of king Vikramāditya.
2 of a poet. 3 of a lexicographer.
-अध्यवसायिन् a. acting rashly or
with inconsiderate haste. -ऐकरसिक
a. wholly intent on violence, fero-
cious, brutal. -कारिन् a. 1 bold,
audacious. 2 rash, inconsiderate
-लाछन a. characterized by boldness.
साहासिक a. (की f.) 1 Using
great force or violence, brutal, vio-
lent, rapacious, cruel, felonious. 2
Bold, daring, rash, inconsiderate,
reckless; न साहासि साहससाहसिकी Si. 9.
59; केचित् साहासिकास्त्रिलोचनमिति पेटुः
Mā. on Ku. 3. 44. 3 Castigatory,
punitive. -कः 1 A bold or adventur-
ous person, an enterprising man;
Pt 5. 31. 2 A desperado, desperate
or dangerous person; वा किल विविध-
जीवोपहारिण्येति साहासि, कानां प्रवादः Mā. 1.;
साहासिकः खल्वेषः 6. 3 A felon, free-
booter, robber.

साहासिक a. 1 Violent, ferocious,
cruel. 2 Bold, daring, rash, im-
petuous.

साहस a. (की f.) 1 Relating to a
thousand. 2 Consisting of a thou-
sand. 3 Bought with a thousand. 4
Paid per thousand (as interest &c.).
5 A thousand-fold. -सः An army or
detachment consisting of a thou-
sand men. -सं An aggregate of a
thousand.

साहायक 1 Assistance, help, aid;
सकुलोचितभिद्रव्यं साहायकमुपयिचान् R. 17. 5.
2 Fellowship, alliance, friendship.
3 A number of companions or as-
sociates. 4 Auxiliary troops.

साहाय्य 1 Assistance, help, suc-
cour. 2 Friendship, alliance.

साहित्य 1 Association, fellowship,
combination, society. 2 Literary or
rhetorical composition; साहित्यसंगीत-
कलाविर्धानः साहाय्यः पुच्छविषाणदीनः Bh. 3.
12. 3 The science of rhetoric, art of
poetry; Vikr. 1. 11; साहित्यदर्पण &c. 4
A collection of materials for the
production or performance of any-
thing (a doubtful sense.)

साथ 1 Conjunction, union, fel-
lowship society. 2 Assistance help
-सह्य कृत्वा a companion.

सह्य Gambling w h fighting
animals.

सि 5. 9. U. (सिनेति, सिनुते, सिनाति,
सिनीति) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. 2 To
ensnare.

सिंहः 1 A lion; (it is said to be
derived from हिम्; cf. भवेद्वर्णमाद्धसः
सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk.) ; न हि लुप्तस्य सिंहस्य
प्रविशति मुखे घृणाः Subhāsh. 2 The sign
Leo of the zodiac. 3 (At the end of
comp.) Best, pre-eminent of a class;
e. g. रघुसिंह, पुरुषसिंह. -Comp. -अवलोकनं
the (backward) glance of a lion.
न्यायः the maxim of the lion's
(backward) glance, generally used
to mark the connection of a thing
with what precedes and follows;
for explanation see under न्याय.
-आसनं a throne, a seat of honour.
(नः) a particular mode of sexual
enjoyment. -आस्यः a particular
position of the hands. -गः an epithet
of Siva. -तलं the palms of the hand,
opened and joined together. -सुष्ठुः
a kind of fish. -दंष्ट्रः an epithet of Siva.
-दुर्ष a. as proud as a lion. -ध्वनिः,
-नादः 1 the roar of a lion; Ku. 1.
56; Mk. 5. 29. 2 a war-cry. -द्वारं the
main or principal gate. -यानतः, -रथा
N. of the goddess Pārvatī. -लोलः
a kind of coitus. -वाहनः an epithet
of Siva. -संहनन a. 1 as strong as a
lion. 2 handsome. (-नं) the killing
of a lion.

सिंहल 1 Tin. 2 Brass. 3 Bark,
rind. 4 The island or country of
Ceylon (oft. in pl.); सिंहलेभ्यः प्रया-
गच्छता, सिंहलेभ्यः बुद्धिः कलकासादनं Ratn 1.
-लाः (m. pl.) The people of Ceylon.
सिंहलकं The island of Ceylon.

सिंहाणं (नं) 1 Rust of iron. 2
The mucus of the nose.

सिंहिका The mother of Rāhu.
-Comp. -तनयः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सुहृः
epithets of Rāhu.

सिंहो 1 A lioness. 2 N. of the
mother of Rāhu.

सिकता 1 Sandy soil. 2 Sand
(generally in pl.); लभेत सिकतायु तैल-
मपि चलतः पण्डित्य Bh. 2. 5. 3 Gravel or
stone (the disease).

सिकतिल a. Sandy; Bh. 3. 38.

सिकप. p. 1 Sprinkled, watered, 2
Wetted, moistened, soaked. 3
Impregnated; see सिद्ध.

सिक्थः 1 Boiled rice. 2 A ball or
lump of boiled rice; यासोद्वलितसिक्थेन
का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhāsh. -कथं 1
Bees'-wax. 2 Indigo.

सिक्थं See शिक्थ.

सिक्थ्यः Crystal, glass.

सिच (या णं) 1 The mucus of the
nose. 2 Rust of iron.

सिचिणी The nose.

सिच 6 U (सिचति ते सिच स् of
सिच is generally changed to स् after

a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1
To sprinkle, scatter in small drops,
Bk. 19. 23. 2 To water, moisten,
soak, wet; Me. 26; Ms. 9. 255. 3
To pour out, emit, discharge, shed,
R. 16. 68. 4 To infuse, instil, pour
in; जाड्यं पिबेति हरति सिचति वाचि तस्य Bh.
2. 23. 5 To pour out for, offer to,
अन्यथा तिलोदकं मे सिचतं S. 3. -Caus.
(सिचयति ते) To cause to sprinkle,
-Desid. (सिचिष्यति ते) To wish to
sprinkle. -With अग्नि 1 to sprinkle,
pour down, water, wet, shower upon
(fig. also); अथ वपुरमिषिस्तु तास्तदामे-
मिषिस्तु Si. 7. 75; Bk. 6. 21. 15. 3. 2
to anoint, consecrate, appoint (by
sprinkling water over the head), to
crown, inaugurate, install; अग्निवर्णन-
मिषिस्तु तस्यः स्नेहं वेदे R. 19. 1; 17. 13, V.
5. 23. (-Caus.) to cause to be
crowned or inaugurated. -आ to
sprinkle. (-Caus.) to cause to be
poured or sprinkled; तदमसेचयेत्तैलं वक्त्रे
श्रीने च पार्श्वे Ms. 8. 272. -उद्ध-
सिचति, pour upon, spread. (-Pass)
1 to spout or foam up, be thrown
upwards. 2 to be puffed up or elat-
ed be proud; न तस्योसिचिचे मनः R. 17.
43. 3 to be disturbed; Ms. 8. 71.
(-Caus.) to fill with pride. -नि 1
to sprinkle, pour down or upon,
pour in; R. 3. 25; S. 4. 13; Ku. 9.
57. 2 to impregnate; निर्विचयमावर्तितां
लतां कौटौ च नतयन् V. 2. 4. (where the
first sense is also intended). -परि
to sprinkle or pour.

सिचयः Cloth, garment.

सिचिवा Long pepper.

सिञ्जा The jingling sound of me-
talic ornaments.

सिञ्जितं Tinkling, jingling; आदिशु
सिञ्जितसिञ्जितानि Ku. 1. 34, V. 4. 14.

सिद्ध 1 P. (सेदति) To disregard,
despise.

सित a. 1 White. 2 Bound, tied,
fastened, fettered. 3 Surrounded. 4
Finished, ended. -तः 1 White
colour. 2 The bright half of a lunar
month. 3 The planet Venus. 4 An
arrow. -तं 1 Silver. 2 Sandal. 3
Radish. -Comp. -अग्रः a thorn.
-अपांगः a peacock. -अन्नः, -अं cam-
phor. -अवरः an ascetic dressed in
white garments. -अर्जकः white basil
अश्वः an epithet of Arjuna. -असितः
an epithet of Balarāma. -अधिः
molasses. -आलिका a cockle. -इतर a
other than white; i. e. black. -उज्ज्व
white sandal. -उपलः a crystal.
-उपला candied sugar. -करः 1 the
moon. 2 camphor. -धातुः a white
mineral, chalk. -राजिनः the moon
-वाजिन् m. N. of Arjuna. -शर्करा
candied sugar सिचिकः wheat -सिच
rook-salt -सूक barley

सिता 1 Candied sugar 2 3 सिधु
 94; Bv. 4. 13. 2 Moonlight. 3 A
 lovely woman. 4 Spirituous liquor.
 5 White Dārva grass. 6 Arabian
 Jasmine.

सिति a. 1 White. 2 Black. -ति:
 White or black colour. -Comp. -कट,
 -वासस् see सितिकट; सिदिवासस्.

सिद्ध p. p. 1 Accomplished, effect-
 ed, performed, achieved, completed.
 2 Gained, obtained, acquired 3
 Succeeded, successful. 4 Settled,
 established; नैसर्गिकी सुरभिः कुसुमस्य
 सिद्धा सति स्थितिर्न चरितव्यतादिवानि U. 1. 14.
 5 Proved, demonstrated, substan-
 tiated; तस्माद्विदितं प्रत्यक्षप्रमाणमिति सिद्धं T.
 S., Ms. 8. 178. 6 Valid, sound (as a
 rule). 7 Admitted to be true. 8
 Decided, adjudicated (as a lawsuit).
 9 Paid, discharged, liquidated (as
 debt). 10 Cooked, dressed (as
 food). 11 Matured, ripened. 12
 Thoroughly prepared, compounded,
 cooked together (as drugs). 13
 Ready (as money). 14 Subdued,
 won over, subjugated (as by magic).
 15 Brought under subjection, be-
 come propitious. 16 Thoroughly
 conversant with or skilled in, pro-
 ficient in; as in रससिद्ध q. v. 17 Per-
 fected, sanctified (as by penance).
 18 Emancipated. 19 Endowed with
 supernatural powers or faculties. 20
 Pious, sacred, holy. 21 Divine,
 immortal, eternal. 22 Celebrated,
 well-known, illustrious. 23 Shining,
 splendid. -द्धः 1 A semi divine being
 supposed to be of great purity and
 holiness, and said to be particularly
 characterized by eight supernatural
 faculties called Siddhis q. v.;
 उद्देजिता बहुभिराश्रयैः शृंगानि यस्यातप्यन्ति सिद्धाः
 Ku. 1. 5. 2 An inspired sage or seer
 (like Vyāsa). 3 Any sage or seer,
 a prophet; सिद्धिर्ना Ratn. 1. 4 One
 skilled in magical arts, a magician.
 5 A law-suit, judicial trial. 6 A kind
 of hard sugar. -द्ध Sea-salt. -Comp.
 -अंतः 1 the established end. 2 the
 demonstrated conclusion of an
 argument, established view of any
 question, the true logical conclusion
 (following on the refutation of the
 Pūrvapakṣa). 3 a proved fact,
 established truth, dogma, settled
 doctrine. 4 any established text-
 book resting on conclusive evidence.
 °कोटिः f. the point in an argument
 which is regarded as a logical
 conclusion. °पक्षः the logically cor-
 rect side of an argument. -अन्नं cook-
 ed food. -अर्थ a. one who has ac-
 complished his desired object, suc-
 cessful. (-द्धः) 1 white mustard. 2
 N of S va. 3 of the great Buddha

आसन a particular posture in re-
 ligious meditation. -गंगा, -नदी, -सिंधुः
 the celestial Ganges. -ग्रहः N. of a
 particular kind of madness or
 dementia. -जले sour-rice gruel. -धातुः
 quick silver. -पक्षः the established
 or logical side of an argument.
 -प्रयोजनः white mustard. -योगिन् m.
 an epithet of Śiva. -रस a. mineral,
 metallic. (-रसः) 1 quick-silver. 2 an
 alchemist. -संकल्प a. one who has
 accomplished his desired objects.
 -सेनः N. of Kārtikeya. -स्थाली the
 boiler or pot of a seer (it is sup-
 posed to be a vessel which is gifted
 with the property of overflowing
 with any kind of food at the desire
 of the possessor).

सिद्धतात्त्वं Accomplishment, fulfil-
 ment, perfection.

सिद्धिः f. 1 Accomplishment, ful-
 filment, completion, perfection,
 complete attainment (of an object)
 क्रियासिद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति महती नोपकरणे Su-
 bhāṣh. 2 Success, prosperity, welfare,
 well-being. 3 Establishment, settle-
 ment. 4 Substantiation, demonstra-
 tion, proof, indisputable con-
 clusion. 5 Validity (of a
 rule, law &c.). 6 Decision,
 adjudication, settlement (of a law-
 suit). 7 Certainty, truth, accuracy,
 correctness. 8 Payment, liquida-
 tion (of a debt). 9 Preparing,
 cooking (as of drugs &c.). 10
 The solution of a problem. 11
 Readiness. 12 Complete purity or
 sanctification. 13 A superhuman
 power or faculty; these faculties
 are eight; -अविम्व लघिना प्रातिः प्राकान्यं
 महिना तथा । ईशित्वं च वसित्वं च तथा कामाव-
 सायिता ॥ 14 The acquisition of
 supernatural powers by magical
 means. 15 Marvellous skill or capa-
 bility. 16 Good effect or result. 17
 Final beatitude, final emancipation.
 18 Understanding, intellect. 19
 Concealment, vanishing, making
 oneself invisible. 20 A magical
 shoe. 21 A kind of Yoga. 22 N. of
 Durgā. -Comp. -द्ध a. granting
 success or supreme felicity. (-द्धः)
 an epithet of Śiva. -द्वात्री an epithet
 of Durgā. -योगः a particular
 auspicious conjunction of planets.

सिद्धि I. 4 P. (सिध्यति, सिद्धः caus. साध-
 यति or सेवयति; desid. सिध्यति) 1 To
 be accomplished or fulfilled; वने कृते
 यदि न सिध्यति कोऽयं दोषः H. Pr. 31; उद्य-
 मेन हि सिध्यति कार्याणि न मनोयैः 36. 2 To
 be successful, succeed; सिध्यति कर्मसु
 महत्स्वये यन्नियोज्याः S. 7. 4. 3 To reach,
 hit, fall true on; S. 2. 5. 4 To
 attain one's object. 5 To be proved
 or established, to become valid;
 यदे सिध्यति H. 3 6 To

be settled or adjudicated 7 To be
 thoroughly prepared or cooked. 8
 To be won or conquered; Pt. 2. 36.
 -WITH १ to be accomplished or
 effected, to succeed; शरीरयात्राणि च ते
 न प्रसिध्येदकर्मणः Bg. 3. 8; तपसेव प्रसिध्यति
 Ms. 11. 231. 2 to be gained or
 acquired. 3 to be known; see असिद्ध.
 -सं 1 to be made perfect. 2 to be
 fully accomplished or effected, to be
 performed thoroughly. 3 to attain
 supreme felicity, to become happy;
 जयैवैनं तु सन्निध्येद्वाङ्मनो राज संशयः Ms. 2.
 87. -II. 1 P. (सेवति, सिद्धः; the s of
 सिद्ध is generally changed to s after a
 preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To
 go. 2 To ward or drive off. 3 To
 restrain, hinder, prevent. 4 To inter-
 dict, prohibit. 5 To ordain, com-
 mand, instruct. 6 To turn out well
 or auspiciously. -WITH अय to drive
 off, remove; संवत्सरं यवाहारस्तथाप्यम-
 सेवति Ms. 11. 199. -सि 1 to ward off,
 prevent, restrain, keep back; व्यपेक्षि
 शेषोऽप्यनुयायिकः R. 2. 4, 3. 42, 5. 18. 2
 to oppose, contradict, object to; R.
 14. 43. 3 to prohibit, forbid; निषिद्धो
 भावनायस्तु सुवर्णं देवमर्हति Ms. 8. 361. 4 to
 defeat, conquer; R. 18. 1. 5 to
 remove, drive off, counteract;
 व्यपेक्षयावकाङ्क्षेण रामस्तद्वाङ्मनसतः Bk. 17.
 87. 1. 15. -यति 1 to prevent, ward
 off, restrain; Ms. 2. 206, R. 8. 23.
 2 to forbid, prohibit; वृत्तेः प्रतिषिद्धमेव
 तादृक्तावपेक्षिकयो विलम्बं यत् R. 9. 74.
 -विप्रति to contradict, oppose; संह
 निमित्तसम्बन्धश्चेति विप्रतिषिद्धमेतत् Māl. 1.
 सिध्मं, सिध्मन् n. 1 Blotch, scab. 2
 Leprosy. 3 A leprous spot.
 सिध्मल a. Scabby, tinted with
 leprosy, leprous.
 सिध्मा 1 A blotch, scab, leprous
 spot. 2 Leprosy.

सिध्मः The asterism Pashya.
 सिध्मः 1 A pious or virtuous man.
 2 A tree.

सिध्मकाशेण N. of one of the ce-
 lestial gardens.

सिनः A morsel, mouthful.

सिनी A woman having a white
 complexion.

सिनीवाली The day preceding that
 of new moon, or that day on which
 the moon rises with a scarcely
 visible crescent; वा पूर्वामास्या सा सिनी-
 वालायोक्ता सा बुद्धः Ait. Br.; or सा दृष्टेः
 सिनीवाली सा नक्षत्रकला बुद्धः Ak.

सिन्धुः सिन्धुवारः N. of a tree.

सिन्धुः A kind of tree. -र Red
 lead; स्वयं सिन्धुः द्विपरणमुदा मुदित इव
 Gīt. 11; N. 22. 45.

सिन्धुः 1 The sea, ocean. 2 The
 Indus. 3 The country around the
 Indus. 4 N. of a river in Mālva;
 Me. 29 (where Malli's remark
 सिन्धुनाम वदी तु कृत्राणि नास्त is gratuitous);

Māl. 4. 9 (see Dr. Bhāndārkar's note *ad loc.*). 5 The water ejected from an elephant's trunk. 6 The juice exuding from the temples of an elephant. 7 An elephant. -*m. pl.* The inhabitants of the *Sindh* country. -*f.* A great river or river in general; सिन्धुसौ पाययते च सिंधुः R. 13. 9; Me. 46. -*Comp.* -ज *a.* 1 river-born. 2 sea-born. 3 born in the *Sindh* country. (-जः) the moon. (-ज) rock-salt. -स्यः the ocean.

सिंधुकः, सिंधुवारः N. of a tree.

सिंधुरः An elephant.

सिन्ध् 1 P. (सिन्धति) To wet, moisten.

सिन्धः 1 Perspiration, sweat. 2 The moon.

सिरा 1 A woman's zone or girdle.

2 A female buffalo. 3 A river near Ujjayini; see शिरा.

सिरा *a.* Every, all, whole, entire.

सिरा-नी See शिरा-नी.

सिरः The root of long pepper.

सिरा 1 Any tubular vessel of the body (as a vein, artery, nerve &c.). 2 A bucket, bailing vessel.

सिख् 4 P. (सीखति, स्खत) 1 To sow, darn, stitch together; मनोभवः सीखति दुर्गमः पत्नी N. 1. 80; Māl. 5. 10. 2 To unite, bring or join together; स हि सेदात्मकसुदुर्गतमणिं सीखति U. 5. 17. -*With* -अद्भु to string together, connect very closely or uninterruptedly.

सिखरः An elephant.

सिखाययिषा 1 Wish to effect or accomplish. 2 Desire to establish, prove or demonstrate.

सिखुका Desire to create.

सिहुंडः The milk-hedge plant.

सिहुः, सिहुकः Benzoin, incense.

सिहुकी, सिहुरी The olibanum tree.

सीक् 1. 1 A. (सीकते) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops. 2 To go, move. -II. 1 P, 10 U. (सीकति, सीकयति-ने) 1 To be impatient. 2 To be patient. 3 To touch.

सीकरः 1 Drizzling rain, drizzle, mist. 2 Spray, thin drops of water. See शीकर.

सीता 1 A furrow, track or line of a ploughshare. 2 (Hence) A tilled or furrowed ground, ploughed land; वृषेव सीतां तद्वग्रह्यतां Ku. 5. 61. 3 Husbandry, agriculture; as in सीताद्वय q. v. 4 N. of the daughter of Janaka, king of Mithilā, and wife of Rāma. [She was so called because she was supposed to have sprung from a furrow made by king Janaka while ploughing the ground to prepare it for a sacrifice which he had instituted to obtain progeny, and hence also her epithets, 'Ayonija', 'Dharaputri' &c. She was married to Rama and accompanied him to the forest. While ~~there~~ she was ~~poor~~ carried off by Ravana

who tried to violate her chastity, but she scornfully rejected his suit. When Rama came to know that she was in Lanka, he attacked the place, killed Ravana and his host of demons, and recovered Sita. She had, however, to pass through the terrible ordeal of fire before she could be received by her husband as his wife. Though thus convinced of her chastity, he had afterwards to abandon her, when far advanced in pregnancy, because the people continued to suspect her fidelity. She, however, found a protector in the sage Valmiki, at whose hermitage she was delivered of Kusa and Lava, and who brought them up. She was ultimately restored to Rama by the sage.]

5 N. of a goddess, wife of Indra. 6 N. of Umā. 7 N. of Lakshmi. 8 N. of one of the fabulous branches of the Ganges. 9 Spirituous liquor. -*Comp.* -द्वय implements of agriculture, tools of husbandry; Ms. 9. 293. -पतिः N. of Rāmachandra. -फलः the custard-apple tree. (-लं) its fruit.

सीतानकः Pease.

सीत्कारः, सीत्कृतिः *f.* A sound made by drawing in the breath, (expressive of sighing, shivering with cold, murmuring &c.); मया दृष्टावरं तस्याः सीत्कारमिवाननं V. 4. 21.

सीस्य *a.* Measured out by furrows, tilled, ploughed. -स्यं Rice, corn, grain.

सीयं Indolence, slothfulness, idleness.

सीधु *m.* Spirit distilled from molasses, rum; स्फुरदधरसीधेव तव वदन-चंद्रमा रोचयति लोचनचक्रेरं Git. 10; Si. 9. 87; R. 16. 52. -*Comp.* -गंधः the Bakula tree, -दुग्धः 1 the Kadamba tree. 2 the Bakula tree. -रसः the mango tree. -संज्ञः the Bakula tree.

सीध्रं The anus.

सीपः A sacrificial vessel in the shape of a boat.

सीमन् *f.* 1 A boundary &c.; see सीमा; सीमानमव्यापयत्योऽयं नतः Si. 3. 57; see निःसीमन् also. 2 The scrotum; सीमि पुष्कलकी इतः Sk.

सीमंतः 1 A boundary-line, landmark. 2 The parting line of the hair, the hair parted on each side of the head so as to leave a line; सीमितं चरवदुपगमजं यत्र नीपं वयुजां Me. 65; Si. 8. 69; Mv. 5. 44. -*Comp.* -उक्कयन् 'parting of the hair', one of the twelve Samskāras or purificatory rites observed by woman in the fourth, sixth, or eighth month of their pregnancy.

सीमंतकः N. of a particular kind of inhabitant of hell. -कं Red lead.

सीमंतयति Den-P 1 To part as hair 2 To part or mark by a line

(in general); सेनां सीमंतयन्तेः Kir. K 5. 44.

सीमंतित *a.* 1 Parted (as hair). 2 Parted or marked by a line; सीमर-सीमंतिकेतकीकाः (प्रदेशाः) Si. 3. 80, रयागसीमंतितसद्भिरुदनात् (पद्यः) Ki. 4. 18.

सीमन्तिनी A woman; मा स्म सीमन्तिनी काचिज्जनयेद्युवनीदीर्घा H. 2. 7; Ms. 110, Bk. 5. 22.

सीमा 1 Boundary, limit, border, margin, frontier. 2 A mound or ridge serving to mark the boundary of a field, village &c.; सीमां प्रति समुत्पद्ये विवादे Ms. 8. 245; Y. 2. 152. 3 A mark, land-mark. 4 A bank, shore, coast. 5 The horizon. 6 A suture (as of a skull). 7 The bounds of morality or decorum, limits of propriety. 8 The highest or utmost limit, highest point, climax; सीमेव पञ्चासनकौशलस्य Bk. 1. 6. 9 A field. 10 The nape of the neck. 11 The scrotum. -*Comp.* -अधिपः a neighbouring prince. -अतः 1 a boundary-line, border, frontier-line. 2 the utmost limit. °पूजनं 1 the ceremony of worshipping or honouring a village-boundary. 2 worshipping the bridegroom when he arrives at the village-boundary. -उल्लंघन transgressing or leaping over a boundary, crossing a frontier (now performed on the *Dasarā* day).

-निश्चयः a legal decision with respect to landmarks or boundaries. -लिङ्गं a boundary-mark, a land-mark. -वादः a dispute about boundaries. -विनिर्णयः settlement of disputed boundary questions. -विवादः litigation about boundaries. °धर्मः the law regarding disputes about boundaries. -वृक्षः a tree serving as a boundary-mark. -संधिः the meeting of two boundaries.

सीमिकः 1 A kind of tree. 2 An ant-hill. 3 An ant or a similar small insect.

सीरः 1 A plough; सयः सीरलक्षणद्वयमि क्षेत्रमारुह्य मालं Me. 16. 2 The sun. 3 The *Arka* plant. -*Comp.* -द्वयजः an epithet of Janaka. -पाणिः, -धृत् *m.* epithets of Balarāma. -योगः the yoking of cattle to a plough, or a team so yoked.

सीरकः See सीर.

सीरिन् *m.* An epithet of Balarāma; Si. 2. 2.

सीलदः (धः) A kind of fish.

सीव् See सिव्.

सीवनं 1 Sewing, stitching. 2 A seam, suture.

सीवनी 1 A needle. 2 The frenum of the prepuce.

सीसं, सीसकं, सीसपत्रकं Lead; M. 5 144-Y 1 190

सीङ्गक The milk hedge plant

हु I. 1 U. (सुवति-ते) To go, move. -II. 1. 2 P (सवति, सैति) To possess power or supremacy. -III. 5 U. (सुवोति, सुवते, सुत; the *स* of *सु* is changed to *व* after any preposition ending in *इ* or *उ*) 1 To press out or extract juice. 2 To distil. 3 To pour out, sprinkle, make a libation. 4 To perform a sacrifice, especially the Soma sacrifice. 5 To bathe. -Desid. (सुवसति-ते). -WITH अग्नि to extract (Soma) juice. 2 to mix, mingle, compound; यानि चैवामिषूयेते पुष्पमूलफलैः सुमे Ms. 5. 10. 3 to sprinkle; Bk. 9. 90 -उद् to excite, agitate. -प्र to produce, beget.

हु ind. A particle often used with nouns to form Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and with adjectives and adverbs. It has the following senses:—1 Well, good, excellent; as in सुवधिः. 2 beautiful, handsome; as in सुमध्या, सुकेशी &c. 3 well, perfectly, thoroughly, properly; सुवीर्यमर्कं सुविचक्षणः सुतः सुशान्तिता श्री नृपतिः सुसेवितः &c.... सुवीर्यकालिद्विप न याति विक्रियं H. 1. 22. 4 easily, readily, as in सुकरं सुलभं q. v. 5 much, very much, exceedingly; सुदारुण, सुदीर्घ &c. -Comp. -अक्ष a. 1 having good eyes. 2 having keen organs, acute. -अंग a. well-shaped, handsome, lovely. -अच्छ a. see s. v. -अंत a. having a happy end, ending well. -अल्प, -अल्पक a. see s. v. -अस्ति, -अस्तिक see s. v. -आकार, -आकृति a. well-formed, handsome, beautiful. -आगत see s. v. -आभास a. very splendid or illustrious; Ki. 15. 22. -इष्ट a. properly sacrificed. °कृत् m. a form of fire. -उक्त a. well-spoken, well-said; अथवा सुक्तं खलु केनापि Ve. 8. (-क्त) 1 a good or wise saying; ने तु वाञ्छति यः खलान् पथि सतां मुक्तैः सुपाशैर्विभिः Bh. 2. 6, R. 15. 95. 2 a Vedic hymn, as सुवसूक्त &c. °वक्षिन् m. a hymn seer, Vedic sage. °वाच f. 1 a hymn. 2 praise, a word of praise. -उक्तिः f. 1 a good or friendly speech. 2 a good or clever saying. 3 a correct sentence. -उत्तर a. 1 very superior. 2 well towards the north. -उत्थान a. making good efforts, vigorous, active. (-न्) vigorous effort or exertion. -उन्मद, -उन्माद a. quite mad or frantic. -उपसदन a. easy to be approached. -उपस्कर a. furnished with good instruments. -कंदुः itoh. -कंदः 1 an onion. 2 a yam. 3 a sort of grass. -कंदुकः onion. -कर a. (रा or री f.) 1 easy to be done, practicable, feasible; वक्तुं सुकरं कर्तुं (अथवा कर्तुं) दुष्करं Ve. 3 'sooner said than done'. 2 easy to be managed. (-रा) a tractable cow. (-रं) charity. benevolence -कर्मन् a. 1 one whose

deeds are righteous, virtuous, good. 2 active, diligent. (-म्.) N. of Visvas karman. -कल a. one who has acquired a great reputation for liberality in giving and using (money &c.). -कालिन् a. 1 having beautiful stems. 2 beautifully joined. (-म्.) a bee. -कालिका the plant called छोड़ी. -काष्ठ fire wood. -कुंदकः an onion. -कुमार a. 1 very delicate or soft, smooth. 2 beautifully young or youthful. (-रः) 1 a beautiful youth. 2 a kind of sugar-cane. -कुमारकः 1 a beautiful youth. 2 rice (कल). (-क्त) the Tamālapatra. -कुर्व् a. 1 doing good, benevolent. 2 pious virtuous, righteous. 3 wise, learned. 4 fortunate, lucky. 5 making good sacrifices or offerings. (-म्.) 1 a skilful worker. 2 N. of Tvashtri. -कृत a. 1 done well or properly. 2 thoroughly done 3 well made or constructed. 4 treated with kindness, assisted, befriended. 5 virtuous, righteous, pious. 6 lucky, fortunate. (-त्) 1 any good or virtuous act, kindness, favour, service; नन्दते कस्यचित्पापं कस्यापि सुकृतं विदुः Bg. 5. 16, Me. 17. 2 virtue, moral or religious merit; स्वर्गमिच्छन्सि सुकृतं दत्तमामि मेनिरे Ku. 6. 47; तच्छिष्यमानं सुकृतं त्वेति R. 14. 16. 3 fortune, auspiciousness. 4 recompense, reward. -कृतिः f. 1 kindness, virtue. 2 practice of penance. -कृतिन् a. 1 acting well or kindly. 2 virtuous, pious, good, righteous; सतः सतु निरादः सुकृतिनां कीर्तिश्चिरं वर्धते H. 4. 132; Bg. 7. 16. 3 wise, learned. 4 benevolent. 5 fortunate, lucky. -केश (स) रः the citron tree. -कतुः 1 N. of Agni. 2 of Siva. 3 of Indra. 4 of Mitra and Varuna. 5 of the sun. -ग a. 1 going gracefully or well. 2 graceful, elegant. 3 easy of access; Pt. 2. 141. 4 intelligible, easy to be understood (opp. दुर्ग). (-यं) 1 ordure, feces. 2 happiness. -गत a. 1 well-gone or passed. 2 well-bestowed. (-तः) an epithet of Buddha. -गंधः 1 fragrance, odour, perfume. 2 sulphur. 3 a trader. (-न्) 1 sandal. 2 smell cumin seed. 3 blue lotus. 4 a kind of fragrant grass. (-घा) sacred basil. -गंधकः 1 sulphur. 2 the red Tulasi. 3 the orange. 4 a kind of gourd. -गंधि a. 1 sweet-smelling, fragrant, redolent with perfumes. 2 virtuous, pious. (-धिः) 1 perfume, fragrance. 2 the Supreme Being. 3 a kind of sweet-smelling mango. (-वि न.) 1 The root of long pepper. 2 A kind of fragrant grass. 3 Coriander seed. °त्रिफला 1 nutmeg. 2 cloves. -गंधिकः 1 incense. 2 sulphur 3 a kind of rose (-क्त) the

white lotus. -गम a. 1 easy of access, accessible. 2 easy. 3 plain, intelligible. -गहना an enclosure round a place of sacrifice to exclude profane access. °वृत्तिः f. the same as above. -गृह a. (ही f.) having a beautiful house or abode, well-lodged; सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. -गृहीत a. 1 held well or firmly, grasped. 2 used or applied properly or auspiciously. °नामन् a. 1 one whose name is auspiciously invoked, one whose name it is auspicious to utter (as Bahi, Yudhishtira), a term used as a respectful mode of speaking; सुगृहीत-नामः भट्टगोपालस्य वीरः Māl. 1. -ग्रसः a dainty morsel. -ग्रीव a. having a beautiful neck. (-वः) 1 a hero. 2 a swan. 3 a kind of weapon. 4 N. of a monkey-chief and brother of Vāli. [By the advice of Kabandha Rama went to Sugriva who told him how his brother had treated him and besought his assistance in recovering his wife, promising at the same time that he would assist Rama in recovering his wife Sita. Rama, therefore, killed Vāli, and installed Sugriva on the throne. He then assisted Rama with his hosts of monkeys in conquering Ravana and recovering Sita.] °ईशः N. of Rama. -ल a. very weary or fatigued. -लक्ष्म a. having good eyes, seeing well. (-म्.) 1 a discerning or wise man, learned man. 2 the glomerous fig-tree. -लक्षित -लक्षित a. well-conducted, well-behaved. (-त्तं, -त्तं) 1 good conduct, virtuous deeds. 2 merit; तव सुचरितमंगुलीयं पुनं वतु S. 6. 11. (-ता, -त्रा) a well-conducted, devoted, and virtuous wife. -विचक्रः 1 a king-fisher. 2 a kind of speckled snake. -विचित्रा a kind of gourd. -चिन्ता deep thought, deep reflection or consideration. -चिरम् ind. for a very long time, very long -चिरादुक् m. a god, deity. -जनः 1 a good or virtuous man, benevolent man. 2 a gentleman. -जनता 1 goodness, kindness, benevolence, virtue; देशस्य विदुषणं जनता Bh. 2. 82. 2 a number of good men. -जन्मन् a. of noble or respectable birth; या कौहदी नयनयोर्मतः सुजन्मा Māl. 1. 34. -जल्पः a good speech. -जात a. 1 of high birth 2 beautiful, lovely; Māl. 1. 16 R. 8. 8. -तनु a. 1 having a beautiful body 2 extremely delicate or slender, very thin. 3 emaciated. (-तः, -तः f.) a lovely body; यता सुतनुं सुखं ते सख्यः पश्यन्ति हेमकूटगताः V. 1. 11. -तपस्व a. 1 one who practises austere penance. 2 having great heat. (-म्.) 1 an ascetic, a devotee, hermit, an anchorite. 2 the sun (-न्.) austere penance. -तराम् ind. 1 better more excellently 2 exceed

ingly, very, very much, excessively;
तथा दुहित्वा सुतरां तद्विषयी स्मरलक्षणांश्च ककरो
Ku. 1. 24; सुतरां दयालुः R. 2. 53, 4. 9,
18 24. 3 more so, much more so;
मय्यन्वास्था न ते वेत्तव्ये मम सुतरामेष राजन्
नतिसि Bb. 5. 30. -तर्दनः the (Indian)
cuckoo. -तल 1 'immense depth', N. of
one of the seven regions below the
earth; see ताल. 2 the foundation of a
large building. -तिलकः the coral
tree. -तीक्ष्ण a. 1 very sharp. 2 very
pungent. 3 acutely painful. (अण्) 1
the Sigrū tree. 2 N. of a sage;
नाम्ना सुतीक्ष्णश्चरिते दंतः R. 13. 41. °दशनः
an epithet of Siva. -तीर्थः 1 a good
preceptor. 2 N. of Siva. -तुंग a. very
lofty or tall. (-न्) the cocoa-nut
tree. -दक्षिण a. 1 very sincere or
upright. 2 liberal or rich in sacrifi-
cial gifts; Pt. 1. 30. (-णा) N. of
the wife of Dilīpa; तस्य दक्षिण्यस्त्वेन
नाम्ना मगधवंशजा। पत्नी सुदक्षिण्येऽसीत् R. 1.
31, 3. 1. -दंडः a cane, ratan. -दन्त a.
(दी. f.) having handsome teeth.
-दन्तः 1 a good tooth. 2 an actor,
a dancer. (-न्ति) the female elephant
of the north-west quarter. -दशन a.
(नार or स्त्री f.) 1 good looking,
beautiful, handsome. 2 easily seen.
(-न्) the discs of Vishnu; as in
वृक्षेण्यसुदशनः K. 2 N. of Siva. 3 a
culture. (-ने) N. of Jambudvīpa.
-दर्शना 1 a handsome woman. 2 a
woman. 3 an order, a command. 4 a
kind of drug. -द्वार a. very bountiful.
-दामन् a. one who gives liberally.
(-म्) 1 a cloud. 2 a mountain. 3
the sea. 4 N. of Indra's elephant. 5
N. of a very poor Brāhmaṇa who
came to Dvārakā with only a small
quantity of parched rice as a pre-
sent to his friend Krishna, and was
raised by him to wealth and glory.
-दायः 1 a good or auspicious gift. 2
a special gift given on particular
solemn occasions. -दिनं 1 a happy or
auspicious day. 2 a fine day or
weather (opp. दुर्दिन); so हदिनाहं
in the same sense. -दीर्घ a. very long
or extended. (-र्षि) a kind of
cucumber. -दुर्लभ a. very scarce or
rare. -दूर a. very distant or remote.
(सुदूरं means 1 to a great distance.
2 to a very high degree, very much.
सुदूरान् 'from afar, from a distance').
-दृशा a having beautiful eyes. (-f.)
a pretty woman. -धन्वन् a. having an
excellent bow. (-म्) 1 a good
archer or Bowman. 2 N. of Viśva-
karman. -धर्मन् a. attentive to duties.
(-f.) the council or assembly of
gods. -धर्मा-र्क्षी the council or
assembly of gods (देवसभा); यथाहुर्दो-
ष्टितलोः सुधर्मान्वयो सभा R. 17. 25. -धी
a. having a good understanding,
wise, clever intelligent. (-धी) a
wise or intelligent man e d

man or *pandit*. (-f.) a good under-
standing, good; sense, intelligence.
-उपास्यः 1 a particular kind of royal
palace. 2 N. of an attendant on
Krishna. (-र्य) the club of Bala-
rāma. -उपास्या 1 a woman. 2 N. of
Umā, or of one of her female com-
panions. 3 a sort of pigment. -नंद
a woman. -नयः 1 good conduct. 2
good policy. -नयन a having beauti-
ful eyes. (-नः) a deer. (-ना) 1 a
woman having beautiful eyes. 2 a
woman in general. -नार्य a. 1 having
a beautiful navel. 2 having a good
navel or centre. (-न्) 1 a mountain.
2 the Maināka mountain q. v.
-निभूत a. very lonely or private.
(-न्ते) *ind.* very secretly or closely,
very narrowly, privately. -निश्चलः
an epithet of Siva. -नीत 1 well-
conducted, well-behaved. 2 Polite,
civil. (-ने) 1 good conduct or
behaviour. 2 good policy or prudence.
-नीतिः f. 1 good conduct, good
manners, propriety. 2 good policy. 3
N. of the mother of Dhruva; q. v.
-नीथ a. well-disposed, well-con-
ducted, righteous, virtuous, good.
(-थः) 1 a Brāhmaṇa. 2 N. of
Sisupāla q. v. -नील a. very black or
blue. (-लः) the pomegranate tree,
(-ला) common flax. -नेत्र a. having
beautiful eyes. -पक्व a. 1 well-
cooked. 2 thoroughly matured or
ripe. (-क्वः) a sort of fragrant
mango. -पत्नी a woman having a
good husband. -पथः 1 a good road.
2 a good course. 3 good conduct.
-पथिन् m. (nom. sing. -सुपथाः) a
good road. -पणं a. (पणं or पणं f.) 1
well-winged. 2 having good or
beautiful leaves. (-णः) 1 a ray of
the sun. 2 a class of bird-like be-
ings of a semi-divine character. 3
any supernatural bird. 4 an epithet
of Garuḍa. 5 a cock. -पर्णः, -पर्णी f. 1
a number of lotuses. 2 a pool
abounding with lotuses. 3 N. of the
mother of Garuḍa. -पर्वत a. 1 very
spacious. 2 well-fitted. -पर्वन् a. well-
jointed, having many joints or
knots. (-म्) 1 a bamboo. 2 an
arrow. 3 a god, deity. 4 a special
lunar day (as the day of full or new
moon, and the 8th and 14th day of
each fortnight). 5 smoke. -पात्रं 1 a
good or suitable vessel, a worthy
receptacle. 2 a fit or competent
person, any one well-fitted for an
office, an able person. -पाद् (पाद् or
पदी f.) having good or handsome
feet. -पार्श्वः the waved-leaf fig-tree.
(पृश्न). -पतितं a carrot. (-तः) the
fifth Muhūrta. (-पुंस्त्री) a woman
having a good husband. -पुष्प a. (पुष्प
or स्त्री f.) having beautiful flowers

(-वृक्षः) the coral tree. (-वृक्षं) 1
cloves. 2 the menstrual excretion
-व्रतकः a sound judgment. -प्रतिभा
spirituous liquor. -प्रतिष्ठ a. 1 stand-
ing well. 2 very celebrated,
renowned, glorious, famous. (-ष्ठः)
1 good position. 2 good reputation,
fame, celebrity. 3 establishment,
erection. 4 installation, consecra-
tion. -प्रतिष्ठित a. 1 well-established.
2 consecrated. 3 celebrated. (-तः)
the Udumbara tree. -प्रतिष्ठाता a. 1
thoroughly purified. 2 well-versed
in. -प्रतीक a. 1 having a beautiful
shape, lovely, handsome. 2 having
a beautiful trunk. (-कः) 1 an
epithet of Kāmadeva. 2 of Siva. 3
of the elephant of the north-east
quarter. -प्रपाणं a good tank. -प्रभ
a very brilliant, glorious. (-भा) one
of the seven tongues of fire. -प्रभात
1 an auspicious dawn or daybreak,
दिश्या सुप्रभातमथ यद्यं देवो ह्यः U. 6. 2 the
earliest dawn. -प्रयोगः 1 good ma-
nagement or application. 2 dexte-
rity. -प्रसाद a. very gracious or
propitious. (-दः) N. of Siva. -प्रिय
a. very much liked, agreeable.
(-या) 1 a charming woman. 2 a
beloved mistress. -फल a. 1 very
fruitful, very productive. 2 very
fertile. (-लः) 1 the pomegranate
tree. 2 the jujube. 3 a kind of bean
(-लः) 1 a pumpkin, gourd. 2 the
plantain tree. 3 a variety of brown
grape. -वधः sesamum. -बल a. very
powerful. (-लः) N. of Siva. -बोध
a. easily apprehended or under-
stood. (-धः) good information or
advice. -ब्रह्मण्यः 1 an epithet of Kā-
tkeya. 2 N. of one of the sixteen
priests employed at a sacrifice. -भग
a. 1 very fortunate or prosperous,
happy, blessed, highly favoured. 2
lovely, charming, beautiful, pretty;
न तु श्रीमत्सर्वैः सुभगमपराद्धं युवतिषु S. 3. 9,
Ku. 4. 34, R. 11. 80; Māl. 9. 3
pleasant, grateful, agreeable, sweet,
श्रवणभग M. 3. 4, S. 1. 3. 4 beloved,
liked, amiable, dear; सुसुखि सुभग
पश्यन् स त्वायुषेण कृतार्थतां Gīt. 5. 5
illustrious. (-भः) 1 borax. 2 the
Azoka tree. 3 the Champaka tree.
4 red amaranth. (-भि) good fortune.
°मानिन्, सुभगमन्य a. considering one-
self fortunate, amiable, pleasing,
याचालं मां न खलु सुभगमन्यमावः करोति Me
94. -भग्या 1 a woman beloved by her
husband, a favourite wife. 2 an
honoured mother. 3 a kind of wild
jasmine. 4 turmeric. 5 the holy
basil. °सुतः the son of a favourite
wife. -भंगः the cocoa-nut tree. -भद्र
a. very happy or fortunate. (-दः)
N. of Vishnu (-द्वा) N. of the
daughter of Balarāma and Krishna,

married to Arjuna q. v. She bore to him a son named Abhimanyu. -भाषित *a.* 1 spoken well or eloquently. 2 speaking well, eloquent. (-तं) 1 fine speech, eloquence, learning; जीर्णमे सुभाषितं Bh. 3. 2. 2 a witty saying, an apophthegm, an apposite saying; सुभाषितेन गतिं युवतीनां च लीलया। मनो न भिद्यते यस्य स वै सुकोऽथवा पशुः Subhāsh. 3 a good remark; बालादपि सुभाषिते (गार्ह). -भिक्षे 1 good alms, successful begging. 2 abundance of food, an abundant supply of provisions, plenty of corn &c. -भ्रू *a.* having beautiful eyebrows. (-भ्रूः *f.*) a lovely woman. (N. B. The vocative singular of this word is strictly सुभ्रू; but सुभ्रू is used by writers like Bhaṭṭi, Kālidāsa, and Bhavabhūti; cf. Bk. 6. 11; Ku. 5. 43; Māl. 3. 8. -मति *a.* very wise. (-तिः *f.*) 1 a good mind or disposition, kindness, benevolence, friendship. 2 a favour of the gods. 3 a gift, blessing. 4 a prayer, hymn. 5 a wish or desire. 6 N. of the wife of Sagara and mother of 60,000 sons. -मदनः the mango tree. -मधय, -मधयसा *a.* slender-waisted. -मध्या, -मधयसा a graceful woman. -मन *a.* very charming, lovely, beautiful. (-नः) 1 wheat. 2 the thorn-apple. (-नः) the great-flowered jasmine. -मनस् *a.* 1 good-minded, of a good disposition, benevolent. 2 well-pleased, satisfied. (-मः) 1 a god, divinity. 2 a learned man. 3 a student of the Vedas. 4 wheat. 6 Nimba tree. (-मः, *n.*; said to be pl. only by some) a flower; रमणीय एष वः सुमनसां संनिवेशः Māl. 1. (where the adjectival sense in 1 is also intended); किं सेव्यते सुमनसां मनसापि नैव कस्तुकिजवनशक्तिभृता युगेन R. G.; Si. 6. 66. *मलः the wood-apple. *मले nutmeg. -मित्रा N. of one of the wives of Dasaratha and mother of Lakshmana and Satrugna. -मुख *a.* (खा or खी *f.*) 1 having a beautiful face, lovely. 2 pleasing. 3 disposed to, eager for; Ki. 6. 42. (-खः) 1 a learned man. 2 an epithet of Garuḍa. 3 of Gaṇesa. 4 of Siva. (-खे) the scratch of a finger-nail. (-खा, खी) 1 a handsome woman. 2 a mirror. -मूलकं a carrot. -मेघस् *a.* having a good understanding, wise, intelligent. (-मः) a wise man. -मेरुः 1 the sacred mountain Meru, q. v. 2 N. of Siva. -यवसं beautiful grass, good pasturage -यधनः an epithet of Duryodhana q. v. -रक्तकः 1 a kind of red chalk. 2 a kind of mango tree. -रंगः 1 good colour. 2 the orange *पाण्डु red chalk -रञ्जनाः the bete nut-tree -रत्न *a.* 1 much sport

ed. 2 playful. 3 much enjoyed. 4 compassionate, tender (-त्तं) 1 great delight or enjoyment. 2 copulation, sexual union or intercourse, coition; सुरतदािता बालवनिता Bh. 2. 44. *राली 1 a female-messenger, a go-between. 2 a chaplet, garland for the head. *रसस्यः addiction to amorous pleasures; Ku. 1. 19. -रतिः *f.* great enjoyment or satisfaction. -रस *a.* 1 well-flavoured, juicy, savoury. 2 sweet. 3 elegant (as a composition). (-रसः, -रसा) the plant सिंधुवार. (-रसा) N. of Durgā. -रूप *a.* 1 well-formed, handsome, lovely; हिरूपा कन्दा. 2 wise, learned. (-रपः) an epithet of Siva. -रस्य *a.* fine-voiced; Ki. 15. 16. (-रसं) tin. -लक्षण *a.* 1 having auspicious or beautiful marks 2 fortunate. (-रं) 1 observing, examining carefully, determining, ascertaining. 2 a good or auspicious mark. -लभ *a.* 1 easy to be obtained, easy of attainment, attainable, feasible; न सुलभा सकलैर्दुमुखी च सा V. 2. 9; इदमसुलभवस्तुप्रार्थनाबुधिवारं 2. 6. 2 ready for, adapted to, fit, suitable; निश्चयतश्चरणेऽप्येवमुलभो लाघासः केन चित् S. 4. 5. 3 natural to, proper for; मातृषताहलभो लविमा K. *कोप *a.* easily provoked, irascible. -लोचन *a.* fine-eyed. (-नः) a deer. (-ना) a beautiful woman. -लोहकं brass. -लोहित *a.* very red. (-ता) one of the seven tongues of fire. -वक्त्रं 1 a good face or mouth. 2 correct utterance. -वचनं, वचस् *n.* eloquence. -वर्चिकः -का natron, alkali. -वर्णं see s. v. -वह *a.* 1 bearing well, patient. 2 patient, enduring. 3 easy to be borne. -वासिनी 1 a woman married or single who resides in her father's house. 2 a married woman whose husband is alive -विक्रान्त *a.* very valiant or bold, chivalrous. (-तं) heroism. -विद् *m.* a learned man, shrewd person. (-वः) a shrewd or clever woman. -विदुः an attendant on the women's apartments. -विदुत् *m.* a king. -विदुः an attendant on the women's apartments (wrongly for सौविदुः q. v.). (-दुः) the women's apartments, harem. -विदुः a married woman. -विध *a.* of a good kind. -विधस् *ind.* easily. -विनीत *a.* well-trained, modest. (-ता) a tractable cow. -विहित *a.* 1 well-placed, well-deposited. 2 well-furnished, well-supplied, well-provided, well-arranged; सुविहितययोगतयाऽयस्य न किमपि परिहास्यते S. 1; कलहंसमकरंदप्रवेशाचरे तत्सुविहितं Māl. 1. -वी(नी)ज *a.* having good seed. (-जः) 1 N. of Siva. 2 the poppy. (-जं) good seed. -वीराणुं sour-rice gruel. -वीर्य *a.* 1 having great vigour. 2 of heroic strength, heroic, chivalrous. (-वीर्यं) 1 great heroism 2 abundance of

heroes. 3 the fruit of the jujube (यं) wild cotton. -वृत्त *a.* 1 well-behaved, virtuous, good; नमि तस्य वृत्तवर्तते लघुसंदेहापदा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. 2 well-rounded, beautifully globular or round; सुदृशानि सुवृत्तेन सुसुहेनातिहरिणा। मोदकेनापि किं तेन निष्पातितस्य सेवया; or सुसुखोऽपि सुदृशोऽपि सम्मार्गपातितोऽपि च। महतां पादलग्नोऽपि व्यथयत्येव कंटकः (where all the adjectives are used in a double sense). -वेल *a.* 1 tranquil, still. 2 humble, quiet. (-लः) N. of the Trikātā mountain. -व्रत *a.* strict in the observance of religious vows, strictly religious or virtuous. (-व्रतः) a religious student. (-व्रता) 1 a virtuous wife. 2 a tractable cow, one easily milked. -वृत्त *a.* well-spoken of, famous, glorious, commendable. -शक *a.* capable of being easily done. -शल्पः the Khadira tree. -शाकं undried ginger. -शासित *a.* kept under control, well-controlled. -शिक्षित *a.* well-taught or trained, well-disciplined. -शिवः fire. (-श्वः) 1 a peacock's crest. 2 a cock's comb. -शील *a.* good-tempered, am. a. e. (-लः) 1 N. of the wife of Yama. 2 N. of one of the eight favourite wives of Kṛishṇa. -श्रुत *a.* 1 well-heard. 2 versed in the Vedas. (-तः) N. of the author of a system of medicine, whose work, together with that of Charaka, is regarded as the oldest medical authority, and held in great esteem in India even to this day. -श्रुद्ध 1 well-arranged or united. 2 well-fitted; Māl. 1. -श्लेषः close union or embrace. -संदृष्ट *a.* agreeable to look at. -सद्यत *a.* well-directed (as an arrow). -सह *a.* 1 easy to be borne. 2 bearing or enduring well. (-हः) an epithet of Siva. -सार *a.* having good sap or essence. (-रः) 1 good sap, essence or substance. 2 competence. 3 the red-flowering Khadira tree. -स्य *a.* 1 well-suited, being in a good sense. 2 in health, healthy, faring well. 3 in good or prosperous circumstances, prosperous. 4 happy, fortunate. (-स्यं) a happy state, well-being; मुखे को वा न पंडितः H. 3. 21. (सास्थित in the same sense). -स्थता, -स्थितिः *f.* 1 good condition, well-being, welfare, happiness. 2 health, convalescence. -स्मित *a.* pleasantly smiling. (-ता) a woman with a pleased or smiling countenance. -स्वर *a.* 1 melodious, harmonious. 2 loud. -हित *a.* 1 very fit or suitable, appropriate. 2 beneficial, salutary. 3 friendly, affectionate. 4 satisfied. (-ता) one of the seven tongues of fire. -हृद् *a.* having a kind heart, cordial, friendly, loving, affectionate. (-हृदः) 1 a friend सुहृदः पश्यन्त किं

स्थित Ku. 4. 27 ; संवाचते न खलु सुहृदामभ्युप-
तार्थकृत्याः Me. 38. 2 an ally. भेदः the
separation of friends. वाक्यं the
counsel of a friend. -द्वयः a friend.
-द्वय a. 1 good-hearted. 2 dear,
affectionate, loving.

सुख a. 1 Happy, delighted, joyful,
pleased. 2 Agreeable, sweet, charm-
ing, pleasant ; विशः प्रसदुर्मनो बहुः सुखाः
R. 3. 14 ; so सुखश्च निस्वलाः 3. 19. 3
Virtuous, pious. 4 Taking delight in,
favourable to ; S. 7. 18. 5 Easy,
practicable ; Ku. 5. 49. 6 Fit, suit-
able. -सं 1 Happiness, joy, delight,
pleasure, comfort ; यदेवोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं
तद्वसवर्त्त V. 3. 21. 2 Prosperity ; अद्वैतं
सुखदुःखयोरेकस्य सर्वस्ववस्थाम् यत् U. 1. 39.
3 Well-being, welfare, health ; देवीं
सुखं प्रदुं गता M. 4. 4 Ease, comfort,
alleviation (of sorrow &c.) ; oft. in
comp. ; as in सुखशयित, सुखोपविष्ट, सुखाश्रय
&c. 5 Facility, easiness, ease. 6
Heaven, paradise. 7 Water. -सं ind.
1 Happily, joyfully. 2 Well ; सुखमास्ती
मवान् 'may you fare well'. 3 At ease,
comfortably ; असंजातकिणिकरः सुखं स्वपिति
योगिनिः K. P. 10. 4 Easily, with ease,
अज्ञः सुखमावाच्यः सुखतरमावाच्यते विश्वेश्वरः Bh.
2. 3. 5 Rather, willingly. 6 Quietly,
placidly. -Comp. -आधारः paradise.
-आहव a. suitable for bathing.
-आयतः -आयनः a good or well-trained
horse. -आरोह a. of easy ascent.
-आलोक a. good-looking, lovely,
charming. -आवह a. conducing to
happiness, pleasant, comfortable.
-आज्ञः N. of Varuna. -आज्ञकः a cu-
cumber. -आस्वाद्य a. 1 having a
sweet taste, sweet-flavoured. 2 agree-
able, delightful. (-द्वः) 1 a pleasant
flavour. 2 enjoyment (of pleasure).
-उत्सवः 1 merry-making, pleasure,
festival, jubilee. 2 a husband. -उदकं
warm water. -उदयः dawn or realiza-
tion of happiness. -उदक a. result-
ing in happiness. -उद्य a. to be spok-
en easily or agreeably. -उपविष्ट a.
comfortably seated, sitting at ease.
-एषि a. desiring happiness, wish-
ing well to. -कर, -कार, -दायक a.
giving pleasure, pleasant. -द a.
giving pleasure. (-दा) a courtesan
of Indras's heaven. (-द्व) the seat of
Vishnu. -नोषः 1 sensation of plea-
sure. 2 easy knowledge. -भागिन्,
-भाज a. happy. -अव, -श्रुति a. sweet
to the ear, melodious ; Ki. 14. 3.
-संगिन् a. attached to pleasure. -स्पर्श
a. agreeable to the touch.

सुत p. p. 1 Poured out. 2 Extract-
ed or expressed (as Soma juice).
3 Begotten, produced, brought forth.
-सः 1 A son. 2 A king. -Comp. आ-
सुतः a grandson (-जा) a grand-
son. -सुतपतिः f. birth of a son
सुतपतिः सुतः not differently from

a son', 'just like a son'; R. 5. 6.
-वस्करा the mother of seven children.
-स्नेहः paternal affection.

सुतवत् a. Having sons. -m. The
father of a son.

सुता A daughter ; तमर्थमिव भारत्या
सुता योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79.

सुतिः f. Extraction of Soma juices.

सुतिन् a. (नी f.) Having a child
or children. -m. A father.

सुतिनी A mother ; तेनांवा यदि सुतिनी यद्
वैद्या कीदृशी भवति Subhāsh.

सुदृश a. Well-sounding.

सुत्या 1 Extraction or preparation
of Soma juice. 2 A sacrificial obla-
tion. 3 Parturition.

सुत्रामन् m. N. of Indra.

सुत्वन् m. 1 An offerer or drinker
of Soma juice. 2 A student who has
performed his ablutions (subsequent
or preparatory to a sacrifice).

सुदि ind. In the bright fortnight of
a lunar month ; cf. वदि.

सुधन्वाचार्यः The son of an outcast
Vaisya by a woman of the same
class ; cf. Ms. 10. 23.

सुधा 1 The beverage of the gods,
nectar, ambrosia ; निर्वययस्य क्षितिरक्षिणः
कथां तथाक्षितं न युधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. 2
The nectar or honey of flowers. 3
Juice. 4 Water. 5 N. of the Ganges.
6 White-wash, plaster, mortar ;
केलासगिरिरेव सुधाक्षितेन प्राकारेण परिगता K.,
R. 16. 18. 7 A brick. 8 Lightning.
9 The milk-hedge plant. -Comp.
-अंशुः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. *रत्नं
a pearl. -अंगः, -आकारः, -आधारः the
moon. -जीविन् m. a plasterer, brick-
layer. -द्रवः a nectar-like fluid. -धव-
लित a. plastered, white-washed.
-निधिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -भवनं
a stuccoed house. -भित्तिः f. 1 a
plastered wall. 2 a brickwall. 3 the
fish Muhūrta or hour after noon.
-सुज्ज m. a god, deity. -भूतिः 1 the
moon. 2 a sacrifice, an oblation. -मयं
1 a brick or stone building. 2 a royal
palace. -वर्षः a shower of nectar.
-वर्षिन् m. an epithet of Brahman.
-वासः 1 the moon. 2 camphor.
-वासा a kind of cucumber. -सित a.
1 white as mortar. 2 bright as
nectar. 3 bound by nectar ; जगतीश्वरणे
सुतो हरिकीतः सुवासितः Ki. 15. 45.
(where it has senses 1 and 2 also).
-सुतिः 1 the moon. 2 a sacrifice. 3 a
lotus. -स्वयंदिन् a. ambrosial, flowing
with nectar ; Bh. 2. 6. -स्रवा uvula
or soft palate. -हरः an epithet of
Garuda ; see गरुड.

सुधितिः m. f. An axe.

सुनारः 1 The udder of a bitch. 2
The egg of a snake 3 A sparrow

सुनासी (सो) R An epithet of
Indra.

सुन्दः N. of a demon and brother of
Upasunda, who were sons of
Nikumbha. [They got a boon from the
Creator that they would not die un-
til they should kill themselves. On the
strength of this boon, they grew very op-
pressive, and Indra had at last to send
down a lovely nymph named Tilottama,
and while quarrelling for her, they
killed each other].

सुन्दर a. (री f.) 1 Lovely, beauti-
ful, handsome, charming. 2 Right.
-र N. of Cupid. -री A beautiful
woman ; एका भार्या सुन्दरी वा दूरी वा Bh. 2.
115 ; विद्याधरसुन्दरीणां Ku. 1. 7.

सुप्त p. p. 1 Slept, sleeping, asleep,
न हि सुप्तस्य सिद्धस्य प्रविशति सुप्ते युगाः H. Pr.
36. 2 Paralyzed, benumbed, insen-
sible ; see स्वप्. -सं Sleep, sound sleep.
-Comp. -जनः midnight. -ज्ञानं a
dream. -स्वच् a. paralytic.

सुप्तिः f. 1 Sleep, sleepiness drow-
siness. 2 Insensibility, paralysis,
numbness. 3 Trust, confidence.

सुसः 1 The moon. 2 Camphor. 3
Sky. -सः A flower ; Bv. 1. 84.

सुरः 1 A god, deity ; सुराप्रतिग्रहाद्
देवाः सुरा इत्यभिहित्युताः Rām. ; सुयया तर्प्यते
सुराः पितृन्ध्र V. 3. 7 ; R. 5. 16. 2 The
number 'thirty-three'. 3 The sun.
4 A sage, learned man. -Comp.
-अंगना a celestial woman or dam-
sel, an *apsaras* ; R. 8. 79. -अधिपः
an epithet of Indra. -अरिः 1 an
enemy of gods, a demon. 2 the
chirp of a cricket. -अर्ह 1 gold 2
saffron. -आचार्यः an epithet of
Brihaspati. -आगवा 'the heavenly
river', an epithet of the Ganges.
-आलयः 1 the mountain Meru. 2 hea-
ven, paradise. -इज्यः N. of
Brihaspati. -इज्या the sacred basil.
-ईदः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः N. of Indra.
-उत्तमः 1 the sun. 2 Indra. -उत्तरः
sandal-wood. -ऋषिः (सुरर्षिः) a
divine sage. -कारः an epithet of
Vishvakarman. -कार्मुकं rainbow. -सुरः
an epithet of Brihaspati. -ग्रामणी m.
N. of Indra. -ज्येष्ठः an epithet of
Brahman. -तरुः a tree of paradise.
-तोषकः the jewel called Kaustubha ;
q. v. -दाश n. the Devadāru tree.
-दीर्घिका an epithet of the Ganges.
-दुन्दुभी the sacred basil. -द्विपः 1 an
elephant of the gods. 2 N. of
Airāvata. -द्विज् m. a demon ; R. 10.
15. -धनुस् n. rainbow ; सुरधनुर्द्विदं दूरा-
दृष्टं न नाम शरासनं V. 4. 1. -धूपः
turpentine, resin. -निस्सन्ना an epithet
of the Ganges. -पतिः an epithet of
Indra. -पथं the sky, heaven. -पर्वतः
the mountain Meru ; q. v. -पादपः a
tree of paradise, such as the कल्पतरु
-पियः 1 N. of Indra. 2 of Brihas-
pati. -पूषः identification with a deity
dedication, apothecosis पूषः the
Devadāru tree -पुनतिः f. a cel-

estial damsel. -लासिका a flute, pipe
-लोकः heaven. -वर्त्मन् *n.* the sky.
-वह्नी the sacred basil. -विहिर, -वैरिन्,
शत्रु *m.* an evil spirit, a demon.
-समन्त् *n.* heaven, paradise. सरित्,
-सिन्धु *f.* the Ganges; सुरसरिदिव तेजो
वह्निमिहयतेमशम् R. 2. 75. -सुन्दरी, -स्त्री a
celestial woman; V. 1. 3.

सुरनः-गा 1 A hole cut in a wall for
the purpose of breaking into a house.
2 A subterranean passage, a mine
dug underneath a building;
पेकामारिकेण तावतीं सुरणां कारयित्वा Dk., सुरंगया
वहिरपतेतु दुष्णाम् Mu. 2; (written also
सुरगा).

सुरभि *a.* 1 Sweet-smelling, fragrant, odorous; पादलसंस्पर्शसुरभिवनवाताः
S. 1. 3, Me. 16, 20, 22. 2 Pleasing, agreeable. 3 Shining, handsome; तां सौख्येयं सुरभिर्यशोभिः 4 Beloved, friendly. 5 Celebrated, famous. 6 Wise, learned. 7 Good, virtuous. -भिः 1 Fragrance, odour, perfume. 2 Nutmeg. 3 Resin of Sāla, or resin in general. 4 The Champaka tree. 5 The Sami tree. 6 The Kadamba tree. 7 A kind of fragrant grass. 8 The season of spring; V. 2. 20. -*f.* 1 The gum olibanum tree. 2 The sacred basil. 3 Jasmine. 4 A sort of perfume or fragrant plint. 5 Spirituous liquor. 6 The earth. 7 A cow. 8 *N.* of the famous cow of plenty; हतां तदीयां ग्रभिः कृत्वा प्रतिनिधिं R. 1. 81, 75. 9 *N.* of one of the Mātṛis. -*n.* 1 A fragrant smell, perfume, fragrance. 2 Sulphur. 3 Gold. -Comp. -घृतं fragrant butter, well-seasoned ghee. -त्रिकला 1 nutmeg. 2 cloves. 3 areca nut. -चापः an epithet of Cupid. -मासः the spring. -सुरं the commencement of spring.

सुरभिका A kind of plantain.

सुरभिम् *m.* *N.* of fire.

सुरा 1 A spirituous liquor, wine; सुरा वै मलयजानां Ms. 11. 93; गौडी पेशी च माथी च विज्ञेया विविधा सुरा 94. 2 Water. 3 A drinking vessel. 4 A snake. -Comp. -आकारः a distillery. -आजीवः, -आजीवित् *m.* a distiller. -आलयः a tavern, dram-shop. -वद्ः the sea of spirituous liquor. -वहः a vessel for holding liquor. -वहजः a flag or sign hung outside a tavern. -प *a.* 1 a drinker of spirituous liquor. 2 pleasant, agreeable. 3 wise, sage. -पानं, -पानं the drinking of wine or liquor. -पानं, -भातं a wine-glass or cup. -भारः yeast. -मंडः the froth or scum of spirituous liquor, during fermentation. -संधानं distillation of spirituous liquor.

सुवर्ण *a.* 1 Of good or beautiful colour brilliant in hue bright, yellow, golden 2 Of a good tribe or caste 3 Of good fame glorious

celebrated. -र्णः 1 A good colour. 2 A good tribe or caste. 3 A sort of sacrifice. 4 An epithet of Siva. 5 The thorn-apple. -र्ण 1 Gold. 2 A golden coin (-*m.* also); नन्दं वृक्षमुच्यते प्रयच्छामि Mk. 2. 3 A weight of gold equal to 16 Māshas or about 175 grains Troy (-*m.* also). 4 Money, wealth, riches. 5 A sort of yellow sandal wood. 6 A kind of red chalk. -Comp. -अभिषेकः sprinkling the bride and bridegroom with water into which a piece of gold has been dropped. -कदली a variety of plantain. -कर्तु, -कार, -कृत् *m.* a goldsmith. -गणितं a particular method of calculation in arithmetic. -गुणित *a.* abounding in gold; *a.* *g.* सुवर्णगुणितपृथ्वीं विचिन्वति त्रयो जनाः 1 शूरश्च हतविद्यश्च यश्च जानाति सेवितुं Pt. 1. 46. -गृह *a.* coated with gold, gilded. -मासिकं a kind of mineral substance. -यूरी yellow jasmine. -रूपक *a.* abounding in gold and silver. -रत्नम् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -वर्णा turmeric. -सिद्धः an adept who has acquired gold by magical means. -स्तेयं stealing of gold (one of the five Mahāpātakas q. v.).

सुवर्णकं 1 Brass, bell-metal. 2 Lead.

सुवर्णवत् *a.* 1 Golden. 2 Having a golden colour, beautiful, handsome.

सुषम *a.* Very lovely or beautiful, very pleasing. -स्र Exquisite beauty, great lustre or splendour; कुतश्चकुसुमं चपलासुषमं Gīt. 7; सुषमविषये परीक्षणे विखिलं पद्ममाजि त स्नात् N. 2. 37; Bv. 1. 26, 2. 12.

सुषवी 1 A sort of gourd. 2 Black cummin. 3 Cummin-seed.

सुषाहः An epithet of Siva.

सुषिः *f.* A hole; cf. सुदि.

सुषि (बी) म, *a.* 1 Cold, frigid. 2 Pleasant, agreeable. -मः 1 Cold. 2 A kind of snake. 3 The moon-stone.

सुषिर *a.* 1 Full of holes, hollow, perforated. 2 Slow in articulation. -रि 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity. 2 Any wind-instrument.

सुषुप्तिः *f.* 1 Deep or profound sleep, profound repose. 2 Great insensibility, spiritual ignorance; अधिवात्मिका हि वज्रशक्तिरभ्यक्तशब्दनिर्देश्या परमेश्वराभ्यां मायामयी महासुषुप्तिरस्यां स्वरूपपति-बोधरहिताः शैते संसारिणी जीवाः S. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 4. 3.

सुषुम्नः *N.* of one of the principal rays of the sun -स्नग् A particular artery of the human body, said to lie between हृद्वा and शिरसा, two of the vessels of the body.

सुष्ठु *ind.* 1 Well, excellently, beautifully 2 Very much, exceedingly सुष्ठु क्षेमसे अर्थाय सतेन त्वेन U 1 3 Truly rightly सुष्ठु यत्

प्रयुक्तः Sarv. S; अथवा सुष्ठु खल्विदमुच्यते. सुष्ठुम् A rope, cord, string.

सुष्टाः (*m.* pl.) *N.* of a people; अथवा संरक्षितः सुष्टेर्वृत्तिमाश्रित्य वैतसीम् R. 4. 35.

सु 1. 2. 4. A. (सुते, सुषते, सुत) To bring forth, produce, beget, yield (fig. also); अस्तु सा नागवधूपमोयं Ku. 1. 20; कीर्तिं सुते दुष्कृते या दिनस्ति U. 5. 31. -With प्र to bring forth, beget, produce. -II. 6 P. (सुवति) 1 To excite, incite, impel. 2 To remit (as debt).

सु *a.* (At the end of comp.) Bringing forth, producing, yielding &c. -*f.* 1 Birth. 2 A mother.

सुकः 1 An arrow. 2 Air, wind. 3 A lotus.

सुकरः 1 A hog, pig; see शुकर. 2 A sort of deer. 3 A potter -री 1 A sow. 2 A sort of moss.

सुक्ष्म *a.* 1 Subtle, minute, atomic; जलान्तरस्थसूक्ष्मांशो यत्सुक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः. 2 Little, small; इदमुपहितसुक्ष्ममयिना स्वयं देशे S. 1. 18; R. 18. 49. 3 Fine, thin, delicate, exquisite. 4 Nice 5 Sharp, acute, penetrating. 6 Crafty, artful, subtle, ingenious. 7 Exact, precise, accurate, correct. -श्मः 1 An atom. 2 The Ketaka plant. 3 An epithet of Siva. -श्मं 1 The subtle all-pervading spirit, the Supreme Soul. 2 Minuteness. 3 One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic; cf. सवय 4 Craft, ingenuity. 5 Fraud, cheating. 6 Fine thread &c. 7 *N.* of a figure of speech, thus defined by Mammata:—कुतोऽपि लक्षितः सुक्ष्मोऽप्यर्थोऽसौ प्रकाशयते। धर्मोऽपि केनचित्पदं तत्सुक्ष्मं परिचक्षते K. P. 10. -Comp. -सुला small cardamom. -तंडुलः the poppy. -तंडुला 1 long pepper. 2 a kind of grass

-दृष्टिवा quick-sightedness, acuteness, foresight, wisdom. -दृक्षिन्, -दृष्टि *a.* 1 sharp-sighted, eagle-eyed. 2. of acute discernment. 3 acute, sharp-minded. -दारु *n.* a thin plank of wood, a board. -देहः, -शरीरं the subtle body which is invested by the grosser material frame (=छिद्यशरीर q. v.). -पत्रः 1 coriander seed. 2 a kind of wild cummin. 3 a sort of red sugarcane. 4 the gum arabic tree. 5 a sort of mustard. -पर्णी a kind of basil. -विष्णुली wild pepper. -बुद्धि *a.* sharp-witted, acute, shrewd, intelligent. (-द्धिः *f.*) sharp wit, acute intellect, mental acumen. -मक्षिकं, -का a mosquito, gnat. -मानं a nice or exact measurement, precise computation (opp. स्थूलमान which means 'broad measurement', 'rough calculation'). -शकरी small gravel, sand -सादि a kind of fine rice. a sort of lotus.

a prominent part in the Praśāvanī or prelude; he is thus defined:—
नाम्नस्य यदुद्धानं तत्सर्वं स्थापयति। रंगद्वय-
पूजाकृतं स्थापयति इति सूत्रः ॥ २ a carpenter,
an artisan. ३ the author of a set of
aphorisms 4 an epithet of Indra.
-पिष्टः N. of one of the three col-
lections of Buddhistic writings.
-गुणः the cotton plant. -भिः m. a
tailor. -भूत m. = सूत्रार q. v. -यंत्रं १
'a thread-machine', shuttle. २ a
weaver's loom. -वीणा a kind of lute.
-वेष्टनं a weaver's shuttle.

सूत्रणं १ The act of stringing to-
gether, putting in order, arranging. २
Arranging in aphorisms.

सूत्रला A spindle or distaff.

सूत्रामन् = सूत्रम् q. v.

सूत्रिका A kind of dish (Mar.
शेवगा).

सूत्रित p. p. १ Strung, arranged,
methodized, systematized. २
Prescribed in Sūtras, delivered in
aphorisms.

सूत्रि a. (जी f.) १ Having
threads. २ Having rules. -m. A
crow.

सू I. १ A. (सूते) १ To strike, hurt,
wound, kill, destroy. २ To effuse,
pour out. ३ To deposit. ४ To eject,
throw away. -II. १० U. (सूयति ते) १
To incite, prompt, excite, urge
on, animate. २ To strike, hurt, kill.
३ To cook, dress, season, prepare. ४
To pour out, effuse. ५ To assent,
agree, promise. ६ To eject, throw
away. -With नि (जिह्वयति ते) to kill.

सूदः १ Destroying, destruction,
massacre. २ Pouring out, distilling.
३ A well, spring. ४ A cook. ५ Sauce,
soup. ६ Anything seasoned, a pre-
pared dish. ७ Split pease. ८ Mud,
mire. ९ Sin, fault. १० The Lodhra
tree. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. cookery.
-शाला a kitchen.

सूदन a. (नी f.) १ Destroying, kill-
ing, destructive; दानसूदन; अरिणसूदन
&c. २ Dear, beloved. -न् १ Destroy-
ing, destruction, massacre. २
Assenting to, promising. ३ Ejecting,
throwing away.

सून p. p. १ Born, produced. २
Blown, blossomed, opened, budded.
३ Empty, vacant; (perhaps for
सून or सून्य in this sense). -न् १
Bringing forth, parturition. २ A
bud, blossom. ३ A flower.

सूनरी A happy woman.

सूना १ A slaughter-house, butcher-
er's house; मवापि सूतापरिचर इव यम
आनिषदोद्योगो मीरकश्च M. २. २ The sale
of meat. ३ Hurting, killing, destroy-
ing. ४ The soft palate, uvula. ५ A
girdle zone ६ Inflammation of the
glands of the neck called mumps 7
A ray of light ८ A river ९ A

daughter. -वाः (f. pl.) The five
things in a house by which animal
life is likely to be destroyed; see
under सूता or सूचसूता.

सूनिन् m. १ A butcher, flesh-seller.
२ A hunter.

सूतः १ A son; पितृहमेवैको सूतमन् K.
२ A child, an offspring. ३ A grandson
(daughter's son). ४ A younger
brother. ५ The sun. ६ The Arka
plant.

सूत f. A daughter.

सूतत a. १ True and pleasant, kind
and sincere; तत्र सूतगिरिश्च सूतः पुण्यसूय-
जुगमप्यगिषत् Si. 14. 21, R. 1. 93. २
Kind, affable, gentle, courteous; तं
काव्येनां मानसं मंगलानां चेदुं धीराः सूतनां वाचमाहः
U 5. 31; वृत्तानि मुनिहृदकं वाक् चतुर्थी च
सूतना। पतान्यापि सन् मेहे नोच्छिद्यते कदाचन
Ms. 3. 101; R. 6. 29. ३ Auspicious,
fortunate. ४ Beloved, dear. -न् १
True and agreeable speech. २ Kind
and pleasant discourse, courteous
language; R. 8. 92. ३ Auspicious-
ness.

सूपः १ Broth, soup; न स जानाति शा-
स्त्रार्थं दूर्ध्वं सूतसन्निव Subhāsh.; Ms. 3.
226. २ A sauce, condiment. ३ A
cook. ४ A pan, vessel. ५ An arrow.
-Comp. -कारः a cook. -धूपनं, -धूपकं
asa foetida.

सूमः १ Water. २ Milk. ३ Sky or
heaven.

सूर ४ A. (सूरते) १ To hurt, kill. २
To make firm or be firm.

सूर्ण a. Hurt, injured.

सूरः १ The sun. २ The Arka plant.
३ The Soma. ४ A wise or learned
man. ५ A hero, king. -Comp. -चक्षुः
a. radiant as the sun. -सूतः an epi-
thet of Saturn. -सूतः the charioteer
of the sun; i. e. Aruna.

सूरणः N. of an esculent root.

सूरत a. १ Kindly-disposed, com-
passionate, tender. २ Calm, tranquil.

सूरिः १ The sun. २ A learned or
wise man, a sage; अथवा कृतवान्दुरि
वैश्वस्मिन्सूरिभिः R. 1. 4; Si. 14. 21. ३
A priest. ४ A worshipper. ५ A title
of respect given to Jaina teachers;
e. g. महिनाथसूरि. ६ N. of Kṛishṇa.

सूरिन् a. (जी f.) Wise, learned.
-m. A wise or learned man, scholar,
pandit.

सूरी १ N. of the wife of the sun. २
N. of Kuntī, q. v.

सूर्य I. ४ P. (सूर्यति, सूर्यति) १ To
respect, honour. २ To disrespect,
disregard, slight.

सूर्य (सूर्य) न Disrespect.

सूर्यः A kind of bean.

सूर्य See सूर्य.

सूरिन्, -नी f. १ An iron or metallic
image - Ms 11 3 २ The pillar of a
house ३ Radiance lustre ४ A
flame

सूर्यः १ The sun; सूर्यः सप्तस्वाराणाम् रथः
कश्यपः लोकस्य कथं तमिहा R. 5. 13. [In
mythology, the sun is regarded as a son
of Karyapa and Aditi; cf. S. 7. 20. He
is represented as moving in a chariot
drawn by seven horses, with Aruna for
his charioteer. He is represented as all
seeing, the constant beholder of the good
and bad deeds of mortals. Sanjā (or
Chhaya or Asvini) was his principal
wife, by whom he had Yama and
Yamuna, the two Aśvins and Saturn.
He is also represented as having been
the father of Manu Vāivasvata, the
founder of the solar race of kings] २
The tree called Arka. ३ The
number 'twelve' (derived from the
twelve forms of the sun). -Comp.
-अपायः sunset; Me. 80. -अर्घ्यं
the presentation of an offer-
ing to the sun -अश्मन् m. the sun
stone. -अश्वः a horse of the sun.
-अस्तं sunset. -आपः heat or glare
of the sun, sunshine. -आलोकः sun-
shine. -आवतः a kind of sun-flower.
-आहु a. named after the
sun. (-हः) the gigantic swallow-
wort. (-हं) copper. -ईदुसंगमः; the
day of the new moon (the conjunc-
tion of the sun and moon); दशः
सूर्यदुसंगमः Ak. -उत्थानं, -उदयः sun-rise.
-उहः १ 'brought by the sun', an
evening guest; Pt. 1. २ the time of
sunset. -कान्तः the sun-stone, sun
crystal. S. 2. 7. -क्रान्तिः f. १ sunlight.
२ a particular flower. ३ the flower of
sesamum. -कालः day-time, day.
-अनलचक्रं a particular astrological
diagram for indicating good and
bad fortune. -ग्रहः १ the sun. २ an
eclipse of the sun. ३ an epithet of
Rāhu and Ketu. ४ the bottom of a
water-jar. -ग्रहणं a solar eclipse.
-चन्द्रो (so सूर्याचन्द्रमसौ) m. du. the
sun and moon. -जः, -जनयः, -पुत्रः १
epithets of Sugriva. २ of Karna. ३
of the planet Saturn. ४ of Yama.
-जा, -जनया the river Yamunā.
-तेजस् n. the radiance or heat of the
sun. -नक्षत्रं that constellation (out
of the 27) in which the sun happens
to be. -पर्वन् n. a solar festival, (on
the days of the solstices, equinoxes,
eclipses &c.). -प्रभव a. sprung or
descended from the sun; R. 1. 2.
-कपिचक्रं = दशकालानलचक्रं q. v. above.
-भक्त a. one who worships the sun.
(-क्तः) the tree Bandhaka or its
flower. -सगिः the sun-stone. -संक्रान्तिः
the orb of the sun. -यंत्रं १ a
representation of the sun (used in
worshipping him). २ an instrument
used in taking solar observations.
-रश्मिः a ray of the sun, sun-beam.
-लोकः the heaven of the sun. -वंशः
the Solar race of kings (who ruled
at Ayodhyā) -वर्चस् a resplendence

१. 3 P. (सरति, सिसर्ति, also धावति, सुत) 1 To go, move, proceed; दृग्भाः प्र-
 क्षिप्य सन्नः Bk. 14. 14. 2 To go towards,
 approach; निष्पाद्य हरः सेव्यं प्रतीताः सञ्चरुण्वं
 Rām. 3 To rush upon, assail; (तं)
 सञ्चरामिमुखाः श्वरः शार्दूल इव कुञ्जरं Mb. 4 To
 run, go fast, slip away from; सरति
 सहसा बाहोर्मध्ये गताप्यबला शक्ती M. 4. 11. 5
 To blow (as wind); तं वेद्वायौ सरति
 सरलरक्षसं संहृजम्मा Me. 53. 6 To flow.
 -Caus. (सारयति-ते) 1 To cause to go
 or move. 2 To extend. 3 To rub,
 touch gently (with the fingers);
 तं नीमाद्रां नयनसलिलैः सारयित्वा कथञ्चित् Me. 86.
 4 To push back or away, remove;
 सारयन्ती गन्धमोसारद्विनविषममिदं कर्णं करेण Me.
 92. -Desid. (सिसर्षति) To wish to
 go &c. -WITH अद् 1 to follow (in
 all senses), go after, attend, pursue.
 2 to go to, betake oneself to; पूर्वो-
 द्दिष्टमनुसरं पुरी Me. 30; तेनोदीचीं दिशमनुसरः
 57. 3 to go over or through. (-Caus.)
 1 to lead forward; बाधुलुसारयतीव मां
 Rām. 2 to follow. -अप 1 to go away,
 retire, withdraw; यदपसरति शेषः कारणं
 तत्तर्ह्य Pt. 3. 43. 2 to vanish,
 disappear. (-Caus.) to cause to go
 away, take or put away, remove,
 withdraw, drive off; अपसारय वनसारं
 K. P. 9; Ms. 7. 149. -अभि 1 to go
 to, approach; Ki. 8. 4. 2 to go or
 advance to meet (as at an ap-
 pointed place); meet by appointment;
 हृदीरमिससार K; Si. 6. 26. 3 to assail,
 attack. (-Caus.) to meet by ap-
 pointment, go to meet; बहुमानमिति-
 सारविष्णुं Si. 10. 20; Ki. 9. 38; S. D.
 115. -उद् (-Caus.) to drive away,
 expel. -उप 1 to go to, approach; R.
 19. 16. 2 to wait upon, visit;
 कैलासवायमुपसृत्य निर्वर्तमाना V. 1. 3. 3 to
 go against, attack. 4 to have
 intercourse with. -निष् 1 to go away
 from, go forth or out, slip away
 from; issue from; बाणैः शरकार्मुकानिःसृतेः
 Rām.; 80 बहुधातविःसृताभिराहितैः Si.
 9. 25. 2 to depart, set out for; Ms.
 6. 4. 3 to flow forth, ooze out,
 exude; यो हेतुर्गुणस्ततः स्रुतावां स्रवत्य स्रुतः
 स्रुताराम R 2 56 (-Caus.) to drive
 away, expel, turn out. -परि 1 to flow

round ; एवं सरस्वती परिससार Ait. Br. ; परिसञ्चारः Mb. 2 to move round ; whirl round ; प्रदक्षिणं तं परिहृत्य Bbāg. ; परिसरति v. l. for परिपतति) शिखी भ्रातृमद्वारियं M. 2. 13. -प्र 1 to flow forth, spring, arise, proceed ; लोहिताद्या महानयः प्रसक्तस्तथ चासकृन् Mb. 2 to go forth, advance ; वेदानिलाय प्रसृता भुजंगाः R. 13. 12 ; अन्वेषण-प्रसृते च मित्रवणे Dk. 3 to spread spread round ; कुशादुः किं साक्षात्प्रसरति दिशो नैव म्रियतं K. P. 10 ; प्रसरति तुणमध्ये लब्धबुद्धिः क्षणेन (दवाग्निः) Rs. 1. 25. 4 to spread, prevail, pervade ; प्रसरति परिमाथी कौष्यं देहदाहः Māl. 1. 41 ; भित्त्वा भित्त्वा प्रसरति बलदाकोपि चेतोविकारः U. 3. 36. 5 to be stretched, to extend ; न मे हस्तौ प्रसरतः S. 2. 6 to be disposed or inclined to (do a thing), move ; न मे उचितेषु कारणीयेषु हस्त-पादौ प्रसरति S. 4 ; प्रसरति मनः कार्यारम्भे 7 to prevail, begin, commence ; प्रसार चौक्षः Ks. 16. 85. 8 to be long, be lengthened ; V. 3. 22. 9 to grow strong or intense ; प्रसृतं सख्यं Dk. 10 to pass away (as time). (-Caus.) 1 to spread, stretch ; Bk. 10. 44. 2 to stretch forward, extend, hold out (as the hand) : कालः सर्वजनान् प्रसारित-करो गृह्णाति दुरादपि Pt. 2. 20. 3 to spread out or expose for sale ; क्षेत्रारः कीणी-शुरिति बुद्ध्यापणे प्रसारितं कल्प्यं Sk. ; Ms. 5. 129. 4 to open wide, expand (as eyes). 5 to publish, promulgate, circulate. -प्रति 1 to go back, return. 2 to go towards, rush upon, attack, assail ; दैत्यः प्रत्यसद्वैवं मत्तो मत्तमिव द्विपम् Hariv. (-Caus.) to push back-wards, replace ; कनकवलयं स्रस्तं स्रस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते S. 3. 13. -चि to spread, be extended, be diffused ; चक्रीषद्वं गुरु-भूषणचो विसृजः Si. 5. 8, 9. 19, 37 ; Ki. 10. 53. (-Caus.) 1 to spread, stretch. 2 to cause to prevail. -सं 1 to spread. 2 to move. 3 to go or flow together. 4 to go to, obtain ; पापान् संसृज्य संसारान् प्रेष्यतां गतिं शत्रुः Ms. 12. 70. (-Caus.) 1 to spread over, 2 to cause to revolve or turn round ; जन्मबुद्धिर्द्विर्गतिर्यं संसारयति चक्रवत् Ms. 12. 124.

सुक्कं
सुक्कणी
सुक्कम् १.
सुक्किणी
सुक्किन् १.
सुक्कं
सुक्कणी
सुक्कन् १.
सुक्किणी
सुक्किन् १.

The corner of the
mouth ; सुकणी परिलोलि-
हन् Pt. 1.

सृज् I. 6 P. (सृजति, सृष्ट) 1 To create, produce, make (in general), to procreate, beget (progeny &c.); अर्थेन नारी तस्यां स विराजमसृजत् पशुः Ms. 1. 32, 33, 34, 36 ; तंतुनामः स्वत पय तत्सृजति S. B. 2 To put on, place on, apply. 3 To let go, let loose, release. 4 To emit, shed, effuse, pour forth or out ; अन्नाक्षुरस्य कर्णं स्वतः Bk. 3. 17 ; आनन्दस्रोतामिव नाभ्यष्टिं हिमस्रति हैमवतीं समर्ज R. 16. 44, 8. 35. 5 To send forth, utter (as words) ; Ku. 2. 53, 7. 47. 6 To throw, cast. 7 To leave, quit, abandon, send away. —II. 4 A. (सृज्यते) To be let loose or sent forth. —Desid. (सिम्सृजति) To wish to create &c. —WITH अति 1 to give, bestow ; V. 1. 15 ; R. 11. 48. 2 to abandon, dismiss. 3 to emit. 4 to permit, allow. —अभि to give, grant. —अव 1 to cast, throw, sow, plant (as seed) ; अथ पय ससर्जादौ तासु बीजमवसृजत् Ms. 1. 8. 2 to shed, drop down ; U. 3. 23. 3 to let loose. —उद् 1 to pour out, emit, send forth or down ; व्यङ्गीकनिःश्वासमिथोत्सर्ज Ku. 3. 25 ; सद्गच्छणमुत्तल्लुमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18 'to pour down, give back or return'. 2 (a) to quit, leave, abandon ; R. 5. 51, 6. 46 ; Ku. 2. 36. (b) to lay aside, put off ; स च चापसुसृज्य विवृद्धमनुः R. 3. 60, 4. 54. 3 to let loose, allow to roam at liberty ; तुरंगमुत्सृष्टमनीकं गुनः R. 3. 39. 4 to discharge, throw, shoot ; Bk. 14. 45. 5 to sow, scatter (as seed). 6 to present, give. 7 to stretch out, extend. 8 to dismiss. 9 to send away. 10 to abolish, restrict. —उप 1 to pour out or on, offer (water &c.). 2 to add to, annex, join, attach, connect ; सुखं दुःखोपसृष्टम्. 3 to beset with, oppress, infest ; रोगोपसृष्टतदुद्वर्तितं सुसृष्टः R. 8. 94. 4 to eclipse ; Ms. 4. 37 ; Y. 1. 272. 5 to produce, effect. 6 to destroy. —नि 1 to set free, release ; न स्वामिना निमुद्योगि शत्रो दास्याद्विमुच्यते Ms. 8. 414. 2 to deliver over, consign, entrust ; cf. निमुद्य —य 1 to leave, abandon. 2 to let loose. 3 to sow, scatter. 4 to injure, hurt. —ले 1 to abandon, leave, give up ; विजयं हृदयि संगमसायसं M. 4. 13 ; पृथग्विमुद्यतलः R. 16. 6 ; Bv. 1. 78. 2 to let go, to let loose. 3 to shed, pour down, R. 13. 26. 4 to send, despatch ; भोजनं दूतो रथे विमुद्यः R. 5. 39. 5 to dismiss, allow to go, send away ; R. 8. 91 14 19 6 to give R. 13 57, 18 7 7 to send or cast forth, omit, dart

सुमः The moon.

सेतुः 1 A ridge of earth, mound, bank, causeway, dam ; नलिनी क्षतसेतु-
 बंधनो जलसंवात इवासि विवृतः Ku. 4. 6, R. 16. 2. 2 A bridge in general ; वेदेहि
 पश्यामलयादिभक्तं मत्सेतुना केनिलम्बराशिं R. 13. 2 ; सेन्यैर्नद्विरवसेतुभिः 4. 38, 12. 70 ;
 Ku. 7. 53. 3 A land-mark ; Ms. 8. 245. 4 A defile, pass, a narrow mountain-road. 5 A boundary, limit. 6 A barrier, limitation, obstruction of any kind ; दूषेद्युः सर्ववर्णाश्च भियान् सर्वसेतवः Subhāsh. 7 A fixed rule or law, an established institution. 8 The sacred syllable om. मंत्राणां प्रणवः सेतुस्तसेतु प्रणवः स्मृतः । क्षत्रवर्णोक्तं पूर्वं परस्ताच्च दिक्षींसेते Kalikā. P. -Comp. -बंधः 1 the forming or construction of a bridge, causeway &c ; वनोमते हिं वनितविहासे जाते मते हिं ऋतु सेतुवर्ष Subhāsh. Ku. 4 6 2 the ridge of rocks extending

सेव् १ P. (सेवति) To go, move.
 सेव् १ A. (सेवेत्, सेवित् ; caus. सेवयति-ते-
 ted. सिसेविते; the सू of सेव् is general-
 ly changed to व् after prepositions
 ending in इ such as नि, वि, वि) १ To
 serve, wait or attend upon, honour
 worship, obey ; प्राये भृत्यास्त्यजति. प्रचलि-
 तमिव स्वामिनं सेवन्तान् Mu. 4. 21; or श्रेय-
 र्दत्तेपेतमिथरमयं लोकोऽर्थतः सेवेत् 1. 14. 2 To
 go after, pursue, follow. 3 To use
 enjoy ; किं सेव्यते हुमन्सां मनसापि गंधः कस्तु-
 काजनशक्तिभूता ख्येण R. G. 4 To enjoy
 carnally Bv 1 118 5 To attach o-

devote oneself to, attend to, cultivate, practise, perform; Ms. 2. 1; Ku. 5. 38, R. 17. 49. 6 To resort to, betake oneself to, dwell in, frequent, inhabit; तसं वारि विहाय तीरमलिनीं कारुण्यः सेवते V. 2. 23, Pt. 1. 9. 7 To watch over, guard, protect. -WITH आ 1 to enjoy; यद्वायुरेन्विष्टयोः किरणैरसेवते मिश्र-शिरविहः Ku. 1. 15; व्रतमासेवमानां तिष्ठति M. 1. 2 to practise, perform, 3 to resort to. -उप 1 to serve, worship, honour; Ms. 4. 133. 2 o practise, follow, cultivate, pursue. 3 to be addicted to, enjoy; Bg. 15. 9. 4 to frequent, inhabit. 5 to rub or anoint with, -नि 1 to pursue, follow, attach oneself to, practise; S. 1. 27. 2 to enjoy; निषेवते आत्मना विदिकं S. 5. 5; Ku. 1. 6. 3 to enjoy carnally; यथा यथा तामस्तेषा-ना मया पुनः सपार्श्वं नितरां निषेविता Bv. 2. 155. 4 to resort to, inhabit, frequent; Ku. 5. 76. 5 to use, employ; विषयां निषेवितमपक्रियया समुपैति सवेनिति तस्य मदः Si. 9. 68. 6 to wait upon, attend. 7 to draw near, approach. 8 to suffer, experience. -परि 1 to resort to. 2 to enjoy, take.

सेव See सेवन.

सेवक a. 1 Serving, worshipping, honouring. 2 Practising, following. 3 Dependent, servile. -कः 1 A servant, dependant; सेवया धनानिच्छन्निः सेवकैः पश्य किं कृतम्। स्वातंत्र्यं यच्छरीरस्य युद्धेऽस्वदपि हास्ति H. 2. 20. 2 A votary, worshipper. 3 A sewer. 4 A sack.

सेवधि ind. See शेषधि under शेष.

सेवन 1 The act of serving, service, attendance upon, worship; पात्रीकृतत्वा मुक्तसेवनेन R. 18. 30. 2 Following, practising, employing; Ms. 12. 52. 3 Using, enjoying. 4 Enjoying carnally; यत्करोत्येकप्रेमणं वृषलीसेवनाद्विजः Ms. 11. 179. 5 Sewing, stitching. 6 A sack.

सेवनी 1 A needle. 2 A seam. 3 A suture or seam-like union of parts of the body.

सेवा 1 Service, servitude, dependence; attendance; सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृत-रियाः स्थाने यदुर्वि विदुः Mu. 3. 14; हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या H. 3. 11. 2 Worship, homage, honouring. 3 Addition or devotion to, fondness for. 4 Use, practice, employment, exercise. 5 Frequenting, resorting to. 6 Flattery, coaxing or flattering words; अलं सेवाया मध्यस्थतां गृहीत्वा मग्न M. 3. -Comp. -आकार a. in the form of servitude; V. 3. 1. -काकुः change of voice in service; (this is a variant in V. 3. 1 for सेव-कारा). -धर्मः 1 the duty of service; सेवाधर्मैः परमपदवीं कोवितामच्ययः Pt. 1. 285. 2 the obligations of service. -व्यव-हारः the practice or law of service.

सेवि a. 1 The jujube. 2 An apple. सेवित b p 1 Served attended. सेवित d. 2 Followed,

practised, pursued. 3 Frequented by, resorted to, inhabited by, haunted by. 4 Enjoyed, used. -त 1 An apple. 2 The jujube.

सेवित्र m. An attendant, a dependant.

सेवित्र a. 1 Serving, worshipping. 2 Following, practising, using. 3 Inhabiting, dwelling -m. A servant.

सेव्य a. 1 To be served or waited upon. 2 To be used or employed. 3 To be enjoyed. 4 To be taken care of or guarded. -स्वः 1 A master (opp. सेवक); भयं तावत् सेव्यादभिमिश्रिते सेवकजनं Mu. 5. 12, Pt. 1. 48. 2 The Asvattha tree. -व्यं A kind of root. -Comp. -सेवकौ m. dual master and servant. -से 1 P. (तावति) To waste away, decline, perish.

सेह a. (ही f.) Belonging to a lion, leonine; द्युतिं सेहं किं वा पूतकनक-नालोऽपि लभते H. 1. 175.

सेहल a. Belonging to, growing or produced in, Ceylon.

सेहिकः -सेहिकेयः A metronymic of Rāhu, q. v.

सेकत a. (ती f.) 1 Consisting or made of sand, sandy, gravelly; तोयस्वेवानतिद्वतरपः सेकतं सेतुमेघः U. 3. 36. 2 Having sandy soil. -तं 1 A sand-bank; स्रगज इव गगं सेकतं ह्रस्वीकः R. 5. 75, 5. 8; 10. 69, 13. 17, 62; 14. 76; 16. 21; Ku. 1. 29; S. 6. 17. 2 An island with sandy shores. 3 A bank or shore (in general). -Comp. -हृष्ट गिंगर.

सेकतिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging or relating to a sand-bank. 2 Fluctuating, wavering, living in doubt and error (संदेहजीविन्). -कः 1 A religious mendicant, 2 An ascetic. -कं A thread worn round the wrist or neck to secure good fortune.

सेद्धांतिकः a. (की f.) 1 Relating to a dogma or demonstrated truth. 2 One who knows the real truth.

सेनापत्यं The command of an army, generalship; Ku. 2. 61.

सेनिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to army. 2 Martial, military. -कः 1 A soldier; पाल सुवी सह सेनिकाधुरिः R. 3. 61. 2 A guard, sentinel. 3 The body of troops drawn up in battle-array; R. 3. 57.

सेषव a. (वी f.) 1 Produced or born in the Sindhu-territory. 2 Belonging to the Indus. 3 River-born. 4 Belonging to the sea, oceanic, marine. -वः 1 A horse, especially, one bred in Sindhu; N. 1. 71. 2 N. of a sage. 3 N. of a country. -वः, -वे A kind of rock-salt. -वः m. pl. The people inhabiting the Sindhu-territory. -Comp. -वमः a lump of salt. -सिद्धा a kind of rock or fossil salt. -सेषवक a (वी f.) Relating to the

Saindhavae -कः A miserable inhabitant of Sindhu.

सेफी A sort of spirituous liquor (perhaps from palm-juice.)

सेन्यः 1 A soldier; Si. 6. 28. 2 A guard, sentinel. -स्यं An army, a troop; स प्रनस्थेऽरिनाशाय हरितेऽवैरुमुतः R. 12. 67.

सेऽतिकं Red lead.

सेरिणी, सेरिणः 1 A menial servant or attendant. 2 A mixed tribe, the offspring of a Dasgu and an Ayogava female; सेरिणं वागुरावृत्तिं वीरे दस्युरीयं Ms. 10. 32.

सेरिणी, सेरिणी 1 A maid-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments (a woman of the mixed tribe described in सेरिण (2)). 2 An independent female artisan working in another person's house. 3 An epithet of Draupadi (assumed by her when she acted as servant to Sudhishna, queen of Virāṭa,).

सेरिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to a plough. 2 Having furrows. -कः 1 A plough-ox. 2 A ploughman.

सेरिभः 1 A buffalo; अवमानित इव कुलीने दीर्घं निःशसिति सेरिभः Mk. 4. 2 Indra's heaven or Svarga.

सेवाल See शेवाल.

सेसक a. (की f.) Leaden, of lead.

सो 4 P. (स्वति, सित; causa. सायति-ने, desid. सिषासति; pass. सीयते; the सू of सो is changed to श after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To kill, destroy. 2 To finish, complete, bring to an end. -WITH अव 1 to finish, complete; दूषणत्वयासिते क्रियाविधौ R. 11. 37; अवसित-मंदासि Si. 4. 2 to destroy. 3 to know; Bk. 19. 29. 4 to fail, be at an end (intrans.); शक्तिर्मनायस्याति हीनयुद्धे Ki. 16. 17. -अव्यय 1 to resolve, determine, make up one's mind; कथासिद्धान्तीं दुर्जनवचनादभ्यवसितं देवेन U. 1; अभिधातुमभ्य-वसती न गिरा Si. 9. 76. 2 to attempt, undertake, perform; मा साहसमभ्यवस्यः Dk.; ननु ह्यक्रम्यवसातुं दुष्करं Ve. 3 'sooner said than done.' 3 to grapple with. 4 to think, reflect. -पर्यव 1 to complete; finish. 2 to determine, resolve. 3 to result in, be reduced to, to end in; एष एव बहुशयः सद्योयसद्योयै सदसद्योय च पर्यवस्यतीति न दूषकं लप्यते K. P. 10. 4 to perish, be lost, decline. 5 to attempt. -व्यव 1 to strive, endeavour, try, seek, attempt, set about; एवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रवारया शमीलतां छेदुमुपयिष्यवत्याति S. 1. 18. 2 to think of, wish, desire; पातुं न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जल-युष्मास्तपतिष्ठ या S. 4. 9. 3 to exert strenuously, be industrious or diligent. 4 to resolve, determine, settle, decide; S. 5. 18. 5 to accept, undertake, कश्चित्सीय व्यवसितमिदं पशुद्वयं त्वया मे Me 114 6 to do, perform 7 to believe be convinced or persuaded 8 to

reflect -समव to de de decree Ms 7 18

सौद p. p. Borne, suffered, endured, put up with &c. ; see सूद.

सौदु a. (सू f.) 1 Enduring, bearing, patient. 2 Powerful, able.

सौदक, सौदकट a. 1 Ardently longing, impatiently eager, anxious ; as in सौदकटमालिङ्गितः Mk. 5. 23. 2 Regretfully, sorrowfully.

सौदास a. 1 Excessive. 2 Exaggerated. 3 Ironical, sarcastic. -सः Violent laughter. -सः -सः Ironical exaggeration, sarcasm, irony ; cf. व्याजस्तुति.

सौदास a. Festive, making merry, joyous.

सौदास a. Vigorous, active, energetic, persevering. -इ ind. Actively, energetically, carefully.

सौदसक a. Regretful, repining, anxious, sorrowful.

सौदस्य a. Raised, elevated, high, lofty ; सौदस्यैः स्कन्ददेशैः Mu. 4. 7.

सौदर a. Born from the same womb, uterine -रः A uterine brother. -रा A uterine sister.

सौदर्यः A co-uterine brother, brother of whole blood ; (fig. also) ; शत्रुः सौदर्यमात्मानमिदं जिह्मयामिनिः R. 15. 26 ; अवज्ञासौदर्यं दारिद्र्यं Dk.

सौद्योग a. Making vigorous exertions diligent, active, persevering industrious.

सौद्वेग a. 1 Anxious, apprehensive. 2 Sorrowful. -ने ind. Anxiously, eagerly.

सौद्वहः Garlic.

सौद्वान्द a. Mad, insane, frantic.

सौद्वकरण a. Provided with all requisite materials or implements, properly equipped ; so सौद्वकार.

सौद्वद्व a. Visited with calamities or afflictions.

सौद्वध a. Full of fraud or deceit, deceitful.

सौद्वधि a. Fraudulent. -ind. Deceitfully, fraudulently ; अस्ति हि विजयायिनः क्षितिशा विद्वधति सौद्वधि संविद्वधमानि Ki. 1. 45.

सौद्वद्व a. 1 Afflicted with any great calamity. 2 Invaded or overrun by enemies. 3 Eclipsed (as the sun or moon).

सौद्वरोध a. 1 Obstructed, impeded. 2 Favoured. -इ ind. Obliging, respectfully.

सौद्वसर्ग a. 1 Afflicted or visited by any great calamity or misfortune. 2 Portentous. 3 Possessed by an evil spirit. 4 Preceded by a prepositional prefix (in gram.).

सौद्वद्वह a. Accompanied with derisive laughter

-स snub Sneer ngly with a sneer सौद्वक. A man of a degraded caste ; see Ms. 10. 38.

सौद्वधि a., सौद्वधिक a. (की f.) 1 Restricted by some conditions or limitations, qualified by particular characteristics, limited, qualified (in phil.). 2 Having some peculiar attribute.

सौद्वानं Steps, stairs, a staircase, ladder ; आरोहणार्थं नवयौवनेन कामस्य सौद्वानमेव प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1. 39. -Comp. पंक्तिः f., -पथः, -पद्धतिः f., -परंपरा, -मार्गः a flight of steps, a staircase ; वापि चास्मिन् मरकतशिलावदसौद्वानमार्गं Me. 76 ; समारुह्यद्विबन्धुः क्षये त्वान सौद्वानपरंपरावि R. 3. 69, 6. 3, 16. 56.

सौमः 1 N. of a plant, the most important ingredient in ancient sacrificial offerings. 2 The juice of the plant ; as in सौमना, सौमरीयिन्. 3 Nectar, beverage of the gods. 4 The moon. [In mythology, the moon is represented as having sprung from the eye of the sage Atri ; (cf. R. 2. 75), or as produced from the sea at the time of churning. The twenty-seven asterisms-mythologically represented as so many daughters of Dakṣha q. v.—are said to be his wives. The phenomenon of the periodical waning of the moon is explained by a myth which states that his nectareous digits are drunk up by different gods in regular rotation, or by the invention of another legend which says that the moon, on account of his particular fondness and partiality for Rohini, one of the 27 daughters of Dakṣha, was cursed by his father-in-law to be consumptive, but that at the intercession of his wives the sentence of eternal consumption was commuted to one of periodical consumption. Soma is also represented as having carried off Tara, the wife of Brihaspati, by whom he had a son named Budha, who afterwards became the founder of the lunar race of kings ; see Tara (४) also]. 5 A ray of light. 6 Camphor. 7 Water. 8 Air, wind. 9 N. of Kubera. 10 Of Siva. 11 Of Yama. 12 (As the last member of comp.) Chief, principal, best ; as in दुसौम q. v. -नं 1 Rice-gruel. 2 Sky, heaven. -Comp. -अग्निपथः the extraction of Soma juice. -अहः Monday. -आकस्य the red lotus. -हैवराः a celebrated representation of Siva. -उज्ज्वला N. of the river Narmadā ; R. 5. 59 ; (where Malli. quotes Ak. रेतु नर्मदा सोमोद्वार मेकलकनका). -कान्तः the moon-stone. -क्षयः disappearance or waning of the moon. -महः a vessel for holding Soma. -जन्म a. moon-born. (-जः) an epithet of the planet Mercury. (-जः) milk. -वारा the sky, heaven. -नारा N. of a celebrated Linga or the

place where it was set up (which by its splendour and enormous wealth attracted the attention of Mahomad of Ghazani who in 1024 A. D. destroyed the image and carried off the treasures) ; तेषां मार्गे परि वयस्यद्विर्जितं यजमानां वा सतापे विधिलयकरान् सोमनाथं विलोक्य « Vikr. 18. 87. -प, -पान m. one who drinks the Soma. 2 a Soma-sacrificer. 3 a particular class of Pitris. -पतिः N. of Indra. -पान drinking Soma juice. -पाथिन्, -पीथिन् m. a drinker of Soma juice ; तत्र केचित् ... सोमपीथिन उदुंबरनामानो ब्रह्मवादिनः प्रतिवसन्ति स्म Māl. 1. -पुत्रः, -पुः, -सुतः epithets of Budha or Mercury. -पवाकः a person commissioned to engage sacrificial priests (ओथिन्) for a Soma sacrifice. -पङ्गुः the white water-lily. -पङ्गुः, -पङ्गुः the Soma sacrifice. -पौनि a sort of yellow and fragrant sandal. -रोगः a particular disease of women. -रुता, -रुहरी 1 the Soma plant. 2 N. of the river Godāvari. -वंशः the lunar race of kings founded by Budha. -वारः, -वासरः Monday. -विक्रयिन् m. a vendor of Soma juice. -वृक्षः, -सारः the white Khadira. -शकला a kind of cucumber. -संज्ञ camphor. -सद् m. a particular class of Manes or Pitris ; Ms. 3. 195. -सिन्धुः an epithet of Vishnu. -सुत m. a Soma distiller. -सुत the river Narmadā ; cf. सोमोद्वार above. -सुखं a channel for conveying water from a Siva-linga. पदस्थिरा circumambulation around a Siva-linga so as not to cross the Soma-sūtra.

सौमन् m. The moon.

सौमिन् a. (नी f.) Performing the Soma sacrifice. -m. A performer of Soma sacrifice.

सौम्य a. 1 Worthy of Soma. 2 Offering Soma. 3 Resembling or shaped like Soma. 4 Soft, good, amiable.

सौम्युतः, सौम्युतं Irony, ridicule, sarcasm. -उ, -नं ind. Ironically ; U. 5.

सौम्यन् a. 1 Warm, hot. 2 (In gram.) Aspirated. -m. An aspirate

सौकर a. (री f.) Hoggish, of a hog ; Ki. 12. 53.

सौकर्य 1 Hoggishness. 2 Mass, facility ; सौकर्यं च कार्यस्यानायासेन सिद्धया सगमिद्वयं च सौम्यम्. 3 Practicability feasibility. 4 Adroitness, skill 3 An easy or extempore preparation of food or medicine.

सौकुमार्य 1 Softness, delicacy tenderness ; क्षिरिपुष्पविकसितसौकुमार्यं वा सदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 14 2 Youthfulness.

सौकर्यं Minuteness, fineness, subtilty

वाभाष्य यथार्थवादी 14. 44, Mo. 49, Ku. 4. 35, Māl. 9. 25.) 5 Auspicious. -स्वयः 1 N. of Budha or the planet by mercur. 2 A proper epithet which a Brāhmaṇa should be addressed; आहुष्मान्भव सन्धिंति वाच्यो विप्रोऽभिवादे Ms. 2. 125. 3 A Brāhmaṇa. 4 The Udumbara tree. 5 Blood before it becomes red, rerum. 6 The gastric juice. 7 N. of one of the nine divisions of the earth. -m. pl. 1 N. of the five stars in Orion's head. 2 A particular class of Pitis or Manes; Ms. 3. 199. -Comp. -उपचारः a gentle measure, mild remedy. -कुच्छः -च्छः a kind of religious penance; cf. Y. 3. 322. -नक्षी the Indian white rose. -ग्रहः a benign or auspicious planet. -धातुः the phlegmatic humour, phlegm. -सामन्त्र्य a. having a pleasing or agreeable name; Ms. 3. 10 -वारः, -वासरः Wednesday.

सौर a. (री. f.) 1 Relating to the sun, solar. 2 Sacred or dedicated to the sun. 3 Celestial, divine. 4 Relating to spirituous liquor. -रः 1 A worshipper of the sun. 2 The planet Saturn. 3 A solar month. 4 A solar day. 5 The plant called Tumburu. -रं N. of a collection of hymns (extracted from the Rigveda) addressed to *Sūrya*. -Comp. -नक्षः a particular religious observance. -मासः a solar month (comprising thirty risings and settings of the sun). -लोकः the sun's sphere.

सौरथः A hero, warrior.

सौरभ a. (भी. f.) Fragrant. -रं 1 Fragrance; Bv. 1. 18, 121. 2 Saffron.

सौरभय a. (भी. f.) Relating to *Surabhi*. -यः An ox.

सौरभी, सौरभीरी 1 A cow. 2 N. of the daughter of the cow called *Surabhi*; तं सौरभीं सुरभिर्विशोभिः R. 2. 3.

सौरभ्य 1 Fragrance, odour, sweet scent; सौरभ्यं सुवनत्रयेऽपि विदितं Bv. 1. 38; दुग्मा सौरभ्यः G. L. 43, R. 5. 69. 2 Agreeableness, beauty. 3 Good character, reputation, glory, fame.

सौरसेनाः m. pl. N. of a district and its people. -को See सौरसेनी.

सौरसेयः An epithet of Skanda.

सौरसेयव a. (वी. f.) Belonging to the celestial river or Gangesangetic; Si. 13. 27. -वः A horse of the sun.

सौराज्यं Good government or rule; एको यो वैश्वरथपदेऽहो सौराज्यरथानपरो विदुर्भीम् R. 5. 60.

सौराष्ट्र a. (ष्ट्र. or ष्ट्री. f.) Coming from or relating to the district called *Surāśṭra* (or *Surat*). -ष्ट्रः The district or *Surāśṭra*. -m. pl. The people of *Surāśṭra*. -ष्ट्रं Brass, bell-metal.

सौराष्ट्रक A kind of bell metal

सौराष्ट्रिक A kind of poison.

सौरि 1 N. of the planet Saturn. 2 The Asana tree. -Comp. -रत्नं a kind of gem (sapphire).

सौरिक a. (की. f.) 1 Celestial. 2 Spirituous, vinous. 3 Due for spirits (such as duty or money.) -कः 1 Saturn. 2 Heaven, paradise. 3 A vendor of spirituous liquor.

सौरि The wife of the sun.

सौरिय a. (यी. f.) 1 Solar. 2 Fit for, or suitable to, the sun.

सौर्य a. (यी. f.) Belonging to the sun, or solar.

सौर्य 1 Easiness of acquisition. 2 Feasibility, facility, ease.

सौर्यिकः A coppersmith.

सौर्य a. (वी. f.) 1 Relating to one's own property. 2 Being in or belonging to heaven. -व्यं An order, edict.

सौर्यमिक a. (की. f.) Belonging to one's own village.

सौर्य a. (री. f.) 1 Relating to sound or a musical note. 2 Treating of accents.

सौर्यचल a. (ली. f.) Coming from the country called *हवर्चल* q. v. -लं 1 Sochal salt. 2 Natron.

सौर्य a. (पी. f.) 1 Golden. 2 Weighing one *Suvarṇa* q. v.

सौर्यस्तिक a. (की. f.) Benedictive. -कः A family-priest, or Brāhmaṇa.

सौर्याचारिक a. (की. f.) Belonging to sacred study (स्वध्याय q. v.).

सौर्यास्तव a. (वी. f.) Having a good site, pleasantly situated or placed.

सौविदः, सौविद्वः An attendant on the women's apartments; Si. 5. 17.

सौवीर 1 The fruit of the jujube. 2 Antimony. 3 Sour gruel. -रः N. of a district or its people (pl. in the latter sense). -Comp. -अञ्जनं a kind of antimony or collyrium.

सौवीरकः 1 The jujube tree. 2 An inhabitant of *Suvira*. 3 N. of *Jayadratha*. -कं Sour barley-gruel.

सौवीर्य Great heroism or prowess.

सौशील्य Excellence of disposition, good morals or character.

सौश्रवसं Celebrity, renown.

सौष्ठवं 1 Excellence, goodness, beauty, elegance, superior beauty; सर्वानसौष्ठवाभिव्यक्तये विरलनैरश्वयोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोऽस्तु M. 1; हरिसौष्ठवं Māl. 1. 17 'not in good trim'. 2 Extreme skillfulness, cleverness. 3 Excess. 4 Suppleness, lightness.

सौस्नातिकः One who asks another or whether an ablution has been auspicious or successfully performed सौस्नातिको यस्य मन्त्रव्ययस्य R. 6. 61.

सौहार्दः The son of a friend. -हृत् Good-heartedness, affection, friendliness, friendship; (देवमानि) विश्राण्य सौहार्दमिह धाम्ना B 14 15 सौहार्द इयामि Māl 1 4 Mo 115

सौहार्दः, सौहृद-श्च Friendship, affection; यस्मिन्सौहृदो जनाः क्षिप्रलीभवति Mk. 1. 18; सखीजनस्ते किमु स्वसौहृदः V. 1. 10; Māl. 1.

सौहित्यं 1 Satiety, satisfaction, Si. 5. 62. 2 Fulness, completion. 3 Kindness, friendliness.

स्कंद 1 A. (स्कंदते) 1 To jump. 2 To raise. 3 To pour out, emit.

स्कंद I. 1 P. (स्कंदति, स्कन्) 1 To leap, jump. 2 To raise, scend, jump upwards. 3 To fall, drop; Bk. 22. 11. 4 To burst or leap out. 5 To perish, come to an end; चस्कंदे तप देववरम्. 6 To be spilled, ooze. 7 To emit, shed. -Caus. (स्कंदयति-ते) 1 To pour out, effuse, shed, emit (as the seminal fluid); एकः शयीत सर्वं न रेन स्कंदयेत् क्वचित् Ms. 2. 180; 9. 50. 2 To omit, neglect, pass by. -WITH अव to attack, assail, storm; पुरीनवस्सद् लुनीदि नंदते Si. 1. 51. -आ to attack, assail; आस्कंदलक्ष्मणं क्षीरयकाश्च तं द्रुत Bk. 17. 82. -परि to leap about; मेवनादः परिरस्कंद्य परिरस्कंदंतयाश्चरिम् । अवध्नादपरिरस्कंदं ब्रह्मपादोऽन विस्फुरत् Bk. 9. 75. -प्र 1 to leap forward. 2 to fall upon, attack. -II. 10 U. (स्कंदयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंदः 1 Leaping. 2 Quicksilver. 3 N. of *Kārtikeya*; सैनाजीनामह स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24, R. 2. 36, 7. 1; Me. 43. 4 N. of *Siva*. 5 The body. 6 A king. 7 The bank of a river. 8 A clever man. -Comp. -पुराणं one of the 18 *Purāṇas*. -षष्ठी f. a festival in honour of *Kārtikeya* on the sixth day of *Chaitra*.

स्कंदकः 1 One who leaps. 2 A soldier.

स्कंदनं 1 Emission, effusion. 2 Purging, looseness, relaxation (of the bowels). 3 Going, moving. 4 Drying up. 5 The suppression of bleeding by cold applications.

स्कंध 10 U. (स्कंधयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंधः 1 The shoulder. 2 The body. 3 The trunk or stem of a tree; तीव्राचातप्रतिहततरुस्कंधलक्ष्मैकदंतः S. 1. 34, R. 4. 57, Me. 53. 4 A branch or large bough. 5 A department or branch of human knowledge. 6 A chapter, section, division (of a book). 7 A division or detachment of an army. 8 A troop, multitude, group. 9 The five objects of sense. 10 The five forms of mundane consciousness (in Buddhist phil.); सर्वकायेश्वरिणु सुखव्यसक्तवचकं Si. 2. 28. 11 War, battle. 12 A king. 13 An agreement. 14 A road, way. 15 A wise or learned man. 16 A heron. -Comp. -आवरः 1 an army or a division of it. 2 a royal capital or residence. 3 a camp -उपायेय a to be carried on the shoulder (-यः) a form of

स्वयं विष्णु स्वयंभू

स्तम्भः A goat, ram.

स्तम्भः = स्तम्भन q. v.

स्तम् 1 P. (स्तम्भति) To be confused or agitated.

स्तम्बः 1 A clump of grass &c. ; R. 5. 15. 2 A sheaf of corn, as in स्तम्ब-करिता q. v. 3 A cluster, clump or bunch (in general) ; U. 2. 29, R. 15. 19. 4 A bush, thicket. 5 A shrub or plant having no decided stem. 6 The post to which an elephant is tied. 7 A post. 8 Stupefaction, insensibility ; (probably for स्तम्भ in these two senses). 9 A mountain. -Comp. -करि a. forming sheaves or clusters. (-रिः) corn, rice. -करिता forming sheaves or clusters, abundant or luxuriant growth ; न जालेः स्तम्बकरिता वस्तुमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3. -वनः 1 a small hoe for weeding clumps of grass. 2 a sickle for cutting corn. 3 a basket for holding the heads of wild rice. -घ्नः a sickle for cutting corn, a hoe.

स्तम्बेरमः An elephant ; स्तम्बेरमा सुखर-सुखलक्षणं स्ते R. 5. 82 ; Si. 5. 34.

स्तम् 1 A., 5. 9 P. (स्तम्भते, स्तम्भोति, स्तम्भति, स्तम्भित or स्तम्ब ; the स् of the root being changed to स् after prepositions ending in इ or उ and also after अव) 1 To stop, hinder, arrest, suppress ; कङ्ठः स्तम्भितवान् कङ्ठः S. 4. 5. 2 To make firm or stiff, to make immovable. 3 To stupefy, paralyze, benumb ; प्राणा दम्भसिरे गान् तस्मै च हते प्रिये Bk. 14. 55. 4 To prop, support, uphold, sustain. 5 To become stiff, rigid or immovable. 6 To be proud or elated, be stiff-necked. (The following verse illustrates the root in its different conjugations :—स्तम्भते वृक्षः प्रायो दीवनेन घनेन च । न स्तम्भति क्षिप्रौषधि न स्तम्भोति युवाच्यते ॥). -Caus. (स्तम्भयति-ते) 1 To stop, arrest. 2 To make firm or rigid. 3 To paralyze. 4 To prop, support. -With अव 1 to lean or rest upon ; प्रकृतिं स्वामवष्टम्भ Bg. 9. 8. 2 to block up. 3 to support, prop up. 4 to hold, clasp, embrace. 5 to warp, envelop. 6 to hinder, stop, arrest, restrain. -उद् 1 to stop, hinder, arrest. 2 to support, prop up, uphold. -उप, -नि to stop, arrest. -पर्यव to surround ; पर्यवष्टम्भतामेतत्कपाल-यत्नं Māl. 5. -वि 1 to stop. 2 to fix, plant, rest on ; अशुचिकृते मंजिणि पार्थिवे च विष्टम्भ पादावपतिष्ठते श्रीः Mu. 4. 13. -सं (-caus. also) 1 to stop, restrain, control ; प्रयत्नसंस्तम्भितविक्रियाणां कथंविधिना नमसं वस्तुतः Ku. 3. 34. 2 to paralyze, benumb ; Ku. 3. 73. 3 to take heart or courage, cheer up, compose. collect (oneself) देनि U 4. 4 to make firm or : eable

Bg. 3. 43. -सम्भ 1 to support, prop. 2 to comfort, encourage.

स्तम्भः 1 Fixedness, stiffness, rigidity, motionlessness ; रमा स्तम्भे भजति Vikr. 18. 29 ; गानस्तम्भः स्तम्भकुलयोगस्त्वन्वः प्रकयः Māl. 2. 5 ; तस्मैकलोपहितजडिम् स्तम्भ-मयेति गानं 1. 35, 4. 2. 2 Insensibility, stupefaction, stupor, numbness, paralysis. 3 Stoppage, obstruction, hindrance ; सोऽपश्यन्प्रणिधानेन संततेः स्तम्भ-कारण R. 1. 79 ; वाक्स्तम्भे नाटयति Māl. 8. 4 Restraint, curbing, suppressing ; कृतश्रितस्तम्भः प्रतिहतधियामंजलिः Bb. 3. 6. 5 Prop, support, fulcrum. 6 A pillar, column, post. 7 A stem, trunk (of a tree). 8 Stupidity. 9 Absence of feeling or excitability. 10 The suppression of any force or feeling by supernatural or magical means. -Comp. -उत्कीर्ण a. carved out of a post of wood (as a statue). -कर a. 1 paralyzing, benumbing. 2 obstructing. (-रः) a fence. -कारण cause of obstruction or impediment. -यूना worship of the posts of temporary pavilions erected for marriages or other occasions of solemnity.

स्तम्भकिम् m. A kind of musical instrument covered with leather.

स्तम्भनं 1 Stopping, obstructing, hindering, arresting, suppressing, restraining ; लेखिलेखलक्ष्मिन्कर्मणोज्ज्वल-स्तम्भनार्थं U. 3. 36. 2 Paralyzing, benumbing, stupefying. 3 Quieting, composure ; Pt. 1. 360. 4 Making firm or stiff, fixing firmly. 5 Proping, supporting. 6 Stopping the flow of blood. 7 Anything employed as an astringent. 8 A particular magical art or faculty ; see स्तम्भ (10). -नः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid.

स्तर a. Spreading, extending, covering. -रः 1 Anything spread, a layer, stratum. 2 A bed, couch.

स्तरणं The act of spreading, strewing, scattering &c.

स्तरि (री) मच् m. A bed, couch. स्तरी 1 Smoke, vapour. 2 A heifer. 3 A barren cow.

स्तवः 1 Praising, celebrating, eulogizing. 2 Praise, eulogium, panegyric.

स्तवक a. (विक्रि f.) Praising, eulogizing. -कः 1 A panegyrist, praiser. 2 Praise, eulogium. 3 A cluster of blossoms. 4 Bunch of flowers, mosegay, tuft, bouquet. 5 A chapter or section of a book. 6 A multitude ; cf. स्तवक also.

स्तवकं 1 Praising, praise. 2 A hymn.

स्तवः Praise, eulogy.

A praiser panegyrist, flatterer

स्तित् 5 A. (स्तिष्ठते) 1 To ascend 2 To assail. 3 To ooze.

स्तित् 1 A. (स्तेपते) To ooze, drop, drip.

स्तितिः 1 An obstacle, obstruction. 2 The ocean. 3 A cluster, bunch, clump.

स्तिव्, स्तीव् 4 P. (स्तिम्यति, स्तीम्यति) 1 To become wet or moist. 2 To become fixed or immovable, be rigid.

स्तिमित a. 1 Wet, moist. 2 (a) Still, unruffled, calm ; क्षुभितमुल्लिखित-तरले मनः पय इव स्तिमितस्य महोदयेः Māl. 3. 10. (b) Fixed, rigid, unmoved, motionless, steady ; वाचस्पतिः सद्यपि सोऽष्टद्वयं स्वाद्यास्यचित्तास्तिमितो नमूव Ku. 7. 87 ; 2. 59 ; Māl. 1. 27 ; R. 2. 22, 3. 17, 13. 48, 79 ; U. 6. 25. 3 Closed, shut ; R. 1. 73. 4 Benumbed, paralysed. 5 Soft, tender. 6 Gratified, satisfied. -Comp. -वायुः still air. -समाधिः steady contemplation.

स्तिमितत्वं Steadiness, stillness. स्तिषिः 1 An officiating priest at a sacrifice. 2 Grass. 3 Sky, atmosphere. 4 Water. 5 Blood. 6 An epithet of Indra.

स्तु 2 U. (स्तौति-स्तवीति, स्तुते-स्तुवीति, स्तुतः, Desid. तृप्पुति-ते) ; the स् of स्तु is changed to स् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To praise, laud, eulogize, extol, glorify, celebrate ; Bv. 1. 41 ; Mu. 3. 16 ; Bk. 8. 92, 15. 70, 21. 3. 2 To celebrate or praise in song, to hymn, worship by hymns. -With अभि to praise, extol. -य 1 to praise. 2 to begin, commence ; प्रस्तुतान् विवादवस्तु M. 1. 3 to cause, produce ; Māl. 5. 9. -सं 1 to praise ; R. 13. 6. 2 to be acquainted with, be familiar or intimate with (chiefly in p. p. in this sense) ; अनेकदाः संस्तुतमन्त्रहत्या नवं नवं प्रीतिरक्षो करोति Si. 3. 31, Ki. 3. 2 ; see संस्तुत also.

स्तुकः A collection of hair, a knot or braid of hair.

स्तुका 1 A knot or braid of hair. 2 A bunch of curly hair between the horns of a bull. 3 Hip, thigh.

स्तुच् 1 A. (स्तोचते) 1 To be bright, to shine, be pellucid. 2 To be propitious or pleased.

स्तुव p. p. 1 Praised, lauded, eulogized. 2 Flattered.

स्तुतिः f. 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation, laudation ; स्तुतिभ्यो व्यति-रिच्यते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. 2 A hymn of praise, panegyric ; R. 4. 6. 3 Adulation ; flattery, empty or false praise ; भूतार्थम्यद्वातिः सा हि न स्तुति-परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. 4 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -गीतं a panegyric. hymn. -यन् an object of praise a panegyrist, an encomiast, a minstrel

bard, herald. -वाद्: a laudatory speech, panegyric. -व्रत: a bard.
सुख *a.* Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy; R. 4. 6.
सुनक: A goat.
सुख I. 1 P. (सुखति) 1 To praise.
सुख 2 To celebrate, extol, worship. -II. 1 A. (सुखति) 1 To stop, suppress. 2 To paralyse, benumb, stupefy.
सुख: A goat.
सुख 5. 9 P. (सुखति; सुखति) 1 To stop. 2 To benumb, stupefy. 3 To expel.
सुख 4 P., 10 U. (सुखति; सुखति) 1 To heap up, accumulate, pile, collect. 2 To erect, raise.
सुख: 1 A heap, pile, mound (of earth &c.). 2 A Buddhistic monument, or a kind of Tope erected for keeping sacred relics, as those of Buddha. 3 A funeral pile.
सुख I. 5 U. (सुखति, सुखति, सुखति) 1 To spread, strew, cover, spread on or over; (मही) तस्तार सखायाः स खौद्रपदलेखि R. 4. 63, 7. 58. 2 To spread, expand, diffuse. 3 To scatter, spread about. 4 To clothe, cover, overspread, envelop. 5 To (सारयति ते) To overspread, cover, strew; रक्तेनाचिह्नितं सुखं तेनैवातसरद्धते Bk. 15. 48. -Desid. (सुखति) (For prepositions see under सु below). -II. 5. P. (सुखति) To please, gratify
सुख *m.* A star.
सुख 1 P. (सुखति) To go.
सुखति: *f.* 1 Spreading, stretching, expansion. 2 Covering, clothing.
सुख: सुख 6 P. (सुखति, सुखति) To strike, hurt, kill.
सुख 9 P. (सुखति, सुखति, सुखति; desid. तिस्तिरि-यति-ते; तिस्तिरि-यति-ते) To cover, strew &c.; see सु. -With अव to cover, fill, overspread; प्रकपयन् गामवत-स्ते दिशः Ki. 16. 29. -आ to cover, spread over; R. 4. 65. -उप 1 to strew. 2 to arrange, place in order. -परि 1 to spread, diffuse, extend; Bk. 14. 11. 2 to cover (fig. also); अथ नागद्वयमलिनानि जगद्विस्तृतमसि परितस्तस्तिरि S. 1. 18; अभितस्तं पृथग्विस्तृतं स्नेहेन परितस्तस्ते Ki. 11. 8. 3 to place in order. -दि 1 to spread, diffuse. 2 to cover. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to spread or expand; as in पथिपरिविस्तारयितुं वीचनं S. 1. 2 to increase; R. 7. 39. 3 to stretch, extend. -स 1 to spread, strew; वांसस्तस्तिरिर्दन्तः S. 4. 7. 2 to overspread.
स्तेन 10 U. (Strictly a denom. from स्तेन; स्तेनयति-ते) To steal, rob; Ms. 8. 333.
स्तेन: A thief, robber; न तं स्तेनं न चामिहा हरति न च नश्यति Ms. 7. 83. -न Thieving, stealing. -Comp. -निग्रहः 1 the punishment of thieves 3 suppression of theft.

स्तेप I. 1 A (स्तेपते) To ooze. -II. 10 U. (स्तेपयति-ते) To send, throw.
स्तेम: Moisture, wetness.
स्तेय 1 Theft, robbery; Ku. 2. 35. 2 Anything stolen or liable to be stolen. 3 Any thing private or secret.
स्तेयिन् *m.* 1 A thief, robber. 2 A goldsmith.
स्ते 1 P. (स्तायति) To put on, adorn.
स्तेन Theft, robbery.
स्तेन्य Theft, robbery. -रयः A thief.
स्तेनित्वं 1 Fixedness, rigidity, immobility. 2 Numbness.
स्तेनक *a.* 1 Little, small; स्तेनिकोक्त-मायाति स्तेनिकमाययोगति Pt. 1. 150; स्तेनकं मद्वा धनं Bh. 2. 49. 2 Short. 3 Few. 4 Low, abject. -कः 1 A small quantity, drop. 2 The Chātaka bird. -कं ind. A little, less; पश्योदयजुतत्वाद्विपति बहुतरं स्तेनकसुखं प्रयाति S. 1. 7. -Comp. -काय *a.* little-bodied, small, dwarfish, diminutive. -नम्र *a.* a little bent down, slightly stooping or depressed; आणीमारदलसमन्वा स्तेनकनम्रा स्तनाभ्यां Ms. 82.
स्तेनकः The Chātaka bird; Ms. 12. 67.
स्तेनकसूच ind. By little, sparingly.
स्तेनय *a.* Fit to be praised, laudable, praiseworthy; स्तेनयगुणसंपन्नः केषां न स्वायिषी जयः.
स्तेन *m.* A praiser, panegyrist.
स्तेन 1 Praise, eulogium. 2 A hymn of praise, panegyric.
स्तेनियः -या A particular kind of verse.
स्तेनः 1 Stopping, obstructing. 2 A stop, pause. 3 Disrespect, contumely. 4 Hymn, praise. 5 A division of the Sāmaveda. 6 Anything inserted.
स्तेन 1 Praise, eulogium, hymn. 2 Sacrifice, oblation; as in ज्योतिष्टोम, अग्निष्टोम. 3 A Soma libation. 4 A collection, multitude, number, group, assemblage; U. 1. 50. 5 A large quantity, mass; भस्मस्तोमपवित्रालङ्घनदुरो पते त्वचं रौद्री U. 4. 20. Mv. 1. 18. -सं 1 The head. 2 Richer, wealth. 3 Grain, corn. 4 An iron pointed stick or shaft.
स्तेन्य *a.* Laudable, praiseworthy.
स्तेन *a.* 1 Collected into a mass; Māl. 5. 11, Ve. 1. 21. 2 Thick, bulky, gross. 3 Soft, bland, smooth, unctuous. 4 Sounding. -नं 1 Thick-ness, grossness, increase in magnitude or bulk; दधति कुहरमाजमव मद्भक्त्या मनुसितयुक्तानि स्तेनमंभुक्तानि Māl. 9. 6; U. 2. 21, Mv. 5. 41. 2 Unctuousness. 3 Nectar. 4 Sloth, idleness. 4 Echo, sound.
स्तेनयन् Collecting into a mass, crowding together
स्तेन 1 Nectar 2 A thief

स्ते 1 U. (स्तेययति-ते) 1 To be collected into a heap or mass. 2 To spread about, be diffused; विज्ञिर-कटुकपायः स्तेययते सङ्कीर्णं Māl. 9. 6, 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. 3 Sound, echo.
स्त्री 1 A woman. 2 A female of any animal; गजस्त्री, हरिणस्त्री &c.; S. 5. 22. 3 A wife; स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसा Māl. 6. 18; Ms. 28. 4 The feminine gender, or a word taking that gender; आपः स्त्रीभूति Ak. -Comp. -अपारः, -रं a harem, the women's apartments, -अध्यक्षः a chamberlain. -अभिगमनं sexual intercourse. -आजीवः 1 one who lives by his wife. 2 one who lives by keeping women for prostitution. -कामः 1 desire of intercourse with women, fondness for women. 2 desire of a wife. -कार्यं 1 the business of women. 2 attendance on women or women's apartments -कुमारं a woman and child. -कुसुमं menses, the menstrual excretion in women. -क्षिरं mother's milk; Ms. 5. 9. -न *a.* co-habiting with women -गवौ a milch cow. -गुरुः a female Guru or priestess. -गृहं =अच्यार q. v. -गोषः dawn, daybreak. -घ्नः the murderer of a woman -चरितं-वं the doings of women. -चिह्नं 1 any mark or characteristic of the female sex. 2 the female organ, vulva. -चौरः a seducer of women, a libertine. -जननी a woman who brings forth only daughters. -जातिः *f.* woman-kind, female sex. -जितः a hen-pecked husband; स्त्रीजितसर्पमणिषि सवे गुण विनश्यति Sabdak.; Ms. 4. 217. -धनं a woman's private property over which she exercises independent control. -धर्मः 1 the duty of a woman or wife. 2 the laws concerning women. 3 menstruation. -धर्मिणी a woman in her courses. -ध्वजः the female of any animal. -नाथ *a.* one protected by a woman. -निर्वधनं a woman's peculiar sphere of action or province; domestic duty, housewifery. -पश्योपजीविन् *m.* see छायाजीव above. -परः a woman-lover, lecher, libertine. -विशाची a fiend-like wife. -पुंसौ *m. du.* 1 wife and husband. 2 male and female; Ku. 2. 7. -पुंस-लक्षणा a hermaphrodite. -परययः a feminine affix (in gram.). -प्रसंगः (excessive) intercourse with women. -प्रसूः *f.* a woman who brings forth only daughters; Y. 1. 73. -प्रिय *a.* loved by women. (-यः) the mango tree. -वधवः one who suffers himself to be troubled by a woman. -बुद्धिः *f.* 1 the female understanding. 2 the counsel of a woman, female advice. -भोगः sexual intercourse. -नमः a female stratagem woman's el. हसप the Asoka tree यथ

a machine like woman, a machine in the form of a woman; स्त्रीयुक्तं केन लोके विषमवृत्तमयं धर्मनाशाय सृष्टं Pt. 1. 191. -रत्नं betel. -रत्नं an excellent woman; स्त्रीलेखु ममेविवशी नियतमा दूधे तवेयं वडा V. 4. 25. -राज्यं the kingdom of women. -लिंगं 1 the feminine gender (in gram.). 2 the female organ. -वडा: submissiveness to a wife, subjection to women. -विधेय a. governed by a wife, uxorious; R. 19. 4. -विवाह: contracting marriage with a woman. -संसर्ग: female company. -संस्थान a. having a female shape; S. 5. 39. -संग्रहणं 1 the act of embracing a woman (improperly). 2 adultery, seduction. -समं an assembly of women. -संबन्ध: 1 matrimonial alliance with a woman; 2 connection by marriage. 3 relation to women. -स्वभाव: 1 the nature of women. 2 a eunuch. -हत्या the murder of a woman. -हरणं 1 the forcible abduction of women. 2 rape.

जीतना, जीतरा A thorough woman, more thoroughly a woman.

जीतरा, स्त्री 1 Womanhood. 2 Wifehood. 3 Effeminacy, feminineness.

स्त्री a. (जी. f.) 1 Female, feminine. 2 Suited or belonging to women. 3 Being among women. -ज 1 Womanhood, nature of women, feminineness; U. 4. 11. 2 The female sex, womanhood; तृणे वा स्त्रेण वा मम समदशो यति दिवसा: Bh. 3. 113; इदं तत्त्वस्युत्पन्नमिति स्त्रीगमिति यदुच्यते S. 5; तस्य तृणमिव लघुवृत्ति स्त्रीगमाकलयतः K. 3 A collection of women.

स्त्रीगता, स्त्री 1 Feminineness, effeminacy. 2 Excessive fondness for women.

स्थ a. (At the end of comp.) Standing, staying, abiding, being, existing &c.; तत्रस्थ, अंकस्थ, प्रकृतस्थ, तदस्थ, q. q. v. v.

स्थकरे A betel-nut.

स्थग 1 P. or Caus. (स्थगति, स्थगयति) 1 To cover, conceal, hide, veil; पराम्बुहस्थानास्यापि तनुतराणि स्थगयति Māl. 1. 14. 2 To cover, pervade, fill; रयः श्रवणभैरवः स्थगितरोदसीकंदरः K. P. 7.

स्थग a. 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. 2 Abandoned, impudent, reckless. -गः A rogue, cheat.

स्थगनं Concealment, hiding.

स्थगरं A betel-nut.

स्थगिका 1 A courtesan. 2 The office of betel-bearer. 3 A kind of bandage.

स्थगित a. Covered, hidden, concealed.

स्थगि A betel-box.

स्थगुः A hump.

स्थगिले 1 A piece of ground (levelled, squared and prepared for a sacrifice), an altar निवेदुषी स्थगिल पर केवले Ku 6 12 2 A barren field 3

A heap of clods. 4 A limit, boundary. 5 A land-mark. -Comp. -ज्ञाविन् m., also स्थगिलेज्ञायः an ascetic who sleeps on the bare *Sihandila* or sacrificial ground. -सितकं an altar.

स्थपतिः 1 A king, sovereign. 2 An architect. 3 A wheel-wright, master-carpenter. 4 A charioteer. 5 One who offers a sacrifice to Brihaspati. 6 An attendant on the women's apartments. 7 N. of Kubera.

स्थपुट a. 1 Being in contracted or difficult circumstances. 2 Unevenly raised, elevated and depressed. -Comp. -नत a. being in contracted or uneven parts, being in difficult places; अंकस्थादस्थि-संस्थं स्थपुटगतमपि कथ्यमन्यमपि Māl. 5. 16.

स्थल 1 P. (स्थलति) To stand firm, be firm.

स्थल 1 Firm or dry ground, dry land, *terra firma* (opp. जल); नौ दुरा-त्मन् (समुद्र) दीपितां दिट्टिमांडानि नौ चैस्थलतां खां नयामि Pt. 1; so स्थलकमालिनी or स्थल-वर्त्मन् q. v. 2 Shore, strand, beach. 3 Ground, land, soil (in general). 4 Place, spot. 5 Field, tract, district. 6 Station. 7 A piece of raised ground, mound. 8 A topic, case, subject, the point under discussion; विवादः, विचारः &c. 9 A part (as of a book). 10 A tent. -Comp. -अंतरं another place. -आकृत a. alighted on the ground. -अरविंद, -कमलं, -कमलिनी a land growing lotus; Mo. 90; Ku. 1. 33. -चर a. land-going, not aquatic. -च्युत a. fallen or removed from a place or position. -देवता a local or rural deity. -पद्मिनी the shrub *Hibiscus Mutabilis*. -मार्गः, -वर्त्मन् n. a road by land; स्थलवर्त्मना 'by land'; R. 4. 60. -जिग्रहः a battle on level ground. -सुद्धि f. purification or clearance of a place from impurity.

स्थला A spot of dry ground artificially raised and drained (opp. स्थली q. v. below).

स्थली 1 Dry ground, firm land. 2 A natural spot of ground, ground or land (as of a forest); विललाप विकीर्ण-ध्वंजा समुद्रः स्वामिव कुर्वती स्थली Ku. 4. 4. -Comp. -देवता a deity of the soil, a tutelary deity; Me. 106.

स्थलेशय a. Sleeping on dry ground. -यः Any amphibious animal.

स्थविः 1 A weaver. 2 Heaven.

स्थविर a. 1 Fixed, firm, steady. 2 Old, aged, ancient. -रः 1 An old man. 2 A beggar. 3 N. of Brahman. -रा An old woman; स्थविरै का तं अयम-मेकः कस्य नयनानंदकरः Dk.

स्थविष्ठ a. Greatest, very strong, largest (superl. of स्थूल q. v.).

स्थवीर्यत्त Greatest, larger (compar. of स्थूल q. v.).

स्वा 1 P (Atm. also in certain senses) स्थाति ते स्थित pass स्वीयते

the *h* of this root is changed to *st* after a preposition ending in *इ* or *उ*).

1 To stand; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन बुद्धि-
नान् Subhāsh. 2 To stay, abide, dwell,
live; ग्रामे गृहे or तिष्ठति. 3 To remain,
be left; एको गंगदक्षिणतिष्ठति Pt. 4. 4 To
delay, wait; किमिति स्वीयते S. 2. 5 To
stop, cease, desist, stand still; तिष्ठत्येष
क्षणमधिपतिर्ज्यातिवां ज्योमन्ये V. 2 1. 6 To
be kept aside; तिष्ठतु तावत् पत्रलेखायमनवृत्तांत
K. 'never mind the account of.' &c. 7
To be, exist, be in any state or posi-
tion; often with participles; मेरो स्थिते
दोष्यरि दोषद्वेष Ku. 1. 2; S. 1. 1; V. 1.
1; कालं नयमाना तिष्ठति Pt. 1; Ms. 7. 8. 8
To abide by, conform to, obey (with
loc.); शासने तिष्ठ मर्तुः V. 5. 17, R. 11.
65. 9 To be restrained; यदि ते तु न तिष्ठेयु
स्पायैः नयमेक्षिभिः Ms. 7. 108. 10 To be
at hand, be obtainable; न त्विरे स्वयु
तिष्ठतु हतं कृद्देशे नाययेत् Ms. 5. 104. 11 To
live, breathe; आः क एष मधि स्थिते चंद्र-
तमभिर्मणिमुच्छति Mu. 1. 12 To stand by
or near, stand at one's side, help;
उत्सेवे व्यसने चैव दुर्मिषे शत्रुसंकटे। राजद्वारे इम-
शाने च यस्तिष्ठति स वायवः॥ H. 1. 73. 13
To rest or depend on. 14 To do, per-
form, occupy oneself with. 15 (Atm.)
To resort or go to (as an umpire),
be guided by the advice of; संशय्य
कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते यः Ki. 3. 13. 16 (Atm.)
To offer oneself to (for sexual em-
brace), stand as a prostitute (with
dat.); गोपी स्मरत् कृष्णाय तिष्ठते Sk. on P.
I. 4. 34. -Caus. (स्थापयति-ते). 1 To
cause to stand. 2 To lay, set, place,
put. 3 To found, establish. 4 To
stop. 5 To arrest, check. -*desid.*
(तिष्ठामि) To wish to stand &c.
-With अति to remain over and above,
exceed by; अत्यतिष्ठद् दशमूलः. -अधि 1 to
stand on or upon, occupy (with acc.)
अर्थात्तं गोत्रमिदोऽधितिष्ठे R. 6. 73; Bk. 15.
31. 2 to practise (as penance); Ki.
10. 16. 3 to be in, dwell in, inhabit,
reside; पातालमधि तिष्ठति R. 1. 80; श्रीजय
देवमणिमतमितिष्ठतु कंचतदीर्घविरतं Gīt. 11. 4
to take possession, conquer, over-
come, overpower; संग्रामे तानधिष्ठाम् Bk.
9. 72, 16. 40. 5 to obtain; Ki. 2.
31. 6 to lead, conduct, beat the
head of, govern, direct, preside over,
direct, govern, control; Bg. 4. 6. 8 to use,
employ. 9 to ascend, be established
or installed on; अधिराधिष्ठि-
रायः शत्रुः M. 1. 8. -अनु 1 to do, per-
form, execute, attend to; अनुतिष्ठस्वात्मनो
नियोगे M. 1. 2 to follow, practise,
observe; Bg. 3. 31. 3 to give, grant
to, do something for; (यस्य) शैलधिपत्य
स्वयमन्वतिष्ठत् Ku. 1. 17. 4 to stand by
or near; Ms. 11. 112. 5 to rule,
govern. 6 to imitate. 7 to present
oneself. -अव (usually Atm.) 1 to
remain, stay abide ओष जोषं जीवमेवा

वतस्थे Bv. 2. 17; अनीत्वा पंकतां धूलिसुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34; R. 2. 31. 2 to stay, wait; Bk. 8. 11. 3 to abide by, conform to; Bk. 3. 14. 4 to live; R. 8. 87. 5 to stand still, make a halt, stop; Bg. 1. 30. 6 to fall to, devolve on, rest with; नचि दृष्टिर्हि लोकानां रक्षा दुष्प्रास्ववास्थिता Ku. 2. 28. 7 to stand apart, withdraw. 8 to be settled or decided. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to stand or stop, station. 2 to establish or found. 3 to compose, collect. -आ 1 to occupy. 2 to ascend, mount; as in एकस्येदनास्थितौ R. 1. 83. 3 to use, have recourse to, resort to. follow, practise, take, assume; चया हि सद्बुत्तना-तिष्ठत्यनद्युक्तः Ms. 10. 128. 2. 133. 10. 101; (these senses are variously modified according to the noun with which the word is used; see Ku. 5. 2. 84; Mu. 7. 19; R. 6. 72. 15. 79; Ku. 6. 72. 7. 29; Pt. 3. 21 &c.). 4 to do, perform, carry out. 5 to own. 6 to aim at. 7 to undertake. 8 to deport, behave. 9 to stand near. -उद् 1 to stand up, rise, get up; उत्तिष्ठेत् प्रथमं वास्य Ms. 2. 194; वचो निशम्योत्थितमुत्थितः सन् R. 2. 61. 2 to leave, give up. 3 to rebound; R. 16. 83. 4 to come forth, arise, proceed, spring or accrue from; यदुत्तिष्ठति वर्षेभ्यो नृपाणां हृदि चकले S. 2. 13. 5 to rise, grow, increase in strength; Si. 2. 10. 6 to be active or brave, rise up, stir oneself; शीघ्रं हृदयदौर्बल्यं त्यक्त्वा चित्तं परेषु Bg. 2. 3. 37. 7 to strive, try (Atm.); Ki. 11. 13, Si. 14. 17. (-Caus.) 1 to raise, lift up. 2 to rouse to action, excite. -उप 1 to stand near, to fall to one's share; नादसुपतिष्ठति Pt. 2. 123. 2 to come near, approach; Kn. 2. 64, R. 15. 76. 3 to wait or attend upon, serve; Ms. 2. 48. 4 to worship, attend upon with prayers, serve, or pay respects to (Atm.); न ज्यैष्ठ्यादयमुपस्थितासौ Bk. 1. 3; उदितभूयिष्ठ एष भावस्तपस्तपुपतिष्ठे Mā. 1; R. 4. 6. 10. 63, 17. 10, 18. 22. 5 to stand near. 6 to approach for intercourse. 7 to meet, join (Atm.); गंगा यमुनासुपतिष्ठते Sk. 8 to lead to (Atm.) 9 to make a friend of (Atm.) 10 to approach, draw near, be imminent. 11 to approach with hostile intentions. 12 to be present (Atm.). 13 to occur, arise. -परि to surround, stand round about. -पर्यव (caus.) to compose or collect oneself; पर्यवस्थापयामास V. 1. -प्र (Atm.) 1 to set out, depart; पारसीकास्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थल-वर्धनं R. 4. 60. 2 to stand firmly. 3 to be established. 4 to approach, come near. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to retire. 2 to send away, dismiss; तौ देवतां स्वां

ed. 2 to be supported. 3 to rest or depend upon. 4 to stay, abide, be situated. -प्रत्यव (Atm.) to oppose, act hostilely, object (in argument); अव केचित्प्रत्यवतिष्ठते S. R. Bv. 1. 77. (-Caus.) to collect or compose oneself. -वि (Atm.) 1 to stand apart. 2 to remain, abide, dwell, remain fixed or stationary. 3 to spread, be diffused. -विप्र (Atm.) 1 to start. 2 to spread. -व्यव (Atm.) 1 to be placed asunder. 2 to be arranged in due order. 3 to be settled or fixed, become permanent; वचनीयमिदं व्यवस्थितं Ku. 4. 21. 4 to rest or depend upon. (-Caus.) 1 to arrange, manage, adjust. 2 to settle, establish. 3 to separate, place apart. -सं (Atm.) 1 to dwell or live in, stand close together; तस्मिन्नादुज्जितं सुदीं परिभवनासां सन्तिष्ठते Mu. 3. 5. 2 to stand on. 3 to be, exist, live. 4 to abide by, obey, act up to; दादित्याद्युक्तस्य चापवज्जने वाक्ये न सन्तिष्ठते Mk. 1. 36. 5 to be completed; सद्यः सन्तिष्ठते यशस्तयासौचमिति श्रियातिः Ms. 5. 98. (अज्ञानेन दुष्यते Kull.). 6 to come to an end, be interrupted; Bk. 8. 11. 7 to stand still, come to a stand (Paras.); क्षणे न सन्तिष्ठति जीवलोकः क्षयोदयाभ्यां परिवर्तमानः Hariv. 8 to die, perish. (-Caus.) 1 to establish, settle. 2 to place. 3 to compose, collect (oneself); देवि संस्थापयामास U. 4. 4 to subject, keep under control; Ms. 9. 2. 5 to stop, restrain. 6 to kill. -समाधि to preside over, govern, administer, superintend. -समव (Atm.) 1 to remain fixed, stand immovable. 2 to stand still. 3 to stand ready. (-Caus.) 1 to found. 2 to stop. -समा 1 to undergo, practise; तयो महत्समाधाय. 2 to engage in, perform. 3 to apply, employ. 4 to follow, observe; Ms. 4. 2, 7. 44. -समुद् 1 to stand up, rise. 2 to rise together with. 3 to rise from death or sensibility, return to life or consciousness. 4 to arise or spring from. -समुप 1 to come near, go to, approach. 2 to attack. 3 to befall, occur. 4 to stand in close contact. -संप (Atm.) to set out, depart. -संपति 1 to hang or rest on, depend on. 2 to stand firm or fixed.

स्थाणु a. Firm, fixed, steady, table, immovable, motionless. -लुः 1 An epithet of Siva; स स्थाणुः स्थिर-भक्तियोगमूलो निःश्रेयसावाप्तु वः V. 1. 1. 2 A stake, post, pillar; किं स्थाणुरसुतं गुरुः 3 A peg, pin. 4 The gnomon of a dial. 5 A spear, dart. 6 A nest of white ants. 7 The drug or perfume called *Jivaka*. -m. n. A branchless trunk or stem, any bare stalk or stem, pollard -Comp -हेतुः one who cuts down the trunks of trees, one

who clears away timber; स्थाणुच्छेदस्य केदारमाहुः शाल्यवतो ह्यं Ms. 9. 44. -अप्रमः mistaking anything for a post.

स्थानिष्ठः 1 An ascetic who sleeps on the bare ground or on a place prepared for sacrifice. 2 A religious mendicant or beggar.

स्थानं 1 The act of standing or remaining; stay, continuance, residence; U. 3. 32. 2 Being fixed or stationary. 3 A state, condition. 4 A place, spot, site, locality; अक्षमालाम-द्वत्वास्मात्स्थानासहासदमपि न गतेष्वं K. 5 Station, situation, position. 6 Relation, capacity; पितृस्थाने 'in the place or capacity of a father'. 7 An abode, a house, dwelling-house, स एव (नरकः) प्रच्युताः स्थानाच्छुनानपि परिहृत्य Pt. 3. 46. 8 A country, region, district, town. 9 Office, rank, dignity; अनात्मस्थाने नियोजितः. 10 Object; युगा पूजास्थानं ध्यायितुं न च लिङ्गं न च वयः U. 4. 11. 11 An occasion, a matter, subject, cause; पराम्बुहस्थानात्पि तदुत्तराणि स्थगयति Mā. 1. 14; स्थाने जरापरिभवस्य तदेव पुंसां Subhāsh.; so कलहं, कोपं, विवादं &c. 12 A fit or proper place; स्थानेष्वेव नियोज्यते भृत्वाभ्रमरणानि च Pt. 1. 72. 13 A fit or worthy object; स्थाने खलु सज्जति हृदिः M. 1; see स्थाने also. 14 The place or organ of utterance of any letter, (these are eight:—अष्टौ स्थानानि वर्णानादुरः कंठः शिरस्तथा जिह्वामूलं च दंताश्च नासिकौ च तालु च Sik. 13. 15 A holy place. 16 An altar. 17 A place in a town. 18 The place or sphere assigned after death to persons according as they perform or neglect their prescribed duties. 19 (In politics, war &c.) The firm attitude or bearing of troops, standing firm so as to repel a charge; Ms. 7. 190. 20 A halt. 21 A stationary condition, a neutral or middle state. 22 That which constitutes the chief strength or the very existence of a kingdom; a stamina of a kingdom; i. e. army, treasure, town and territory; Ms. 7. 56 (where Kull. renders स्थानं by दंडकोषपुराद्वारक चतुर्विधं). 23 Likeness, resemblance. 24 Part or division of a work, section, chapter &c. 25 The character or part of an actor. 26 Interval, opportunity, leisure. 27 (In music) A note, tone, modulation of the voice. -Comp. -अध्यक्षः a local governor, the superintendent of a place. -आसन n. du. standing and sitting down. -आसेधः confinement to a place, imprisonment, arrest; cf. आसेधः. -क्षितकः a kind of quarter-master. -च्युत see स्थानभ्रष्ट. -पालः a watchman sentinel, policeman -अक्षः a ejected from an office displaced, dismissed out of employ

पक्षि एवमस्ति पक्षी नास्ति R. 2
स्थानं, be establish

-माहात्म्य 1 the greatness or glory of any place. 2 a kind of divine virtue or uncommon sanctity supposed to be inherent in a sacred spot. -योगः assignment of proper places; द्रव्याणां स्थानयोगाश्च क्रयविक्रयमेव च Ms. 9. 332. -स्थ a. being in one's abode at home.

स्थानक 1 A position, situation. 2 A particular point or situation in dramatic action; e. g. पताकास्थानक q. v. 3 A city, town. 4 A basin. 5 Froth, a kind of scum on spirits or wine. 6 A mode of recitation. 7 A division or section of the Taittiriya, a branch of the Yajurveda.

स्थानतस्तु ind. 1 According to one's place or position. 2 From one's proper place. 3 With reference to the organ of utterance.

स्थानिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to a place, local. 2 (In gram.) That which takes the place of a thing, or is substituted for it. -कः 1 Any one holding an office, placeman. 2 The governor of a place.

स्थानिन् 1 Having place. 2 Having fixedness, permanent. 3 Having a substitute. -म्. 1 The original form or primitive element, that for which anything else is substituted; स्थानि-बद्धदेशोज्ज्वलिवो P. I. 1. 56. 2 That which has a place, or is actually expressed.

स्थानीय a. 1 Belonging to a place, local. 2 Suitable to a place. -य A town, city.

स्थाने ind. (loc. of स्थान) 1 In the right or proper place, rightly, properly, justly, truly, appropriately; स्थाने वृत्ता वृत्ताभिः परीक्षे R. 7. 13; स्थाने प्राणाः कामिनां दुष्प्रकीर्णाः M. 3. 14; Ku. 6. 67, 7. 65. 2 In place of, instead of, in lieu of; as a substitute for; यातोः स्थाने इवादेशं वृत्तिं चन्वेष्यन् R. 12. 58. 3 On account of, because of. 4 Similarly, like as.

स्थापक a. Causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, regulating. -कः 1 The director of the stage-business, a stage-manager. 2 The founder of a temple, or erector of an image.

स्थापत्यः A guard of the women's apartments. -त्यं Architecture, building.

स्थापनं 1 The act of causing to stand, fixing, founding, directing, establishing, instituting. 2 Fixing the thoughts, concentration of the mind, steady application, abstraction. 3 A dwelling, habitation. 4 A ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of living conception; cf. पुंसवन.

1 Placing fixing founding, establishing 2 Arranging re-

gulating (as a drama), stage-management.

स्थापित p. p. 1 Placed, fixed, located, deposited. 2 Founded, instituted. 3 Set up, raised, erected. 4 Directed, regulated, ordered, enacted. 5 Determined, settled, ascertained. 6 Appointed to, entrusted with any duty, post &c. 7 Wedded, married; Māl. 10. 5. 8 Firm, steady.

स्थाप्य a. 1 To be placed or deposited. 2 To be founded, fixed or established. -यं A pledge, deposit. -Comp. -अपहरणं the embezzlement of a deposit.

स्थामन् n. 1 Strength, power, stamina, as in the word अश्वस्थामन्, see the quotation from Mb. under अश्व-स्थामन्. 2 Fixity, stability.

स्थापिन् a. 1 Standing, staying, being situated (at the end of comp.) 2 Enduring, continuing, lasting, abiding; शरीरं क्षणविक्रमे कल्पतस्थापिना गुणाः Subhāsh. ; कतिपयविविधस्थापिनी यौवनश्रीः Bh. 2. 82; Mv. 7. 15. 3 Living, dwelling, remaining; Me. 23. 4 Permanent, firm, steady, invariable, unchangeable; स्थायीभवति ' becomes permanent '. -म्. 1 A lasting or permanent feeling; (see स्थायिभाव below); Si. 2. 87. -न्. Anything lasting, a permanent state or condition. -Comp. -भावः a fixed or permanent condition of mind, a lasting or permanent feeling; (these feelings being said to give rise to the different *rasas* or sentiments in poetry, each *rasa* having its own *Sthāyibhāva*); they are eight or nine; रतिर्हसिन्न शोकश्च क्रोधोत्साहौ भयं तथा । जुहुया विस्मयश्चेत्यमहौ प्रीतिः शनोऽपि च S. D. 206; cf. व्यभिचारभाव, माव, विभाव also.

स्थाप्युक् a. (का or की f.) 1 Likely to last, enduring. 2 Firm, steady, stationary. -कः The superintendent or head of a village.

स्थालं 1 A plate or dish. 2 A cooking-pot, any culinary vessel. -Comp. -रूपं the form or representation of a pot.

स्थाली 1 An earthen pot or pan, a cooking-pot, caldron, kettle; न हि मिश्रकाः सतीति स्थाल्यो नाद्विधीयेत Sarva. S.; स्थाल्यो वैद्वर्गमय्यां पचति तिलखलीनिर्वयैर्द्वन्द्वैः Bh. 2. 100. 2 A particular vessel used in the preparation of Soma. 3 The trumpet-flower. -Comp. -पाकः a particular religious act performed by a householder. -पुरीषं the sediment or dirt sticking to a cooking-pot. -पुलाकः boiled rice in a cooking-pot. -प्यायः see under प्याय -विलं the interior or hollow of a caldron

स्थायर a. 1 Fixed to one spot, stable, stationary, immoveable, inanimate (opp. जंगम); शरीराणां स्थावर-जंगमानां वृत्ताय तज्जन्मादिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23, 6. 67, 73. 2 Inert, inactive, slow. 3 Regular, established. -रः A mountain; स्थावराणां हिमालयः Bg. 10. 25. -र 1 Any stationary or inanimate object (such as clay, stones, trees &c. which formed the seventh creation of Brahman; cf. Ms. 1. 41); मास्यः स ते स्थावरजंगमानां सर्गस्थितिरत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44; Ku. 6. 58. 2 A bow-string. 3 Immoveable property, real estate. 4 A heir-loom. -Comp. -अस्थावरं, -जंगमं 1 moveable and immoveable property. 2 animate and inanimate things.

स्थायिर a. (रा or री f.) Thick, firm. -र Old age.

स्थासकः 1 Perfuming or smearing the body with fragrant unguents. 2 A bubble of water or any fluid; Si. 18. 5.

स्थासु n. Bodily strength.

स्थास्तु a. 1 Disposed to stand, firm, immoveable. 2 Permanent, eternal, lasting, durable; Si. 2. 93, Ki. 2. 19.

स्थित p. p. 1 Stood, remained, stayed. 2 Standing. 3 Standing up, risen; स्थितः स्थितामुच्यते प्रयातो ... छायेन तां भूपतिरन्वच्छन् R. 2. 6. 4 Staying, resting, living, being, existing, situated; कस्या केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1. Me. 7; oft. with gerunds merely as a copula; V. 1. 1; S. 1. 1, Ku. 1. 1. 5 Happened, occurred, Ku. 4. 27. 6 Stationed in, occupying, appointed to; S. 4. 18. 7 Acting upto, abiding by, conforming to; R. 5. 33. 8 Stood still, stopped, desisted. 9 Fixed on, firmly attached to; Ku. 5. 82. 10 Steady, firm, as in स्थितधी or स्थितप्रज्ञ q. v. 11 Determined, resolved; Ku. 4. 39. 12 Established, decreed. 13 Steadfast in conduct, steady-minded. 14 Upright, virtuous. 15 Faithful to a promise or agreement. 16 Agreed, engaged, contracted. 17 Ready, being close or at hand. -ते A word standing by itself. -Comp. -उपस्थित a. with and without the particle ' iti ' (as a word). -धी a. firm-minded, steady-minded, cool. -पाठ्यं recitation in *Prākṛita* by a woman while standing. -प्रज्ञ a. firm in judgment or wisdom, free from any hallucination, contented; प्रजहति यदा कामान् सर्वान् पथं मनोयताम् । आत्मचेवात्मना दुःस्थितप्रज्ञस्तदोच्यते Bg. 2. 55. -प्रेमन् m. a staunch or faithful friend.

स्थितिः f. 1 Standing remaining staying abiding living stay

residence ; स्थितिं नो रे दृष्ट्याः क्षणमपि मदीये-
क्षणं सखे Bv. 1. 52 ; रक्षो गृहे स्थितिर्लभप्रि-
हृदो लविश्रमः U. 1. 6. 2 Stopping;
standing still, continuance in one
state ; अस्थितायां प्रतिष्ठयाः स्थितायां स्थिति-
माचरे R. 1. 89. 3 Remaining station-
ary, fixity, steadiness, firmness,
steady application or devotion ; मम
भूयात् परमात्मनि स्थितिः Bv. 4. 23. 4 A
state, position, situation, condition.
5 Natural state, nature, habit ; अथ
वा स्थितिरिदं नन्दमतीनां H. 4. 6 Stability,
permanence, perpetuation, con-
tinuance ; वैश्वस्थितेरभिगमाम्नाहतिं प्रवेदि V.
5. 15 ; कर्मां कुलस्य स्थितये स्थितिज्ञः Ku. 1.
18 ; R. 3. 27. 7 Correctness of
conduct, steadfastness in the path
of duty, decorum, duty, moral
rectitude, propriety ; R. 3. 27, 11.
65, 12. 31 ; Ku. 1. 18. 8 Mainte-
nance of discipline, establishment of
good order (in a state) ; R. 1. 25.
9 Rank, dignity, high station or
rank. 10 Maintenance, sustenance ;
Māl. 9. 32, R. 5. 9. 11 Continuance
in life, preservation (one of the
three states of human beings) ;
यमस्थितिप्रत्यवहादेतुः R. 2. 44 ; Ku. 2. 6.
12 Cessation, pause, stop. 13 Well-
being, welfare. 14 Consistency. 15
A settled rule ; ordinance, decree, an
axiom or maxim. 16 Settled deter-
mination. 17 Term, limit,
boundary. 18 Inertia, resistance to
motion. 19 Duration of an eclipse.
-Comp. -स्थापक a. fixing in the origi-
nal position, having the power of
restoring to a previous state, having
elastic properties. (-कः) elasticity,
capability of recovering the former
position.

स्थिर a. (compar. स्थेयस् ; superl.
स्वेष्ठ) 1 Firm, steady, fixed ; भव-
स्थिराणि जवनांतसीहृदानि S. 5. 2 ; स स्थाग्रः
स्थिरमक्रियोगमूलमो विभेद्यसायस्तु वः V. 1.
1, Ku. 1. 30 ; R. 11. 19. 2 Immove-
able, still, motionless ; Ku. 2. 38. 3
Immoveably fixed ; U. 1. 40. 4
Permanent, eternal, everlasting ;
Me. 55 ; Māl. 1. 25. 5 Cool,
collected, composed, placid, calm.
6 Quiescent, free from passion. 7
Steady in conduct, stead-fast. 8
Constant, faithful, determined. 9
Certain, sure. 10 Hard, solid. 11
Strong, intense. 12 Stern, relentless,
hard-hearted ; Ku. 5. 47. -रः 1 A
god, deity. 2 A tree. 3 A mountain.
4 A bull. 5 N. of Siva. 6 N. of
Kārtikeya. 7 Final beatitude or
consolation. 8 The planet Saturn.
(-स्थिरीकृ means 1 to confirm,
strengthen, corroborate. 2 to stop,
make fast. 3 to cheer up, console,
comfort. 4 -स्थिरीय् s 1 to
become firm or steady 2 to be-

come calm or tranquil). -Comp.
-अङ्गराग a. firm in attachment, con-
stant in affection. -आत्मन्द, -चित्त,
-चेतस्, -धी, -बुद्धि, -मति a. 1 firm-
minded, steady in thought or
resolve, resolute ; R. 8. 22. 2 cool,
calm, dispassionate. -आयुस्, -जीविन्
a. long-lived, lasting. -आरम्भ a. firm
in undertakings, persevering.
-कुट्टकः 1 a steady pulverizer. 2 a
kind of common divisor (in algebra).
-गंधः the *champakā* flower. -हृद्ः the
birch tree. -ह्रावः 1 a tree which
gives shelter to travellers. 2 a tree.
(in general). -जिह्वः a fish. -जीविता
the silk-cotton tree. -दंष्ट्रः a snake.
-गुग्गुः 1 the *champakā* tree. 2 the
Bakula tree. -प्रतिज्ञ a. 1 persisting
in an assertion, obstinate, pertinacious.
2 faithful to a promise.
-प्रतिबंध a. firm in opposition,
obstinate ; S. 2. -कला a kind of
gourd. -पोलिः a large tree which
gives shade and shelter. -यौवन a.
ever youthful. (-नः) a kind of
good or evil genius, a fairy. -श्री a.
having everlasting prosperity.
-संगर a. faithful to a promise, true,
veracious. -सौहृद् a. firm in friend-
ship. -स्थापिन् a. remaining firm or
steady, keeping perfectly still (as
in meditation).

स्थिरता-त्वं 1 Firmness, steadiness,
stability. 2 Firm or vigorous effort,
fortitude ; S. 4. 14. 3 Constancy,
firmness of mind. 4 Fixity.

स्थिरा The earth.

स्थुङ् 6 P. (स्तुडति) To cover.

स्थुले A sort of long tent.

स्थूणा 1 The post or pillar of a
house. 2 A post or pillar in gene-
ral ; स्थूणा निखनन्यायेन S. B. 3 An iron
image or statue. 4 An anvil. -Comp.

-निखननन्याय see under न्याय.

स्थूलः 1 Light. 2 The moon.

स्थूरः 1 A bull. 2 A man.

स्थूल a. (compar. स्थवीयस्, superl.
स्थविष्ठ) 1 Large, great, big, bulky,
huge ; बहुसुखापि स्थूलेन स्थिते बहिरम्भवत्
Si. 2. 78. (where it has sense 6
also) ; स्थूलहस्तावलेपान् Me. 14, 106 ;
R. 6. 28. 2 Fat, corpulent, stout. 3
Strong, powerful ; स्थूलं स्थूलं प्राप्तिनि K.
' breathes hard '. 4 Thick, clumsy.
5 Gross, coarse, rough (fig. also) ;
as in स्थूलमज्ञे q. v. 6 Foolish, doltish,
silly, ignorant. 7 Stolid, dull, thick-
headed. 8 Not exact. -लः The jack
tree. -लं 1 A heap, quantity. 2 A
tent. 3 The summit of a mountain
(कूट). -Comp. -अंत्रं the larger in-
testine near the anus. -आस्यः a
snake. -उच्चयः 1 a large fragment
of a crag or rock fallen from
tain and f g an irregular
round 2 incompleteness, deficiency

defect. 3 the middle pace of
elephants. 4 an eruption of pimples
on the face. 5 a hollow at the root
of an elephant's tusks. -काय a. fat,
corpulent. -क्षेडः, -क्षेपः an arrow.
-चापः a large bow-like instrument
used in cleaning cotton. -तालः the
marshy date-tree. -धी, -मति a.
foolish, doltish. -नालः a kind of
large reed. -नास, -नासिक a. thick-
nosed. (-सः, -कः) a hog, boar.
-पटः, -टं coarse cloth. -पट्टः cotton.
-पाद् a. club-footed, having swelled
legs. (-दः) 1 an elephant. 2 a man
with elephantiasis. -फलः the silk
cotton tree. -मानं rough or inexact
calculation, gross or rough com-
putation. -मूलं a kind of radish.
-लक्ष-स्थ a. 1 munificent, liberal,
generous. 2 wise, learned. 3 inclined
to recollect both benefits and in-
juries. -शंखा a woman having a
large vulva. -शरीरं the grosser or
material and perishable body. (opp.
सूक्ष्म or लिंग-शरीरं q. v.) -शाटकः, -शाटिः
thick or coarse cloth. -शीर्षिका a
small ant having a large head in
proportion to its size. -वद्-पद्ः 1 a
large bee. 2 a wasp. -लकुचाः the
lakucha tree. -हस्तं an elephant's
trunk.

स्थूलक a. Large, big, huge, bulky.
-कः A sort of grass or reed.

स्थूलता-त्वं 1 Largeness, bulkiness,
bigness. 2 Dullness, stupidity.

स्थूलयति Den. P. To become big or
stout, grow bulky or fat.

स्थूलिन् m. A camel.

स्थेनन् m. Firmness, stability, fixity,
fixedness ; द्वासीवासः संहताः स्थेनमाजः
Si. 18. 33 ; न यत्र स्थेमानं दधुरतिभयम्रांत-
नयताः Bv. 1. 32.

स्थेय a. To be fixed or placed.
to be settled or determined. -यः 1 A
person chosen to settle a dispute
(between two parties), an arbi-
trator, umpire, a judge. 2 A
domestic priest.

स्थेयस् a. (सी f.) More firm,
stronger ; (compar. of स्थि q. v.).

स्थेष्ठ a. Very firm, strongest ;
(superl. of स्थि q. v.).

स्थेय 1 Firmness, stability, fixity,
steadiness. 2 Continuance. 3 Firm-
ness of mind, resolution, constancy,
Bg. 13. 7. 4 Patience. 5 Hardness,
solidity.

स्थौण्यः, स्थौण्यकः A kind of
perfume.

स्थौर 1 Firmness, strength, power.
2 A load sufficient for a horse or
ass.

स्थोनिन् s 1 A horse carrying
burdens on his back pack horse 2
A strong horse.

स्नोह्य Bigness, bulkiness, stoutness.

स्नपनं 1 Sprinkling, washing. 2 Bathing, ablution; रेजे जने: स्नपनसंज्ञित-राज्यसूक्ति: Si. 5. 57.

स्नवः Trickle, oozing, dripping. स्नसु 1. 4 P. (स्नसति, स्नस्यति) 1 To inhabit. 2 To eject (as from the mouth), reject.

स्ना 2 P. (स्नाति, स्नात) 1 To bathe, perform ablution; स्नतृष्णानमि स्नातः. 2 To perform the ceremony of bathing at the time of leaving the house of one's spiritual preceptor. -Caus. (स्नापयति-ते, स्नपयति-ते) To cause to bathe, wet, moisten, sprinkle; (तेभिः) सतृप्तेनो स्नपयामस्तु: Ku. 7. 10; स्मितस्नापिताधरा Git. 12, U. 3. 23, Ki. 5. 44. 47; Si. 2. 7, 8. 3, Me. 43. -Desid. (सिस्नासति) To wish to bathe. -With अप् to bathe after mourning. -नि to plunge deep into; i. e. to be perfect or thoroughly versed in; see निष्णात.

स्नातकः 1 A Brāhmaṇa who has performed the ceremony of ablution which has to be performed on his finishing his first Asrama (that of a Brahmachārin). 2 A Brāhmaṇa just returned from the house of his preceptor and become an initiated householder (गृहस्थ). 3 A Brāhmaṇa who is a Bhikṣu (beggar of alms) for any religious object; Ms. 11. 1. 4 Any man of the first three classes who is an initiated householder.

स्नानं 1 Bathing, washing, ablution, immersion in water; ततः प्रविशति स्नानोत्थीनः काश्यपः S. 4. 2 Purification by bathing, any religious or ceremonial ablution. 3 The ceremony of bathing or anointing an idol. 4 Anything used in ablution. -Comp. -अगारं a bath-room. -झोपी a bathing tub. -यात्रा the festival held on the full-moon day in the month of Jyeshṭha -वस्त्रं a bathing-garment; सङ्गु किं पीडितं स्नानवस्त्रं भवेत् कुतः पयः H. 2. 106. -विधिः 1 the act of ablution. 2 the proper manner or rules of ablution.

स्नानीय a. Fit or suitable for bathing or ablution, worn during bathing, स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया प्रतीर्णं बोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. -यं Water or any other article (such as unguents, perfumed powders &c.) proper for bathing; R. 16. 21.

स्नापकः A servant who bathes his master, or brings bathing-water for him.

स्नापनं The act of causing to bathe or attending a person while bathing; Ms. 2 209

स्नायु 1 A tendon, muscle sinew स्नयं

Bh. 2. 30. 2 The string of a bow. -Comp. -अर्मेत् n. a kind of disease of the eyes.

स्नायुकः See स्नायु.

स्नावः, स्नावन् m. A tendon, muscle. स्निग्ध a. 1 Loving, affectionate, friendly, attached, tender; Māl. 5. 20. 2 Oily, unctuous, greasy, wetted with oil; उत्स्रयामि स्निग्धं तदगते स्निग्धमिच्छा-जनमे Me. 59; स्निग्धवेणीसवर्णे 18; Si. 12. 63; Māl. 10. 4. 3 Sticky, viscid, adhesive, cohesive. 4 Glistening, shining, glossy, resplendent; कनक-निकषस्निग्धा विदुः श्रिया न मनोबन्धी V. 4. 1; Me. 37; U. 1. 33, 6. 21. 5 Smooth, emollient. 6 Moist, wet. 7 Cooling. 8 Kind, soft, bland, amiable; श्रुति-स्निग्धेर्जनपदधुलोचनेः पयिमानः Me. 16. 9 Lovely, agreeable, charming; R. 1. 36; U. 2. 14, 3. 22. 10 Thick, dense, compact; स्निग्धच्छायातपसु वसति रामगिर्याश्रमेऽपि (चक्रे) Me. 1. 11 Intent, fixed, steadfast (as a gaze or look). -यः 1 A friend, an affectionate or friendly person; विद्वेः स्निग्धैरुपकृतमपि द्वेषतां याति किञ्चित् H. 2. 160; or स स्निग्धोऽ-कुशलादिदारसति यः Subhāsh. ; Pt. 2. 166. 2 The red castor-oil plant. 3 A kind of pine. -यं 1 Oil. 2 Bee's-wax. 3 Light, lustre. 4 Thickness, coarseness. -Comp. -जनः an affectionate or friendly person, a friend; स्निग्ध-जनसंविमर्कं हि दुःखं सद्गुणं भवति S. 3. -चण्डूलः a kind of rice of quick growth. -दृष्टि a. looking intently or with a fixed gaze.

स्निग्धता-त्वं 1 Oiliness. 2 Blandness. 3 Tenderness, affection, love.

स्निग्धा Marrow.

स्निह्य 4 P. (स्निहति, स्निह्य) 1 To feel or have affection for, love, be fond of (with loc. of the person or thing that is loved or liked); किं तु खलु बाह्यस्निह्योऽसि इव प्रवे स्निह्यति मे मनः S. 7; स च स्निह्यत्यावयो. U. 6. (where आवयोः may be genitive also). 2 To be easily attached. 3 To be pleased with, be kind to. 4 To be sticky, viscid or adhesive. 5 To be smooth or bland. -Caus. (स्नेहयति-ते) 1 To make unctuous, anoint, besmear, lubricate. 2 To cause to love. 3 To dissolve, destroy, kill.

स्तु 2 P. (स्तौति, स्तुत) 1 To drip, trickle, fall in drops, distil, drop, ooze or run out, leak out. 2 To flow, stream. -With प्र् to flow out, pour forth; प्रस्तुतस्तनी U. 3.

स्तु m. n. 1 Table-land. 2 Top, surface (in general). (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for स्तु after acc. dual.)

स्तु f. A sinew, tendon, muscle.

स्तुत a Oozed, dropped, flowed &c

स्तुता A daughter in a law सनुतावत

पुनर्भोग्यया स्तुतवैवाविकृतोद्विगः श्रिया R. 8. 14, 15. 72.

स्तु 4 P. (स्तुहति, स्तुह्य or स्तुह) To vomit.

स्नेहः 1 Affection, love, kindness, tenderness; स्नेहदाक्षिण्ययोर्गोमात् कामीव प्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4. (where it has sense 6 also); अस्ति मे सोदस्नेहोऽप्येतद् S. 1. 2 Oiliness, viscosity, unctuousness, lubricity (one of the 24 Gūṇas according to the Vaisesikas). 3 Moisture. 4 Grease, fat, any unctuous substance. 5 Oil; निर्विहविषयस्नेहः स दशांशमुपेयिवत् R. 12. 1, Pt. 1. 87. (where the word has sense 1 also); R. 4. 75. 6 any fluid of the body, such as semen. -Comp. -अक्त a. oiled, lubricated, greased. -अनुवृत्तिः f. affectionate or friendly intercourse. -आशः a lamp. -भेदः, -भंगः breach or loss of friendship. -पूर्वं ind. affectionately. -प्रवृत्तिः f. flow or course of love; S. 4. 16. -प्रिय a. fond of oil. (-यः) a lamp. -युः phlegm. -रतः sesamum. -वस्तिः f. injection of oil, an oily enema. -विमर्दित a. anointed with oil. -व्यक्तिः f. manifestation of love, display of friendship; (भवति) स्नेहव्यक्तिश्चित्रिहृदं हृष्यती वायुमण्यं Me. 12.

स्नेहन् m. 1 A friend. 2 The moon. 3 A kind of disease.

स्नेहन a. 1 Anointing, lubricating. 2 Destroying. -नं 1 Anointing, unction, rubbing or smearing with oil or unguents. 2 Unctuousness. 3 An unguent, emollient.

स्नेहित p. p. 1 Loved. 2 Kind, affectionate. 3 Anointed, lubricated; -तः A friend, a beloved person.

स्नेहिव a. (-नी f.) 1 Attached, affectionate, friendly. 2 Oily, unctuous, fat. -m. 1 A friend. 2 An anointer, a smearer. 3 A painter.

स्नेहः 1 The moon. 2 A kind of disease.

स्नी 1 P. (स्नायति) To dress, wrap round, envelop.

स्नेह्यं 1 Unctuousness, oiliness, lubricity. 2 Tenderness, fondness. 3 Smoothness, blandness.

स्तब्ध 1 A. (संद्वेते, स्पंदित) 1 To throb, palpitate; अस्पंदिदाक्षि वामं च Bk. 15. 27, 14. 83. 2 To shake, tremble, quiver. 3 To go, move. -With परि to throb, tremble. -वि to move about, struggle.

स्पंदः 1 Throbbing, palpitation. 2 Vibration, tremor, motion, मनो मंदस्पंदं बाहिरपि विरस्यापि विदुःशब्द Bh. 3. 51.

स्पंदनं 1 Throbbing, pulsation, palpitation, quivering; दामाक्षिस्पंदनं सूचयित्वा Māl. 1; so अपर, बाह्य, शरीर &c. 2 Tremor, vibration. 3 The quickening of a child in the womb.

स्पंदित p. p. 1 Throbbled, quivered. 2 Gone -त A pulsation, throb, palpitation

स्पर्श 1 A. (स्पर्शते) 1 To contend or vie with, emulate, rival, compete; be equal with; अस्पर्शित् च समेन Bk. 15. 65; कस्मैस्तह स्पर्शते Bh. 2. 16. 2 To challenge, defy, bid defiance to. -WITH प्रति, -वि to bid defiance, challenge.

स्पर्श 1 Emulation, rivalry, competition; आभनस्तु हृषे: स्पर्श इन्द्रोर्विह-मन्वत. 2 Jealousy, envy. 3 Defiance. 4 Equality with.

स्पर्शित् a. (नी f.) 1 Rivalling, emulating, competing, vying with; तवावस्पर्शित् विद्वद्भ्यु R. 13. 13, 16. 62. 2 Emulous, envious. 3 Proud. -m. A competitor, an equal.

स्पर्श 10 A. (स्पर्शते) 1 To take, take hold of, touch. 2 To unite, join. 3 To embrace, clasp.

स्पर्शः 1 Touch, contact (in all senses); तदिदं स्पर्शकर्म स्तं S. 1. 28, 2. 7. 2 Contact (in astr.). 3 Conflict, encounter. 4 Feeling, sensation, the sense of touch. 5 The quality of touch or tangibility, touch, the object or विषय of skin (त्वच्); स्पर्शगुणो वायुः T. S. 6 That which affects or influences, affection, seizure. 7 Disease, illness, disorder, distemper. 8 A consonant of any of the five classes of letters (from क् to य्); कादशे माताः स्पर्शाः. 9 A gift, donation, presentation. 10 Air, wind. 11 The sky. 12 Sexual union. -र्शा An unchaste woman. -Comp. -अज्ञ a. senseless, insensible. -इन्द्रियं the organ or sense of touch. -उद्भूत a. followed by a consonant. -उपलब्ध, -मणिः a kind of jewel considered to be the same as 'philosopher's stone'. -तन्मात्रं the subtle element of tangibility. -लज्जा the sensitive plant. -वेश a. to be apprehended by the sense of touch. -संचारित्व a. contagious, infectious. -स्नानं ablution at the entrance of the sun or moon into an eclipse. -स्पर्शः, -स्पर्शः a frog.

स्पर्शन a. (नी f.) 1 Touching, handling. 2 Affecting, influencing. -नः Air, wind. -नं 1 Touching, touch, contact. 2 Sensation, feeling. 3 Sense or organ of touch. 4 Gift, donation.

स्पर्शनकं A term used in Sāṅkhya philosophy for the 'skin'.

स्पर्शित्व a. 1 Tangible. 2 Soft, soft or agreeable to the touch; Ku. 1. 55.

स्पर्श 1 A (स्पर्शते) To become wet or moist.

स्पर्श m. A distemper, disorder of the body, disease.

स्पर्श 1 U (स्पर्शते) 1 To obstruct 2 To undertake, perform 3 To string together 4 To touch. 5 To see,

behold, perceive clearly, spy out, espy.

स्पर्शः 1 A spy, a secret emissary or agent; स्पर्शे शनैर्गतवति: तत्र विद्विषां Si. 17. 20; see अस्पर्श also. 2 Fight, war, battle. 3 One who fights with savage animals (for reward), or the fight itself.

स्पर्श a. 1 Distinctly visible, evident, clearly perceived, clear, plain, manifest; स्पष्टे जाते प्रत्यक्षे K. 'when it was broad day-break'; स्पष्टकृतिः R. 18. 30; स्पष्टार्थः &c. 2 Real, true. 3 Full-blown, expanded. 4 One who sees clearly. -इ ind. 1 Clearly, distinctly, plainly. 2 Openly, boldly. (स्पष्टीकृत्य means 'to make clear or distinct, explain, elucidate').

-Comp. -गर्भा a woman who shows evident signs of pregnancy. -प्रतिपातिः f. distinct notion, clear perception. -भाषित्व-वक्तृ a. plain-spoken, outspoken, candid.

स्पृष्ट 5 P. (स्पृशते) 1 To deliver or extricate from. 2 To gratify, grant, bestow. 3 To protect. 4 To live.

स्पृष्टा N. of a wild plant.

स्पृष्ट 6 P. (स्पृशति, स्पृष्ट) 1 To touch; स्पृशकपि गजो हति H. 8. 14; कर्मे परं स्पृशति हति परं स्पृष्टे Pt. 1. 304. 2 To lay the hand on, stroke gently with, touch; Ku. 3. 22. 3 To adhere or cling to, come in contact with. 4 To wash or sprinkle with water; Ms. 2. 60. 5 To go to, reach; S. 2. 14; R. 3. 43. 6 To attain to, obtain, reach a particular state; महोन्नतो वस्तुतरः स्पृशति R. 3. 32. 7 To act upon, influence, affect, move, touch; Mu. 7. 16; Ku. 6. 95. 8 To refer or allude to.

-Caus. (स्पृशति ते) 1 To cause to touch. 2 To give, present; गाः कोटिशः स्पृशे वता वटोक्षीः R. 2. 49. WITH अप-उपस्पृष्ट. -अभि to touch. -उप 1 to touch. 2 to wash or sprinkle with water; Ms. 4. 143. 3 to sip, water, rinse the mouth; स नयदस्फुटस्पर्शश्च Bk. 2. 11; Ms. 2. 53, 5. 68; अप उपस्पृष्ट. 4 to bathe; R. 5. 59, 18. 31. -परि to touch. -सं 1 to touch. 2 to sprinkle with water; Ms. 2. 53. 3 to bring in contact with.

स्पृष्ट a. (At the end of comp.) Who or what touches, touching, affecting, piercing; मर्मेस्पृष्टं वृक्ष &c.

स्पृष्ट p. p. 1 Touched, felt with the hand. 2 Come in contact with, touching. 3 Not reaching, applying or extending to; अस्पृष्टरुपांतरं Ku. 6. 75. 4 Affected, seized; Ms. 69; अनवस्पृष्ट R. 10. 19. 5 Tainted, defiled; Ms. 8. 205. 6 Formed by the complete contact of the organs of speech (the letters of the five classes) मणोरुस्पृष्ट

उक्तं स्पर्शा वेदा स्पृष्टं त्वं
शोकः 81k 38

स्पृष्टिः, -स्पृष्टिका f. Touch, contact, तद्वयस्य अस्पर्शरीरस्पृष्टिकया शक्तिरिति Mk. 3.

स्पृष्ट 10 U. (स्पृश्यते) To wish, long for, desire for, yearn, envy (with dat.); स्पृष्टयामि खलु दुर्लभितायाम् S. 7; तपःकृशायामपि स्पृष्टयंती K; न नैषिष्ये; स्पृष्टयान्भूय भर्तुं दिवो नाप्यलक्ष्मणाय R. 16. 42, Bh. 2. 45.

स्पृष्टव्यं The act of desiring or wishing, longing for.

स्पृष्टव्यीय a. To be desired or longed for, enviable, desirable; अहो वताति स्पृष्टव्यीयवीर्यः Ku. 3. 20; इया त्वमेव जगत् स्पृष्टव्यीयसिद्धिः Māl. 10. 21; परस्परं स्पृष्टव्यीय-शीर्षं न वेदिदं द्रुमयोगजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14, Ku. 7. 60; U. 6. 40.

स्पृष्टयालु a. Disposed to be desirous or envious of, longing or eager for, covetous (with dat. or loc.); मेमेम्यः स्पृष्टयालवो न हि वदं Bh. 3. 64; तपोवनेषु स्पृष्टयालुष्वेव R. 14. 45.

स्पृष्टा Desire, eager desire, ardent wish, longing, envy, covetousness, कथमन्ये करिष्यामि पुत्रेभ्यः पुत्रिणः स्पृष्टा Ve 3. 29, R. 8. 34.

स्पृष्ट a. Desirable, enviable. -ह्यः The wild citron tree.

स्पृष्ट 9 P. (स्पृणाति) To hurt, kill.

स्पृष्ट m. See स्पृष्ट.

स्फट 1 P. (स्फटति) To burst, expand.

स्फटः A snake's expanded hood, cf. फट-टा.

स्फटा 1 A snake's expanded hood 2 Alum.

स्फटिकाः A : crystal, quartz, अपमत्तमेव हि मनसि स्फटिकमणाविष रजनिःक-गमस्तयः हलं शिवश्चंद्रश्चेश्वराणां K. -Comp. -अचलः the mount Meru. -अद्रिः the mount Kailāsa. -भिद्र m. camphor. -अश्मन्, -आश्मन्, -मणि m., -शिला a crystal stone.

स्फटिकारिः, स्फटिकारिका f. Sulphate of alumina.

स्फटिकी Alum.

स्फट 1 P. (स्फटति) To burst, open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फटयति-ते) To jest or joke with, laugh at.

स्फट See स्फट.

स्फरण Trembling, quivering, throbbing.

स्फल 1 P. (स्फलति) To tremble, quiver, throb, palpitate. -10. U. or caus. (स्फलयति-ते) To cause to tremble or shake. WITH आ 1 to cause to tremble, cause to flap, shake, rock. 2 to strike or press against, splash आस्फलितं यत्नमदाकारायः R. 16. 13, U. 5. 9. 3 to strike, play upon; Si. 1. 9. 4 to twang (as a bow.)

स्फटिक a. (की f.) Crystalline. -क A crystal

स्फटित्व p p Split open, burst, expanded, made to gape.

स्फातिः *f.* 1 Swelling, intumescence. 2 Increase, growth.

स्फात् 1 A. (स्फाते, स्फाति) 1 To grow large or fat, to become big or bulky. 2 To swell, increase, expand; संदुबुद्धे तयोः कोपः पस्फाये शस्त्रकायव Bk. 14. 109. -*Caus.* (स्फावति-ते) To cause to grow large, augment, increase; तावस्फावयतां शस्त्रीर्वाणांश्चाकिरतां सुहुः Bk. 17. 43, 4. 33, 12. 76, 15. 99.

स्फार *a.* 1 Large, great, increased, expanded; स्फारकुल्लक्षणपीठनिर्दिष्ट &c.; Māl. 5. 23, Mv. 6. 32. 2 Much, abundant; Mv. 5. 2; Bh. 3. 42. 3 Loud. -*r.* 1 Swelling, increase, enlargement, growth. 2 A bubble (in gold). 3 A protuberance. 4 Throbbing, quivering palpitation, vibration. 5 Twanging. -*r.* Abundance, much, plenty. (स्फारीय means 'to swell out, expand, spread out, increase, multiply'; छस्त्रिणा विहस्त्रामवति सुहृदः स्फारीयव्यापदः Mk. 1. 36.

स्फारण Throbbing, shaking, trembling.

स्फालः Throbbing, palpitation, beat, trembling.

स्फालनं 1 Quivering, palpitating. 2 Causing to shake about or move. 3 Rubbing, friction. 4 Patting or stroking (as a horse), gentle rubbing.

स्फिच् *f.* Buttocks, hips; अंसास्त्रिहृष्ट-विंशायवयवसुलभान्मुखमृतानि जग्वा Māl. 5. 16.

स्फिद् 10 U. (स्फेद्यति-ते) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To despise. 3 To love. 4 To cover.

स्फिद् 10 U. (स्फिद्यति-ते) To hurt &c.; see स्फिद् above.

स्फिर *a.* (compar. स्फेयस्, superl. स्फेड) 1 Abundant, much, large. 2 Many, numerous. 3 Vast, capacious.

स्फीत *p. p.* 1 Swollen, increased; Ve. 5. 40. 2 Fat, thick, big, large, bulky. 3 Many, numerous, much, copious, plentiful, abundant. 4 Pure, Bv. 4. 13. 5 Successful, prosperous, thriving. 6 Affected by hereditary disease. (स्फीतीकृत means 'to augment or enlarge').

स्फीतिः *f.* 1 Growth, increase, enlargement. 2 Abundance, copiousness, plenty; यथाशब्दस्य च स्फीतिः सदा मे वततां गृहे. 3 Prosperity.

स्फुद् 1. 6 P., 1 U. (स्फुदति, स्फोटति-ते, स्फुटति) 1 To burst or split open, break forth, be suddenly rent asunder, cleave split, break; हाहा देवि स्फुदति हन्यं तसते देवद्वयः U. 3. 38; स्फुदति न सा मनसिज-विशिखन Git. 7; Bk. 14. 56, 15. 77. 2 To expand, open, blow, blossom; स्फुदति कुम्भमकिरे विरहिद्वयदलनाय Git. 5; Pt. 1. 136, Kāv. 3. 167. 3 To run or bound away, disperse; दुर्गाः प्रस्फुट-मतिः Bk. 14. 6, 10. 8. 4 To become visible burst into view become evident or manifest II 10 U

(स्फुटयति-ते) 1 To burst, crack, break open. 2 To burst into view. -*Caus.* (स्फोटयति-ते) 1 To burst or rend asunder, split, tear open, cleave, divide. 2 To manifest, show, make clear. 3 To disclose, divulge, make public. 4 To hurt, destroy, kill. 5 To winnow.

स्फुट *a.* 1 Burst, rent asunder, broken, split. 2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2, 5. 3 Manifested, displayed, made clear, 4 Clear, plain, distinctly visible or manifest; अत्र स्फुटो न कश्चिदलंकारः K. P. 1; Ku. 5. 44; Me. 70; Si. 11. 44. 5 Bursting into view; U. 3. 42. 6 White, bright, pure; सुकाफलं वा स्फुट-विद्वनस्थं Ku. 1. 44. 7 Well-known, famous; स्फुटमुदलीलमभवत्सुतयोः Si. 9. 79 (स्थित). 8 Spread, diffused. 9 Loud. 10 Apparent, true. -*इ* ind. Clearly, evidently, distinctly, certainly, manifestly. -*Comp.* -*अर्थ* *a.* 1 intelligible, obvious. 2 significant. -*तार* *a.* bright or gemmed with stars. -*रुलं* (in geom.). 1 distinct or precise area of a triangle. 2 the clear or net result of any calculation. -*सारः* the true latitude of a star or planet (?). -*सूर्यगतिः* *f.* the apparent or true motion of the sun.

स्फुटनं 1 Breaking open, rending, bursting forth, tearing open. 2 Expanding, opening, blossoming.

स्फुटिः -*टी* *f.* Cracking of the skin of the feet, sores or swelling of the feet.

स्फुटिका A small bit broken off, a slice.

स्फुटित *p. p.* 1 Burst, broken open, split, cracked. 2 Budded, blown, expanded (as a flower). 3 Made clear, manifested, shown. 4 Torn, destroyed. 5 Laughed at. -*Comp.* -*चरण* *a.* having wide feet, splay-footed.

स्फुद् 10 U. (स्फुदयति-ते) To despise, slight, disrespect.

स्फुद् 6 P. (स्फुदति) To cover.

स्फुद् 1. 1. P. (स्फुदति) To open, expand. -*II.* 10: U. (स्फुदयति-ते) To jest, joke, laugh at.

स्फुद् 1 A., 10 U. (स्फुडते, स्फुडयति-ते) See स्फुद्.

स्फुत् *ind.* An imitative sound. -*Comp.* -*करः* fire. -*कारः* the sound स्फुत्, a crackling noise.

स्फुर 6. P. (स्फुरति, स्फुरति) 1 (a) To throb, palpitate (as eyes); शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य S. 1. 15; स्फुरता वामकेनापि दाक्षिण्यमवलम्ब्यदे Māl. 1. 8. (b) To shake, tremble, quiver, vibrate in general; स्फुरदधरनासापुटतया U. 1. 29, 6. 33. 2 To twitch, struggle, become agitated; हतं पृथिव्यां कुरुं स्फुरते Bām 3 To start, dart, spring forward प्रसुस्फुरता परं Bk 14 6 4

To spring back, rebound (as a bow) 5 To spring or break forth, shoot out, spring up, rise forth; यन्तः स्फुरति निमेषे यदा. 6 To start into view, become visible or manifest, appear clearly, become displayed; सुभास्फुरतीं को हर्तुमिच्छति हरेः परिमृष्ट दैद्र्या Mu. 1. 8, राक्षितचचिरसूयां दृष्टिमेषे प्रदोषे स्फुरति निरवसादा कारि राधां जगाद् Git. 11. 7 To flash, scintillate, sparkle, glitter, gleam, shine; स्फुरतु कुलकुम्भयो रूपरि माणिमंजरी रंजयतु तव हृदये Git. 10; (तया) स्फुरत्यभानं डलया चकाशे Ku. 1. 24, R. 3. 60, 5. 51; Me. 15, 27. 8 To shine, distinguish oneself, become eminent; Pt. 1. 27. 9 To flash on the mind, rush suddenly into memory. 10 To go tremulously. 11 To bruise, destroy. -*Caus.* (स्फुरयति ते, स्फोरयति-ते) 1 To cause to throb or vibrate. 2 To cause to shine, irradiate. 3 To throw, cast. -*WITH* अप to shine forth or out. -*अभि* 1 to spread or be diffused, expand. 2 to become known. -*परि* 1 to throb, quiver, palpitate; तस्याः परिस्फुरितगर्भमालस्यः U. 3. 28. -*प्र* 1 to quiver, tremble. 2 to expand, be dilated; प्रास्फुरज्वनं Mb 2 to spread far and wide, become known; संस्थितस्य गुणोत्कर्षः प्रायः प्रस्फुरति स्फुटं Subhāsh. -*चि* 1 to quiver, tremble. 2 to struggle. 3 to shine, gleam; U. 4. 4 to draw or twang (as a bow, used in *caus.* in the same sense); एकोपि विस्फुरितमंडलचापचर्चः कः सिंघुराजमभिषेजिष्यि समर्थः Ve. 2. 25; Ki. 14. 31.

स्फुरः 1 Throbbing, trembling, quivering. 2 Swelling. 3 A shield.

स्फुरणं 1 Throbbing, quivering, trembling (in general). 2 Throbbing or quivering or certain parts of the body (indicating good or bad luck). 3 Breaking forth, arising, starting into view. 4 Gleaming, flashing, glittering, shining, twinkling. 5 Flashing on the mind, crossing the memory.

स्फुरत् *a.* Throbbing, shining &c. -*Comp.* -*उल्का* a shooting meteor, aerolite.

स्फुरित *p. p.* 1 Trembling, throbbing. 2 Shaken. 3 Glittering, shining. 4 Unsteady. 5 Swollen. -*तं* 1 A throb, palpitation, tremor. 2 Agitation or emotion of the mind.

स्फुच्छं 1 P. (स्फुच्छति) 1 To spread, extend. 2 To forget.

स्फुर्ज 1 P. (स्फुर्जति) 1 To thunder, make a sound like thunder-clap, crash, explode; Ms. 1. 53. 2 To glitter, shine. 3 To burst or break forth; स्फुर्जत्येव स एष संजति मम न्यक्कारमिज-स्थिते Mv. 3. 40. -*WITH* वि 1 to roar, thunder. 2 to resound. 3 to increase. 4 to shine, appear; अत्यर्धं जडयतां तु भवता यद् भोमि विस्फुर्जने K P 10

स्फुट 6. P. (स्फुलित) 1 To tremble, throb, vibrate. 2 To dart forth, appear. 3 To collect. 4 To kill, destroy.

स्फुल A tent.

स्फुलन Trembling, Throbbing, palpitation.

स्फुलिगः, -नं, **स्फुलिगा** A spark of fire; स्फुलिगावस्थया वह्निरप्येष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15, Ve. 6. 8.

स्फूर्जः 1 The crashing sound of a thunder-clap. 2 Indra's thunderbolt. 3 Sudden burst or rise, as in नर्मस्फूर्ज. 4 First union of lovers characterized by joy in the beginning and some expectation of a fear in the end.

स्फूर्जधुः A clap or peal of thunder.

स्फूर्तिः f. 1 Throbbing, shaking, vibration. 2 Spring, bound. 3 Blooming, opening. 4 Manifestation, display. 5 Flashing on the mind. 6 Poetical inspiration.

स्फूर्तिमत् a. 1 Throbbing, tremulous, agitated. 2 Tenderhearted.

स्फेयस् a. More abundant, larger (comp. of स्फिर q. v.)

स्फेड a. Most abundant, largest (superl. of स्फिर q. v.)

स्फोटः 1 Breaking forth, splitting open, bursting. 2 Disclosure; as in नर्मस्फोट. 3 A swelling, boil, tumor. 4 The idea which bursts out or flashes on the mind when a sound is uttered, the impression produced on the mind at hearings a sound; बुद्धेर्देशाकरणेः प्रधानभूतस्फोटिरूपव्यंग्यजकस्य शब्दस्य व्यनितिति व्यवहारः कृतः K. P. 1, also see Sarva. S. (पाणिनीयदर्शन). 5 The eternal sound recognised by the Mīmāṃsakas. -Comp. -बीजकः the marking-nut plant.

स्फोटन a. (नी f.) Breaking asunder, manifesting, disclosing, making clear. -नः Separated utterance of a close combination of consonants. -नं 1 Rending, suddenly bursting, splitting, cracking. 2 Winnowing grain. 3 Cracking the fingerjoints, snapping the fingers. 4 The separation of a double consonant.

स्फोटनी The boring tool, an anger, gimlet.

स्फोट The expanded hood of a serpent.

स्फोटिका A kind of bird.

स्फोरण See स्फुरण.

स्फुरं A sword-shaped implement used in sacrifices; Ms. 5. 117; Y. 1. 184. -Comp. -वर्तनिः the furrow made by this implement.

स्फु See स्फु.

स्फ ind. 1 A particle added to the present tense of verbs (or to present participles) and giving them the sense of the past tense

भाहुरको नाम सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 1; क्रीणति स्म प्राणहृत्प्रेषासि Si. 17. 15. 2 A pleonastic particle (generally added to the prohibitive particle मा q. v.); भर्तुर्विप्रकृतानि रोषणतया भास्व प्रतीपममः S. 4. 17; नास्म सीमंहेतौ काचिज्जननेत्युच्य-मीदृश H. 2. 7.

स्मयः 1 Astonishment, wonder, surprise. 2 Arrogance, pride, haughtiness, conceit; तस्मै स्मयावेशवि-जिताय R. 5. 19, Bh. 3. 2, 69.

स्मरः 1 Recollection, remembrance. 2 Love. 3 Cupid, the god of love; स्मर पुरुषुक एष मावतः Ku. 4. 28, 42, 43.

-Comp. -अंकुशः 1 a finger-nail. 2 a lover, lascivious person. -अगारं,

-कूपकः,-यहं,-मंदिरं female, organ. -अंध a. blinded by love, infatuated with passion. -आतुर, -आतं, -उत्सुक a. pining with love, love-sick, smit with love. -आसवः saliva. -कर्मन् n. any amorous action, a wanton act. -युग्मः an epithet of Vishnu. -छत्रं the clitoris. -दशा state of love, state of the body produced by being in love (these are ten). -ध्वजः 1 the male organ. 2 a fabulous fish. 3 N. of a musical instrument. (-ज) the female organ. (-जा) a bright moon-light night. -मिया an epithet of Rati. -भासित a. inflamed by love. -मोहः infatuation of love, passion. -लेखनी the Sārikā bird.

-वल्गुः 1 an epithet of Spring. 2 of Aniruddha. -वीथिका a prostitute, harlot. -ज्ञासनः an epithet of Siva.

-सस्त्रः the moon. -स्तंभः the male organ. -स्मर्यः a donkey, an ass. -हरः an epithet of Siva.

स्मरणं 1 Remembering, remembrance, recollection; केवलं स्मरणेनैव पुनाति पुष्पं यतः R. 10. 30. 2 Thinking of or about; यदि हरिस्मरणे सरसं मनः Gtt. 13. 3 Memory. 4 Tradition, traditional precept; इति श्रुतस्मरणम् (opp. श्रुति). 5 Mental recitation of the name of a deity. 6 Remembering with regret; regretting. 7 Rhetorical recollection, regarded as a figure of speech; thus defined :—यथाश्रुतमवमर्त्यस्य हरे तद्वद्रे स्मृतिः, स्मरणं K. P. 10. -Comp. -अश्रुतः 1 a kind remembrance. 2 the favour of remembrance; Ku. 6. 19. -अपत्यतर्पकः a turtle, tortoise. -अयौगव्यं the non-simultaneousness of recollections. -पदवी death.

स्मार a. Relating to Smara or the god of love; स्मारं पुष्पमयं चापं बाणः पुष्प-मया अपि । तथाप्ययं बहोलेख्यं करोति ब्रह्मात्मनः ॥

-र Recollection, memory.

स्मारक a. (रिका f.) Reminding.

-कं A memorial (a modern use).

स्मार्णे Calling to mind, reminding, causing to remember.

स्मार्त a. 1 Relating to memory

remembered memorial 2 Being

within memory. 3 Based on or re- corded in a Smṛiti, prescribed in a code of laws; कर्मस्मृतिविवाहाद्यो कुर्वति प्रत्यहं गृही Y. 1. 97; Ms. 1. 108. 4 Legal. 5 Following or professing the law-books. 6 Domestic (as fire). -तः 1 A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in traditional law. 2 One who follows the traditional law. 3 N. of a sect.

स्मि 1 A. (स्मयेत, स्मित) 1 To smile, laugh (gently); काकुत्स्थ ईदृक्स्मयमान आस Bk. 2. 13, 15. 8; स्मयमानं वदनाकुञ्जं स्मरानि Bv. 2. 27. 2 To bloom, expand; Pt

1. 136. -Caus. (स्माययति-ते) 1 To cause a smile by, cause to smile. 2 To laugh at, deride. 3 To astonish (स्मायते in this sense)

-Desid. (सिस्मयिषते) To wish to smile. -With उद्- to smile, laugh. -ति 1 to wonder or be surprised at, उपयोयं तथा लोकः प्राविण्येन विसिष्मिये R. 15. 65; Bk. 5. 51. 2 to admire. 3 to be proud or conceited; न विस्मयेत तपसा Ms. 4. 236. (-Caus.) to cause to smile, cause to be surprised, fill with wonder or astonishment; विस्मायन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्तौ R. 2. 33, Bk. 5. 58, 8. 42.

स्मिद् 10 U. (स्मिदयति-ते) 1 To slight, scorn, despise. 2 To love. 3 To go.

स्मित p. p. 1 Smiled, smiling. 2 Expanded, blown, blossomed. -तं A smile, gentle laugh; सस्मितं ' with a smile ' ; सविलम्बास्मिते &c. -Comp. -दृश a. having a smiling look. (-f.) a handsome woman. -पूर्वम् ind. smilingly, with a smile; सवाचंभिस्तान् स्मित- पूर्वमाह Ku. 7. 47.

स्मील 1 P. (स्मीलति) To wink, blink.

स्तु 1. 5 P. (स्तुणीति) 1 To please, gratify. 2 To protect, defend. 3 To live. -II. 1 P. (Atm. also in epic poetry) (स्मरति, स्तुत; pass. स्मर्यते) 1 (a) To remember, bear or keep in mind, recollect, call to mind, be aware of

स्मरति स्मरन्तीरा तत्र गोदावरौ वा स्मरति च तदुपा- तेष्वावयोर्वीतानि U. 1. 26. (b) To call to mind, call upon mentally, think of, स्मरन्मनोऽभीष्टदेवता Pt. 1; R. 15. 45. 2 To recite mentally or call upon the name of a deity &c.; यः स्मरेत्पुंडरीकाक्षं सवाङ्मायन्तरः शुचिः 3 To lay down or re- cord in a Smṛiti; तथा च स्मरति. 4 To declare, regard, consider; Pt. 1. 30. 5 To remember with regret, yearn after, long or desire for (oft. with gen.); स्मरं दिशति न दिवः हारुद्वीपः K. 5. 28; काञ्चिद्भूतः स्मरति रासिके त्वं हि तस्य शिष्येति Me. 85; Mu. 5. 14. -Caus. (स्मारयति-ते, but स्मरयति-ते in the last sense) 1 To cause to remember, re- mind, put in mind of, call to mind ; अनेन मन्त्रियाभियोगेन स्मारयसि मे पूर्वज्ञायां सीदामि Mā. 1; sometimes with two acc. अयि चतुर्विधेना स्मारयति गृह्यी Mu 1 वचनं स्मार कालतः

नेव स्मरिता वयं U. 6. 34. **2** To give information. **3** To cause to remember with regret, cause to long or desire for; Si. 6. 56, 8. 64. -*Desid.* (सुस्मृते) To wish to recollect. -*With* अद्भु to remember, recollect, call to mind. -*अप* to forget. -*न* to forget. -*वि* to forget; मधुकर विस्मृतोऽस्येना कथं S. 5. 1. (-*Caus.*) to cause to forget; U. 1. -*सं* to remember, think of; Bg. 18. 76, Ms. 4. 149. (-*Caus.*) to remind, put in mind of; (पाताल) मामय सेस्मरयतीव युजगलोकः Ratn. 1. 13.

स्मृतिः f. 1 Remembrance, recollection, memory; अस्मृत्याना कर्तृत्व-वतुः किं न यातः स्मृतिं ते Ve. 3. 21; संस्कार-मात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T. S.; स्मृत्युपस्थितोऽनौ द्वौ श्लोको U. 6. 2 Thinking of, calling to mind. **3** What was delivered by human authors, law, traditional law, the body of traditional or memorial law (civil or religious) (opp. श्रुति). **4** A code of laws, law-book. **5** A text of Smṛiti, canon, rule, of law; इति स्मृतेः. **6** Desire, wish. **7** Understanding. -*Comp.* -*अंतर* another law-book. -*अपेत* a. 1 forgotten. **2** inconsistent with Smṛiti. **3** (hence) illegal, unjust. -*वक्त* a. prescribed or enjoined in the codes of law, canonical. -*यथ*; -*विषय*: the object of memory; स्मृतिपथं-विषयम् to be dead; Bh. 3. 37, 38. -*प्रत्यक्षमर्थ*: retentiveness of memory, accuracy of recollection. -*प्रबंध*: a legal work. -*भ्रंश*: loss or failure of memory. -*रोध*: temporary interruption of memory; loss or failure of memory; S. 7. 32. -*विग्रम*: confusion of memory. -*विरुद्ध*: a. illegal. -*विरोध*: 1 opposition to law, illegality. **2** Disagreement between two or more Smṛities or legal texts: स्मृतिविरोधं प्रतिहरति S. B. -*साख* 1 a law-book, code, digest. **2** legal science. -*क्षेप* a. deceased, dead (as a person). -*क्षैणिलय* temporary loss of memory. -*साक्ष्य* a. capable of being proved by law. -*हेतु*: a cause of recollection, impression on the mind, association of ideas.

स्मेर a. 1 Smiling; विलोभ्य ब्रह्मक्षमवि-ष्ठितं त्वया महाजनः स्मेरमुखो मयिष्यति Ku. 5. 70; Bv. 2. 4; 3. 2; Māl. 10. 6. **2** Blown, expanded, dilated, blooming; अधिकविकसदंतर्विषयस्मेरताभिः Māl. 1. 28. **3** Proud. **4** Evident. -*Comp.* -*चिह्निकर*: a peacock.

स्वद्व: Speed, rapid motion, rush, velocity.

स्वद्व 1 A. (स्वदते, स्पन्ध; desid. सिस्व-विषते, सिस्वसति-ते; the स् of स्वद्व is changed to द् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To ooze, trickle, drop, drip, distill, flow - *जनि* स्वद्वर्जि

स्वद्वमानं मन्दं तत्र किमपि लिङ्गं यद्भुः सुजंद्भुः Bv. 1. 5. **2** To shed, pour forth. **3** To run, flee. -*With* अद्भु to flow. -*आने* 1 to ooze, flow. **2** to rain, pour down water; अभिष्यन्दमानमेवनेदुरितनीलिमा जितिः U. 2. 3 to be melted; U. 6. -*नि*, *परि* to flow out or forth. -*प्र* to flow forth. -*वि* to flow; Bk. 9. 74.

स्वद्व: 1 Flowing, trickling. **2** Going rapidly, moving. **3** Acar, chariot. **स्वद्वन** a. (ना or नी f.) 1 Going quickly, fleet; flowing. **2** Quick, swift of foot, fleet; स्वद्वना नो चतुरमाः Kī. 15. 16. -*न*: 1 A war-chariot, a car or chariot in general; वनोत्सवं प्रविशति गजः स्वद्वनालोकधीतः S. 1. 33. **2** Air, wind. **3** A kind of tree. (तिनिश). -*ने* 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. **2** Rushing, going or flowing quickly. **3** Water. -*Comp.* -*आरोह*: a warrior who fights while seated in a chariot.

स्वद्वत्किञ्च A drop, of saliva. **स्वद्विन्** a. (नी f.) 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. **2** Rushing. **3** Going. **स्वदिनी** 1 Saliva. **2** A cow bearing two calves at the same time.

स्वज p. p. Oozed, trickled, dropped. **स्वज्** 1 P., 10 U. (स्मति. स्वमयति-ते) 1 To sound, to cry aloud, shout. **2** To go. **3** To consider, reflect (Ain. only in this sense).

स्वमंतक: A kind of valuable gem (said to yield daily eight loads of gold and to preserve from all kinds of dangers and portents). For some account, see the word सजाजित्.

स्वमि (नी) काः 1 A cloud. **2** An ant-hill. **3** A kind of tree. **4** Time.

स्वमिका Indigo.

स्यात् ind. (Strictly 3rd. pers. sing. of the Potential of अस् 'to be'). It may be, perhaps, perchance. -*Comp.* -*वाद*: an assertion of probability (in phil.) a form of scepticism. -*वादिन्* m. a sceptic.

स्याल: See स्याल.

स्युत p. p. 1 Sewn with a needle, stitched, woven (fig. also); चित्तासतति-तुजालनिविद्धस्युतवे छद्मा विद्या Māl. 5. 10. **2** Pierced. -*स*: A sack.

स्युति: 1 Sewing, stitching. **2** Needle-word. **3** A sack. **4** Lineage, family. **5** Offspring.

स्युत: 1 A ray of light. **2** The sun. **3** A bag, sack.

स्युम: A ray of light.

स्युत: A sack, bag.

स्योम a. 1 Beautiful, pleasing. **2** Auspicious, propitious. -*न*: 1 A ray of light. **2** The sun. **3** A sack. -*न* Happiness, pleasure.

संख 1 A. (संसते, सस्त) 1 To fall, fall or drop down, slip off or down; नास्तसकरीणां देवं विपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48; गन्धर्वं संसते हस्तात् Bg. 1. 29; Bk. 14. 72. 15. 61. **2** To sink, drop, fall

asunder; हाहा देवि सुदति हृदयं संसते देह-वयः U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 20. **3** To hang down. **4** To go. -*Caus.* (संसयति ते) 1 To cause to fall or slip down, move, disturb; वातोपि नासंवदंशुकानि R. 6. 75. **2** To relax, loosen. -*With* वि to slip down, become loosened. (-*Caus.*) 1 to cause to fall down, let fall; विस्संसती नवकर्णिकारं Ku. 3. 62. **2** to loosen, relax.

संस: Falling, slipping.

संसन 1 Falling. **2** Causing to fall, or bringing down.

संसिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Falling or slipping down, hanging down, being loosened, giving way; वंश सं-सिति चक्रहस्तयमिताः पर्याकुला सर्वजाः S. 1. 30. **2** Depending, pendulous, hanging loosely.

संझ 1 A. (संजते) To confide or trust.

संजिन् a. (नी f.) (compar. सजी यस् superl. सजिष्ठ). Wearing a garland or chaplet; आशुकाभरणः सजी हंस विह्वलुलवान् R. 17. 25.

सज्ज f. 1 A chaplet, wreath or garland of flowers (especially one worn on the head); सज्जनपि शिरस्संव. शितो धुनोत्यहिशंकया S. 7. 24. **2** A garland (in general). -*Comp.* -*चामन*, (चन्द्रामन्) n. the tie or fillet of a garland. -*धर* a. wearing a garland; Git. 12. (-रा) N. of a metre.

सज्जा A rope, string, cord.

सज्ज f. Breaking wind downwards

(अपातवाड्).

संज 1 A. (संजते, सज्ज) To confide; see संज्. -*With* वि 1 to be confident. **2** to rest secure.

सज: 1 Trickling, oozing, flowing. **2** A drop, flow, stream; विपुलौ सज-यती वा स्तनी नेत्रजलस्रवैः Rām. **3** A fountain, spring.

सज्ज 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. **2** Sweat. **3** Urine.

सज्ज a. (सज्जती f.) Flowing, oozing, trickling &c. -*Comp.* -*यनी* 1 a woman that miscarries. **2** a cow miscarrying by accident.

सज्जती A stream, river; वापीविष्व सज्जती R. 17. 63.

सज्ज m. 1 A maker. **2** A creator. **3**

The creator, an epithet of Brahman; वा सृष्टिः सज्जराया S. 1. 1; तत्सज्जराकार 7. 27. **4** N. of Siva.

सस्त p. p. 1 Fallen or dropped down; slipped off, fallen off; सस्त शरं चापमपि स्वहस्तात् Ku. 3. 51; कनकवलय सस्तं सस्तं मया प्रतिसाधिते S. 3. 13; Kī. 5. 33, Me. 63. **2** Drooping, hanging loosely down; विषादसस्तसर्पणी Mk. 4. 8; सस्तांसावतिमात्रलोहितवली वाह्य वदोक्षेयणात् S. 1. 30. **3** Loosed. **4** Let go relaxed. **5** Pendulous, hanging down. **6** Separated. -*Comp.* -*अन* a

1 having the limbs relaxed. 2 swooning, fainting.

सुतरः A couch or sofa (for reclining), bed ; शिलातले सुतरमास्तीर्य निषसाद K., Ms. 2. 204.

स्राक् ind. Quickly, speedily.

स्रावः Flow, flowing, oozing, dropping.

सावक a. (विकार f.) Causing to flow, pouring out, exuding. -कं Black pepper.

सिम् 1 P. (क्षेमति) To hurt, kill.

सिम् 1 P. (क्षिमति) To hurt, kill.

सिम् 4 P. (क्षीयति, क्षत) 1 To go. 2 To become dry.

स्र 1 P. (स्रति, स्रत) 1 To flow, stream, trickle, ooze, drop, exude ; न हि निशालवेक्षीरं Rām. 2 To pour out, shed, let flow ; अलोद्विष्ट 'च स्रष्टे शोणितं चायमुत्स्रवत् Bk. 15. 76, 17. 18. 3 To go, move. 4 To trickle or slip away, waste away, perish, come to nothing ; स्रवते ब्रह्म तस्यापि भिन्नभांडास्यो यथा Bhāg. ; Bk. 6. 18 ; Ms. 2. 74. 5 To spread about, get abroad, transpire (as a secret). -Caus. (सावयति-ने) To cause to flow, pour out, shed, spill (blood &c.) ; न गन्गास्त्रावयेदमुक्त्वा Ms. 4. 169. (With prepositions the root retains nearly the same meanings).

स्रजनः N. of a district ; पंथाः स्रजन-सुपतिष्ठे Sk. ; (it was situated at some distance at least one day's journey from Pāṭaliputra q. v. ; cf. न हि देवदत्तः स्रज्जे संनिधीयमानस्तद्वहरेव पाटलिपुत्रे संनिधीयते सुगपदेनेक वृत्तावनेकत्वाप्रसंगात् S. B.

स्रज्जनी Natron.

स्रज्ज f. A sort of wooden ladle, used for pouring clarified butter on sacrificial fire ; (usually made of trees like Palāsa or Khadira) ; R. 11. 25 ; Ms. 5. 117 ; Y. 1. 183. -Comp. -प्रणालिका the spout of a ladle.

स्रत् a. (Usually at the end of comp.) Flowing, dropping, pouring forth ; स्त्रेण तस्यामयत्स्रत्तुवेव Ku. 1. 4, 5 ; Si. 9. 68.

स्रतिः f. 1 Flowing, oozing, distilling, trickling out ; कीटस्रतिस्तुतिभिर-स्रमिवोद्वृतः Mu. 6. 13 ; पदं तुषारस्रतिर्योत-रक्त Ku. 1. 5 ; R. 16. 44 ; Ki. 5. 44, 16. 2 ; क्षीरस्रतिरुत्स्रयः (वाताः) Me. 107. ' exudation or flow of the sap.' 2 Exudation, resin. 3 A stream.

स्रावः-वा 1 A sacrificial ladle. 2 A spring, cascade.

स्रक् 1 A. (स्रकते) To go, move.

स्रे 1 P. (स्रायति) 1 To boil. 2 To sweat ; see श्रे.

स्रोतं A stream ; see स्रोतस्.

स्रोतस् n. 1 (a) A stream, current
flow of water यच्च स्रोत इति

पुलिनमधुना तच्च सरोतः U. 2. 27, Ms. 3. 163. (b) A torrent, rapid stream ; नद्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोतस्सुद्धामादिगजे R. 1. 78 ; स्रोतसेषोद्यमानस्य प्रतीपतरणं हि तत् V. 2. 5. 2 A stream, river (in general) ; स्रोत-सामसि जाह्नवी Bg. 10. 31. 3 A wave. 4 Water. 5 The canal of nutriment in the body. 6 An organ of sense ; निगृह्य सर्वस्रोतोसि Rām. 7 The trunk of an elephant. -Comp. -अंजनं (स्रोतोअंजनं) antimony. -इंद्राः the ocean. -रंध्रं an aperture of the proboscis or trunk of an elephant, a nostril ; स्रोतोर्ध्वव्यनित्तुमगं दैतिभिः पीयमानः Me. 42 (see Malli. thereon) ; (written श्रोतोर्ध्व also q. v.). -वह्ना a river ; स्रोतोवह्ना पथि निकामजलाम-तीत्य जातः सत्ते प्रणयवान् युगदृष्टिगवां S. 6. 15 ; कार्या सैकतलीनहंसमिथुना स्रोतोवहा मालिनी 6. 16, R. 6. 52.

स्रोतस्यः 1 N. of Siva. 2 A thief.

स्रोतस्वती, स्रोतस्विनी A river.

स्व pron. a. 1 One's own, belonging to oneself, often serving as a reflexive pronoun ; स्वनिर्योगमस्तुत्यं कुरु S. 2 ; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तेजयित्वा 5. 5 ; oft. in comp. in this sense ; स्वयुव, स्वकलत्र, स्वद्वय. 2 Innate, natural, inherent, peculiar, inborn ; स्वर्वापि न स्वल्लु कमलं पुष्पति स्वामयिष्यां Me. 80 ; S. 1. 18 ; स तस्य स्त्री भावः प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. 6. 14. 3 Belonging to one's own caste or tribe ; क्षत्रिय भार्या सुदृश्य सा च स्वा च विशाः स्मृतेः Ms. 3. 13, 5. 104. -स्वः 1 A relative, kinsman ; Pt. 2. 96 ; Ms. 2. 109. 2 The soul. -स्वः, स्वः Wealth, property, as in निःस्व q. v. -Comp. -अक्षपादः a follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy. -अक्षरं one's own hand-writing. -आधिकारः one's own duty or sway ; स्वाधिकारात्मकः Me. 1. , स्वाधिकारयुक्तो S. 7. -अधिष्ठानं one of the six Chakras or mystical circles of the body. -अधीन a. 1 dependent on oneself, self-dependent. 2 independent. 3 one's own subject. 4 in one's own power ; स्वाधीना वचनीयतापि हि वरं वदो न सेवाजालिः Mk. 3. 11. ' कुशल a. having prosperity in one's own power ; स्वाधीनकुशलाः सिद्धिर्नतः S. 4. ' पतिता, ' भर्तृका a woman who has full control over her husband, one whose husband is subject to her ; अथ सा निर्गताभाया राधा स्वाधीनभर्तृका निजयाद । रतिरुक्तं कांतं मंडनवांछया. Git. 12 ; see S. D. 112 et seq. -अध्यायः 1 self-recitation, muttering to one-self. 2 study of the Vedas, sacred study. -अधुयुतिः f. 1 self-experience. 2 self-knowledge ; स्वाधुयुतिकसाराय नमः शंताय तेजसे Bh. 2. 1. -अंतं 1 the mind ; Bv. 4. 5 ; Mv. 7. 17. 2 a cavern. -अर्थः 1 one's own interest, self-interest ; सर्वः स्वार्थं समीहते Si. 2. 65. 2 own meaning ; Bv. 1. 79 (where both senses are intended). ' अनुमानं inference for oneself, a kind of inductive ;

ing, one of the two main kinds of अनुमान ; the other being पार्यानुमान. ' पटित a. 1 clever in one's own affairs. 2 expert in attending to own interests. ' पर, ' परायण a. intent on securing one's own interests, selfish. ' विघातः frustration of one's object. ' सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of one's own object. -आयस a. subject to, or dependent upon, oneself ; Bh. 2. 7. -इच्छा self-will, own inclination. ' मृदुः an epithet of Bhishma. -उदयः the rising of a sign or heavenly body at any particular place. -उपधिः a fixed star. -कंपनः air, wind. -कर्मिन् a. selfish. -कार्यं one's own business or interest -गतस् ind. to oneself, aside (in theatrical language). -छंद a. 1 self-willed, uncontrolled, wanton. 2 wild. (-दः) one's own will or choice, own fancy or pleasure, independence. (-दं) ind. at one's own will or pleasure, wantonly, voluntarily ; सच्छंदं वलदरविंद ते मरंदं विंदितो विद्वत्तुं युजितं मिलिंदाः Bv. 1. 5. -ज a. self-born. (-जः) 1 a son or child. 2 sweat, perspiration. (-जं) blood. -जनः 1 a kinsman, srelative, इतः प्रत्यदेशात् स्वजनमनुगतं व्यवसिता S. 6. 8, Pt. 1. 5. 2 one's own people or kindred, one's household. तत्र a. self-dependent, uncontrolled, independent, self-willed. (-जः) a blind man. -देशः one's own country, native country. ' जः, ' बंधुः a fellow-countryman. -धर्मः 1 one's own religion. 2 one's own duty, the duties of one's own class ; Ms. 1. 88-91. 3 peculiarity, one's own property. -पक्षः one's own side or party. -परमंडलं one's own and an enemy's country. -प्रकाश a. 1 self-evident. 2 self-luminous. -प्रयोगात् ind. by means of one's own efforts. -भटः 1 one's own warrior. 2 body-guard. -भावः 1 own state. 2 an essential or inherent property, natural constitution, innate or peculiar disposition, nature ; as in स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः Subhāsh. ; so कुटिल, ' शुद्ध', ' शुद्ध', ' चपल', ' कठिन &c. ' उक्तिः f. 1 spontaneous declaration. 2 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing a thing to the life, or with exact resemblance ; स्वभायोक्तिस्तु हिंभादेः स्वाक्रियारूपवर्णनं K. P. 10, or नाना-वर्ण्यं पदार्थानां रूप साक्षाद्विपुल्यती Kāv. 2. 8. ' वादः the doctrine that the universe was produced and is sustained by the natural and necessary action of substances according to their inherent properties, (and not by the agency of a Supreme Being). ' सिद्ध a. natural, spontaneous, inborn. -सुः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. -योनि a. related on the mother's side (-m-f.) own womb, one's own place of birth (f) a

sister or near female relative. -रसः 1 natural taste. 2 proper taste or sentiment in composition. -राज् *m.* the Supreme Being. -रूप *a.* 1 similar, like. 2 handsome, pleasing, lovely. 3 learned, wise (-र्) 1 one's own form or shape, natural state or condition. 2 natural character or form, true constitution. 3 nature. 4 peculiar aim. 5 kind, sort, species. -रसिद्धि *f.* one of the three forms of fallacy called असिद्धि *q. v.* -वश *a.* 1 self-controlled. 2 independent. -वासिनी *a.* a woman whether married or unmarried who continues to live after maturity in her father's house. -वृत्ति *a.* living by one's own exertions. -सवृत्त *a.* self-protected, self-guarded. -संस्था 1 self-abiding. 2 self-possession. 3 absorption in one's own self. -स्थ *a.* 1 self-abiding. 2 self-dependent, relying on one's own exertions, confident, firm, resolute. 3 independent. 4 doing well, well, in health, at ease, comfortable; स्वस्थ एवासि Māl. 4; स्वस्थे को वा न पंडितः Pt. 1. 127; see अवस्थ also. 5 contented, happy. (-स्थं) *ind.* at ease, comfortably, composedly. -स्थानं one's own place or home; one's own abode; नमः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गर्जेद्रमणि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. -हस्त one's own hand or handwriting, an autograph; see under हस्त. -हस्तिका an axe. -हित *a.* beneficial to oneself. (-त्ते) one's own good or advantage, one's own welfare.

स्वक *a.* One's own, own.

स्वकीय *a.* 1 One's own, own. 2 Of one's own family.

स्वंग 1 P. (स्वंगति) To go, move.

स्वंगः An embrace.

स्वच्छ *a.* 1 Very clear or transparent, pure, bright, pellucid; स्वच्छ-स्फटिक, स्वच्छमुकाफल &c. 2 White. 3 Beautiful. 4 Healthy. -च्छः A crystal. -च्छः A pearl. -Comp. -पत्र tale. -बालुकं pure chalk. -मणिः a crystal.

स्वच्छ 1 A (स्वजते; the *स्* being changed to *च्* after prepositions ending in *इ* or *उ*) 1 To embrace, clasp; कयाचिदाहुंश्च विराय सखजे Bv. 2. 178; पर्यधुरस्वजत यूर्धनि चोपजग्री R. 13. 70. 2 To encircle, twisp round. -WITH पति to embrace; दत्ते परिष्वजस्व मा सखीजनं च S. 4; Bv. 2. 178.

स्वद्ध 10 U. (स्व-स्वा-उपति-ते) 1 To go. 2 To finish.

स्वतत् *ind.* Of oneself, by oneself (used reflexively).

स्वत्व 1 Self-existence. 2 Ownership, proprietary right.

स्वत् 1. 1 A (स्वदते, स्वदित) 1 To be liked, be sweet, be pleasant to the taste (with dat. of person)

स्वदतेभ्यः Bāṇa अपादि गुणव न वारि

धारा स्वादुः दुर्गंधिः स्वदते तुभारा N. 3. 93; सस्वदे मुखहरे वनदाभ्यः St. 10. 23. 2 To taste, relish, eat. 3 To please. 4 To sweeten. -II. 10 U. or Caus. (स्वादयति-ते) 1 To cause to taste or eat. 2 To taste. 3 To sweeten. -WITH आ 1 to taste, eat (fig. also); परावनास्वादितपूर्वमाद्युगः R. 3. 54. 2 to enjoy; Me. 87.

स्वदने Tasting, eating.

स्वदित *p. p.* Tasted, eaten. -सं An exclamation meaning 'may it be well tasted or relished', uttered at a Śrāddha ceremony after the presentation of rice-balls or oblations of food to the Manes; Ms. 3. 251, 254.

स्वया 1 One's own nature or determination, spontaneity. 2 One's own will or pleasure. 3 The oblation of food offered to the Pitris or Manes of deceased ancestors; स्वयासंयतत्तराः R. 1. 66, Ms. 9. 142, Y. 1. 102. 4 The food offered to the Manes personified. 5 Food or oblation in general. 6 N. of Māyā or worldly illusion. -*ind.* An exclamation uttered on offering an oblation to the Manes (with dat.); पितृभ्यः स्वया Sk. -Comp. -कर *a.* offering oblations to the Pitris. -कारः 1 the exclamation Svadhā; पूते हि तद् गृहं यत्र स्वधाकारः प्रवर्तते. -प्रियः Agni or fire. -भुक् *m.* 1 a deceased or deified ancestor. 2 a god, deity.

स्वधिति. *m. f.* स्वधिति An axe.

स्वन् 1 P. (स्वनति) 1 To sound, make a noise; पूर्वाः पराश्च तस्वदुः Bk. 14. 3; देवण कीचकास्ते सुयुर्य स्वधनिलोद्धताः Ak. 2 To sing. -Caus. (स्वनयति-ते) 1 To cause to resound. 2 To sound. 3 To adorn (स्वानयति in this sense).

स्वनः Sound, noise, शिवाचोरस्वना पश्चाद् बुद्धये विक्रतेति तं R. 12. 39; शंखस्वनः &c. -Comp. -उत्साहः a rhinoceros.

स्वनिः Sound, noise.

स्वनिक *a.* Sounding; as in पाणिस्वनिकः 'one who claps his hands'.

स्वनिता *a.* Sounded, sounding, making a noise. -तं The noise of thunder, thunder-clap; cf. स्तनित.

स्वप् 2 P. (स्वपति, सुप्त; *pass.* सुप्यते; *desid.* सुप्यसति) (rarely 1 U स्वपति-ते) 1 To sleep, fall asleep, go to sleep; असंज्ञातकिणस्कंभः सुखं स्वपति गौरिदिः R. P. 10; इतः स्वपति केशवः Bh. 2. 76. 2 To recline, repose, lie down, rest. 3 To be absorbed in; Bv. 4. 19. -Caus. (स्वापयति-ते) To cause to sleep, rock to sleep. -WITH अव, -नि, -प्र or सं to sleep, lie down; प्रसुप्तक्षणः Māl. 7; Ku. 2. 42; R. 11. 44.

स्वप्नः 1 Sleeping, sleep; अकाले बोधिते आवा गिरस्वयो वृथा भवार् R. 12. 81, 7. 61, 12. 70 2 A dream, dreaming स्वप्ने जातसंज्ञः कालु जीवलोक Sāud 2 3, स्वप्ने

तु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु S. 6. 9, R. 10. 60. 3 Sloth, indolence, sleepiness. -Comp -अवस्था a state of dreaming. -उपम *a.* 1 resembling a dream. 2 unreal or illusory (like a dream). -कर, -कृत् *a.* inducing sleep, soporific, narcotic. -गृह, -निकेतनं a sleeping-room, bed-chamber. -क्षेपः involuntary semi-nal discharge, *pollutio nocturna*. -धीरस्य *a.* perceptible by the intellect only when it is in a state of sleep-like abstraction; Ms. 12. 122. -प्रपञ्चः the illusion of sleep, the world as appearing in a dream. -विचारः interpretation of dreams. -शैल *a.* disposed to sleep, sleepy, drowsy. -सृष्टिः *f.* the creation of dreams or illusions in sleep.

स्वप्नञ्च *a.* Sleepy, sleeping, drowsy.

स्वयम् *ind.* 1 Oneself, in one's own person (used reflexively and applicable to all persons, such as myself, ourselves, thyself, himself &c. &c., and sometimes used with other pronouns for the sake of emphasis), दिव्यमुष्मि संवध्ये स्वयं हेतुमसांते Ku. 2. 55, स्वयं नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा शास्त्र तस्य करोति किं Subhāsh. ; R. 1. 17, 2. 56; Ms. 5. 39. 2 Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without trouble or exertion, स्वयमेवोपयत्यत एवविष्णुः कुलपांशवो निःसेहाः पश्यव K. -Comp. -अर्जित *a.* self-acquired. -उक्तिः *f.* 1 voluntary declaration 2 information, deposition (in law). -ग्रहः taking for oneself (without leave). -ग्राह *a.* voluntary, self-choosing. (-हः) self-choice, self-election; Ku. 2. 7, Māl. 6. 7. -जात *a.* self-born. -दत्त *a.* self-given. (-त्तः) a boy who has given himself to be adopted (by his adoptive parents); one of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu law). -सु, N. of Brahman; शंखस्वयंभुवरो हरिणिष्णतां वेना-क्रियते सततं गृहकर्मदाताः Bh. 1. 1. -भुवः the first Manu. 2 N. of Brahman. 3 of Siva. -भू *a.* self-existent. (-भूः) 1 N. of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu. 3 of Siva. 4 of Kālā or time personified. 5 of Kāmadeva. -वरः self-choice, self-election (of a husband by the bride herself), choice-marriage. -वरा a maiden who chooses her own husband.

स्वर् 10 U. (स्वर्गति-ते) To find fault, blame, reprove, censure.

स्वर् *ind.* 1 Heaven, paradise; as in स्वर्लोक, स्वर्गेश्च &c. 2 The heaven of Indra and the temporary abode of the virtuous after death. 3 The sky, ether. 4 The space above the sun or between the sun and the polar star. 5 The third of the three Vyāhritis, pronounced by every Brāhmana in his daily prayers, see वाहति -Comp -वमा 1 the celestial Gange

2 the galaxy or milky way. -गतिः *f.*, -गमनं **1** going to heaven, future felicity. **2** death. -दरुः (स्वस्तकः) a tree of paradise. -दुग्ध *m.* **1** an epithet of Indra. **2** of Agni. **3** of Soma. -नदी (forming -स्वर्णदी) the celestial Ganges. -मानवः a kind of precious stone. -मातुः *N.* of Rāhu; तुल्यस्वराये स्वर्णमातुर्नतं चिरेण यत् । दिनांशुमातुः वसन्तं तन्म-दिनः सुतं फलं *Si.* **2.** **49.** -सुदनः the sun. -मध्यं the central point of the sky, the zenith. -लोकः the celestial world, heaven. -वधूः *f.* a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. -वापी the Ganges. -वेद्या 'a courtizan of heaven', a celestial nymph, an *apsaras*. -वैद्य *m.* *du.* an epithet of the two *Asvins*. -वर **1** an epithet of Soma. **2** of the thunderbolt of Indra. -सिन्धु=स्वर्णगा *q. v.*

स्वरः **1** Sound, noise. **2** Voice; स्वरेण तस्यामृतकृतेन ब्रजस्थितायामग्निं जातवग्निं *Ku.* **1.** **45.** **3** A note of the musical scale or gamut, a tone, tune; (these are seven :— निषादभंगधार्वाजमन्मथैवतः ॥ पञ्चमश्रेयसी सप्त तैवीकंवेद्यिताःस्वराः *Ak.*). **4** The number 'seven', **5** A vowel. **6** An accent; (these are three; उदात्त, अनुदात्त and स्वरित *q. v. v.*). **7** Air breathed through the nostrils. **3** Snoring. -*Comp.* -अंशः a half or quarter tone (in music). -अंतरं the interval between two vowels, hiatus. -उच्च *a.* followed by a vowel. -उपय *a.* preceded by a vowel. -ग्रामः the musical scale, gamut. -चक्र *a.* composed in musical measure. -भाक्तिः *f.* a vowel-sound phonetically inserted in the pronunciation of इ or ल् when these letters are followed by a sibilant or any single consonant; (*e. g.* चर्ष pronounced as चरिष). -भंगः **1** indistinctness of utterance, broken articulation. **2** hoarseness or cracking of voice. -मंडलिका a kind of lute (वीणा). -लासिका a flute, pipe. -शून्य *a.* without musical notes, unmelodious, unmusical. -संयोगः **1** the junction of vowels. **2** the union of notes or sounds, *i. e.* voice; अन्य पक्षे स्वस्वयोगः *Mk.* **1.** **3**; *U.* **3**; पंडितकीशिक्या इव स्वस्वयोगः श्रूयते *Mk.* **5.** -संततः **1** a transition or succession of notes; त तस्य स्वरसंक्रमं श्रुत्वाग्निः क्लिष्टं च तैवीस्वनम् *Mk.* **3.** **5.** **2** the gamut. -संधिः the coalition of vowels. -सामन् *m. pl.* epithets of particular day in a sacrificial session.

स्वरवत् *a.* **1** Having sound, sonorous. **2** Having a voice. **3** Vocal. **4** Having an accent, accented.

स्वरित *a.* **1** Sounded. **2** Sounded as a note, pitched. **3** Articulated. **4** Circumflexed. -तः The third or mixed tone lying between high and low
संज्ञा P L 2 31 see संज्ञा

स्वरः **1** Sunshine. **2** A part of a sacrificial post. **3** A sacrifice. **4** A thunderbolt. **5** An arrow.

स्वरसू *m.* A thunderbolt.
स्वर्गः Heaven, Indra's paradise; अहो स्वर्गाधिकतरं निर्वृतिस्थानं *S.* **7.** -*Comp.* -आपगा the celestial Ganges. -ओकसू *m.* a god, deity. -गिरिः the heavenly mountain *Sumeru*. -दू, -प्रद *a.* procuring (entrance into) paradise. -द्वारं heaven's gate, the door of paradise, entrance into heaven; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटपट्यर्धमोऽपि नोपार्जितः *Bh.* **3.** **10.** -पतिः, -भर्तृ *m.* Indra. -लोकः **1** the celestial region. **2** paradise. -वधूः, स्त्री *f.* a celestial damsel, heavenly nymph, or *apsaras*; स्वर्गस्त्रीणां परिष्वगः कैश्च नर्तनं लभ्यते. -साधनं the means of attaining heaven.

स्वर्गिन् *m.* **1** A god, deity, an immortal; स्वमपि विततयज्ञः स्वर्गिणः शीणयालं *S.* **7.** **34**; *Me.* **30.** **2** A dead or deceased man.

स्वर्गीय, **स्वर्ग्य** *a.* **1** Heavenly, celestial, divine. **2** Leading to heaven, procuring entrance into heaven; *Ms.* **4.** **13.** **5.** **48.**

स्वर्ण **1** Gold. **2** A golden coin. -*Comp.* -अरिः sulphur. -कणः, -कणिका a grain of gold. -काय *a.* golden-bodied. (-यः) *N.* of Garuḍa. -कारः a goldsmith. -कैरिकं a kind of red chalk. -चक्रः **1** the blue jay. **2** a cock. -जं tin. -दीपितिः fire. -पक्षः *N.* of Garuḍa. -पाठकः borax. -पुष्पः the *Champakā* tree. -वंचः a deposit of gold. -संगारः a golden vase. -माशिकं a kind of mineral substance. -रेखा, -लेखा a streak of gold. -चणिक *m.* **1** a gold-merchant. **2** a money-changer. -वर्णं turmeric.

स्वदं **1** A. (स्वदेते) To taste, relish. **स्वल्** **1** P. (स्वलति) To go, move.

स्वरूप *a.* (compar. स्वस्वीयस् superl. स्वस्विष्ठ) **1** Very small or little, minute, insignificant. **2** Very few. -*Comp.* -आहार *a.* eating very little, most abstemious. -कंकः a species of heron. -बल *a.* very feeble or weak. -विषयः **1** an insignificant matter. **2** a small part. -वयः very little expenditure, stinginess. -वीर *a.* having little shame, shameless, impudent. -शरीर *a.* diminutive, dwarfish.

स्वरूपक *a.* Very little, very small or few.

स्वरूपीयस् *a.* Much less, smaller, more minute (compar. of स्वल् *q. v.*).
स्वरुपिष्ठ *a.* Smallest, least, most minute (superl. of स्वल् *q. v.*).

स्वशूर A father-in-law; cf. स्वशूर. **स्वसू** *f.* a sister; स्वसामादाय विदमनाथः उपप्रेक्षामिमुखो बभूव *R.* **7.** **1.** **20.**

स्वस्त *a.* Going or moving at will or pleasure

स्वस्तु **1** A. (स्वस्तये) See स्वस्तु

स्वस्ति *ind.* A particle meaning 'may it be well with (one)', 'farewell', 'hail', 'adieu' (with dat.), स्वस्ति मवते *S.* **2**; स्वस्त्यस्तु ते *R.* **5.** **17.**, (often used at the beginning of letters). -*Comp.* -अयनं **1** a means of securing prosperity. **2** the averting of evil by the recitation of *mantras* or performance of expiatory rites. **3** the benediction of a *Brāhmaṇa* after presentation of offerings; प्रास्थाः निकं स्वस्त्ययनं प्रयुज्यं *R.* **2.** **70.** -दू, -भाव- an epithet of Śiva. -सुखः **1** a letter. **2** a *Brāhmaṇa*. **3** a 'bard, panegyrist. -वाचनं, -वाचनकं, -वाचनिकं **1** a religious rite preparatory to a sacrifice or any religious or solemn observance. **2** a complimentary or congratulatory present of flowers &c. to any one attended with good wishes and blessings. -वाच्यं congratulation, invoking blessings.

स्वस्तिकः **1** A kind of mystical mark on persons or things denoting good luck. **2** A lucky object. **3** The meeting of four roads. **4** The crossing of the arms, making a sign like the cross, सप्तविंशतिहस्तस्वस्तिकामिर्वधुभिः *Māl.* **4.** **10**; *Si.* **10.** **43.** **5** A palace of a particular form. **6** A particular symbol made with ground rice and shaped like a triangle. **7** A kind of cake. **8** A voluptuary, libertine. **9** Garlic. -कः, -कं **1** A mansion or temple of a particular form with a terrace in front. **2** A particular mode of sitting practised by *Yogins*.

स्वस्त्रीयः, **स्वस्त्रीयः** A sister's son.
स्वस्त्रीया, **स्वस्त्रीया** A sister's daughter.
स्वागतं Welcome, happy arrival (used chiefly in greeting a person who is put in the dative case); स्वागतं देवे *M.* **1**; (तस्मै) प्रीतिः प्रीतिप्रमुख-वचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार *Ms.* **4**; स्वागतं स्वातथी-कारान् प्रमथिरेवलब्धयः । गुणपद्गुणाद्भवयः प्रतिभ्य प्राज्यविक्रमाः *Ku.* **2.** **18.**

स्वांगिकः A drummer.

स्वाच्छेद्यं The power of following one's own will or fancy, wilfulness, independence; कन्याप्रादानं स्वाच्छेद्यादाहरो यमं उच्यते *Ms.* **3.** **31.** (स्वाच्छेद्येन, स्वाच्छेद्यतश्च mean 'wilfully', 'voluntarily').

स्वातन्त्र्यं Freedom of will, independence; न स्त्री स्वातन्त्र्यमर्हति *Ms.* **9.** **3**; न स्वातन्त्र्यं कश्चिद् स्त्रियाः *Y.* **1.** **85.**

स्वाति -स्त्री *f.* **1** One of the wives of the sun. **2** A sword. **3** An auspicious constellation. **4** The star *Arcturus*, considered as forming the fifteenth lunar asterism; स्वात्या सागरशुक्तिं संपुटगतं सन्नीकिकं जायते *Bh.* **2.** **67.** -*Comp.* -योगः conjunction with Svāti.

स्वाङ् See स्वाङ्.

स्वादः, **स्वादनं** **1** Taste, flavour **2** Tasting eating, drinking **3** Liking relishing enjoyment. **4** Sweetening

स्वादमन् *m.* Savouriness, sweetness.

स्वादु *a.* Very sweet, sweetest (superl. of स्वादु *q. v.*); किं स्वादु जगत्पामिन् सदा सज्जिः सनामानः.

स्वादीयस् *a.* Sweeter, very sweet; (compar. of स्वादु *q. v.*); काव्याद्वनरसालादः स्वादीयान्ननादादि.

स्वादु *a.* (दु or ह्री *f.*; compar. स्वादीयस्, superl. स्वादिष्ठ) 1 Sweet, pleasant to the taste, rapid, savoury, dainty, tasteful; वृषा हृष्यत्यासि पिबति सलिलं स्वादु सुरभि Bb. 3. 92, Me. 24. 2 Pleasing, agreeable, attractive, lovely, charming. -*m.* 1 Sweet flavour, sweetness of taste, relish. 2 T:acle, molasses. -*n.* Sweetness, relish, taste; कविः करोति काव्यानि स्वादु जानाति पंडितः Subhāsh. -*दु f.* A grape. -*Comp.* -अस्वत् sweet or choice food, dainties, delicacies. -अम्लः the pomegranate tree. -खंडः 1 a piece of any sweet substance. 2 molasses. -फलं the jujube. -मूलं a carrot. -रसा 1 the fruit of the hog-plum. 2 the Sātavari plant. 3 the root काकोली. 4 spirituous liquor. 5 a grape. -सुदं 1 rock-salt. 2 marine-salt.

स्वाही Vine, grape.

स्वानः Sound, noise.

स्वापः 1 Sleep, sleeping; U. 1. 37. 2 Dreaming, dream. 3 Sleepiness, sloth. 4 Paralysis, palsy, insensibility. 5 Temporary or partial loss of sensation from pressure on a nerve, numbness.

स्वापतेयं Wealth, property स्वापतेयकृते मर्याः किं किं नाम न कुर्वते Pt. 2. 156; Si. 14. 9.

स्वापदः See स्वापद.

स्वाभाविक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to one's own nature, innate, inherent, peculiar, natural; स्वाभाविकं विनित्यं तेषां विनयकर्मणा । सुसूक्तं सहजं तेजो हविरेव हविर्देजा R. 10. 79, 5. 69, Ku. 6. 71. -*काः m. pl.* A sect of Buddhists who accounted for all things by the laws of nature.

स्वामिता-स्वं 1 Ownership, mastership, proprietary right. 2 Lordship, sovereignty.

स्वानि *a.* (नी *f.*) Possessing proprietary rights. -*m.* 1 A proprietor, an owner. 2 A lord, master; रघुस्वामिनः सञ्जलि Vikr. 18. 107. 3 A sovereign, king, monarch. 4 A husband. 5 A spiritual preceptor. 6 A learned Brāhmana, an ascetic or religious man of the highest order; (in this sense usually added to proper names). 7 An epithet of Kārtikeya. 8 Of Vishnu. 9 Of Śiva.

10 of the sage Vātsyāyana. 11 Of Garuḍa. -*Comp.* -उपकारकः a horse. -कार्यं the business of a king or master. -पाल *m. du.* the owner and the keeper (of cattle); Ms. 8. 5. -भावः the state of a lord or owner, ownership. -वाससह्यं affection for the husband or lord. -सद्भावः 1 existence of a master or owner. 2 goodness of a master or lord. सेवा 1 the service of a master. 2 respect for a husband.

स्वान्य 1 Mastership, lordship, ownership. 2 Right or title to property. 3 Rule, supremacy, dominion.

स्वापेय *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Relating to Brahman; Ku. 2. 1. 2 Descended from Brahman. -नः An epithet of the first Manu (as he was a son of Brahman).

स्वारसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Possessing inherent flavour or sweetness (said of a poetical composition).

स्वारस्य 1 Possessing natural flavour or excellence. 2 Elegance, fitness.

स्वाराज *m.* An epithet of Indra.

स्वाराज्यं 1 The dominion of heaven, Indra's heaven. 2 Identification with the self-refulgent (Brahman).

स्वारोचिषः, स्वारोचिष् *m.* N. of the second Manu; see under मनु.

स्वालक्षण्यं Peculiar characteristics, natural disposition; Ms. 9. 19.

स्वाल्प *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Little, small. 2 Few. -हृत् 1 Littleness, smallness. 3 Smallness of number.

स्वास्थ्यं 1 Self-reliance, self-dependence. 2 Fortitude, resoluteness, firmness. 3 Sound state, health. 4 Prosperity, well-being, comfortable-ness 5 Ease, satisfaction, spirits; लब्धं मया स्वास्थ्यं S. 4.

स्वाहा 1 An oblation or offering made to all gods indiscriminately. 2 N. of the wife of Agni. -*ind.* An exclamation used in offering oblations to the gods (with dat.); इन्द्राय स्वाहा, अग्नये स्वाहा &c. -*Comp.* -स्वारः utterance of the exclamation Svāhā; स्वाहास्वयाकारविजितानि श्मशानतुल्यानि गृहणि कानि. -*पतिः, -विश्वः* Agni or fire. -*शुक्ल* *m.* a god, deity.

स्विद् *ind.* A particle of interrogation or inquiry, often implying 'doubt', or 'surprise', and translatable by 'what', 'hey', 'hallo', 'can it be that' &c. It is added to interrogative pronouns in this sense or to give an indefinite sense; कास्वि-द्वयुन्दनवती नातिपरिस्फुटदरीलाभण्या S. 5. 13; Me. 14. It is sometimes used

disjunctively in the sense of 'either', 'or', with दु, उत, वा &c.; see Ki. 8. 35, 12. 15, 13. 8, 14. 60; आहो also.

स्विद् I. 4 P. (स्विद्यति. स्विद्यति or स्विद्यति) To sweat, perspire; स्विद्यति क्षणं स्विद्यति K. P. 10; U. 3. 41, Ku. 7. 77; mal. 1. 35; स स्वा पश्यति कपने पुलकयत्यारंभति स्विद्यति Gt. 11. -*II. 1 A.* (स्वेदन्. स्वेद or स्वेदिन्) 1 To be anointed. 2 To be greasy or unctuous. 3 To be disturbed. -*Caus.* (स्वेदयति ने) 1 To cause to perspire. 2 To heat.

स्वीकरणं } 1 Taking, accept-
स्वीकारः } ing 2 Assenting,
स्वीकृतिः *f.* } agreeing, promis-
ing, an assent, a promise. 3 Espousal, wedding, marriage.

स्वीय *a.* Own, one's own; लोकादोक्त-विस्तारितेन विहितं स्वीयं विशुद्धं यशः S. D. 97.

स्वृ 1 P. (स्वरति; desid. सिस्वरिषति, सुस्वरति) 1 To sound, recite. 2 To praise. 3 To pain or be pained. 4 To go. -*With अभि, -य* to sound. -*स* to pain (Atm.); Bk. 9. 28.

स्वृ 9 P. (स्वृणाति) To hurt, kill.

स्वेक 1 A. (स्वेकते) To go.

स्वेदः Sweat, perspiration; अंगुलि-स्वेदेन हृष्येन्नसृताणि V. 2. -*Comp.* -उदः, -उदकं, जलं perspiration. -चषकः a cooling breeze (sucking up sweat). -*ज a.* generated by warm vapour or sweat (said of insects.)

स्वैर *a.* 1 Following one's own will or fancy, self-willed, wanton, uncontrolled, unrestrained; वद्धमिव स्वैरगतिर्जनमिह सुखसंगिनमवैमि S. 5. 11, अन्वयतेः स्वैरगतेः स तस्याः R. 2. 5. 2 Free, unreserved, confidential; as in स्वैरालाप Mu. 4. 8. 3 Slow, mild, gentle; Mu. 1. 2. 4 Dull, lazy. 5 Dependent on one's will, voluntary, optional. -*इ* Wilfulness, wantonness -*इ ind.* 1 At will or pleasure, as one likes, at perfect ease; सार्धः स्वैर स्वरा-धेयु चक्रेस्मस्विवादिषु R. 17. 64. 2 Of one's own accord, spontaneously. 3 Slowly, gently, mildly; U. 3. 2. 4 Lowly, in an under-tone, inaudibly, (opp. स्पष्ट); पञ्चास्वैरं गज इति किल व्याहन सत्यवाचा Ve. 3. 9.

स्वैरता -स्वं Wantonness, freedom of will and action, independence.

स्वैरिणी A loose or unchaste woman, a wanton woman, an adulteress; Y. 1. 67.

स्वैरिच *a.* Self-willed, wanton, unrestrained, uncontrolled.

स्वैरिची See. स्वैरिची.

स्वोरसः The residue or sediment of oily substances ground with a stone.

स्वोवशीयं Happiness, prosperity (especially as regards future life).

ह

ह *ind.* An emphatic particle used to lay stress on the preceding word and translatable by 'verily', 'indeed', 'certainly', &c.; but it is often used expletively without any particular signification, especially in a Vedic literature; तस्य ह शतं जाया बभूवुः; तस्य ह पर्वतनादी गृह ऊषतुः &c. Ait. Br. It is sometimes used as a vocative particle and rarely of disdain or laughter. -*m.* 1 A form of Siva. 2 Water. 3 Sky. 4 Blood.

हंसः (Said to be derived from हन्; cf. भवेद्वर्णमाद् हंसः Sk.) 1 A swan, goose, duck, flamingo; हंसाः संप्रति पंडिता इव वनादज्ञातचर्या गताः Mk. 5. 6; न होयते सामान्ये हंसमध्ये वकी यथा Subhāsh., R. 3:10, 5. 12, 17. 25; (the description of this bird, as given by Sanskrit writers, is more poetical than real; he is described as forming the vehicle of the god Brahman, and as ready to fly towards the Mānasa lake at the approach of rains; cf. मानस. According to a very general poetical convention he is represented as being gifted with the peculiar power of separating milk from water; e. g. सरं ततो यास्यनपास्य कल्यु हंसो यथा क्षीरमिवावृ-मन्वात् Pt. 1; हंसो हि क्षीरमादत्ते तन्मिश्रा वज्रैव-त्यरः S. 6. 27; नरि क्षीरविभक्ते हंसालसं त्वमेव तदुपे चेत् । विश्वस्मिन्प्रधान्यः कुलवतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13; see Bh. 2. 18 also). 2 The Supreme Soul, Brahman. 3 The individual soul, (जीवात्मनः). 4 One of the vital airs. 5 The sun. 6 Siva. 7 Vishnu. 8 Kāmadeva. 9 An unambitious monarch. 10 An ascetic of a particular order. 11 A spiritual preceptor. 12 One free from malice, a pure person. 13 A mountain. -*Comp.* -**अहिः** vermilion. -**अधिरुद्धो** an epithet of Sarasvatī. -**अभिरुद्ध** silver. -**कांता** a female goose. -**नीलकः** a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -**गति** *a.* having a swan's gait, stalking in a stately manner. -**गन्धवा** a sweetly speaking woman. -**गामिनी** 1 a woman having graceful gait like that of a swan; Ms. 3. 10. 2 N. of Brahmanī. -**दुलः** the soft feathers or down of a goose. -**वाहनं** aloe-wood. -**नादः** the cackling of a goose. -**नादिनी** a woman of a particular class (described as having a slender waist, large hips, the gait of an elephant and the voice of a cuckoo; गजैर्गमना तन्वी कोकिलालापसंयुता चित्तं धरिणी या स्वात् सा स्वता हंसनादिनी). -**मासः** a flight of a Ku. 1 30 -**युक्** a young goose or swan

-**रथः**, -**वाहनः** epithets of Brahman. -**राजः** a king of geese. -**लोमशं** green sulphate of iron. -**लोहकं** brass. -**श्रेणी** a line of geese.

हंसकः 1 A goose, flamingo. 2 An ornament for the ankles (चुरुर or पादकटक); सरित इव सविभ्रमप्रातःप्रणादितहंसक-भूषणा विरेजुः Si. 7. 23. (where the word is used in the first sense also; see हंस above for other senses).

हंसिका, **हंसी** A female goose. **हंशो** *ind.* 1 A vocative particles corresponding to 'ho', 'hallo'; हंशो चिन्मयाचितचंद्रमणयः संवर्ययध्वं रसान् Chandr. 1. 2. 2 A particle expressing haughtiness or contempt. 3 A particle of interrogation. (In dramas it is mostly used as a form of address by characters of the middling class; हंशो ब्रह्मण मा कुप्य Mu. 1.

हकः The calling of elephants. **हंजा**, **हंजे** *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female attendant or maid-servant; हंजे कंचनमल अहं इविदी कदुमासिणी Ratn. 3. **हद्** 1 P. (हटति, हटति) To shine, be bright.

हट्टः A market, a fair. -*Comp.* -**चोरकः** a thief who steals from fair; and markets. -**विलासिनी** 1 a wanton woman, prostitute, common woman. 2 a sort of perfume.

हटः 1 Violence, force. 2 Oppression, rapine. (हटेन and हटात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'forcibly', 'violently', 'suddenly', 'against one's will'; अवालिता च चंड-वर्मणा -हटात् परिजेतुमात्मभवमनीयत Dk.; वानराश्च वारकमास हटेन मयुरेण च Rām. -*Comp.* -**योगः** a particular mode of Yoga or practising abstract meditation, (so called, distinguished from राजयोग q. v., because it is very difficult to practise; it may be performed in various ways, such as by standing on one leg, holding up the arms, inhaling smoke with the head inverted &c.). -**विद्या** the science of forced meditation.

हडिः Wooden fetters or stocks. **हडि (डि)कः**, **हड्डिः** A man of the lowest caste.

हड्डे A bone. -*Comp.* -**जं** marrow. **हंश** *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female of inferior rank, or by equals of the lowest caste in addressing each other; हंशे हंशे हंशे नोचं चेदी सखी प्रति Ak. -*f.* A large earthen vessel (?).

हडिका हडी An earthen pot **हडि** *ind.* See हडा *ind.*

हत *p. p.* 1 Killed, slain. 2 Hurt, struck, injured. 3 Lost, perished. 4 Deprived or bereft of. 5 Disappointed, frustrated. 6 Multiplied, see हन्. It is often used as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'wretched', 'miserable', 'accursed', 'worthless'; अदुःखदुःखायेदं हतहृदयं संप्रति विबुज् S. 6. 6; दुर्गोपेक्षो हतजीवितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65; हतविधिलसितानां ही विविधो विपाकः Si. 11. 64. -*Comp.* -**आश** *a.* 1 bereft of hope, hopeless, desponding. 2 weak, powerless. 3 cruel, merciless. 4 barren. 5 law, vile, wretched, accursed, villainous. -**कटक** *a.* freed from thorns or foes. -**चित्त** *a.* bewildered, confounded. -**विप्र** *a.* dimmed in lustre; R. 3. 15. -**देव** *a.* ill-fated, luckless, ill-starred. -**प्रभाव** *a.*, -**वीर्य** *a.* bereft of power or vigour. -**बुद्धि** *a.* deprived of sense, senseless. -**भाग**, -**भाग्य** *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate. -**मूर्खः** a dolt, blockhead. -**लक्षण** *a.* devoid of auspicious marks, unlucky. -**शेष** *a.* surviving. -**श्री**, -**संपन्न** *a.* reduced to indigence, improverished. -**साधवस** *a.* freed from fear.

हतक *a.* Miserable, ill-bred, wretched, low, vile; (mostly at the end of comp.); न सखु विवितास्ते तत्र निवसंत आणस्यहतकेन Mu. 2; दुविताः स्थ परिदुताः स्थ रामहतकेन U. 1. -**कः** a low person, coward.

हतिः *f.* 1 Killing, destruction. 2 Striking, wounding. 3 A blow, stroke. 4 Loss, failure. 5 A defect. 6 Multiplication.

हस्तः 1 A weapon. 2 A disease or sickness.

हस्या Killing, slaying, slaughter, murder, particularly criminal killing; as in भूयहत्या, गोहत्या &c.

हद् 1 A. (हटति, हव) To void excrement, evacuate or discharge feces. -*Desid.* (जिहस्ते).

हवन् Voiding excrement, evacuation of ordure.

हन् 2 P. (हति, हत; *pass.* हन्यते; *caus.* वातयति; *desid.* जिवांसति) 1 To kill, slay, destroy, strike down; त्रयश्च दूषण-करात्रिपूर्वानो रणे हताः U. 2. 15; हतमपि च हंसेव मदनः Bh. 3. 18. 2 To strike, beat; चंडी चंडे हंतुमस्ययता मां त्रिभुवद्वासा मेघराजीवविजये M. 3. 20, Si. 7. 56. 3 To hurt, injure, afflict, torment; as in कामहत. 4 To put down, abandon, Bh. 2. 77. 5 To remove, take away, destroy; अंशोजिजीवनविवासाविलासमेव हंसस्य हति नेतरं ऊपेति विवता Bh. 2. 18 6 To conquer overthrow defeat,

overcome ; विज्यैः सहस्रयणितिरपि हन्यमानाः प्राख्यद्युचमजना न वरिष्यजंति Subhāsh. 7 To hinder, obstruct. 8 To mar, spoil ; Ki. 2. 37. 9 To raise ; तुषासुरहतस्तथा विरेयः S. 1. 32. 10 To multiply (in math.). 11 To go (rarely used in classical literature in this sense ; and when used it is regarded as a fault of composition) ; e. g. कुंजं हंति कुशोदरी S. D. 7, or तीर्थांतरेषु स्नानेन सद्युपा-जितसत्कृतिः । सुरलोतस्विनीमेष हंति सन्धति साद्वं K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the दोष called असमर्थत्व). -Winnati to injure excessively. -अंतर to strike in the middle. -अप 1 to ward off, repel, destroy, kill. 2 to take away, remove ; न तु खलु तयोर्ज्ञाने सार्किकं करोत्यपहंति वा U. 2. 4, S. 4. 7. 3 to attack, seize, -अभि 1 to strike, smite (fig. also) ; beat ; Māl. 1. 99, M. 5. 3. 2 to hurt, injure, kill, destroy. 3 to strike or beat (as a drum &c.) ; Bg. 1. 13. 4 to attack, affect, overpower. -अव 1 to strike, hit, kill. 2 to destroy, remove. 3 to thresh (as corn). -आ 1 to hit, strike, beat ; कुट्टिममाजधान K. ; Si. 7. 17 ; (said to be Atm. when the object is some limb of one's own body ; as आहतं शिरः Sk. ; but Bhāṛavi says आजहने विषमदिलोचनस्य वक्षः Ki. 17. 63, Bk. 8. 15, 5. 102) ; R. 4. 23, 12. 77, Ku. 4. 25, 30. 2 to strike, ring, beat (as a bell, drum &c.) ; Bk. 1. 27, 17. 7, Me. 66, R. 17. 11. -उद् 1 to raise up, elevate, uplift. 2 to be puffed up, become proud ; see उद्धत. -उप 1 to strike, smite. 2 to waste, injure, destroy, kill ; लंका चोपहृन्निष्यते Bk. 16. 12, 5. 12, Bg. 3. 24. 3 to rain, affect, over- power, strike with ; दारिद्र्यचोपहत, भलोप- हत, कामोपहत &c. Ku. 5. 76 ; Bh. 2. 26. -नि 1 to kill, destroy ; Bk. 2. 34, 6. 10, R. 11. 71 ; Y. 3. 262. 2 to strike, hit ; तानेव सामर्थ्यतया निजस्तुः R. 7. 44 ; Ms. 7. 27. 3 to conquer, over- come ; देवं निहत्य कुरु पोष्यमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361. 4 to beat, strike (as a drum) ; Bk. 14. 2. 5 to counteract, render void, frustrate ; R. 12. 92. 6 to cure (as a disease). 7 to disregard. 8 to remove, dispel ; Ki. 5. 36. -परा 1 to strike or beat back, strike down, repulse, repel, overthrow, drive back ; देवं मलयोष्पराहतं Rām. 2 to attack, as sail ; कटाक्षपराहते वदनपंकजं Māl. 7. 3 To dash against, strike. -म 1 to kill, slay ; राधाविषय रक्षांसि येनावानि बने मम । न प्रहृष्यः कथं ययं वद प्रवीणकारिणं Bk. 9. 102. 2 to strike, beat, hit ; यदापहतस्तुः 3 to strike, beat (a drum &c.) ; R. 19. 15, Me. 64. -मणि to kill ; Bk. 2. 35. -मति 1 to strike back or in return ; (तं) विष्यंतसुहृत्- सद्य प्रतिहृत्मी R. 9. 60 2 to ward off, keep off prevent, oppose resist

तोयस्वेवाप्रतिहतसः सैकतं सेतुमोवः U. 3. 36 ; प्रतिहतविधाः क्रियाः समलोचय S. 1. 13, Me. 20 ; Ku. 2. 43, V. 2. 1. 3 to repel, drive back, repulse. 4 to remove, destroy ; यद्युत्पां प्रतिजहि जगन्नाथ तन्मस्य तन्मे Māl. 1. 3. 5 to counteract, remedy. -वि 1 to kill, slay, destroy, destroy completely, annihilate ; (अलं) सद्मसा संदलिसंमसां विहेतुं Ki. 5. 17. 2 to strike, beat violently. 3 to obstruct, impede, oppose, resist ; विप्रति रक्षांसि बने क्रदुश्च Bk. 1. 19 ; R. 5. 27. 4 to reject, refuse, decline ; R. 2. 58, 11. 2. 5 to disappoint, frustrate. -सं 1 to unite closely together, join together ; हस्तौ संहत्य Ms. 2. 71 ; दूतं पत्रं हि संघट्टे मित्त्येव च संहतम् 7. 66 ; see संहत. 2 to heap, collect, accumulate. 3 to contract, diminish. 4 to clash. 5 to strike, kill, destroy. -समा to strike, hurt, injure. हन् a. Killing, slaying, destroying (at the end of comp.) ; as in हनन्, पितृहन्, मातृहन्, ब्रह्महन् &c. हनः Killing, slaying. हनने 1 Killing, slaying, striking. 2 Hurting, injuring. 3 Multiplica- tion. हन् m. f. The chin. -हु f. 1 That which injures life. 2 A weapon. 3 A disease, sickness. 4 Death. 5 A kind of drug. 6 A wanton woman, prostitute. -Comp. -ग्रहः locked jaw. -मूलं the root of the jaw. हृत् (नृ) मत् m. N. of a powerful monkey-chief. [He was the son of Anjana by the god Wind or Marut and hence called Maruti. He is represented as a monkey of extraordinary strength and prowess which he manifested on several critical occasions on behalf of Rama whom he regarded as the idol of his heart. When Sita was carried off by Ravana, he crossed the sea and brought news about her to his lord. He played a very important part in the great war at Lanka.]. हत ind. 1 A particle implying 1 Joy, surprise, flurry (oh !) ; हतं भो लब्धं मया स्वास्थ्यं S. 4. हतं प्रहृष्टं संगीतकं M. 1. 2 Compassion, pity ; पुत्रक हतं ते यानाकाः G. M. 3 Grief (oh !, alas) ; हतं विदुः मायघनं U. 1. 43 ; स्मरामि हतं स्मरामि U. 1 ; काचमुल्लेखे विक्रीती हतं जिता- नमिषया Sānti. 1. 12, Me. 104. 4 Good luck or benediction. 5 It is often used as an inceptive particle ; हतं ते कथयिष्यामि Rām. -Comp. -उक्तिः f. uttering the word 'alas !', tender- ness, compassion. -कारः 1 the exclamation 'hanta'. 2 an offering to be presented to a guest ; निधीति हतकारिण मधुसूतसर्वदेव. हुन् a. (की f.) 1 One who strikes or is a striking killer Ms. 5. 34 Ku. 2. 20 2 One who removes,

destroys, counteracts &c. -m. 1 A slayer, killer. 2 A thief, robber. हुम् ind. An exclamation ex- pressive of 1 anger ; 2 courtesy or respect. हुंवा (भा) The lowing of cattle. -Comp. -रवः lowing of cattle. ह्य 1 P. (हयति, हयित) 1 To go. 2 To worship. 3 To sound. 4 To be weary. ह्यः 1 A horse ; Bg. 1. 14, Ms. 8. 226, R. 9. 10. 2 A man of a parti- cular class ; see under अय्य. 3 The number 'seven'. 4 N. of Indra. -Comp. -अय्यः a superintendent of horses. -आयुर्वेदः veterinary science. -आरूढः a horseman, rider. -आरोहः 1 a rider. 2 riding. -द्वयः barley. -उत्तमः an excellent horse. -कोविद् a. versed in the science of horses- their management, training &c. -ज्ञः a horse-dealer, groom, jockey. -द्विषत् m. the buffalo. -त्रियः barley. -त्रिया Kharjurī tree. -मारः, -मारकः the fragrant oleander. -मारणः the sacred fig-tree. -नेष्टः a horse-sacrifice ; Y. 1. 181. -बाहनः an epithet of Kubera. -शाला a stable for horses. -शास्त्रं the art or science of training and ma- naging horses. -संग्रहणं the restrain- ing or curbing of horses. हुयंकवः A driver, charioteer. हयी A female horse, mare. हर a. (रा-री f.) 1 Taking away, removing, depriving one of ; सेवहर, शोकर, 2 Bringing, conveying, carrying, taking ; अपहरतः Ki. 5. 50. R. 12. 51. 3 Seizing, grasping. 4 Attracting, captivating. 5 Claiming, entitled to ; Mu. 2. 19. 6 Occupying ; Ku. 1. 50. 7 Dividing. -राः 1 Siva ; Ku. 1. 50, 3. 40, 67, Me. 7. 2 N. of Agni or fire. 3 An ass. 4 A divisor. 5 The denominator of a fraction. -Comp. -भौरी one of the forms of Siva and Pārvatī conjoined (अर्चना-री- न्देश्वर). -चूडामणिः 'Siva's crest-gem', the moon. -तेजस् m. quicksilver. -नेत्रं 1 Siva's eye. 2 the number 'three'. -बीजं 'Siva's seed'. quicksilver. -शेखरा 'Siva's crest', the Ganges. -सुहृः Skanda ; R. 11. 83. हरकः 1 A stealer, thief. 2 A rogue. 3 A divisor. हरणं 1 Seizing, taking. 2 Carrying away, carrying off, removing, stealing ; कन्याहरणं Ms. 3. 33, R. 11. 74. 3 Depriving off, destroying ; as in राजहरणं. 4 Dividing. 5 A gift to a student. 6 The arm. 7 Semen virile. 8 Gold. हरि a. 1 Green, greenish-yellow 2 Tawny, bay, reddish-brown (कपिल) ; हरिद्वयं हरितस्तैः प्रजिपाय प्रहृष्टः R. 12. 14. 3. 43 3 Yellow -रिः 1 N. of Vishnu हरिर्विश्वं पुष्पोष्म रक्षत B.

3. 49. 2 N. of Indra; R. 3. 55, 68, 8. 79. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of Brahman. 5 N. of Yama. 6 The sun. 7 The moon. 8 A man. 9 A ray of light. 10 Fire. 11 Wind. 12 A lion; Bv. 1. 50, 51. 13 A horse. 14 A horse of Indra; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1, 7. 7. 15 An ape, a monkey; U. 3. 48, R. 12. 57. 16 The cuckoo. 17 A frog. 18 A parrot. 19 A snake. 20 The tawny or yellow colour. 21 A peacock. 22 N. of the poet Bhartṛihari. -Comp. -अश्वः 1 a lion. 2 N. of Kubera. 3 of Siva. -अश्वः 1 Indra. 2 Siva. -कांत a. 1 dear to Indra. 2 beautiful as a lion. -कैलीयः the country called कैल. v. -गंधः a kind of sandal. -चंदनः, -नै 1 a kind of yellow sandal (the wood or tree); R. 3. 59, 6. 60; S. 7. 2; Ku. 5. 69. 2 one of the five trees of paradise; पंचैते देवतत्त्वो मंदारः पारिजातकः । संतानः कल्पवृक्षश्च पुष्टि वा हरिचंदनं Ak. (-नै) 1 moonlight. 2 saffron. 3 the filament of a lotus. -तलः (by some regarded as derived from हरित) a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-लै) yellow orpiment; H. D. 1; Si. 4. 21; Ku. 7. 23, 33. (-ली) the Dūrvā grass. -तालिका 1 the fourth day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. 2 the Dūrvā plant. -तुरंगमः N. of Indra. -दासः a worshipper or votary of Vishnu. -दिनं a particular day sacred to Vishnu. -देवः the asterism Śravaṇa. -द्रव्यः a green fluid. -द्वारं N. of a celebrated Tirtha or sacred bathing-place. -नेत्रं 1 the eye of Vishnu. 2 the white lotus. (-त्रः) an owl. -पदं the vernal equinox. -विष्णुः 1 the Kādamba tree. 2 a conchshell. 3 a fool. 4 a madman. 5 Siva. (-यं) a sort of sandal. -विष्णु 1 Lakṣmi. 2 the sacred basil. 3 the earth. 4 the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -धुक् m. a snake. -मयः, -संयकः a chick-pea. -लोचनः 1 a crab. 2 an owl. -वल्लभा 1 Lakṣmi. 2 the sacred basil. -वासरः 'Vishnu's day', the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight. (एकदशी). -वाहनः 1 Garuḍa. 2 Indra. -विष्णु f. the east. -शरः an epithet of Siva (Vishnu having served Siva as the shaft which burnt down 'the three cities' or cities of the demon Tripura). -सखः a Gandharva. -संकीर्तनं repeating the name of Vishnu. -सुतः, -सुतः N. of Arjuna. -हयः 1 Indra; R. 9. 18. 2 the sun. -हरः a particular form of deity consisting of Vishnu and Siva conjoined. -हेतिः f. 1 the rainbow; कथमथलोकमयमुना हस्तिहेतिमतीः (चकुमः) Māl. 9. 18. 2 the discus of Vishnu 'हरिः the ruddy goose' 15.

हरिकः 1 A horse of a yellowish or tawny colour. 2 A thief. 3 A gambler (with dice).

हरिण a. (नी f.) 1 Pale, whitish. 2 Reddish or yellowish, white. -णः 1 A deer, an antelope; (said to be of five kinds :—हरिणश्चापि विभेद्यः पंचभेदोऽत्र भैरव । कृष्णः खड्गो रुक्मश्च पुष्यश्च मृगस्तथा (Kālikā P.); अपि प्रसक्तं हर्षिण्डु ते मनः Ku. 5. 35. 2 The white colour. 3 A goose. 4 The sun. 5 Vishnu. 6 Siva. -Comp. -अश्व a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. (-करी) 'deer-eyed', a woman with beautiful eyes. -अंकः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -कलंकः, -धामन् m. the moon. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. -दृक् a. deer-hearted, timid.

हरिणकः A deer; क्व वत हरिणकानो जीवितं चातिशोभ S. 1. 10.

हरिणी 1 A female deer, doe; चकितहरिणिप्रसूया Me. 82, R. 9. 55, 14. 69. 2 One of the four classes of women (also called चित्रिणी q. v.). 3 Yellow jasmine. 4 A good golden image. 5 N. of a metre. -Comp. -दृश a. deer-eyed. (-f.) a deer-eyed woman; किमभवद्विभिने हरिणिदृशः U. 3. 27.

हरित a. 1 Green, greenish. 2 Yellow, yellowish. 3 Greenish-yellow. -m. 1 The green or yellow colour. 2 A horse of the sun, a bay horse; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1; विशेषे हरिद्विहर्षिताभिवेश्वरः R. 3. 30, Ku. 2. 43. 3 A swift horse. 4 A lion. 5 The sun. 6 Vishnu. -m., n. 1 Grass. 2 A quarter or point of the compass; R. 3. 30. -Comp. -अंतः the end of the quarters (दिगंत); Bv. 1. 60. -अंतरं different regions, various quarters; Bv. 1. 15. -अश्वः 1 the sun; Ki. 2. 46, R. 3. 22, 18. 23, Si. 11. 56. 2 the arka plant. -गर्भः green or yellowish Kusa grass with broad leaves. -भाषिः (हरिन्माषाः) an emerald; Si. 3. 49. -वर्ण a. greenish, green-coloured.

हरित (a. ता or हरिणी f.) 1 Green, of a green colour, verdant; रस्यांतरः कमलनिहरितः सरोभिः S. 4. 10; Ku. 4. 14; Me. 21; Ki. 5. 38. 2 Tawny. -तः 1 The green colour. 2 A lion. 3 A kind of grass. -Comp. -अश्मन् m. 1 an emerald. 2 blue vitriol. -छद् a. green leaved.

हरितक 1 A pot-herb, green grass; Si. 5. 58.

हरिता 1 The Dūrvā grass. 2 Turmeric. 3 A brown-coloured grape.

हरिताल &c. See under हरि.

हरिता 1 Turmeric. 2 The root of tur powdered see Malh on N 22. 49 -Comp -श्याम a. of a yellow

colour. -गणपतिः, -गणेशः a particular form of the god Gaṇeśa. -राग, रागश a. 1 turmeric-coloured. 2 unsteady in attachment or affection, fickle-minded (as a love); (thus defined by Halāyudha:—हृणनावातुरागश्च हरिद्वाराग (उच्यते).

हरियः A yellow-coloured horse.

हरिश्चंद्रः N. of a king of the solar dynasty. [He was the son of Triśanku and was famous for his liberality, probity, and unflinching adherence to truth. On one occasion his family-priest Vasistha commended his qualities in the presence of Visvāmitra, who refused to believe them. A quarrel thereupon ensued and it was at last decided that Visvāmitra should himself test the king. The sage accordingly subjected him to the most crucial test with a view to see if he could be but once made to swerve from his plighted word. The king, however, stood the test with exemplary courage, adhering to his word though he had to forego the kingdom, to sell off his wife and son, and at last even his own self to a low caste man, and—as the last test, as it were, of his truthfulness and courage—to be even ready to put his own wife to death as a witch, Visvāmitra thereupon acknowledged himself vanquished and the worthy king was elevated along with his subjects to heaven.]

हरितकी The yellow myrobalan tree.

हर्ष a. (त्री f.) One who takes away, seizes, robs, accepts &c. -m. A thief, robber; Bh. 2. 16. 2 The sun.

हर्मन् n. Gaping, yawning.

हर्मित p. p. 1 A Gaped, yawned. 2 Oast, thrown. 3 Burnt.

हर्ष 1 A palace, mansion, any large or palatial building; हर्षपुष्ट समारूढः काकोवि गरुडावते Subhāsh. ; बाहोयानास्थितः हरशिरश्चंद्रिकषातहर्षा Me. 7; Rs. 1. 23, Bk. 8. 36, R. 6. 47; Ku. 6. 42. 2 An oven, a fire-place, hearth. 3 A fiery pit, abode of evil spirits, the infernal regions. -Comp. -अंगनं -नं the court-yard of a palace. -स्थलं the room of a palace.

हर्षः 1 Joy, delight, pleasure, satisfaction, gladness, rapture, glee, exultation; हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचवाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22; सहोदयितः सैत्रिकर्षणि. रत्नैः R. 3. 61. 2 Thrilling, bristling, erection (of the hair of the body); as in रोमहर्ष q. v. 3 Joy, considered as one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings; हर्षस्त्विष्टावातेर्मनः प्रसादोऽक्षुण्णद्वन्द्विकरः S. D. 195; or हृष्टाव्यादिजन्मा मुखविशेषो हर्षः R. G. -Comp. -आश्रित a. full of joy, happy; so हर्षाश्रित. -उत्कर्षः excess of happiness; or joy, ecstasy. -उद्वृ. rise of joy. -कर a. gratifying, delighting. -अश्व a. dull or paralyzed with joy B 8 68 -दिवर्षन a. increasing joy -स्वन a cry or shout of joy

—बाह: taking by the hand —बापह

हस्तकौशल q. v. -हस्तं 1 the palm of the hand. 2 the tip of an elephant's trunk. -तालः striking the palms together, clapping the hands. -क्षेपः a slip of the hand. -धारणं-वारणं warding off a blow (with the hand). -पादं the hands and feet ; न मे हस्तपादं प्रसरति S. 4. -पुच्छं the hand below the wrist. -पृष्ठं the back of the hand. -ग्रस्त a. 1 held in the hand. 2 gained, secured. -ग्रस्त a. easily accessible to the hand, that can be reached with the hand ; हस्तग्राह्यस्तबक-नमिति बालमदारबुद्धः Me. 75. -निर्वं perfuming the body with unguents. -मणिः a jewel worn on the wrist. -लाघवं 1 manual readiness or skill. 2 a sleight of the hand, legerdemain. -सवाद्वं rubbing or shampooing with the hands ; Me. 96. -सिद्धिः f. 1 manual labour, doing with the hands 2 hire, wages. -सूत्रं a bracelet or thread-string worn on the wrist ; Ku. 7. 25.

हस्तकः 1 A hand. 2 The position of the hand.

हस्तं वत् a. Dexterous, skilful, clever. हस्ताहस्ति ind. Hand to hand ; हस्ताहस्ति जयमजनि Dk.

हस्तिकं A multitude of elephants. हस्तिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Having hands. 2 Having a trunk. -m. An elephant ; Ma. 7. 96, 12. 43 ; (elephants are said to be of four kinds ; मद्र, मद्र, रग, and मिश्र). -Oomp. -अध्यक्षः a superintendent of elephants. -आयु-वेदः a work dealing with the treatment of elephants' diseases. -आरोहः an elephant-driver or rider. -कश्यपः 1 a lion. 2 a tiger. -कर्णः the castor-oil plant. -जः 1 an elephant-killer. 2 a man. -करिन् m. an elephant-driver. -दंतः 1 the tusk of an elephant. 2 a peg projecting from a wall. (-सं) 1 ivory. 2 a radish. -दंतकं a radish. -नखं a sort of turret projecting the approach to the gate of a city or fort. -पः, -पकः an elephant-driver or rider ; इति बोधयतीव हिंदिमः करिणो इति पकाहृतः कण्ठ H. 2. 86. -नक्षः the ichor issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. -मल्लः 1 N. of Airdvata. 2 of Gapesa. 3 a heap of ashes. 4 a shower of dust. 5 frost. -यूथः, -यं a herd of elephants. -वर्चस् the splendour or magnificence of an elephant. -बाहः 1 an elephant-driver. 2 a hook for driving elephants. -बह्वं a collection of six elephants. -स्नानं = गज-स्नान q. v. ; अवशोद्विषाचिचानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18. -हस्तः an elephant's trunk.

हस्तिन (या)दुरं N. of a city founded by king Hastin, said to be 50 miles

of the modern Delhi ; it forms a central scene of action in the Mahābhārata ; its other names are :— गजावध, नागसावध, नागावध, हस्तिन.

हस्तिनी 1 A female elephant. 2 A kind of drug and perfume. 3 A woman of a particular class, one of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women (described as having thick lips, thick hips, thick fingers, large breasts, dark complexion, and libidinous appetite) ; the Ratiman-jari thus describes her :—स्थूलाधरा स्थूलनिर्वर्जिना स्थूलगुलिः स्थूलकुचा यशोला । कामोत्सुका गान्धरिप्रिया च नितान्तमोक्षिणी (नितंब-खर्व) सल्ल हस्तिनी स्यात् (करिणी मता सा) 1. हस्त्य a. 1 Belonging to the hand. 2 Done with the hand, manual. 3 Given with the hand.

हहलं A kind of deadly poison.

हहा m. A kind of Gandarva ; cf. हाहा.

हा ind. A particle expressing. 1 Grief, dejection, pain, as expressed by 'ah', 'alas!', 'woe me', in English ; हा प्रिये जानकी U. 3 ; हा हा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं U. 3. 38 ; हा पित क्वाति हे सुष्ठु Bk. 6. 11 ; हा वसे मालति क्वासि Māl. 10. &c. ; (in this sense हा is often used with the acc. of person ; हा कृष्णामकं Sk.) 2 Surprise ; हा कथं महाराजदशरथस्य धर्मद्वाराः प्रियसखी मे कौसल्या U. 4. 3 Anger or reproach.

हा I. 3 A. (जिहीते, हान ; pass. हायते ; desid. जिहासते) 1 To go, move ; जिही-क्षो विख्यातां स्फुटमिह मधुर्वाधवरथं H. D. 28 ; Ki. 13. 23 ; Nalod. 1. 38. 2 To get, attain. -WITH उद् 1 to go or move upwards, rise (in all senses) ; यतो रजः पार्थिवसुजिहीते R. 13. 64 ; आविर्भूतागु-रागाः क्षणमुद्यगिरे रुजिहानस्य भानोः Mu. 4. 21, N. 22. 45, 55 ; उज्जिहीषे महाराज सं प्रशान्ति न किं पुनः Bk. 18. 27 'why do you not rise ; i. e. come to life' ; कोलाहलो लोकस्यादेजिहीत Dk. 'a noise rose from the people'. 2 to depart, go away ; उज्जिहानजीवितां वराकीं नातुकंपसे Māl. 10. 3 to raise ; शिरसा ध्रुपसुजिहीते Katy. 4 to throw up, contract (as eyebrows) ; Bk. 3. 47. -उप to come down to, descend ; निजोज्जोत्तारसहितं जपद्भुशुभ्रमजिहीषा न महीतलं यदि Si. 1. 31. -सं to go to, attain to, enjoy ; जनहेतु ...समहास्तं हृदं Nalod. 1. 54. -II. 2 P. (जहाति, हान) 1 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, forsake, relinquish, dismiss ; ब्रू जहीहि धनगमनुष्णां कुरु तनु-बुद्धे नमसि विष्णोर्मा Moha. M. 1 ; सा स्त्रीस्व-मावादसह भरस्य तयोर्द्वेयैरेकतरं जहाति Mu. 4. 13, R. 5. 72, 8. 52, 12. 24, 14. 61, 87, 15. 59 ; S. 4. 13, Bg. 2. 50 ; Bk. 3. 53, 5. 91, 10. 71, 20. 10. Me. 49, 60. Bv. 2. 129 ; Rs. 1. 38. 2 To resign, forego 3 To let fall 4 To omit, disregard, neglect 5 To avoid

shun. -pass. (हीयते) 1 To be left or forsaken ; Ki. 12. 12. 2 To be excluded from, be deprived of, lose (with instr. or abl.) ; विरूपाक्षो जहे प्राणि Bk. 14. 35 ; जनयित्वा हृतं तस्यां ब्राह्मण्यदेव हीयते Ms. 3. 17. 5. 161, 9. 211. 3 To be deficient or wanting in ; usually with परि q. v. 4 To diminish, decrease, decay, decline, wane (fig. also) ; प्रबुद्धो हीयते चंद्रः सद्योऽपि तथाविधः R. 17. 71 ; H. Pr. 42. 5 To fail (as in a law-suit) ; दूयमन्यदुपन्यस्तं हीयते श्ववहारत Y. 2. 19. 6 To be left out or omitted. 7 To be weakened. -Caus (हाययति-ते) 1 To cause to leave, abandon &c. 2 To neglect, omit, delay the performance of ; Si. 16. 33, Ms. 3. 71 ; 4. 21 ; Y. 1. 121. -desid. (जिहासति) To wish to leave &c. -WITH अप to leave, abandon, give up ; विललाप स बाष्पगद्गदं सहजामन्यसहाय धीमतां R. 8. 43. -अप to leave, be deprived of, (pass.) -परि 1 to leave, abandon, quit. 2 to omit, neglect ; यथोक्तान्यपि कर्माणि परिहाय Ms. 12. 92. : (-pass.) 1 to be wanting or deficient in ; आर्यस्य सुविहितप्रयोगतया न किमपि परिहास्यते S. 1. 2 to be inferior to ; ओजस्वितया न परिहीयते शय्याः V. 3 ; M. 2. -प 1 to give up, forsake, abandon, relinquish प्रजहाति यदा कामान् Bg. 2. 55, 39, मोहमेतौ प्रहास्येते Rām. 2 to let go, cast, discharge ; प्रजहुः स्रुलपट्टिनाम् Bk. 14. 23 -वि to leave, abandon, forsake, give up ; विहाय लक्ष्मीपतिलक्ष्मं कारुण्यं जटाधरः सन् जुह्वीह पावकं Ki. 1. 44 ; Me. 41, R. 2. 40 ; 5. 67, 73 ; 6. 7 ; 12. 102, 14. 48, 69 ; Ku. 3. 1. (-Caus.) to give away.

हानर A large fish.

हाटक a. (की f.) Golden. -कं Gold. -Oomp. -मिरिः the mountain Meru.

हावं Wages, hire.

हानं 1 Leaving, abandoning, loss, failure. 2 Escaping. 3 Prowess, power.

हानिः f. 1 Abandonment, relinquishment. 2 Loss, failure, absence, non-existence ; कश्चित् स्फुटालकारविदेऽपि न कायस्त्वहानिः K. P. 1 'it does not cease to be a Kāvya' &c. 3 Loss, damage, detriment ; शासोद्दलितसिंस्थेन का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhāsh. ; का नो हानिः Sarva. S. 4 Decrease, deficiency, यथा हानिः कमप्राया तथा वृद्धिः कमगता Hariv. Y. 2. 207, 244. 5 Neglect, omission, breach ; प्रतिज्ञां, कार्यं. 6 Passing away, waste, loss ; कलहानि R. 13. 16.

हायिका Yawning, gaping.

हायन -ने A year. -नः 1 A kind of rice. 2 A flame.

हारः 1 Taking away, removal, searing 2 Conveying 3 Abstrac- tion, deprivation 4 A carrier,

porter 5 A garland or necklace of pearls &c.; a necklace in general; शरीरं हरिणाक्षिणां लुडति स्तनमंडले Amaru. 100; पाशोश्चर्मसर्पितलंबहारः R. 6. 60, 5. 52, 6. 16; Me. 67; Rs. 1. 4; 2. 18. 6 War, battle. 7 (In math.) The denominator of a fraction. 8 A divisor. -Comp. -आवलिः-ली f. a string of pearls; तरुणीस्तन एव शोभते मणिहारवलिपमणीयकं N. 2. 44; हारवलीतरु-कांचितकांचिदाम Gtt. 11. -मुटि (लि) -का the bead or pearl of a necklace; R. 5. 70. -याष्टिः f. a necklace, string of pearls; द्यति पृथक्चयिरुच्यते हीरयाष्टिं Rs. 2. 25, 1. 8. -हारा a kind of reddish-brown grape.

हारकः 1 A thief, plunderer; Y. 3. 215. 2 A cheat, rogue. 3 A string of pearls. 4 A divisor (in math.). 5 A kind of prose composition.

हारि a. Attracting, captivating, pleasing, charming. -रिः f. 1 Defeat. 2 Losing a game. 3 A body of travellers, caravan. -Comp. -कंदः a cuckoo.

हारिणिकः A deer-catcher, hunter. हारित p. p. 1 Caused to be taken or seized. 2 Presented, offered. 3 Attracted. -रः 1 The green colour. 2 A kind of pigeon.

हारिन् a. (जी. f.) 1 Taking, conveying, carrying. 2 Robbing, taking away; वाजिकुंजराणां च हारिणः Y. 2. 273, 3. 208. 3 Seizing, disturbing, Ms. 12. 28. 4 Obtaining, securing. 5 Attracting, captivating, pleasing, delighting, ravishing; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभे हतः S. 1. 5; Si. 10. 13, 69; विष्टपहारिणि हरी Bh. 2. 25. 6 Surpassing, excelling. 7 Having a necklace.

हारिद्रुः 1 A yellow colour. 2 The Kadamba tree.

हारीतः 1 A kind of pigeon; R. 4. 46. 2 A rogue, cheat. 3 N. of a writer of a Smṛiti or code of laws; Y. 1. 4.

हार्दि 1 Affection, love; अनर्षश्चरेण जनस्य जंतुना न जातमर्षेण न विद्विषादरः Ki. 33; Si. 9. 69; V. 5. 10. 2 Kindness, tenderness. 3 Will. 4 Intention, meaning.

हार्य a. 1 To be taken or conveyed. 2 To be borne or carried on; यद्दया वारणराजहार्या Ku. 5. 70. 3 To be taken away or snatched off; R. 7. 67. 4 To be displaced or borne away (as by wind); R. 16. 43. 5 To be shaken (as one's resolution); Ku. 5. 8. 6 To be secured or won over, to be attracted, conquered or influenced; इह हि वनहार्द्यं पण्यधृतं शरीरं Mk. 1. 31; Ku. 5. 53. Ms. 7. 217. 7 To be seized or robbed Ms. 8. 417. -रः 1 A

snake 2 The tree called Bibhitaka. 3 The dividend (in math.).

हालः 1 A plough. 2 N. of Balarāma. 3 N. of Salivāhana. -Comp. -भृत् m. an epithet of Balarāma.

हालकः A horse of a yellowish-brown colour.

हाल(ला)हलं 1 A sort of deadly poison produced at the churning of the ocean; (being of a very virulent character it began to burn up everything when it was swallowed by the god Siva); अहमेव गुरुः सदाहणा-नामिति हालाहाल मास्य तातद्व्याः । ननु संति मवा-दशानि धूरो मुचनेजस्मिन् वचनानि दुर्जनानां Su- bhāsh. 2 (Hence) A deadly poison or poison in general; see Bv. 1. 95, 2. 73, Pt. 1. 183. (Also written हलाहल or हालहाल).

हालहली, हालर Wine, spirituous liquor; हिवा हालाभिमतरसां देवतलोचनांकां Mo. 49; Pt. 1. 58; Si. 10. 21.

हालिकः 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. 2 One that draws a plough (as a plough-ox). 3 One who fights with a plough.

हालिनी A kind of large house-lizard.

हाली A wife's younger sister.

हालुः A tooth.

हावः 1 A call, calling. 2 Any feminine coquettish gesture calculated to excite amorous sensations, dalliance (of love), blandishments; हावहारि हसिते वचनानां कौशलं हसि विकारविशेषः Si. 10. 13; जगुः सरागं ननुतुः सहावं Bk. 3. 43; (हाव is thus defined by उज्ज्वल-मणिः—श्रीवारेचकसंयुक्तां ध्वनेचादिविकासकुन् । भावादीप्यकाशो यः स हाव इति कथ्यते ॥ see S. D. 127 also.

हासः 1 Laughter, laughing, smile; मासो हासः P. R. 1. 22. 2 Joy, mirth, merriment. 3 Laughter, as the prevailing feeling of the rasa called हास्य; see S. D. 207. 4 Derisive laughter, R. 12. 36. 5 Opening, blowing, expanding (as of lotuses &c.); कूलानि समर्पतयेव तेषुः सरोजलक्ष्मीं स्थलपद्मसाहसैः Bk. 2. 3.

हासिका 1 Laughter. 2 Mirth, merriment.

हास्य a. Laughable, ridiculous; R. 2. 43. -र्यः 1 Laughter; Y. 1. 84. 2 Mirth, amusement, sport; Ms. 9. 227. 3 Jest, joke. 4 Derision, ridicule. -र्यः The sentiment of mirth or humour, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry; it is thus defined:—विद्वत्कारावावेषचेष्टादेः कुहकाद्धेतुः हास्यो हासस्याधिभावः (so must the line be read instead of हासो हासस्याधिभावः); धेतः प्रयमदैवतः S. D. 228. -Comp. -आस्पृचं a butt (of ridicule), laughing-stock. -पदवी, -मार्गः ridicule, derision कुहनीतिविश्ववन्जनी हास्यमार्गं वशातः Vikar 18 107 -रसः the

sentiment of mirth or humour, see हास्य above.

हास्तिकः An elephant-driver or rider. -कः A herd of elephants; Si. 5. 30.

हास्तिनं N. of Hastināpura, q. v.

हाहा m. N. of a Gandharva. -ind. An exclamation denoting pain, grief or surprise, (it is simply हा repeated for the sake of emphasis; see हा). -Comp. -कारः 1 a grief, lamentation, loud wailing. 2 the din or uproar of battle. -रः the cry हाहा.

हि ind. (Never used at the beginning of a sentence) It has the following senses:—1 For, because (expressing a strict or logical reason); अग्निर्हिवास्ति धूमो हि द्यवते G. M., R. 5. 10. 2 Indeed, surely; देव प्रयोग-प्रधानं हि नाद्यथाचक्षे M. 1; न हि कमलिनी दृष्ट्वा ग्राहमेवमेव मतं गजः M. 3. 3 For instance, as is well known; प्रजापतिवै सूर्यस्य स तास्यो बलिमगदीहृत् । सद्यश्चण्डसुरस्युमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18. 4 Only, alone (to emphasize an idea.); ह्ये हि मदननाया स्यते K. 155. 5 Sometimes it is used merely as an expletive.

हि 5 P. (हिनेति, हित; -caus. हास्यति, desid. जिघीषति) 1 To send forth impel. 2 To cast, throw, discharge, shoot; गदा शक्रजिता जिघे Bk. 14. 36. 3 To excite, incite, urge. 4 To promote, further. 5 To gratify, please, exhilarate. 6 To go or proceed. -WITa प्र 1 to send forth, propel. 2 to throw, discharge, shoot; विनाशात्तस्य दृष्टस्य रक्षस्तस्मिन् महोपलं प्राजिघाय R. 15. 21; Bk. 15. 121. 3 To send, despatch; Māl. 1; R. 8. 79; 11. 49, 12. 84; Bk. 15. 104.

हिंस 1. 7. P., 10 U.* (हिसति, हिनस्ति, हिंसयति-ते, हिंसति) 1 To strike, hit. 2 To hurt, injure, harm. 3 To afflict, torment; Māl. 2. 1. 4 To kill, slay, destroy completely; कीर्तिं ह्ये दुष्कृतं या हिनस्ति U. 5. 31; R. 8. 45; Bg. 13. 28; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 57, 15. 78.

हिंसक a. Injurious, noxious, hurtful. -कः 1 A savage animal, a beast of prey. 2 An enemy. 3 A Brāhmaṇa skilled in the Atharvaveda.

हिंसनं-ना Striking, hurting, killing, Ms. 2. 177, 10. 48; Y. 1. 33.

हिंसा 1 Injury, mischief, wrong, harm, hurt (said to be of three kinds - कायिक 'personal', वाचिक 'verbal', and मानसिक 'mental'); अहिंसा परमो धर्मः. 2 Killing, slaying, destruction, R. 5. 57; Y. 3. 313; Ms. 10. 63. 3 Robbery, plunder. -Comp. -आत्मक a. injurious, destructive. -कर्मन् n. 1 any hurtful or injurious act. 2 magic used to effect the ruin or injury of an enemy (अभिचार q. v.). -वायिष m. a noxious animal -रसः a delighting in mischief -रसि

intent on or delighting in mischief.
-सहज *a.* arising from injury.

हिंसाकः 1 A tiger. 2 Any noxious animal.

हिंसाल *a.* 1 Injurious, mischievous, hurtful. 2 Murderous. -*m.* A mischievous or savage dog (हिंसालक also).

हिंसारः 1 A tiger. 2 A bird (खग).
3 A mischievous fellow.

हिंस्य *a.* Liable to be injured or killed; R. 2. 57; Ms. 5. 41.

हिंस *a.* 1 Injurious, noxious, mischievous, hurtful, murderous; Ms. 9. 80, 12. 56. 2 Terrible. 3 Cruel, fierce, savage. -*सः* 1 A fierce animal, beast of prey; R. 2. 27. 2 A destroyer. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of Bhīma. -*Comp.* -*पशुः* a beast of prey. -*यत्र* 1 a trap. 2 a mystical text used for malevolent purposes.

हिक् 1. I. U. (हिक्विते, हिक्वित) 1 To make an indistinct or inarticulate sound. 2 To hicough. -II. 10 A. (हिक्वते) To hurt, injure, kill.

हिक्का 1 An indistinct sound. 2 Hicough.

हिंकारः 1 A kind of low roar or sound like 'him'. 2 A tiger.

हिंयु *m., n.* 1 The plant called *Asa foetida*. 2 The substance prepared from this plant (*asa foetida*) for household use, especially in seasoning articles of food. -*Comp.* -*निर्गसः* 1 the gummy exudation of the *hingu* tree. 2 The *nimba* tree. -*पत्रः* the *ingudi* tree.

हिंयुलः }
हिंयुलिः } Vermilion.
हिंयुल *m., n.* }

हिंजीरः A rope or fetter for fastening an elephant's foot.

हिंजिबः N. of a demon slain by Bhīma. -*वा* The sister of Hidimba who married Bhīma. -*Comp.* -*जित्*, *निषूदन*, -*भिद्*, -*रिपु* *m.* epithets of Bhīma.

हिङ् 1 A. (हिङ्ते, हिङित) To go, wander, roam over. -*With* *अ* to wander or roam about; S. 2.

हिङ्गनं 1 Wandering, roaming about. 2 Sexual intercourse, 3 Writing.

हिङ्गिकः An astrologer.

हिङ्गि(डी)रः 1 Cuttle-fish bone. 2 A man, a male. 3 The egg-plant.

हिङ्गी N. of Durgā.

हित *a.* 1 Put, laid, placed. 2 Held, taken. 3 Suitable, fit, proper, good (with *dat.*); गोम्ये हितं गोहितम्. 4 Useful, advantageous. 5 Beneficial, advantageous, wholesome, salutary (said of words, diet &c.); हितं योहारि च दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4; 14. 63. 6 Friendly, kind, affectionate, well-disposed (generally with *loc.*). -*सः* A friend

adviser हिंसावा-

यः संशुद्धे स हिं प्रसुः Ki. 1. 5; H. 1. 30.

-*सं* 1 Benefit, profit, advantage. 2 Anything proper or suitable. 3 Well-being, welfare, good. -*Comp.*

-*अनुषविन्* *a.* involving or causing welfare. -*अन्वेदिन्*, -*अयिन्* *a.* seeking welfare. -*दुष्कृता* good will, good wishes. -*उक्तिः* *f.* salutary instruction, friendly or kind advice. -*उपदेशः* friendly advice, salutary instruction. -*एषिन्* *a.* desiring another's welfare, well-wisher, benevolent. -*कर* *a.* doing a kind act or service, friendly, favourable. -*काम* *a.* desirous of befriending or benefiting. -*काम्या* desire for another's welfare, good will. -*कारिन्*, *कृत्* *m.* a benefactor. -*पणी* *m.* a spy. -*दुद्धि* *a.* friendly-minded, a well-wisher. -*वाक्यं* friendly advice. -*वादिन्* *m.* a friendly counsellor.

हितकः 1 A child. 2 The young of an animal.

हितालः A kind of palm.

हिंदोलः 1 A swing. 2 The swing on which the figures of Krishna are carried about during the swing-festival in the bright half of Śrāvana, or the festival itself.

हिंदोलकः, हिंदोला A swing.

हिम *a.* Cold, frigid, frosty, dewy. -*सः* 1 The cold season, winter. 2 The moon. 3 The Himalāya mountain. 4 The sandal tree. 5 Camphor. -*सं* 1 Frost, hoar-frost; R. 1. 46, 9. 25; Ku. 2. 19. 2 Ice, snow; Ku. 1. 3, 11; R. 9. 28, 15. 66, 16. 44, Ki. 5. 12. 3 Cold, coldness. 4 A lotus. 5 Fresh butter. 6 A pearl. 7 Night. 8 Sandal wood, -*Comp.* -*अंशुः* 1 the moon; Me. 89, R. 5. 16, 6. 47, 14. 80; Si. 2. 49. 2 camphor. -*अभिलय* silver. -*अचलः*, -*अद्रिः* the Himalāya mountain; Ku. 1. 54; R. 4. 79, 14. 3. -*ज*, -*तनया* 1 Pārvatī. 2 the Ganges. -*अंशु*, -*अंशु* *n.* 1 cold water. 2 dew; R. 5. 70. -*अनिलः* a cold wind. -*अरजं* a lotus. -*अरातिः* 1 fire. 2 the sun. -*आयसः* the cold or winter-season. -*आर्त* *a.* pinched or shivering with cold, chilled. -*आलयः* the Himalāya mountain; Ku. 1. 1. -*सुता* an epithet of Pārvatī. -*आहः*, -*आहयः* camphor. -*उक्षः* the moon. -*करः* 1 the moon; लुकिते न स हिमकरकिरणेन Gt. 7. 2 camphor. -*कूटः* 1 the winter season. 2 the Himalāya mountain. -*किरिः* the Himalāya. -*गुः* the moon. -*जः* the Maināka mountain. -*जर* 1 the plant zedoary. 2 Pārvatī. -*जैल* a kind of camphor ointment. -*दीधितिः* the moon; Si. 9. 29. -*दुर्विन्* wintry weather, cold and bad weather. -*युतिः* the moon. -*ब्रह्म* *m.* the sun. -*ध्वस्त* *a.* bitten nipped, or blighted by frost

हितकः 1 A child. 2 The young of an animal.

हितालः A kind of palm.

हिंदोलः 1 A swing. 2 The swing on which the figures of Krishna are carried about during the swing-festival in the bright half of Śrāvana, or the festival itself.

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-*रश्मि* *m.* the moon. -*बालुका* camphor.

-*शीतल* *a.* ice-cold. -*शैलः* the Himalāya mountain. -*संघतिः* *f.* a mass of ice or snow. -*सरस* *n.* 'a lake of snow', cold water; Māl. 1. 31. -*हासकः* the marshy date tree.

हिमवत् *a.* Snowy, icy, frosty. -*m.* The Himalāya mountain; R. 4. 79, V. 5. 22. -*Comp.* -*कुक्षिः* a valley of the Himalāya. -*पुर* N. of Oshadhi-prastha, the capital of Himalāya; Ku. 6. 33. -*सुतः* the Maināka mountain. -*सुता* 1 Pārvatī. 2 the Ganges.

हिमाची A mass or collection of snow, snow-drift; नगपुरि हिमानीगौर-मासाय जिष्णुः Ki. 4. 38; Bv. I. 25.

हिरणं 1 Gold. 2 Semen. 3 A cowrie.

हिरण्य *a.* (यौ *f.*) Made of gold. golden, हिरण्यी रीतायाः प्रतिकृतिः U. 2, R. 15. 61. -*यः* The god Brahman.

हिरण्यं 1 Gold; Ms. 2. 246, 8. 182. 2 Any vessel of gold; Ms. 2. 29. 3 Silver. 4 Any precious metal. 5 Wealth, property. 6 Semen virile. 7 A cowrie. 8 A particular measure. 9 A substance. 10 The thorn-apple (वचुर). -*Comp.* -*कक्ष* *a.* wearing a golden girdle. -*कशिपुः* N. of a celebrated king of demons. [He was a son of Kasyapa and Diti, and by virtue of a boon from Brahman, he became so powerful that he usurped the sovereignty of Indra and oppressed the three worlds. He freely blasphemed the great god and subjected his son Prahrada to untold cruelties for acknowledging Vishnu as the Supreme deity. But he was eventually torn to pieces by Vishnu in the form of, Narasimha; see प्रह्लाद.] -*कोशः* gold and silver (whether wrought or unwrought). -*गर्भः* 1 N. of Brahman (as born from a golden-egg) 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 the soul invested by the subtle body or सूक्ष्मशरीर *q. v.* -*व* *a.* giving or granting gold, Ms. 4. 230. (-*वः*) the ocean. (-*वा*) the earth. -*नामः* the mountain Maināka. -*बाहुः* 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 the river Sopa. -*रेतस* *m.* 1 fire; R. 18. 25. 2 the sun. 3 N. of Siva. 4 the Chitraka or Arka plant. -*वर्णः* a river. -*बाहुः* the river Sopa.

हिरण्य *a.* (यौ *f.*) Golden.

हिरण् ind. 1 Without, except. 2 Amongst, in the midst of. 3 Near. 4 Below.

हिल् 6 P. (हिलति) To sport amorously, wanton, dally, express amorous desire.

हिल्लः A kind of bird.

हिल्लोलः 1 A wave, billow. 2 The musical mode called Hindola. 3 A caprice, whim. 4 A kind of coitus.

हिल्बताः *f. pl.* N. of five small stars in the head of the lumbar

हिरण्य *a.* (यौ *f.*) Golden.

mansion called **सुगहिर**.
ही *ind.* An interjection of 1 Surprise (ah!); 2 हतविधिलसितानां ही विविचो विपाकः Si. 11. 64; or ही चित्र लक्षणेनोचै Bk. 14. 39; (often repeated in theatrical language in this sense); 3 Fatigue, despondency or sorrow. 4 Reason; (cf. हि.)
हीन *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken &c. 2 Destitute or deprived of, bereft of, without; (with instr. or in comp.); 3 दुर्हिता न शीमेते निर्वाया इव हिंशुकाः Subhāsh.; so द्रव्यं, मतिः, उत्साहः &c. 3 Decayed, wasted. 4 Deficient, defective; 5 हीनातिरिक्तगान्धो धा तनम्वनयेत्तः Ms. 3. 242. 6 Subtracted. 7 Less, lower; Ms. 2. 194. 7 Low, base, mean, vile. -**नः** 1 A defective witness. 2 A faulty respondent; (Nāṭada enumerates five kinds:— अन्य-वाची क्रियाद्वयी नोपस्थायी निरुत्तरः । आहृतप्रपलायी च हीनः पंचविधः सृष्टः). -**Comp.** -**अंग** *a.* deficient in a limb, crippled, maimed, defective; Ms. 4. 141; Y. 1. 222. -**कुल**, -**ज** *a.* base-born, of low family. -**ननु** *a.* one who neglects his sacrifice. -**जति** *a.* 1 of a low caste. 2 excommunicated, outcasted, degraded. -**योनिः** *f.* low birth or origin. -**वर्ण** *a.* 1 of low caste. 2 of inferior rank. -**वादि** *a.* 1 making a defective statement. 2 prevaricating. 3 dumb, speechless. -**सह्य** associating with low persons. -**सेवा** attendance on base persons.
हीतालः The marshy date tree.
हीरः 1 A snake. 2 A necklace. 3 A lion. 4 N. of the father of Śrīharsha, the author of the Naishadha-charita. -**रः**, -**र** 1 The thunder-bolt of Indra. 2 A diamond; (occurring in the concluding stanza of each canto of नैषधचरित.). -**Comp.** -**अंग**: the thunder-bolt of Indra.
हीरकः A diamond.
हीरा 1 An epithet of Lakehmi. 2 An ant.
हीले Semen virile.
हीहि *ind.* A particle expressive of surprise or merriment; see ही.
हु 3 P. (हुतिः, हुत; *pass.* हुयते; *caus.* हावयति-ते, *desid.* हुह्यति) 1 To offer or present (as an oblation to fire), make an offering to or in honor of a deity (with acc.), sacrifice; यो मंत्रयुतां तनुमन्यहीषीत् R. 13. 45; जटाधरः सन् जुहुवीह पावकं Ki. 1. 44; हविर्जुहोष पावके Bk. 20. 11; Ms. 3. 87; Y. 1. 99. 2 To perform a sacrifice. 3 To eat.
हुह 1 P. (होति) To go. -**II.** 6 P. (हुति) To collect.
हुहः 1 A ram. 2 An iron stake for keeping out thieves. 3 A kind of fence. 4 An iron club
हुह A ram अन्वो हुहयते Pt. 1 169

हुहुकः 1 A small hour-glass shaped drum; N. 15. 17. 2 A kind of bird (दायुह). 3 The bolt of a door. 4 A drunken man.

हुहुत् *n.* 1 Noise of a bull. 2 A sound of threat.

हुडः 1 A tiger. 2 A ram. 3 A block-head. 4 A vill ge-hog. 5 A demon.

हुत *p. p.* 1 Offered as an oblation to fire, burnt as a sacrificial offering. 2 One to whom an oblation is offered; S. 4; R. 2. 71, 9. 33. -**तः** N. of Siva. -**त** An oblation, offering. -**Comp.** -**अग्नि** *a.* who has made an oblation to fire; R. 1. 6. -**अहानः** 1 fire; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति व्यदिर्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21, R. 4. 1. 2 N. of Siva. -**सहायः** an epithet of Siva. -**अहानी** the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (होलाका). -**आवाः** fire; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताशं R. 2. 71. -**जातवेदस्** *a.* one who has made an oblation to fire. -**सुख** *m.* fire; नैऋत्यादि-हुतमुज इव च्छिन्नद्विष्टधूमा V. 1. 9; U. 5. 9. -**निया** Svāhā, the wife of Agni. -**वहः** fire; जन्मार्कण्य मन्ये हुतवहरीतं गृहमिव S. 5. 10; शीतानुश्लेषनो हिमं हुतवहः Git. 9; Me. 43; R. 1. 27. -**होमः** a Brāhmaṇa who has offered oblations to fire. (-**तः**) a burnt offering.

हुम् *ind.* A particle (originally an imitative sound) expressing 1 Remembrance or recollection; हुं ज्ञातं, or रामो नाम वसुध हुं तद्वलां स्मितिं हुम्. 2 doubt; वैजो हुं मेजो हुं. 3 Assent; U. 5. 35. 4 Anger. 5 Aversion. 6 Reproach. 7 Interrogation. (In spells and incantations हुं is often found used with dat.; e. g. ओं कवचाय हुम्). (हुंहु means 'to utter the sound hum', to roar, grunt, bellow, as in अनुहुंहु 'to roar in return,' अनुहुंहुकृते घनध्वनिं न हि गोनायुक्तानि केसरी Si. 16. 25.). -**Comp.** -**कारः** कृतिः *f.* 1 uttering the sound 'hum'; पृष्टा पुनः पुनः कंठा हुंकारेण भावते. 2 a menacing sound, sound of defiance; क्षतहुंकारश्चिनः Ku. 2. 26; हुंकारेण घटुषः स हि विज्जानयतेहि S. 3. 1, R. 7. 58; Ku. 5. 54. 3 roaring, bellowing in general. 4 the grunting of a boar. 5 the twang of a bow.

हुर्ह 1 P. (हुति) To be crooked.
हुर्ह 1 P. (होति) 1 To go. 2 To cover or conceal.

हुलहुली A kind of inarticulate sound, uttered by women on joyful occasions.

हुह (हु) *m.* A kind of Gandharva.

हुह 1 A. (हुते) To go.

हुणः (नः) 1 A barbarian, foreigner; सद्यो सुदितमचहुणविभुक्प्रसपथि नारयकम्. 2 A kind of golden coin, (probably current in the country of the Hūnas). -**गम** *m. pl.* N. of a country or its people R. 4 68

हुत *p. p.* Called, summoned, invited &c.; see हे.

हुतिः *f.* 1 Calling, inviting. 2 Challenging. 3 A name; as in हरितुहति q. v.

हुम् &c. See हुम्.

हुवः A jackal.

हुह *m.* A kind of Gandharva.

हु 1 U. (हरति ते, हुत; *pass.* हियते) 1 To take, carry, convey, lead, (often used with two accusatives in this sense); अजां ज्ञानं हरति Sk.; संदेशं मे कृपयति कोषविशेषितस्य Me 7; Ms. 4. 74. 2 To carry off or away, take or draw to a distance; Bk. 5. 47. 3 To take away, rob, plunder, steal; हुहृवा जारजन्मानो हरिष्यतीति शंकरा Bv. 4. 45; R. 3. 39, Ku. 2. 47, Bk. 2. 39; Ms. 7. 43. 4 To strip off, deprive of, despoil, take away; हुताच्छल्यं हरति पुष्पमनोकहनां R. 5. 69, 3. 54, Bk. 15. 116; Ms. 8. 334. 5 To take away, cure, destroy; तथापि हरते तापं लोकानाह-न्नतो वनः Bv. 1. 49; R. 15. 24; Me. 31. 6 To attract, captivate, win over, influence, subdue; enchant; चेतो च कश्य हरते गतिरिगमायाः Bv. 2. 151. 7 भावा हृदयं हरति 1. 103; तवामि मतिमामि हारिणा प्रसमं हुतः S. 1. 5; सुगया जहार चक्षुष्य काशिमि R. 9. 69, 10. 83, V. 4. 10; R. 6. 20, Bg. 6. 44, 2. 60; Ms. 5. 59. 7 To gain, acquire, take, obtain; ततो विज्ञे ह्यो हरेत् Ms. 8. 391, 158; न हतुं सुमपगतान् Dk. 8 To have, possess; Bv. 2. 163. 9 To surpass, eclipse; Bk. 5. 71; Si. 9. 63. 10 To marry; Ms. 9. 93. 11 To divide. -**Caus.** (हारयति) 1 To cause to take, carry or convey, send (something) to one; (with acc. of instr.); भृत्यं भर्तुं वा भारं हारयति Sk.; जीवतेन स्वकुशलमर्थी हारयिष्यन् भवति Me. 4; Ms. 8. 114; Ku. 2. 39. 2 To cause to be taken away, to lose, be deprived of. 3 To give away. -**Desid.** (जिह्वयति-ते) To wish to take &c. -**With** अद्या to supply an ellipsis. -**अनु** 1 to imitate, resemble; देहवदेन स्वरेण च राममनुमुहयति U. 4; so Ki. 9. 67. 2 to take after (one's parents), (Atm. in this sense); see P. 1 3. 21. Vārt. -**अनु** 1 to bear or snatch off, take away; पञ्चादुद्वैरवहृतमरः कल्पते विप्रमाय V. 3. 1. 2 to avert, turn away; वदनमपह (गीत) Ku. 7. 95. 3 to rob, plunder, steal. 4 to deprive (one) of, take away, destroy; त्वं च कीदृमपहदुसुत R. 11. 74. 5 to attract, affect, influence, overpower, subdue; (न) जितमा यतमानमहात् R. 9. 7; so अवाह्य निद्रया U. 1. (-**Caus.**) to cause (others) to take away; Ki. 1. 31. -**अभि** to carry off, remove. -**अन्यव** to eat. (-**Caus.**) to cause to eat, feed. -**आ** 1 (a) to bring, fetch; वदेव वदे - R 3 9 14 77 (3) to

carry, convey ; Ms. 9. 54. 2 to bring near, give ; अयाचित्वाहने Y. 1. 215. 3 to obtain, get, receive ; Ms. 2. 183, 7. 80, 8. 151. 4 to have, assume ; आजहनुस्तत्त्वरणीं वृथित्वा स्थलारविद्रियमव्यवस्थां Ku. 1. 33. 6 to perform (a sacrifice) ; स विश्वजित्माजह्ये यज्ञं सर्वस्वदक्षिणं R. 4. 86, 14. 37. 7 to recover, bring back. 8 to cause, produce, beget. 9 to wear, put on. 10 to attract. 11 to remove, draw off from. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to bring or fetch. 2 to cause to give or pay. 3 to collect, bring together. -उद् 1 to save, deliver, extricate, rescue ; मां तावदुद्धर ह्येषो दयिताप्रवृत्त्या V. 4 15. 2 to draw or take out ; (उरं) उद्धर्तुमैच्छत्समोद्धृतारिः R. 2. 30, 3. 64. 3 to uproot, eradicate, extricate ; नमयामास तृपानतुद्धरन् R. 8. 9, 4. 66, निद्रि वमुद्धृतदानवकंदर्कं S. 7. 3. 4 to raise, lift up, elevate, extend (as hands) ; Ms. 4. 62 ; Pt. 1. 363. 5 to pluck (as flowers) 6 to absorb ; Si. 3. 75. 7 to deduct, subtract. 8 to select, pick out, extract, as इदं पयं तामावणादुद्धृतम्. (-Caus.) to cause to take out ; R. 9. 74. -उद्ग 1 to relate, narrate, declare, say, speak, utter ; उदाजहार द्रुपदात्मजा निरः Ki. 1. 27 ; Mk. 9. 4 ; चिकित्सका दोषमुदाहरति M. 2 ; Māl. 1. 2 to call, name ; त्वां कामिनीं मदनवृत्ति-मुदाहरति V. 4, 11 ; धृताश्विनो दशस्थ इत्युदाहृतः Bk. 1. 1. 3 to illustrate, exemplify, cite as an instance or illustration ; वमुदाह्रियस्व कथमन्यथा जनेः Si. 15. 29. -उप 1 to fetch, bring near ; S. 1. 2 to offer, give, present ; निवारमाणयेवमस्माकमुपहरंतु S. 2 ; मातृम्यो बलिमुपहर Mk. 1 ; Mv. 6. 22 ; R. 14. 19, 16. 80, 19. 12 ; S. 3. 3 to offer (as a victim). -उपा to bring, fetch. -निष् 1 to take or draw out from, extract ; R. 14. 42. 2 to carry out the dead body ; Ms. 5. 91 ; Y. 3. 15. 3 to remove (as a fault &c.). -परि 1 to avoid, shun ; स्त्रीर्निषि-कर्षं परिहर्तुमिच्छन्तदेषे ब्रूयते सधृतः Ku. 3. 74, Ms. 8. 400 ; Ku. 3. 43. 2 to forsake, abandon, leave, desert ; कति न कथितमिदमनुपदमचिरं मा परिहर हरि मतिशयचरिचरं Gīt. 9. 3 to remove, destroy ; answer, refute (as objections, charges &c.) ; ब्रह्मास जगतो निमित्तं कारणं प्रकृतिश्चेत्यस्य पञ्चस्याक्षिपः स्वयतिनिमित्तः परिहृयः । तर्कनिमित्तं इदानीमाक्षिपः परिहर्ष्यते S. B. ; Me. 14. -प्र 1 to strike at, strike, beat लज्जा प्रहरति 'kicks' ; R. 5. 68 ; Ku. 3. 70 ; Bk. 9. 7. 2 to hurt, injure, wound (with loc.) ; आवेना-पायवः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनासि S. 1. 11 ; R. 2. 62, 7. 59, 11. 84, 15. 3. 3 to attack, assault. 4 to throw, cast, hurl ; (with loc. or dat.). 5 to seize upon. -वि 1 to take away seize away 2 to remove, destroy 3 to

let fall, shed (as tears). 4 to pass (as time). 5 to amuse or divert oneself, sport, play ; विहरति हरिहि सरसवर्तते Gīt. 1. च्यव I to deal in any transaction or business. 2 to act, behave, deal with. 3 to go to law, sue (one) in a court of law ; अर्ध-पतिर्व्यवहर्तुमर्थगौरवादिभिर्यक्ष्यते Dk. -व्या to speak, say, tell, narrate, declare ; Ku. 2. 62, 6. 2 ; R. 11. 83. -सं 1 to bring or draw together. 2 (a) to contract, abridge, compress ; R. 10. 32. (b) to drop ; संहियतामिव K. 3 to bring together, collect, accumulate. 4 to destroy, annihilate (opp. उद्) ; अमुं युगान्तचित्कालनिद्रः संहय्य लोकान् पुरुषो-जघिषेति R. 13. 6. 5 to withdraw, with- hold, draw or take back ; अभिमुखे मयि संहतमपिहितं S. 2. 11, 6. 4 ; न हि संहर्ते ज्योत्स्नां चंद्रक्रांण्डालेष्वनमि H. 1. 61 ; R. 4. 16, 12. 103 ; Bg. 2. 28. 6 to curb, restrain, suppress ; क्रोधं प्रमो संहर संहरति यावद्विरः खे मरुतां चरति Ku. 3. 72. 7 to wind up, close. -समा 1 to bring, convey, carry ; सवे एव समाहरि तदा शैलः सौधपतिः Bk. 15. 107. 2 to collect, bring together, convene ; तत्र स्वयंवर-समाहतराजलोकं R. 5. 62 ; Bk. 8. 63. 3 to draw, attract. 4 to destroy, annihilate ; Bg. 11. 32. 5 to complete (as a sacrifice). 6 to return, restore to one's proper place ; Ms. 8. 319. 7 to curb, restrain.

ह (हि) जीयते Den. A. 1 To be angry. 2 to feel ashamed (with instr. or gen.) ; स्वयाय तस्मिन्नपि दंडधा-रिणा कथं न पत्या धरणी हणीयते N. 1. 133 ; दिशोपि वज्रायुधभूषणाया हणीयते वीरवती न मुनिः Bk. 2. 38.

हृणी (णि) या 1 Censure, reproach. 2 Shame. 3 Compassion.

हृत a. (At the end of comp. only) Taken away, seizing, removing, carrying off, attracting &c.

हृत p. p. 1 Taken or carried away. 2 Seized. 3 Captivated. 4 Accepted. 5 Divided, see ह. -Comp. -अधिकार a. 1 dismissed from authority, turned out. 2 deprived of one's due rights. -उत्तरीय a. having the upper garments stripped off. -द्रव्य, -धन a. spoiled of wealth. -सर्वस्व a. stripped of all one's property, utterly ruined.

हृतिः f. 1 Seizure. 2 Robbing, spoilation. 3 Destruction.

हृद् a. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for हृदय after acc. dual) 1 The mind, heart. 2 The chest, bosom, breast ; इमां हृदि व्यावतापनक्षिणोत् Ku. 3. 54. -Comp. -आवर्तः a lock or curl of hair on a horse's chest. -कंपः tremor of the heart, palpitation -जत a 1 seated in the mind conceived designed 2

cherished. -तं design, meaning, intent. -देशः the region of the heart. -पिंडः the heart. -रोगः 1 heart-disease, heart-burn. 2 sorrow, grief, anguish. 3 love. 4 the sign Aquarius of the zodiac. -लासः (-हृत्लासः) 1 hiccough. 2 disquietude, grief. -लेखः (-हृद्लेखः) 1 knowledge, reasoning. 2 heart-ache. -लेखा (-हृद्लेखा) grief, anxiety. -वंकः the stomach. -शोकः heart-burn or anguish.

हृदयं 1 The heart, soul, mind ; हृदये दिग्भरिवाहतः Ku. 4. 25 ; so अवे-हृदयः R. 9. 9 ; पाषाणहृदय &c. 2 The bosom, chest, breast ; वाणभिरहृदया निरेतुषी R. 11. 19. 3 Love, affection. 4 The interior or essence of any thing. 5 The secret science ; अयं, अहं &c. -Comp. -आत्मन् m. a heron. -आविध् a. heart-rending, heart piercing ; Bk. 6. 73. -ईश्वरः, -ईश्वर a husband. (-ज्ञा, -री f.) 1 a wife. 2 a mistress. -कंपः tremor of the heart, palpitation. -ग्राहिन् a. heart-captivating. -चोरः one who steals the heart or affections. -छिद् a. heart-rending, heart piercing -विध्, -वेचिन् a. heart-piercing. -वृत्ति f. disposition of the heart. -स्थ a. being or cherished in the heart -स्थानं the breast, bosom.

हृदयंगम a. 1 Heart-stirring, touch- ing, thrilling. 2 Lovely, handsome, Māl. 1. 3 Sweet, attractive, pleasant agreeable ; अहो हृदयंगमः परिहासः Māl. 3. बहुकी च हृदयंगमस्त्वना R. 19. 13, Ku. 2 16. 4 Fit, appropriate. 5 Dear, beloved, cherished ; क तु ते हृदयंगमः सखा Ku. 4. 24.

हृदयाल, हृदयिक, हृदयिन् a. Tender-hearted, good-hearted, affectionate. हृदि (दी) कः N. of a Yādava prince.

हृदिसंस्पर्श a. 1 Touching the heart. 2 Dear, beloved. 3 Agreeable, charming, beautiful.

हृद्य a. 1 Hearty, cordial, sincere. 2 Dear to the heart, cherished, dear, desired, beloved ; Bv. 1. 69 3 Agreeable, pleasant ; charming ; Māl. 4, R. 11. 68. -Comp. -श्वः the Bilva tree. -श्या the great-flowered jasmine.

हृष्ट 1. 4. P. (हृष्यति, हृष्ट or हृषित) 1 To be delighted or rejoiced, be pleased or glad, to exult, rejoice ; अद्वितीयं रुचास्मान् मत्वा किं चंद्र हृष्यति Bv. 2. 105 ; Bk. 15. 104, Ms. 2. 54. 2 To bristle or stand erect, stand on end (as the hair of the body), हृषितास्तदूरुहाः Dk. ; हृष्यति रोमकूपानि Mb. 3 To become erect (said of other things, e. g. the penis). -Caus. (हृषयतिने) To please delight fill w t pleasure W TH प 1 to be glad,

rejoice ; न प्रह्वयेत् प्रियं प्राप्य Bg. 5. 20, 11. 36. 2 to stand on end, bristle (as hair of the body). -नि to rejoice, be glad or delighted.

हृषित *p. p.* 1 Pleased, delighted, glad, happy, rejoiced, enraptured. 2 Thrilled ; having the hair bristling. 3 Astonished. 4 Bent, bowed. 5 Disappointed. 6 Fresh.

हृषीक An organ of sense. -Comp. -हृषः an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna ; Bg. 1. 15 ; *et seq.* ; (हृषीक-पद्मिण्याऽप्यहस्तेषामिदो यतो भवाद । हृषीकेशस्ततो विष्णोः स्थानो देवेषु देशव ॥ Mb.).

हृष *p. p.* Pleased, rejoiced, (=हृषित).

-Comp. -चित्त, -मानस *a.* rejoiced in mind, glad at heart, happy.

-रोमन् *a.* having the hair on the body bristling or thrilling (with joy).

-वदन *a.* having a cheerful countenance. -संकल्प *a.* contented, pleased. -हृद्य *a.* joyous-hearted, cheerful, merry.

हृष्टि *f.* 1 Delight, happiness, joy, pleasure. 2 Pride.

हे *ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh !, ho !); हे इष्णु हे वाद्य हे सखेति Bg. 11. 41 ; हे राजानस्यजन युक्विषेभ्यो विरोधे Vikr. 18. 107. 2 An interjection expressing defiance, envy, ill-will or disapprobation.

हेका Hiccough.

हेतः 1 Vexation. 2 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. 3 injury, hurt.

हेतु 1 A. (हेतु) To disregard, slight, neglect. - II. 1 P. (हेतु) 1 To surround. 2 To attire.

हेतुः Disregard, slight. -Comp. -जः anger, displeasure.

हेतुवृक्षः A horse-dealer.

हेति *m. f.* 1 A weapon, missile ; समरविजयी हेतिदलितः Bh. 2. 44 ; R. 10. 12 ; Ki. 3. 56, 14. 30. 2 A stroke, injury. 3 A ray of the sun. 4 Light, splendour. 5 Flame.

हेतु 1 Cause, reason, object, motive ; इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे K. P. 1 ; Māl. 1. 23, R. 1. 10 ; Me. 25 ; S. 3. 11. 2 Source, origin ; स पिता पितरस्ताता केवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24 'authors of their being'. 3 A means or instrument. 4 The logical reason, the reason for an inference, middle term (forming the second member of the five-membered syllogism). 5 Logic, science of reasoning. 6 Any logical proof or argument. 7 A rhetorical reason (regarded by some writers as a figure of speech) ; it is thus defined : -हेतोर्हेतुमता सार्धतमेदो हेतुचक्षते. (N. B. The forms हेतुना, हेतोः rarely हेतौ are used adverbially in the sense of by reason of on account of because of with gen or n comp शस्त्रेण तावता अल्पस्य हेतावत् R

2. 47 ; विस्मृतं कस्य हेतोः Mu. 1. 1. &c.).

-Comp. -अपदेशः adducing the *hetu* (in the form of the five-membered syllogism).

-आभासः 'the semblance of a reason,' a fallacious middle term, fallacy ; (it is of five kinds : -

सम्बन्धित or अनैकान्तिक, विरुद्ध, असिद्ध, सत्प्रतिपक्ष and प्रतियोग). -उपक्षेपः उपन्यासः adducing a reason, statement of an argument. -वादः disputation, controversy. -शास्त्रं a logically-treated work, any heretical work questioning the authority of Smṛitis or revelation ; Ms. 2. 11.

-हेतुमत् *m. du.* cause and effect. भावः the relation existing between cause and effect.

हेतुक *a.* Causing, producing (at the end of comp.). -कः 1 A cause, reason. 2 An instrument. 3 A logician.

हेतुना-त्वं Causation, the existence of cause.

हेतुमत् *a.* 1 Having a reason or cause. 2 Having the *hetu*. -*m.* An effect.

हेन Gold. -मः 1 A dark or brown coloured horse. 2 A particular weight of gold. 3 The planet Mercury.

हेतु *n.* 1 Gold. 2 Water. 3 Snow. 4 The thorn-apple. 5 The Kesara flower. -Comp. -अंग *a.* golden. (-गः) 1 Garuda. 2 a lion. 3 the mountain Sumeru. 4 N. of Brahman. 5 of Vishnu. 6 Champaka tree. -अंगदं a gold-bracelet. -अङ्घ्रिः the mountain Sumeru. -अंजोत्तं a golden lotus ; हेनोभोजनसवि सलिलं मानसस्यादानः Me. 62. -अंजोत्तं a golden lotus ; Ku. 2. 44. -आह्वः 1 the wild Champaka tree. 2 the *Dhatuira* plant. -कंदलः coral. -करः, -कर्तुः, -कारः, -कारकः a goldsmith ; Ms. 12. 61, Y. 3. 147. -किजलकं the *Nāgakesara* flower. -कुम्भः a golden jar. -कूटः N. of a mountain ; S. 7. -केतकी the *Ketaka* plant, bearing yellow flowers (स्वर्णकेतकी). -गन्धिनी the perfume named *Reṇukā*. -गिरिः the mountain Sumeru. -गौरः The Asoka tree. -छत्र *a.* covered with gold. (जं) gold covering. -ज्वालः fire. -तारं blue vitriol. -दुग्धः, -दुग्धकः the glomerous fig-tree -पर्वतः the mountain Meru. -पुष्पः, -पुष्पकः 1 the Asoka tree. 2 the Lodhra tree. 3 the Champaka tree. (-*n.*) the Asoka flower. 2 the flower of China rose. -व(व)लं a pearl. -मालिन् *m.* the sun. -सूयिका the golden or yellow jasmine. -रागिणी *f.* turmeric. -शंखः N. of Vishnu. -शृंगं 1 a golden horn. 2 a golden summit. -सारं blue vitriol. -स्वयं, -स्वयंकं a kind of necklace (Mar नोक)

हेमन्त-र्त One of the six seasons cold or winter season (comprising

the months मार्गशीर्ष and पौष) ; नवमवालो द्रुमसंवरस्यः प्रकृतलोभः परिपक्वशालिः । विलिखि-पक्षः प्रथमपुनरो हेमन्तकालः सप्तपानतः द्विये Rs. 4. 1.

हेमलः 1 A goldsmith. 2 A touchstone. 3 A chameleon.

हेय *a.* Fit to be left or abandoned

हेरं 1 A kind of crown or diadem. 2 Turmeric

हेरन् 1 N. of Ganesa. 2 A buffalo. 3 A boastful hero. -Comp. -जननी N. of Pārvati (mother of Ganesa).

हेरिकः A spy, secret emissary.

हेलन्-न्ना Disregarding, slighting, contempt, insulting.

हेल 1 Contempt, disrespect ; insult ; Si. 12. 72. 2 Amorous sport or dalliance, wanton sport ; see S. D. 128 ; D. R. 2. 32. 3 Strong sexual desire ; प्रीतिच्छायास्तिस्रानां नारीणां सुरतोत्सवे । शृंगारश्रावतत्त्वज्ञेहेला सा परिकीर्तिता ॥ 4 Ease, facility ; Si. 1. 34 ; हेलया 'easily', without any difficulty or trouble. 5 Moonlight.

हेलावृक्षः A horse-dealer.

हेलिः The sun. -*f.* Wanton or amorous sport, dalliance.

हेवाकः Ardent or intense desire, eagerness ; (this word, like the word हटम q. v., is used only by later writers like Kalhana, Bilhana, and is probably derived from Persian or Arabic) ; अस्मिन्नासीत्तद्वृत्तिविशाल्येन हेवाकललिविहङ्गादुत्कपितवलयः संततं राजलक्ष्मीः Vikr. 18. 101 ; cf. हेवाकिन् below.

हेवाकस *a.* High, intense, ardent, हेवाकसस्तु शृंगारो हानोक्षिप्रविकारकृत् D. R. 2. 31 (might the word here not be derived from हेवाक ?)

हेवाकिन् *a.* Ardently desirous of, eager for, (in comp.) ; जायते महतामहो निरुपमस्थानहेवाकिनां निःसामान्यमहत्त्वयोगपिबुना वार्ता विपत्तावपि Kalhana.

हेय 1 A. (हेयते, हेयित) To neigh (as a horse) ; to bray, roar (in general).

हेयः, हेया, हेयितं Neighing, braying ; रथांगसंक्रोडितमश्वहेयः Ki. 16. 8.

हेयिन् *m.* A horse.

हेहे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing or calling out loudly.

हे *ind.* A vocative particle.

हेतुक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Causal, causative. 2 Argumentative, rationalistic. -कः 1 A logical reasoner, an arguer. 2 A follower of the *Mīmāṃsā* doctrines. 3 A rationalist, sceptic. 4 A heretic.

हेम *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Cold, wintry, frigid. 2 Caused by frost ; शुणालिनी हेमः शिवोपरानं B. 16. 7. 2 Golden, made of gold ; पद्मेन हेमं विलिलेख पदं B. 6. 15 Bk 5 89 Ku 6 6 ३ How frost, dew -नः An epithet of Siva

-Comp. -हवा सुयिका ३ Golden ocan,

इमन *a.* (जी.फ.) 1 Wintry, cold. Si. 6. 55. Ki. 17. 12. 2 Pertaining to winter, *i. e.* long (as nights); Si. 6. 77. 3 Growing in or suitable for winter; हेमनेर्निवसने: इमघमा; R. 19. 41. 4 Golden, made of gold. -न: 1 The month Mārgaśrāṣa. 2 The winter son (= हेमन q. v.).

इनतिक *a.* 1 Wintry, cold. 2 Growing in winter. -क A kind of rice.

इमल See हेमन.

इमवत *a.* (जी.फ.) 1 Snowy. 2 Flowing from the snowy, *i. e.* Himalāya mountain; R. 16. 44. 3 Bred in, belonging to, or situated on, the Himalāya mountain; Ku. 3. 23, 2. 67. -त Bhāratavarsha or India.

हेमवती 1 N. of Pārvati. 2 Of the river Ganges. 3 A kind of myrobalan. 4 A kind of drug. 5 Common flax. 6 A tawny grape.

हैयकीन 1 Clarified butter prepared from the preceding day's milk, fresh ghee; हैयकीनमादाय वोष्वद्राव-स्थित R. 1. 45; Bk. 5. 12. 2 Butter prepared a day before it is used, fresh butter.

हैरिक: A thief.

हेहय *m. pl.* N. of a people and their country. -य: 1 N. of the great-grandson of Yadu. 2 N. of Arjuna's country (who had a thousand a horse and was slain by Parasurāma q. v.). हेहयसहस्राय हेहयस्व च कीर्तिमपह-दुःख R. 11. 74.

हो *ind.* A vocative particle used in calling to a person (ho! hallo!)

होह 1. 1 A. (होहते) To disregard, disrespect. -II. 1 P. (होहति) To go.

होह: A raft, float.

हात् *a.* (जी.फ.) Sacrificing, offering oblations with fire; वहति विविहुतं वा हाविर्य च होवी S. 1. 1. -म: 1 A sacrificial priest, especially one who recites the prayers of the Rīgveda at a sacrifice. 2 A sacrificer; R. 1. 62, 82; Ms. 11. 36.

होत्र 1 Anything fit to be offered as an oblation (as ghee). 2 A burnt offering. 3 A sacrifice.

होत्रा 1 A sacrifice, 2 Praise.

होत्रीय: The priest who offers oblations to gods. -य The sacrificial hall.

होम: 1 Offering oblations to gods by throwing ghee into the consecrated fire, (one of the five daily Yajnas, to be performed by a Brāhmana, called देवयज्ञ q. v.). 2 A burnt offering. 3 A sacrifice. -Comp. -अग्नि: sacrificial fire. -कुण्ड a hole in the ground for receiving the consecrated fire -पुर्य: a sacrificial house R. 3. 38. चान्नं सोमं, -घूम:

the smoke of a burnt offering or sacrificial fire. -अश्मन् *n.* the ashes of a burnt offering. -वेला the time for offering oblations; S. 4. -शाला a sacrificial hall or chamber.

होमक See होतृ.

होमि: 1 Clarified butter. 2 Water. 3 Fire.

होमिन् *m.* The offerer of an oblation, a sacrificer in general.

होमीय: होम्य *a.* Belonging to or fit for an oblation. -म्य Ghee.

होरा 1 The rising of a zodiacal sign. 2 Part of the duration of a sign. 3 An hour. 4 A mark, line.

होलाका 1 The spring-festival celebrated at the approach of the spring season, during the ten-but particularly three or four-days preceding the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (commonly called Holi). 2 The full-moon day in the month of Phālguna.

होलिका, होली The festival called होलाका q. v. above.

हो, होहो *ind.* A vocative particle (ho!, hallo!).

होत्र The office of the priest called होतृ q. v.

होम्य Clarified butter.

हु 2 A. (हुते, हुत) 1 To take away, rob, abstract, deprive (one) of; अच्यगीदार्थशस्त्राणे यमस्याहोद विक्रमं Bk. 15. 88. 2 To conceal, hide, withhold; Mā. 1. 3 To hide from any one (with dat.); गोपी कृष्णाय हुते Sk. -WITH अप 1 to conceal, hide; Ms. 8. 53; Ratn. 2. 2 to deny, disown, conceal before one; युगाश्चापहृषेऽस्माकं Bk. 5. 44; अपहृष्टवानस्य जनाय सकिर्जा (अधी-रता) N. 1. 49. -नि 1 to hide, conceal; Bk. 10. 36. 2 to conceal or hide from, dissimulate or deny before any one (with dat.); Bk. 8. 74.

ह्यस् *ind.* Yesterday. -Comp. -भव *a.* what occurred yesterday.

ह्यस्तन *a.* (जी.फ.) Belonging to yesterday; as in ह्यस्तनी वृत्तिः. -Comp. -दिन yesterday, the previous day.

ह्यस्य *a.* Belonging to yesterday, hesternal.

हृत् 1 A deep lake, a large and deep pool of water; N. 3. 53. 2 A deep hole or cavity; Si. 5. 29. 3 A ray of light. -Comp. -ग्रहः a crocodile.

हृदिनी 1 A river. 2 Lightning.

हृद्गोः The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (derived from Greek.)

हृत् 1 P. (हृति, हसित) 1 To sound. 2 To become small.

हृत्सिमन् *m.* Smallness, shortness.

हृत् *a.* (compar. हृद्विषः superl. हृदिह) 1 Short, small little 2 Dwarfish, low or short in stature

3 Short (opp दीर्घ in prosody) -स्य A dwarf. -Comp. -अंग *a.* dwarfish, short-bodied. (-यः) a dwarf. -गर्मः the Kusa grass. -दर्भः the short or white Kusa grass. -बाहुक *a.* short armed. -मूर्ति *a.* short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy.

ह्रात् 1 A. (ह्राते) 1 To sound. 2 To roar.

ह्रावः Noise, sound; हुंदुमीनां ह्रावः Ki. 16. 8. so वहुह्रावः &c.

ह्रादिन् *a.* Sounding, roaring.

ह्रादिनी 1 The thunderbolt of India. 2 Lightning. 3 A river. 4 The tree called शङ्खरी.

ह्रासः 1 Sound, noise. 2 Decrease, diminution, decline, deterioration, decay; Ms. 1. 85; Y. 2. 249. 3 Small number.

ह्रिणीयते See हृणीयते; Mv. 1. 51.

ह्रिणीया 1 Reproach, censure 2 Shame, bashfulness. 3 Pity; of हृणीय.

ह्री 3 P. जिह्वेति: ह्रीण, ह्रीत) 1 To blush, be modest. 2 To be ashamed (used by itself or with abl. or gen) जिह्वेभ्यामुपेक्ष सह गुरुसाक्षेपं गतु S. 7; अन्यो न्यस्यापि जिह्वीमः किं पुनः गुरुवाहिना Ki. 11. 58; R. 15. 44, 17. 73; Bk. 3. 53, 5. 102, 6. 132. -Caus. (ह्रिणयति) To put to shame (fig. also); cause to blush, make ashamed; सकौस्तुभं ह्रिणयती-व कृष्ण R. 6. 49; ह्रिणिता हि बहवो नरेभ्यः 11. 40; किं वा जात्या स्वाभिनेहो ह्रिणयति Si. 18. 23; Ki. 11. 64, 13. 41; Ve. 1. 17.

ह्री / 1 Shame; सेरपि ह्रीपदमादवाता Ku. 3. 57; दण्डिश्चाह ह्रीयतेति ह्रीपरांतः प्रमत्स्यते तेजसः Nk. 1. 14, R. 4. 80. 2 Bashfulness, modesty; ह्रीतचक्रे की-य-मनुयाच Ku. 7. 85. -Comp. -जित, -मूढ *a.* overcome or confounded by shame; ह्रीष्टतानां भवति विफल प्रेरणा चूर्णमुष्टि Me. 68. -यंत्रणा the constraint of bashfulness; R. 7. 63.

ह्रीका 1 Bashfulness, coyness, shyness. 2 Timidity, fear.

ह्रीकु *a.* 1 Bashful, modest, shy 2 Timid. -कुः 1 Tim. 2 Lac.

ह्रीण, ह्रीत *p. p.* 1 Ashamed; Ve. 2. 11. 2 Bashful, modest; N. 3. 53.

ह्रीरेरल A kind of perfume.

हृत् 1 A. (हृते) 1 To neigh (as a horse), whinny. 2 To go, creep.

हृत् Neighing.

हृत् 1 P. (हृति) To cover.

हृत्ति: *f.* Joy, gladness.

हृत् 1 P. (हृति) To sound.

हृत् 1 A. (हृति, हृत् हृतिव) 1 To be glad or delighted, rejoice. 2 To sound. -WITH आ, -य to rejoice, be delighted.

हृत्: हृत्कः Pleasure, joy, de-light.

हृत्न The act of rejoicing joy delight

ह्रादिच a. Delighting, pleasing &c.

ह्रादिनी See ह्रादिनी.

हल 1 P. (हलति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, tremble. -Caus. (हलयति-ते, हलयति-ते, but the former only with prepositons) To shake, move cause, to tremble (especially with ति).

ह्राज 1 Calling. 2 A cry, sound.

ह्र 1 P. (ह्रति) 1 To be crooked 2 To be crooked in conduct, cheat, deceive. 3 To be afflicted or injured.

ह्रे 1. U. (ह्रयति-ते ह्रतः pass. ह्रयते ; caus. ह्राययति-ते ; desid. ह्रुह्रयति-ते) 1 To call ; तां पार्वतीत्यादिजनन नाम्नां ह्रुदियं देवुजने जहाय Ku. 1. 26. 2 To call out to

invoke, call upon. 3 To name, call. 4 To challenge. 5 To vie with, emulate. 6 To ask, beg. -With आ 1 to call, invite; वस्त-इव ववाहृयेन U. 6. 2 to challenge (Atm.) मत्तमीराह्वत चेदिरायसुराणि S. 20. 1 ; कृष्णश्चापूष्माह्वये Sk. ; Bk. 8. 18. 15. 89. -उप, -उपा to call ; Bk. 8. 17. -से, -सना to call together.;

FINIS.

SUPPLEMENT.

अग्र्यः N. of a Yādava, a friend and uncle of Kṛishṇa. It was he who induced Rāma and Kṛishṇa to go to Mathurā and kill Kamsa. He told the two brothers how their father Anakadundubhi, the princess Devaki and even his own father Ugrasena had been insulted by the iniquitous demon Kamsa, and told them why he had been despatched to them. Kṛishṇa consented to go and promised to slay the demon within 3 nights, which he succeeded in doing. See सत्राजित् also.

अगस्तिः, अगस्त्यः N. of a celebrated Rishi or sage. In the Rīgveda he and Vashisṭha are said to be the offspring of Mitra and Varuṇa, whose seed fell from them at the sight of the lovely nymph Urvastī. Part of the seed fell into a jar and part into water; from the former arose Agastya who is, therefore, called Kumbhnyoni, Kumbhajanman, Ghaṭodbhava, Kalasayoni &c. He is represented to have humbled the Vindhya mountains by making them prostrate themselves before him when they tried to rise higher and higher till they well-nigh occupied the sun's disc and obstructed his path; See Vindhya. (This fable is supposed by some to typify the progress of the Aryas towards the south in their conquest and civilization of India). He is also known by the names of Pitābḍhi, Samudra-chuluka &c., from another fable according to which he drank up the ocean because he wished to help Indra and the gods in their wars with a class of demons called Kāleyas who had hid themselves in the waters and oppressed the three worlds in various ways. His wife was Lopāmudrā. He dwelt in a hermitage on mount Kunjara to the south of the Vindhya, and kept under control the evil spirits who infested the south; and a legend relates how he once ate up a Rākshasa named Vātāpi, who had assumed the form of a ram, and destroyed by a flash of his eye the Rakshasa's brother who attempted to avenge him. In the course of his wanderings Rāma with his wife and brother came to the hermitage of Agastya who received him with the greatest kindness and became his friend, adviser and protector. He gave Rāma the bow of Vishṇu and some other things; (see R. 15. 55). In astronomy he is the Star Canopus; cf. R. 4. 21 also.)

अग्निः The god of fire, and represented as the eldest son of Brahman. His wife was Svāhā; by her he had 3 sons—Pāvaka, Pavamāna and Suchi. The Harivamsa describes him as clothed in black, having smoke for his standard and head-piece, and carrying a flaming javelin. He is borne in a chariot drawn by red horses. He is accompanied by a ram and sometimes he is represented as riding on that. The Mahābhāṣya represents Agni as having exhausted his vigour and become dull

by devouring many oblations at the several sacrifices made by king Svetaki, but he recruited his strength by devouring the whole Khāṇḍava forest with the assistance of Arjuna, for which service he gave him the Gāṇḍīva bow.

अघः N. of a demon, brother of Baka and Pūtana; and commander-in-chief of Kamsa. Being sent by Kamsa to Gokula to kill Kṛishṇa and Balarāma, he assumed the form of a huge serpent 4 yojanas long, and spread himself on the way of the cowherds, keeping his horrid mouth open. The cowherds mistook it for a mountain-cavern and entered it, cows and all. But Kṛishṇa saw it, and having entered the mouth so stretched himself that he tore it to pieces and rescued his companions.

अंगदः N. of a son of Vālī by his wife Tārā. When the whole host of Rāma went to Lankā Angada was despatched to Rāvaṇa as a messenger of peace to give him a chance of saving himself in time. But Rāvaṇa scornfully rejected his advice and met his doom. After Sugrīva, Angada became king of Kishkindhā. In common parlance a man is said to act the part of Angada when he endeavours to mediate between two contending parties, but without any success.

अंजना N. of the mother of Māruti or Hanūmat. She was the daughter of a monkey named Kunjara, and wife of Kesarin, another monkey. One day while she was seated on the summit of a mountain, her garment was slightly displaced, and the God of Wind being enamoured of her beauty assumed a visible form, and asked her to yield to his desires. She requested him not to violate her chastity, to which he consented; but he told her that she would conceive a son equal to himself in strength and lustre by virtue of his amorous desire fixed on her, and then disappeared. This son was Māruti.

अन्त्रि N. of a great sage. He is one of the ten Prajāpatis or mind-born sons of Brahman, being born from his eye. Anasūya was his wife and bore him three sons, Datta, Durvāsa, and Soma. In the Rāmāyaṇa an account is given of the visit paid by Rāma and Sitā to Atri and Anasūya in their hermitage, when they both received them most kindly (See अनसूया). As a Rishi or sage he is one of the seven sages, and represents in Astronomy one of the stars of the Great Bear. The moon is said to have been produced from his eye; cf. R. 2. 75.

अदिति N. of one of the daughters of Daksha and wife of Kasyapa by whom she was mother of Vishṇu in his dwarf incarnation, of Indra, and of the other gods who are called *aditi-nandanas*.

अमरिन्द N. of a son of Pradyumna. Amraddha was the son of Kālma and grandson of Kṛishṇa. Us 1, the

daughter of a demon named Bāṇa, fell in love with him, and had him brought by magic influence to her apartments in her father's city of Sonitapura; see उषा or विश्वेखा. Bāṇa sent some guards to seize him, but the brave youth slew his assailants with only an iron club. At last, however, he was secured by means of magic powers. On discovering where Aniruddha had been carried, Kṛishṇa, Balarāma and Kāma went to rescue him and a great battle was fought. Bāṇa, though aided by Siva and Skanda, was vanquished, but his life was spared at the intercession of Siva, and Aniruddha was carried home to Dvārakā with Ushā as his wife.

अथर्वकः N. of an Asura, son of Kasyapa and Diti and killed by Siva. He is represented as a demon with 1,000 arms and heads, 2,000 eyes and feet, and called *Andhaka* because he walked like a blind man, though he could see very well. He was slain by Siva when he attempted to carry off the Pārijāta tree from heaven.

अभिमन्युः N. of a son of Arjuna by his wife Subhadrā, sister of Kṛishṇa and Balarāma. When the Kauravas, at the advice of Droṇa, formed the peculiar battle array called 'Chakravynha,' hoping that as Arjuna was away, none of the Pāṇḍavas would be able to break through it, Abhimanyu assured his uncles that he was ready to try, if they only assisted him. He accordingly entered the Vynha, killed many warriors on the Kaurava side, and was for a time more than a match even for such veteran and elderly heroes as Droṇa, Karna, Duryodhana &c. He could not, however, hold out long against fearful odds, and was at last overpowered and slain. He was very handsome. He had two wives, Vatsalā daughter of Balarāma, and Uttarā daughter of the king Virāṭa. Uttarā was pregnant when he was slain, and gave birth to a son named Parikshita who succeeded to the throne of Hastināpura.

अरुणः Aruṇa is represented as the elder brother of Garuḍa being, the son of Vinatā by Kasyapa. Vinatā prematurely hatched the egg and the child was born without thighs, and hence he is called *Anūrṇa* 'thighless', or *Vipa'da* 'footless'. Aruṇa now holds the office of the charioteer of the sun. His wife was Syeni, who bore him two sons Sampāti and Jaṭāyu.

अश्वत्थामन् See द्रोण also.

अश्विनीकुमार See इंद्रा.

अष्टावक्रः N. of the son of Kahoḍa. This sage was so much devoted to study that he generally neglected his wife, and the unborn son, while yet in the womb, being provoked at this, rebuked his father, who being enraged, cursed him that he would be born crooked in eight limbs. When Kahoḍa was drowned into a river as the result

of a wager in a dispute with a Buddhist, the young Ashtāvakra defeated the Buddhist, and delivered his father, by whose favour he became straight.

न्याय

1 त्रिषकृन्निन्यायः The maxim of the worms bred in poison. It is used to denote a state of things which, though fatal to others, is not so to those who being bred in it, are inured or naturalized to it, like poison which, though fatal to others, is not so to the worms bred in it.

2 त्रिषवृक्षन्यायः The maxim of the poison-tree; used to denote that a thing, though hurtful and mischievous, does not deserve to be destroyed by the very person who has reared it, just as even a poison-tree ought not to be cut down by the planter himself.

3 स्थालीपुलाकन्यायः The maxim of the cooking-pot and boiled rice. In a cooking-pot all the grains being equally moistened by the heated water, when one grain is found to be well cooked, the same may be inferred with regard to the other grains. So the maxim is used when the condition of the whole class is inferred from that of a part. Cf. Mar. 'क्षितावरून माताची परीक्षा'.

पेडावत् a. Wise; पेडावद्विषम Asvad. 6.

प्रकोपः Anger, excitement, provocation.

प्राकारः 1 An encircling wall, enclosure, a fence. 2 A surrounding wall, rampart; शतमेकोपि संयत्ते प्राकारस्यो वनुर्यं Pt. 1. 229.

वाही A kind of ear-ornament; Asvad. 24.

वृद्धिद्विः 'Firm in battle', N. of the eldest Pāṇḍava prince, also called 'Dharma', 'Dharmarāja', 'Ajātasatru' &c. He was begotten on Kuntī by the god Yama. He is known more for his truthfulness and righteousness than for any military achievements or feats of arms. He was formally crowned emperor of Hastināpura at the conclusion of the great Bhārati war after eighteen days' severe fighting, and reigned righteously for many years (For further particulars of his life see दुर्योधन.)

वैशम्पायनः N. of a celebrated pupil of Vyāsa. It was he who made Yājñavalkya disgorge the whole of the Yajurveda he had learnt from him which was picked up by his other pupils in the form of *Tittiris* or partridges, and hence the Veda was called 'Taittirīya'. Vaisampāyana was celebrated for his great skill in narrating Purāṇas, and is said to have recounted the whole of the Mahābhārata to king Janamejaya.

हिरण्यक N. of a celebrated demon, twin brother of Hiraṇyakasipu. On the strength of a boon from Brahma he became insolent and oppressive, seized upon the earth, and carried it with him into the depths of the ocean. Vishṇu, therefore, became incarnate as a boar, killed the demon, and lifted up the earth.

APPENDIX I.

SANSKRIT PROSODY.

Introduction.

The earliest and most important work in Sanskrit prosody is the Pingala-*chhandas-sāstra*, attributed to the sage Pingala, which consists of *Sūtras* distributed over eight books. The *Agni Purāṇa* also gives complete system of prosody founded apparently on Pingala's. Several other original treatises have likewise been composed by various authors, such as the *Śrutabodha*, *Vāṇibhūṣaṇa*, *Vṛtta-darpaṇa*, *Vṛtta-ratnākara*, *Vṛtta-Kaumudī*, *Chhandomanjari* &c. In the following pages the *Chhandomanjari* and *Vṛtta-ratnākara* have been chiefly drawn upon. Vedic as well as *Prākṛita* metres have been ignored in this Appendix.

Sanskrit composition may be in the form of *गद्य* 'prose' or *पद्य* 'verse' or poetry expressed in the form of *stanzas*.

A stanza or *padya* is a combination of four *pa'das* or quarters, which are regulated either by the number of syllables (*अक्षर*), or by the number of syllabic instants (*मात्रा*).

A *पद्य* is a *वृत्त* or *जाति*.

A *वृत्त* is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number and position of syllables in each *Pāda* or quarter. A *जाति* is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number of syllabic instants in each quarter.

Vṛttas are divided into three classes:—*समवृत्त* in which the *Pādas* or quarters composing the stanza are all similar; *अर्धसमवृत्त* in which the alternate quarters are similar; and *विषमवृत्त* in which the quarters are all dissimilar.

A syllable is as much of a word as can be pronounced at once, that is, a vowel with or without one or more consonants.

A syllable is *लघु* 'short' or *गुरु* 'long' according as its vowel is 'short' or 'long'. The vowels *अ, इ, उ, ऋ, ए* are short; and *आ, ई, ऊ, कृ, एरे, ओ & औ* are long. But a short vowel becomes long in prosody when it is followed by an *Anusvāra* or *Visarga*, or by a conjunct consonant; as the vowel *अ* in *यव* or *नः*. (The consonants *प्र & ह* as also *व्र & कृ*, are said to be exceptions, before which the vowel may be short by a sort of poetical license; e. g. in *Ku. 7. 11*, or *Si. 10.60*, where, however, emendations have been proposed by critics to render the metre conformable to the general laws of prosody). So also the last syllable of a *pa'da* is either long or short, according to the exigence of the metre, whatever be its natural length.

॥ विधिश्च विस्तीर्णं च यस्मिन्नि

॥ संयोगपूर्वकं तथा वाक्यान्तगोष्ठि वा

In metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants one instant or *Mātrā* is allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one.

For the purpose of scanning metres regulated by the number of syllables, writers on prosody have devised eight '*Ganas*' or syllabic feet, each consisting of three syllables, and distinguished from one another by particular syllables being short or long. They are given in the following verse:—

मन्त्रियुरुल्लिख्युश्च नकांते
भादियुरुः पुनरादिलघुर्ध्वः ।
जो गुरुमध्यगतो रलमध्यः
सौप्तयुरुः कथितोऽल्लघुस्तः ॥

आदिमध्यावसानेषु यरता यानि लाघवम् ।

भजस्ता गौरवं यानि मनौ तु गुरुलाघवम् ॥

Expressed in symbols (the symbol *—* denoting a short syllable, and *—* a long one) the different *Ganas* may be represented as follows:—

य	— — —	(Bacchius)
र	— — —	(Amphimacer)
त	— — —	(Anti-bacchius)
म	— — —	(Dactylus)
ज	— — —	(Amphibrachys)
स	— — —	(Anapæstus)
म	— — —	(Mollosus)
न	— — —	(Tribrachys)

Similarly *ल* (*—*) used to denote a short syllable, and *ग* (*—*) a long

N. B.—Sanskrit prosodists classify *Vṛttas* according to the number of syllables contained in each quarter. Thus they enumerate twenty-six classes of '*Samavṛttas*', as the number of syllables in each quarter of a regular metre may vary from one to twenty-six. Each of these classes comprehends a great number of possible metres according to the different modes in which long and short syllables may be distributed. For example, in the class where each quarter contains six syllables, each of the six syllables may be either short or long, and thus the number of possible combinations is $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ or $2^6 = 64$, though not even half a dozen are in general use, so in the case of the twenty-six syllabled class, the possible varieties are 2^{26} or 87, 108, 864! But if we consider the cases where the alternate quarters are similar or all dissimilar, the variety of possible metres is almost infinite. Pingala, as also *Lilāvati* and the last chapter of *V* kara, give directions for computing the

Note.—In the following definitions the letters representing the Gaṇas such as म, ढ, ञ, &c. as also ल, ग will often be found to have dropped their vowels for the exigence of metre ; e. g. ञ, झ stands for म, र, म, न ; so स्तौ, for म, त &c. The first line gives the *Definition* of a metre; the second, the *Scheme in Gaṇas* with the *Yati* or Cæsura—the pause that may be made in reciting a quarter or verse, and which is usually indicated by the words in the Definition standing in the Instrumental case—denoted in brackets by Arabic figures, and then comes the example (many of these examples are drawn from the works of Māgha, Bhāravi, Kālidāsa, Dandin &c.).

SECTION A.

Metres with 4 Syllables in a quarter.

(प्रतिष्ठा.)
कन्या.

Def.	गौ चैत् कन्या ।
Sch. G.	ग, म.
Ex.	मास्वत्कन्यां सैका धन्या यस्याः कुले कृष्णोऽखेलत् ॥

Metres with 5 Syllables in a quarter.

(सुप्रतिष्ठा.)
पंक्ति.

Def.	भूगो गिति पंक्तिः ।
Sch. G.	भ, ग, य.
Ex.	कृष्णसनाथा तर्णकपंक्तिः । यामुनकच्छे चार चचार ॥

Metres with 6 Syllables in a quarter.

(गायत्री.)

(1) तद्गुमध्यमा.

Def. त्वी चेत्तदुभयमा ।
 Sah. G. त, य.
 Ex. मूर्तिर्गुणशरीरस्यद्विभुतत्वा ।
 आस्तां मम चित्ते नित्यं तदुभया ॥

(2) विद्युल्लेखा.

(Also called वाणि.)

Def. विद्युच्छेखा मो मः ।
Sch. G. य, म. (३. ३)
Elz. श्रीदीप्ती ह्रीकीर्ती धीनती गीःमीती ।
पठन्ति दे दे दे दे दे दे दे दे ॥ Kāv. ३. ३६.

(३) शशिवदना.

Def.	शशिवदना न्यौ ।
Sch. G.	न, य.
Ex.	शशिवदनानां व्रजनहोनीनाम् । अधुरधोर्मि मधुरिरेच्छत् ॥

(4) सोमराज्जी.

Def. द्विया सोमराजी.
Sch. G. य, य. (2. 4)
Ex. हरे सोमराजी-समा ते यशःश्रीः ।
जगन्मंडलस्य छिनत्यंयकारम् ॥

Metres with 7 Syllables in a quarter.

(उष्णिक.)

(1) कुमारललिता.

Def.	कुमारललिता जू. मू. गा. ।
Sch. G.	ज, स, ग. (3. 4.)
Ex.	मुगारितमुवल्ली कुमारललिता सा । वज्रैगनयनानां ततान मुदमुचैः ॥

(2) मदलेखा.

Def.	मस्यो स्थान्मदलेखा ।
Sch. G.	म, स, ग. (3. 4.)
Ex.	गि बाहुविष्णुणाद् देर्तीद्रान्मदलेखा । लम्बाभुनपुरशनी कस्तुरिरसचर्चा ॥

(३) मधुमती.

Def.	ननगि मधुमती ।
Sch. G.	न, न, ग (5. 2)
Ex.	रविद्विहितुते बन्कुसुमततिः । व्यधित मधुमती मधुमथनमुद्रम् ॥

Metres with 8 Syllables in a quarter.

(अनुग्रह)

(1) अनुष्टुप् (also called श्लोक.)

There are several varieties of this metre, but the most in use has eight syllables in each quarter variable quantity. Thus the fifth syllable of each should be short, the sixth long, and the seventh nately long and short.

Ex. श्लोके षष्ठं सुखं ज्ञेयं सर्वत्र लक्ष्यमांशम् ।
द्विचतुःपादयोर्हृत्स्वं सप्तमं दीर्घमन्ययोः ॥
वागर्थाविव संपुञ्जौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये ।
जगतः पितरौ ब्रह्मे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ ॥ B. 1.

(2) गजगति.

नभलग्ना गजगतिः ।

न, भ, ल, ग (4. 4.)

रविस्तुतापरिसे विहरतो दृशि हरेः ।

व्रजवधूगजगतिर्दमलं व्यतनुत ॥

(3) प्रमाणिका.

प्रमाणिका जगै लगौ ।

ज, र, ल, ग (4. 4.)

पुनातु भक्तिच्युता सदाच्युतांनिपद्योः ।

भुतिस्मृतिप्रमाणिका भवांबुराशितारिका ॥

(4) माणवक.

भातलग्ना माणवकम् ।

भ, त, ल, ग (4. 4.)

चंचलचूडं चपलैर्वत्सकुलैः केलिपरम् ।

ध्याय सखे स्मेरमुखं नंदसुतं माणवकम् ॥

(5) विद्युन्माला.

मो मो गो गो विद्युन्माला ।

म, म, ग, ग, (4. 4.)

वासोवल्ली विद्युन्माला बह्वैश्वरी शाकश्यामः ।

यस्मिन्नास्तं तापोच्छ्रित्यैगानध्वस्थः कृष्णांभोदः ॥

(6) समानिका.

ग्लौ रजौ समानिका तु ।

र, ज, ग, ल (4. 4.)

यस्य कृष्णपादपद्ममस्ति हस्तडागसद्व ।

धीः समानिका परेण नोचितात्र मस्तरेण ॥

Metres with 9 Syllables in a quarter.

(वृहती)

(1) भुजगशिखुभृता.

भुजगशिखुभृता नौ मः ।

न, न, म (7. 2.)

ज्जदतदभिकटसौणी भुजगशिखुभृता याऽस्तीत् ।

मरिषुदलिते नागे व्रजजनमुखदा साऽभूत् ।

(2) भुजंगसंगता.

सजरैर्भुजंगसंगता ।

स, ज, र (3. 6.)

तरला तरंगिरिगितैर्धमुना भुजंगसंगता ।

कथमेति वत्सचारकश्चपलः सदैव तां हरिः ॥

(3) मणिमध्य.

स्यान्मणिमध्यं चेद्भ्रमसाः ।

म, म, स (5. 4.)

कालियभोगाभोगगतस्तन्मणिमध्यस्कीतरुचा ।

चित्रपदाभो नंदसुतश्चाह वनतं स्मेरमुखः ॥

Metres with 10 Syllables in a quarter.

(पंक्ति.)

(1) त्वरितगति.

त्वरितगतिश्च नजनगैः ।

न, ज, न, ग (5. 5.)

Ex.

त्वरितगतिर्व्रजयुधतिस्तरणिस्तु

मुररिपुणा रतिश्रुणा परिरमिता

(2) मत्ता.

Def.

ज्येष्ठा मत्ता ममसगसृष्टा ।

Sch. G.

म, भ, स, ग (4. 6.)

Ex.

पीत्वा मत्ता मधु मधुपाली

कालिदीये तदवनकुंजे ।

उद्दीव्यतीव्रजजनराभाः

कामासका मधुजिति चक्रे ॥

(3) रुक्मवती.

(Also called चंपकमा)

Def.

रुक्मवती सा यत्र भमसाः ।

Sch. G.

भ, म, स, ग (5. 5.)

Ex.

कायमनोवाक्यैः परिशुद्धै-

र्यस्य सदा कंसद्विवि भाक्तिः ।

राज्यपदे हर्म्यालिरुदारा

रुक्मवती विघ्नः खलु तस्य ॥

Metres with 11 Syllables in

(त्रिष्टुभ्.)

(1) ईद्रवज्रा.

Def.

स्यादिद्रवज्रा यदि तौ जगौ मः

Sch. G.

त, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6.)

Ex.

गोष्ठे गिरिं सव्यकरणे धृत्वा

रुष्टेद्रवज्राहतिशुक्तवृद्धौ ।

यो गोकुलं गोपकुलं च स्रस्य

चक्रे स नो रक्षतु चक्रपाणिः ॥

(2) उपेद्रवज्रा.

Def.

उपेद्रवज्रा प्रथमे लघौ सा ।

Sch. G.

ज, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6.)

Ex.

उपेद्रवज्रादिमणिच्छटाभि-

र्विधूषणानां छुरितं वपुस्ते ।

स्मरामि गोपीभिरुपास्यमानं

सुरद्वसुले मणिमंडपस्थम् ॥

(3) उपजाति.

Def.

अनंतरोदीरितलक्ष्मभाजौ

पादौ यदीयावुपजातयस्ताः ।

इत्थं किलान्यास्वपि मिश्रितासु

वर्दानि जानिष्विदमेव नाम ॥

Sch. G.

When ईद्रवज्रा and उपेद्रवज्रा a

stanza, the metre is called उपजाति. It i

varieties.

Ex.

अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा

हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः ।

पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगाह्य

स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानंदः ॥ E

See R. 2, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 16, 18, Ku. 1

When other metres also are mixed in

metre is still called उपजाति ; e. g. in the

from Magha there is a combination of

इत्थं रथाश्वमनिषादिनां प्रगे

गजो नृपाणामथ तोरणाद्वहि ।

प्रस्थानकालक्षमवेशकल्पना-
कृतक्षणक्षेपमुदैक्षताच्युतम् ॥

(4) दोधक.

दोधकमिच्छति मन्त्रितयात्रौ ।

म, भ, म, ग, ग (6. 5.)

या न ययौ प्रियमन्ववधुभ्यः

सारतरागमना यतमानम् ।

तेन सहेह विभर्ति रहः स्त्री

सा रतरागमनायतमानम् ॥ Si. 4. 45.

(5) भ्रमरविलसित.

(भ्रमरविलसिता)

भौ ल्लौ गः स्याद् भ्रमरविलसितम् ।

म, भ, न, ल, ग (4. 7.)

प्रीत्यै पूना व्यवहिततपनाः

प्रोढध्वातं दिनविह जलदाः ।

दोषामन्ये विदधति सुरत-

क्रीडायासभ्रमशमपटवः ॥ Si. 4. 62.

(6) रथोद्धता.

रातरैर्नरलगै रथोद्धता ।

र, न, र, ल, ग (3. 8, or 4. 8.)

कौशिकेन स किल क्षितीश्वरो

राममध्वरविधानशान्तये ।

काकपक्षधरमेत्य याचित-

सेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते ॥ R. 11. 1.

See Ku. 8 also.

(7) वातोर्मी.

वातोर्मीं गदिता भौ तगौ गः ।

म, भ, त, ग, ग (4. 7.)

ध्याता मूर्तिः क्षणमप्यच्युतस्य

अणी नाम्नां गदिता हेलयापि ।

संसरेऽस्मिन् दुरितं हन्ति पुंसां

वातोर्मी पीतमिवाभोधिमुखे ॥

(8) शालिनी.

मात्तो गौ चेच्छालिनी वेदलोके ।

म, त, त, ग, ग (4. 7.)

अथो हन्ति ज्ञानवृद्धिं विधत्ते

धर्मं दत्ते काममर्थं च सूते ।

शक्तिं दत्ते सर्वदोषास्यमाना

पुंसां भद्राशालिनी विष्णुभक्तिः ॥

(9) स्वागता.

स्वागता रनभगैर्युक्ता च

र, न, भ, ग, ग (3. 8.)

यावदागमयतेऽथ नरेन्द्रान्

स स्वयंवरमहाय महीन्द्रः ।

तावदेव ऋषिरिन्द्रिहृष्ट-

नारदश्चिदशधान जगाम् ॥ N. 5. 1.

See Ki. 9, Si. 10.

Motres with 12 Syllables in a

(जगती)

(1) ईद्रवशा.

Def.

तच्चैद्रवशा प्रथमाक्षरे गुरौ ।

Sch. G.

ईद्रवशा is the same as वः
(See 13 Below) except
syllable is long:—Ganae

Ex.

दैत्यैद्रवशाशिरुदाणं दीवितिः

पीतावरोऽसौ जगतां तमोपहः ।

यस्मिन्ममज्जुः शलभा इव स्वय

ते कंसचायुरसुखा मखद्विषः ॥

(2) चैद्रवर्तम्.

Def.

चैद्रवर्तम् निगदति रनभतेः ।

Sch. G.

र, न, भ, स (4. 8.)

Ex.

चैद्रवर्तम् विहितं घनतिमिरं

राजधर्मं रहितं जनगमनैः ।

इष्टवर्तम् तदलंकुर सरसे

कुंजधर्मनि हरिस्तव कुतुकी ॥

(3) जलधरमाला.

Def.

अव्ययैः स्याज्जलधरमालाभौ स्मै

Sch. G.

म, भ, स, म (4. 8.)

Ex.

या भक्तानां कलिदुरितोत्तमानां

तापच्छेदे जलधरमाला नव्या ।

भव्याकारा दिनकरपुत्राङ्गले

केलीलीला हरितदुरव्यास्ता वः ॥

See Ki. 5. 23.

(4) जलोद्धतगति.

Def.

रसैर्जसजसा जलोद्धतगतिः ।

Sch. G.

ज, स, ज, स (6. 6.)

Ex.

समीरशिशिरः शिरस्तु वसतां

सतां जवनिना निकाममुखिनाम् ।

विभर्ति जनयन्त्रयं मुदमपा-

मपायधवला बलाहकततीः ॥ Si

(5) तामरस.

Def.

इह वद तामरसं नजजा यः ।

Sch. G.

न, ज, ज, य (5. 7.)

Ex.

रुद्रतसुषमामकरंदमनोज्ञं

वज्रललनानयनालि निपीतम् ।

तव मुखतामरसं मुरशत्रौ

हृदयतडागविकाशि ममास्तु ॥

(6) तीटक.

Def.

वद तीटकमब्धिसकारयुतम् ।

Sch. G.

स, स, स, स (4. 4. 3)

Ex.

स तथेति विनेतुर्द्वारमतेः

प्रतिग्रह वचो विससर्ज मुनिम् ।

तदलब्धपदं हृदि शोकधने

प्रतियातमिवातिकमस्य श्रुतः ॥

See Si. 6. 71.

(7) हुताविलंबित.

Def.

हुताविलंबितमाह वभौ जरौ ।

न, य, ज, र (4. 8. or 4. 4. 4)

मुनिस्तुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना

मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः ।

मनसिजेन सखे प्रहरिष्यता

धनुषि चूतशरश्च निवेशितः ॥ S. 6 ;

See R. 9, Si. 6 also.

(8) प्रभा.

(Also called पंदाकिनी).

स्वरशरविरतिर्ननौ तौ प्रभा ।

न, न, र, र (7. 5.)

अतिस्तुरमिरभाजि पुष्पभिया-

मतनुत रतयेव सतानकः ।

तरुणपरभृतः स्वने रामिणा-

मतनुत रतये वसंतानकः ॥ Si. 6. 67 ;

also Ki. 5. 21.

(9) प्रमिताक्षरा.

प्रमिताक्षरा सजससैः कथिता ।

स, ज, स, स (5. 7.)

विहगाः कर्द्वलरभाविह गाः

कलयत्यनुक्षणमनेकलयम् ।

भ्रमयन्तुपैति सुहुरभ्रमयं

पवनश्च धृतनवनीपवनः ॥ Si. 4. 36.

Ki. 6, Si. 9 also.

(10) भुजंगप्रयात.

भुजंगप्रयाते चतुर्विधैः ।

य, य, य, य (6. 6.)

धनैर्विष्कुलीनाः कुलीना भवन्ति

धनैरापदं मानवा निस्तरन्ति ।

धनेभ्यः परो बाधवो नास्ति लोके

धनान्यर्जयध्वं धनान्यर्जयध्वम् ॥

(11) मणिमाला.

न्यौ त्वौ मणिमाला छिन्ना गृहवक्त्रैः ।

न, य, न, य (6. 6.)

प्रह्वामरमौलौ रत्नोपलब्धे

जातप्रतिविधा शोणा मणिमाला ।

गोर्विदपदाब्जे राजी नखराणा-

मास्तां मम चित्ते ध्यातं शमयन्ती ॥

(12) मालती.

(Also called यमुना.)

भवति न जावथ मालती जरी ।

न, ज, ज, र (5. 7.)

इह कलयाच्युतकेलिकान्ते

मधुरससौरमसारलोडपः ।

कुसुमकृतस्मितचारुविभ्रमा-

मलिरपि चुंबति मालतीं मुहुः ॥

(13) वंशस्थविल.

(Also called वंशस्थ and वंशस्तनित)

वदन्ति वंशस्थविलं जनौ जरी ।

ज, न, ज, र (5. 7.)

Ex.

तथा समक्षं दहता मनोभवं

पिनाकिना भग्नमनोरथा सती ।

निर्निदं रूपं हृदयेन पार्वती

प्रियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता ॥ K

See R. 3 also.

(14) वैश्वदेवी.

Def.

बाणाशैष्ठिल्ला वैश्वदेवी ममो यौ ।

Sch. G.

म, म, य, य (5. 7.)

Ex.

अर्चामन्त्रेषां त्वं विहायामराणा-

मद्वेतेनैकं जिष्णुमभ्यर्च्य भक्त्या ।

तत्राशेषात्मन्यर्चिते भाविनी ते

प्रातः संपन्नाराधना वैश्वदेवी ॥

(15) स्रग्विणी.

Def.

कीर्तिवैषा चतुरोफिका स्रग्विणी ।

Sch. G.

र, र, र, र (6. 6.)

Ex.

इंद्रनीलोपलीनेव या निर्मिता

शातकुंभद्रवालंकृता शोभते ।

नव्यमेवच्छविः पीतवासा हरे-

प्रतिरास्तां जयायोरसि स्रग्विणी ॥

See Si. 4. 42.

Metres with 13 Syllables in a qu

(अतिजगती.)

(1) कलहंस.

(Also called सिंहनाद and कुटज

Def.

सजसाः सगौ च कथितः कलहंसः ।

Sch. G.

स, ज, स, स, ग (6. 7.)

Ex.

यमुनाविहारकुतुके कलहंसो

धजकागिनीकमलिनीकृतकेलिः ।

जनचित्तहारिकलकंठनिनादः

प्रमदं तनोतु तव नन्दतनूजः ॥

See Si. 6. 73.

(2) क्षमा.

(Also called चंद्रिका and उत्पलिः

Def.

तुरगरसयतिनौ तनौ गः क्षमा ।

Sch. G.

न, न, त, त, ग (7. 6.)

Ex.

इह दुराधिगमैः किञ्चिदेवागमैः

सततमसुतरं वर्णयत्यंतरम् ।

अमुमतिविपिनं वेददिव्यापिनं

पुरुषमिव परं पद्मयोनिः परम् ॥ Ki.

(3) प्रहर्षिणी.

Def.

न्याशाभिर्मनजरगाः प्रहर्षिणीयम् ।

Sch. G.

म, न, ज, र, ग (3. 10.)

Ex.

ते रेखाभजकुलिशातपत्रचिह्नं

सम्राजश्चरणयुगं प्रसादलभ्यम् ।

प्रस्थानप्रणतिभिर्गुलीषु चक्र-

मौलिकच्युतमकरंदरेणुगौरम् ॥ R. 4

See Ki. 7, Si. 8.

(4) मंजुभाषिणी.

(Also called सुनंदिनी and प्रबोधि

Def.

सजसा जगौ च यदि मंजुभाषिणी ।

र — — — त — — — य — — — ज — — — स — — — म — — — न — — —

स, ज, स, ज, ग (6. 7.)

यमुनामतीतमथ शुधुवानुं
तपस्तनुज इति नाधुनोच्यते ।

स यद्वाऽचलजिजपुरादहर्निशं
नृपतेस्तदादि समचरि वार्तया ॥ Si. 18. 1.

(5) मत्तमथरी.

वेदैरधेनौ यस्तगा मत्तमथरः ।

न, त, य, स, ग (4. 9.)

दृष्ट्वा कृश्याम्वाचरणीयानि विधाय

प्रेषाकारी याति रदं मुक्तमपायेः ।

सम्यग्दृष्टिस्तस्य परं पश्यति यस्तां

यथोपास्ते साधु विधेयं स विधत्ते ॥ Ki. 18. 28 ;

Si. 4. 44, 9. 76, also R. 9. 75.

(6) रुचिरा.

(Also called प्रभावती.)

जमो सजौ गिति रुचिरा चतुर्ग्रहेः ।

ज, भ, स, ज, ग (4. 9.)

कदा मुखे वरतनु कारणादृते

तवागतं क्षणमपि कोपपावताम् ।

अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेदुमंडला

विभासरी कथय कथं मविष्यति ॥ M. 4. 13.

See Bk. 1. 1. Si. 17.

Metres with 14 Syllables in a quarter.

(शकरी.)

(1) अपराजिता.

ननरसलघुगेः स्वरैरपराजिता ।

न, न, र, स, ल, ग (7. 7.)

यदनवाधि धुजप्रतापकृतास्त्वा

यदुनिष्यच्चसूः परैरपराजिता ।

अजयत समरे समस्तरिपुव्रजं

स जयति जगतां गतिर्मरुध्वजः ।

(2) असंबाधा.

मनो न्तौ गावक्षग्रहविरातिरसंबाधा ।

म, त, न, स, ग, ग (5. 9.)

कीर्त्यामौ येन ज्वलति रणवशास्त्रिणे

दैत्येन्द्रे जाता धरणिरीयमसंबाधा ।

धर्मस्थित्यर्थं प्रकटिततनुसंबंधः

साधूनां बाधां प्रशमयतु स कंसारिः ॥

(3) पञ्चा.

(Also called मंजरी.)

सजसा यलो च सह मेन पञ्चा मता ।

स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (5. 9.)

स्थगयत्यसूः शमितवातकार्तस्वराः

जलदास्तडिजुलितकार्तकार्तस्वराः ।

अगतीरिह स्फुरितचारुभाभीकराः

सविदुः क्वचित्कपिशयंति वामी कराः ॥

Si. 4. 24.

(4) प्रमदा.

(Also called कुरीकता.)

नजमजला गुरुश्च भवति प्रमदा ।

Sch. G.

Ex.

न, ज, म, ज, ल, ग (6. 8.)

अनतिचिरोज्जितस्य जलदेवचिर-

स्थितबहुबुदुदस्य पयसोऽवकृतिम् ।

विरलविकीर्णवज्रशकला सकला-

मिह विदधाति धौतकलधौतमती ॥ Si. 4. 24.

(5) महरणकलिका.

Def.

ननमनलगिति महरणकलिका ।

Sch. G.

न, न, म, न, ल, ग (7. 7.)

Ex.

व्यथयति कुसुममहरणकलिका

प्रमदवनभवा तव धनुषि तता ।

विरहविपदि मे शरणमिह ततो

मधुमधनयुगस्मरणमविरतम् ॥

(6) मध्यक्षामा.

(Also called हंसश्रेणी or कुटिल.)

मध्यक्षामा युगदशविरमा भ्यो भ्यो गो ।

Def.

Sch. G.

म, म, न, य, ग, ग (4. 10.)

Ex.

नीतोच्छ्रायं शुद्धशिशिरस्मैरुक्षै-

रानीलामैर्विरचितपरभागा रत्नैः ।

ज्योत्स्नाशोकाभिह बितरति हंसश्रेणी

मध्येप्यङ्गः स्फटिकरजतभित्तिच्छाया ॥ I. 4. 24.

(7) वसंततिलका.

(Also called वसंततिलक,

उद्धर्षिणी, सिंहोचता.)

Def.

Sch. G.

उक्ता वसंततिलका तमजाः जगो गः ।

Ex.

त, म, ज, ज, ग, ग (8. 8.)

यात्येकतोऽस्तशिखरं पतिरोधधीना-

माविष्कृताकणपुरःसर एकतोऽङ्कः ।

तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद् व्यसनोदयाभ्यां

लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदृशांतरेषु ॥ S. 4. 24.

(8) वासंती.

Def.

Sch. G.

यातो नो मो गौ यदि मदिता वासंतीयम्

Ex.

म, त, न, म, ग, ग (4. 6. 4.)

आम्बिद्वृष्टीनिर्भरमधुरालपोद्गीतैः

श्रीखंडाद्रिद्विभुतपवनैर्मेदांबोला ।

लीलालोला पङ्कधविलसद्दल्लोलासैः

कंसारातौ नृत्यति सद्गुणी वासंतीयम् ।

Metres with 15 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिशकरी.)

(1) वृणक.

Def.

Sch. G.

तूणकं समानिका पदद्वयं विनातिमम् ।

Ex.

र, ज, र, ज, र (4. 4. 4. 3, or 7.)

सा सुवर्णकैतकं विकाशि धृंगधुरितं

पञ्चबाणबाणजालपूर्णहेतुणकम् ।

राधिका वितर्क्य माधवाय मासि माधवे

मोहभेति निर्भरं त्वया विना कलानिधे ॥

(2) मालिनी.

Def.

Sch. G.

ननमययुतेयं मालिनी भोगिलोकेः ।

न, न, म, य, य (8. 7.)

शशिनमुपगत्य कौमुदी भवसुक्तं
जलनिधिमनुरूपं जह्नुकन्यावतीर्णा ।
इति समगुणयोगप्रीतयस्तत्र पौराः
अवशकस्तु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवद्वुः ॥ R. 6. 85.

(3) लीलाखेल.

एकन्यूनौ विद्युन्मालापादौ चेद्वीलाखेलः ।
म, म, म, न, म.
न कान्ते पक्षस्थाने पर्याकाशे देशे स्वाप्सीः
कात वक्त्रं धृत्वं पूर्णं चंद्रं मत्वा रावौ चेतु ।
क्षुत्क्षामः प्रादश्चित्तश्चेतो राहुः क्षुरः प्रायात्
तस्माद् ध्वाति हर्म्यस्याति शय्यैकान्ते कर्तव्या ॥
Sar. K.

(4) शशिकला.

गुरुनिधनमल्लुहश्च शशिकला
न, न, न, न, स (all short syllables except
the last.)
मलयजतिलकसमुदितशशिकला
वज्रयुवातिलसदलिकगमनगता ।
सरासिजनयनहृदयसलिलनिधिं
व्यतनुत विततरभसपारितरलम् ॥

Metres with 16 Syllables in a quarter.

(अष्टि.)

(1) चित्र.

चित्रसंज्ञमीरितं रजौ रजौ रगौ च वृत्तम् ।
र, ज, र, ज, र, ग (8. 8, or 4. 4. 4. 4.)
विद्रुमारुणाधरौष्ठशोभिवेणुवाद्यहृष्ट-
वह्वीजनांगसंगजातसुधकण्ठकांग ।
त्वा सदैव वासुदेव गुण्यलभ्यपाद देव
वन्द्यपुष्पचित्रकेश संस्मरामि गोपवेश ॥

(2) पंचचामर.

प्रमाणिकापदद्वयं वदन्ति पंचचामरम् ।
or जरौ जरौ ततौ जगौ च पंचचामरं वदेत्
ज, र, ज, र, ज, ग (8. 8, or 4. 4. 4. 4.)
सुरदुसुलर्मंडपे विचित्ररत्ननिमित्ते
लसद्वितानभूषिते सलीलविभ्रमालसम् ।
सुरागनाभवल्लवीकरप्रपंचचामर-
स्फुरत्समीरवीजितं सदाच्युतं भजामि तम् ।

(3) वाणिनी.

नजरभजरैर्यदा भवति वाणिनी गयुक्तैः ।
न, ज, म, ज, र, ग.
स्फुरन्तु ममालनेज्य ननु वाणि नीतिरम्यं
तवचरणप्रसादपरिपाकतः कवित्वम् ।
भवजलराशिपारकरणक्षमं सुकुंदं
सततमहं स्वैव स्वचरितैः स्तवामि नित्यम् ॥

Metres with 17 Syllables in a quarter

(अत्यष्टि.)

(1) चित्रलेखा.

(Also called अतिशायिनी.)

Def. ससजा भजगा यु दिङ्स्वरैर्भवति चित्रलेखा ।
Sch. G. स, स, ज, म, ज, ग, ग (10. 7.)
Ex. इति धौतपुरांश्चिमास्तान् सरासि मज्जनेन
थियमाप्तवतोऽतिशायिनीमपमलांगभासः ।
अवलोक्य तदैव यादवानपरवारिराशोः
शिशिरतररोचिषाभ्यपां नतिषु मक्तु मीषे ॥ S.

(2) नर्दटक.

(Also called कोकिकल.)

Def. यदि भवतो नजौ भजजला गुरु नर्दटकम् ।
Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, ज, ल, ग (8. 9.)
Ex. तरुणतमालनीलबहुलोज्ज्वलमंदबुधराः
शिशिरसमीरणावधूतचूतनवारिकणाः ।
कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमती-
र्षदकलनीलकण्ठकलहेर्मुखराः कुकुभः ॥

Māl. 9. 18, See 5. 31

(3) पृथ्वी.

Def. जसौ जसयला वस्तुग्रहयतिश्च पृथ्वी गुरु ।
Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (8. 9.)
Ex. इतः स्वापित केशवः कुलमितस्तदीयद्विषा-
मितश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते ।
इतोपि वडवानलः सह समस्तसंवर्तकै-
रहो विततमुर्जितं भरसहं च सिन्धोर्वपुः ॥

Bh. 2.

(4) मंदाक्रांता.

Def. मंदाक्रांतांबुधिरसनगैर्भौ भनौ नौ गयुग्मम् ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, त, त, ग, ग (4. 6. 7.)
Ex. गोपी भर्तुर्विहरविधुरा काचिर्विदीवराक्षी
उन्मत्तेषु सखलितकवरी निःश्वसंती विशालम् ।
अत्रैवास्ते मुररिपुरिति भ्रान्तिदूनीसहाया
त्यक्त्वा गेहं झटिति यमुनामैजुकुंजं जगाम ।

Pad. D

(The whole of the "Meghadūta" is written
metre.)

(5) वंशपत्रपातित.

Def. दिङ्मुनिवंशपत्रपातितं भरतभनलगैः ।
Sch. G. म, र, न, म, न, ल, ग (10. 7.)
Ex. दर्पणनिर्मलासु पातिते वनतिमिरमुषि
ज्योतिषि सौम्यमितिषु पुरः प्रतिफलति मुहुः ।
वीडमसंमुखोपि रमणैरपहतवसनाः
कांचनकंदरासु तरुणीरिह नयति रविः ॥ Si.

(6) शिखरिणी.

Def. रसैरुद्वैष्टिच्छा यमनसमलागः शिखरिणी
Sch. G. य, म, न, स, म, ल, ग (6. 11.)
Ex. दिगंते धूयंते मद्मलितगंगाः करटिनः
करिण्यः कारुण्यास्पदमस्मशीलाः खलु मृगा

इदानीं लोकेस्मिन्ननुपमशिखानां पुनरयं
नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन् मृगपतिः ॥

Bv. 1. 2.

(7) हरिणी.

नसमरसलागाः षड्वेदैर्हृषिणी मता ।
न, स, म, र, स, ल, ग (6. 4. 7.)
सुतयु हृदयात्प्रत्यदिशव्यलीकमपैतु ते
किमपि मनसः संभोहो मे नदा बलवानभूत् ।
प्रबलतमसामेवंप्रायाः शुभेषु हि वृत्तयः
रजमपि शिरस्थेयः क्षितां धुनोत्यहिशंकया ॥

S. 7. 24.

Metres with 18 Syllables in a quarter.

(घाति)

(1) कुसुमलतावेष्टिता.

स्याद्भूतत्वैः कुसुमितलतावेष्टिता स्तौ न यो यौ ।
म, न, न, य, य, य (5. 6. 7.)
क्रीडत्कालिंदीललितलहरीवारिभिर्दाक्षिणात्यै-
र्वातैः खेलतिः कुसुमितलतावेष्टिता मंदमंदम् ।
भृंगालीगीतैः किसलयकरोद्धासितैर्लास्यलक्ष्मीं
तन्वाना चेतो रमसतरलं चक्रपाणेश्रकार ॥

(2) चित्रलेखा.

मदाक्रांता नपरलघुयुता कीर्तिता चित्रलेखा ।
त, म, न, य, य, य (4. 7. 7.)
शकेऽग्राविष्य जगति मृगदृशां साररूपं यदासी-
दाकृष्येहं व्रजयुवतिसभा वेधसा सा व्याधायाधि ।
नेतादृक् चेत् कथं दुःखिस्तुतामंतेरेणाच्युतस्य
प्रीतिं तस्या नयनयुगमभूच्चित्रलेखास्तुतायाम् ॥

(3) नंदन.

नजभजरैस्तु रेफसहितैः शिवैर्हृयैर्नंदनम् ।
न, ज, भ, ज, र, र (11. 7.)
तरणिस्तुतातरंगयनैः सलीलमांदोलितं
मधुरिपुपादपंकजराजः सुपूतपृथ्वीलतम् ।
सुरहरचित्रचेष्टितकला कलपसंस्मारकं
क्षितितलनंदनं व्रज सखे सुखाय वृंदावनम् ॥

(4) नाराच.

Also called महामालिका or महामालिनी.)

इह ननरचतुष्कसृष्टं तु नाराचमाचक्षते ।
न, न, र, र, र, र (8. 5. 5.)
रघुपतिरपि जानवेदोविशुद्धां मृष्टा प्रियां
प्रियसुहृदि विभीषणे संक्रमय्य अयं वैरिणः ।
रविस्तुतसहितेन तनानुयातः ससौमित्रिणा
भुजविजितविमानरत्नाधिस्तुतः प्रतस्थे पुरीम् ॥

R. 12. 104.

(5) शार्दूलललित.

म' सो जः ननसा दिनशक्रतुमिः शार्दूलललितम् ।
म, स, ज, स, न, स (12. 6.)
कृत्वा कंसपुगे पराक्रमविधिं शार्दूलललितम्
यश्चक्रे क्षिति भां कारिषु दूरं चैधमभूतिषु ।

संतोषं परमं तु देवानिव्रजे वैलोप्यशरणं
श्रेयो नः स तनोत्वपारमहिमा लक्ष्मीमियतमः ॥

Metres with 19 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिधृति.)

(1) मेघविस्फूर्जिता.

Def. रसत्त्वैर्यमौ स्तौ ररगुरुयुतौ मेघविस्फूर्जिता स्यात् ।
Sch. G. य, म, न, स, र, र, ग (6. 6. 7.)
Ex. कंदवामोदाह्या विपिनयवनः केकिनः कांतकेका'
विनिद्राः कंदल्यो दिशि दिशि मुदा ददुरा दृप्तनादाः ।
निशा नृत्यद्विद्युद्विलसितलसन्मेघविस्फूर्जिता चेत्
प्रियः स्वार्धिनोऽस्तौ दनुजदलनो राज्यमस्मात्किमन्यत्

(2) शार्दूलविक्रीडित.

Def. सूर्याश्विर्दमि मः सजौ सततगाः शार्दूलविक्रीडितम् ।
Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, न, न, ग (12. 7.)
Ex. वेदतिष्ठ यमाहरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी
यस्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः शब्दो यथार्थासरः ।
अनन्यश्च सुदुश्चिन्निवमितप्राणादिभिर्मृग्यते
स स्याणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगस्तुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः ।

V. 1. 1.

(3) सुमधुरा.

Def. औ भौ मो नो नो गुरुश्चेद् हयक्रतुरसैरुक्ता सुमधुरा ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, म, न, ग (7. 6. 6.)
Ex. वेदार्थान् प्राकृतस्त्वं वदसि न च ते जिह्वा निपतिता
मध्याह्ने वीक्षसेऽर्कं न तव सहसा दृष्टिर्विचलिता ।
दीप्ताग्री पाणिमंतः क्षिपासि स च ते दग्धो भवति नो
चारित्र्याच्चारुदंतं चलयसि न ते देहं हरति भूः ॥

Mk. 9. 21.

(4) सुरसा.

Def. औ भौ यो नो गुरुश्चेत् खरमुनिकरणैराह सुरसाम् ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, न, ग (7. 7. 5.)
Ex. कामक्रीडासतृष्णो मधुसमयसनारंभरभसात्
कालिंदीकूलकुंजे विहरणकुतुकाकृतद्वया ।
गोविंदो चक्षुर्वीनामधररसस्तुभां प्राप्य सुरसां
शंके पीडुषपानैः प्रचयकृतसुखं व्यस्परदसौ ॥

Metres with 20 Syllables in a quarter.

(छति.)

(1) गीतिका.

Def. सजसा भरी सलगा यदा कथिता तदा खलु गीतिका ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, भ, र, स, ल, ग (5. 7. 8.)
Ex. करतालचंचलकंकणस्वनमिश्रणेन मनोरमा
रमणीयवेषुनिनादरंगिमसंगमेन सुखावहा ।
बहलापुरागनिवासराससमुद्रवा तव रागिणं
विदधौ हरिं खलु बल्लवीजनचारुचामरगीतिका ॥

(2) सुवदना.

Def. ज्ञेया सतश्वषडभिर्मनययुता स्तौ गः सुवदना ।
Sch. G. , र, भ, न, य, म, ल, ग (7. 7. 6.)

उजुंगास्तुंगकलं भुतमदसलिलाः प्रसंदि सलिलं
स्यामाः स्यामोपकंठदुममतिमुखराः कल्लोलमुखरम् ।
स्रोतःस्वातावसीदन्तदमुहदशनैरुत्साविततटाः
शोणं सिंदूरशोणा मम गजपतयः पास्यन्ति शतशः ॥
Mu. 4. 16.

Metres with 21 Syllables in a quarter.

(प्रकृति.)

(1) पंचकावली.

(Also called सरसी, धृतश्री.)

नजभजजा जरो नरपते कथिता ध्रुवि पंचकावली ।
न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ज, र (7. 7. 7.)
तुरगशताकुलस्य परितः परमेकतुरंगजन्मनः
प्रमथितभ्रुवतः प्रतिपथं मथितस्य भ्रुशं महीधृता ।
परिचलतो बलानुजबलस्य पुरः सततं धृतधिय-
श्रिरगलितधियो जलनिधेश्च तदाऽभवदंतरे महत् ॥
Si. 3. 82.

(2) स्रग्धरा.

अभ्रैर्यानां त्रयेण त्रिष्टुनियुता स्रग्धरा कीर्तितेयम् ।
म, र, भ, न, य, य, य (7. 7. 7.)
या सृष्टिः स्रष्टाराया वहनि विधिद्वतं या हविर्याच होषी
ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः क्षुतिविषययुगा या स्थिता व्याप्य
विश्वम् ।
यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति यथा प्राणिनः प्राणवतः
प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरिषः ॥
S. 1. 1.

Metres with 22 Syllables in a quarter.

(आकृति.)

हंसी.

मौ गो नाश्रवरो गो गो वसुधुवनयतिरिति भवति हंसी
म, म, त, न, न, न, त, ग (8. 14.)
सार्धं कतिनैकानिऽसौ विकचकमलमधु सुरभि पिबन्ती
कामकीडाकृतस्फीतप्रमदसरसतरमलधु रसन्ती ।
कालिंदीये पद्मारण्ये पवनपतनपरितरलपरागे
कंसाराते पश्य स्वेच्छं सरमसगतिरिह विलसति हंसी ॥

Metres with 23 Syllables in a quarter.

(विकृति.)

अद्रितनया.

नजभजभा जभौ लघुगुरु बुधैस्तु गदितैवमद्रितनया ।
न, ज, भ, ज, भ, ज, भ, ल, ग (11. 12.)
स्वरतरशौर्यपावकशिखापंतगविभममद्वद्दुजो
जलधिमुताविलासवसतिः सतां गतिरशेषमान्य महिमा ।
धुवनहितावतारचतुरश्राचरधरोऽवतीर्ण इह हि
क्षितिबलयेऽस्ति कंसशमनस्तवेति तमवोचदद्रितनया ।

Metres with 24 Syllables in a quarter.

(संस्कृति.)

तन्वी.

Def. भूतधुनीनैर्यतिरिह भतनाः स्त्रो भनयाश्च यदि भवति तन्वी
Sch. G. भ, त, न, स, भ, भ, न, य (5. 7. 11.)

Metres with 25 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिकृति.)

कौंचपदा.

Def. कौंचपदा भ्यो स्त्रो ननना न्नाविषुशरवसुमुनिविरतिरिह
भवत्
Sch. G. भ, म, स, भ, न, न, न, ग (5. 5. 8. 7.)

Metres with 26 Syllables in a quarter.

(उत्कृति.)

भुजंगविजृम्भित.

Def. वस्तीशाचैश्च्छेदोपेतं ममतनयुगनरसलगैर्भुजंगविजृम्भितम्
Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, र, स, ल, ग (8. 11. 7.)

दंडक.

Metres with 27 or more letters in each quarter are designated by the general name दंडक. The highest number of syllables in a quarter of this species of metre is said to be 999. In each quarter there must be first two *naganas* or six short syllables, and the remaining may be either *raganas* or *yaganas*, or all the feet may be *saganas*. The Classes of दंडक usually mentioned are चंडदृष्टिमयात, प्रचितक मचमातंगलीलाकर, सिंहविक्रान्तः, कुसुमस्तवक, अर्नग-शेखर, संग्राम &c. Māl 5. 23 is an instance of the last species of Dandaka.

SECTION B.

अर्धसमदत्त. (Half-equal Metres.)

(1) अपरवक्त्र.

(Sometimes called वैतालीय.)

Def. अयुजि ननरला गुरुः समे
तदपरवक्त्रमिदं नजौ जरौ ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, ल, ग (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र (even quarter)
Ex. स्फुटसुमधुरवेणुगीतिभि-

स्तमपरवक्त्रमवेत्य माधवम् ।

मृगयुवतिगणैः समं स्थिता

व्रजवनिता धृतचित्तविभ्रमा ॥

(2) उपचित्र.

Def. विषमे यदि सौ सलगा दले
मौ युजि भाद्गुरुकावुपचित्रम् ।
Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)
भ, भ, भ, ग, ग (even quarter)
Ex. सुरवैरिविपुस्तनुतां मुदं
हेमनिभांशुकचंदनलिप्तम् ।

गगनं चपलामिलितं यथा
शारदनीरधरैरुपनिश्चिन्तम् ॥

(3) पुष्पिताग्रा.

(Also called औपच्छंदसिक.)

अयुजि नयुगंरफतो यकारो

युजि तु नजौ जरगाश्च पुष्पिताग्रा ।

न, न, र, य (odd quarter)

न, ज, ज, र, ग (even quarter)

अथ मदनचधूरुपश्वांतं

व्यसनकृशा परिपालयां वधूव ।

शशिन इव दिवातनस्य लेखा

किरणपरिशयधूसरा प्रदोषम् ॥ Ku. 4. 46.

(4) वियोगिनी.

(Also called वैतालीय or सुंदरी.)

विषमे सप्तजा गुरुः समे

समरा लोऽथ गुरुर्वियोगिनी ।

स, स, ज, ग (odd quarter)

स, म, र, ल, ग (even quarter)

सहसा विदधीत न क्रिया-

माविवेकः परमापदां पदम् ।

वृणते हि विशुश्यकारिणं

गुणद्वन्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः ॥ Ki. 2. 30.

See R. 8, or Ku. 4.

(5) वेगवती.

सयुगात्सगुरु विषमे चेद् ।

भाविह वेगवती युजि भादौ ।

स, स, स, ग (odd quarter)

म, म, म, ग (even quarter)

स्मरवेगवती व्रजरागा

केशववंशरवेशरनिमुग्धा ।

रभसान्न गुरुन् गणयंती

कालिनिकुजगृहाय जगाम् ॥

(6) हरिणयुता.

सयुगात्सलघ्व विषमे गुरु-

युजि नभौ भरकौ हरिणयुता ।

स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)

न, म, म, र (even quarter)

स्तुटफेनचया हरिणयुता

बलिमनोज्ञतटा तरणेः सुता ।

कलहंसकुलारवशालिनी

विहरतो हरति स्म हरेर्मनः ॥

Metres like अपलक्ष्य or औपच्छंदसिक and वैतालीय or usually treated as *jātis*; (see Section D). are sometimes defined in the Gapa scheme, and are, given under the class of *Vṛittas*.

SECTION O.

त. (Unequal Metres.)

common metre of this class is called उद्गता.

र , त ~ म ~ ज ~ ; स ~ ~ ; म ~ ; न ~ ~ , ल ~ , म

Def.

प्रथमे सजौ यदि सजौ च

नसजगुरुकाण्यनंतरम् ।

यद्यथ मनजलगाः स्युरथौ

सजसा जगौ च भवनीयमुद्गता ॥

Sch. G.

स, ज, स, ल (first quarter)

न, स, ज, ग (second „)

म, न, ज, ल, ग (third „)

स, ज, स, ज, ग (fourth „)

Ex.

अथ वास्तवस्य वचनेन

रुचिरवदनस्त्रिलोचनम् ।

ह्लातिरहितमभिराधयितुं

विधिवत्तपोसि विदधे धनंजयः ॥ Ki. 12. 1.

See Si. 15 also.

Another variety of उद्गता is mentioned wherein the third quarter has म, न, म, ग instead of म, न, ज, ल and ग.

Other kinds of metre in which every quarter of the stanza differs in the number of syllables. are included under the general name 'Gāthā'. The same name is applicable to stanzas consisting of any number of quarters other than four. As in the case of उपजाति, any two or more quarters of a regular metre may be combined to form अर्धसमवृत्त or विषमवृत्त.

SECTION D.

जाति. (Metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants.)

(a) The most common variety of such metres is आर्या. It is said to have nine sub-divisions:—

पथ्या विपुला चपला मुखचपला जघनचपला च ।

गीत्युपगीत्युद्गीतय आर्यागीतिर्नवैव वातार्याः ॥

Of these nine kinds the last four are generally used and deserve mention.

(1) आर्या.

Def.

यस्याः पादे प्रथमे द्वादशमात्रास्तथा तृतीयेपि ।

अष्टादश द्वितीये चतुर्थके पंचदश सार्या ॥ Srut. 4.

The first and third quarters must each contain 12 Mātrās or syllabic instants (one being allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one), the second 18, and the fourth 15.

Ex.

प्रतिपक्षेणापि पतिं सेवते भर्तृवत्सलाः साध्यः ।

अन्यसरितां शताणि हि समुद्रगाः प्रापयंत्यब्धिम् ॥

M. 5. 19.

The whole of Govardhana's आर्यसप्तशती is written in this metre.

(2) गीति.

Def.

आर्यापूर्वार्धसमं द्वितीयमपि भवति यत्र हंसगते ।

छंदोविदस्तदानीं गीतिं ताममृतवाणि भाषते ॥

Srut. 5.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 18 each.

Ex. पाटीर तव पटीयान्कः परिपाटीमिमासुरीकर्तुम् ।
यत्पिषतामपि वृणां पिष्टोऽपि तनोषि परिमलेः पुष्टिम् ॥
Br. 1. 12.

(3) उपगीति.

Def. आर्योत्तरार्धतुल्यं प्रथमार्धमपि प्रयुक्तं चेत् ।
कामिनि ताम्रपङ्क्तिं प्रतिभाषते महाकवयः ॥
Srut. 6.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 15 each.

Ex. नतगोपसुन्दरीणां सप्तोद्धासे मुरारातिम् ।
अस्मायदुपगीतिः स्वर्गकुंगदृशां गीतेः ॥

(4) उन्नीति.

Def. आर्याशकलद्वितये विपरीते पुनरिहोद्गीतिः ।
The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, the second 15, and the fourth 18.

Ex. नारायणस्य संततमुद्गीतिः संस्मृतिर्भक्त्या ।
अर्चयामासकिर्दुस्तरसंसारसागरे तरणिः ॥

(5) आर्यागीति.

Def. आर्यामात्रद्वलमेतेऽधिकगुरु तादृक् परार्धमार्यागीतिः ।
The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the third and fourth 20 each.

Ex. सवधूकाः सुखिनोऽस्मि-
न्मवरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ।
नक्षिपते रसव-
न्मवरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ॥ Si. 4. 51.

Note. All these five sorts are sometimes defined in the Gaṇa scheme.

(b) वैतालीय.

Def. षड्विधमेऽष्टौ समे कलास्ताश्च समे स्तुर्निरंतराः ॥
न समात्र पराश्रिता कला वैतालीयैऽनै रलौ गुरुः ।

This is a stanza of four quarters, the first and third of which contain the time of fourteen short syllables, and the second and fourth sixteen. Again, the first and third quarters of this metre must contain 6 syllabic instants, and the second and fourth 8 each, followed by a रगण (— —) and a short and a long vowel (— —). The rules further require that the syllabic instants in the even quarter should not be all composed of short syllables or long syllables, and that the even syllabic instant in each quarter (i. e. the 2nd, 4th, and 6th) should not be formed conjointly with the next (i. e. 3rd, 5th, and 7th).

Ex. कुशलं खलु तुभ्यमेव न-
वचनं कृष्ण यदभ्यधातहम् ।
उपदेशपराः परेष्वपि
स्वविनाशाभिमुखेषु साधवः ॥ Si. 16. 41.

(c) औपच्छंदसिक.

Def. पर्येते यौ तथैव शेषमौपच्छंदसिकं सुधीभिरुक्तम् ॥
This is the same as वैतालीय except that at the end of each quarter there must be a रगण and रगण instead of रगण and ल, ग only ; in other words, it is the same as वैतालीय with only a long syllable added at the end of each quarter.

Ex. वपुषा परमेण भूधराणा-
मथ संभाव्य पराक्रमं विभेदे ।
मृगमाद्य विलोकयांचकार
स्थिरद्वंद्वोमंशुखं महेंद्रस्तुः ॥ Ki. 13. 1.

So in the next 52 verses of the same canto. See Si. 20 also.

It will be noticed that विशेषिनी or सुंदरी and अपरवक्त्र are only particular cases of वैतालीय, and पुष्पिताया and मालभारिणी, of औपच्छंदसिक. Prosodists treat both these classes of metres in the Gaṇa scheme as well as in the Mātrā scheme ; hence they have been noticed here as well as in Section C.

(d) मात्रासमक.

The metre called मात्रासमक consists of four quarters each of which contains 16 syllabic instants. The most general variety is that in which the ninth syllabic instant is composed of a short syllable, and the last is a long syllable. It is defined as मात्रासमकं नवमो द्वात्यः ।

But there are several varieties of this metre arising from particular syllabic instants being short or long. For example, if the 9th and 12th moments are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, and the rest are optional, it is called वानवासिका. If the 5th, 8th, and 9th are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, it is called चित्रा. If the 5th and 8th are short, as also the 9th and 10th, and 15th and 16th are long, it is called उपचित्रा. And if the 5th, 8th, and 12th are short, 15th and 16th long, and the rest indeterminate, it is called विश्लोक. Sometimes two or more of these varieties are combined in the same stanza, and in that case the measure is called पादाकुलक, in which there is no other restriction than that each quarter should have sixteen syllabic instants.

Ex. मूढ जहीहि धनागमनृणां
कुरु तनुबुद्धे मनसि विवृण्णाम् ।
यल्लभसे निजकर्मोपात्तं
वित्तं तेन विनोदय चित्तम् ॥ Moha M. 1.

APPENDIX II.

Giving the dates &c. of important Sanskrit Writers.

आर्यभट्ट A well-known astronomer. Born A. D. 476.
उद्भट One of the earliest writers on Alankāra. He was the chief Paritit or Sabhāpati of king Jayāpīda of Kāshmir (779-813 A. D.).

कव्यरत्न Author of the भाष्यरत्न, being a commentary on Patanjali's महाभाष्य. He is considered by Dr. Buhler to be not older than the 13th century.

कल्हण The author of the well-known राजतरंगिणी 'the chronicle of kings'. He was a contemporary of Jayasimha of Kāshmir who reigned from 1129-1150 A. D.

कालिदास The celebrated author of the अभिज्ञान-शकुंतल, विक्रमोर्वशीय, मालविकाग्निमित्र, रुक्मंक्षु, कुमारसंभव, मेघदूत, ऋतुसंहार; also of the poems नलोद्भव and of some other minor works. The earliest known authentic reference to Kālidāsa is in an inscription dated 556 Saka or 634 A. D. in which he and Bhāravi are spoken of as being renowned poets. The verse is as follows :—

येनायाजि नवेदम्
 स्थिरमर्थविश्वो विवेकिना जिनवेदम् ।
 स विजयतां रविकीर्तिः
 कविनाथिनकालिदासभारविकीर्तिः ॥

Bāṇa's reference to him in the beginning of his Harsha-charita also shows that he must have flourished before the time of Bāṇa i. e. before the first half of the seventh century. But how long before the seventh century the poet flourished is not yet known. According to Mallinatha's explanation on Me. 14 निचुल and दिङ्नाग were contemporaries of Kālidāsa. If Mallinatha's suggestion be correct—and it is very doubtful if it be really so—then our poet must have lived in the middle of the sixth century which is the date usually assigned to दिङ्नाग.

There is one point which, if definitely settled, would give the poet's precise date. It is the mention by Kālidāsa of his patron Vikrama. Who this Vikrama is it has not yet been definitely settled. Popular tradition identifies him with the founder of the Samvat Era which is said to have commenced 56 B. C. If this view be correct, Kālidāsa must be considered as belonging to the first century before Christ. But some scholars have recently come to the conclusion that what is called the era of Vikramāditya 56. B. C. was a date arrived at by taking the date of the great battle of Korūr in which Vikrama finally defeated the Mlechhas, i. e. 544 A. D. and then by throwing back the beginning of the new era 600 years before that date, i. e. 56 B. C. If this conclusion be accepted as correct and scholars do not seem to have yet agreed on the point—Kālidāsa must

have flourished in the sixth century A. D. The question is still an open one.

क्षेमेंद्र A well-known poet of Kashmir, author of समय-मातृका and several other works. He flourished during the second and the third quarter of the 11th century.

जगद्गुरु N. of a celebrated commentator, who has written commentaries on the Mālatī-Mādhava and Veni-Samhāra. He lived after the 14th century.

जगन्नाथपंडित N. of a celebrated modern author. His most celebrated work is the रसगंगाधर a treatise on Rhetoric or Poetics; his other works are भाषिणीविलास, the five laharies (गंगा, पीतृष, दुषा, अद्भुत, कर्ण), and a few minor works. He is supposed to have flourished during the time of the Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi. He must have also seen the latter end of Jehangir's reign, and the temporary accession of Dārā to the throne in 1658. His date,—at least, his active career—lay, therefore between 1620 and 1660 A. D.

जयदेव Author of that charming lyric poem the Gita govinda. He was an inhabitant of the village Kinduvilva in the Virabhūmi district of Bengal. He is said to have lived in the time of a king called Lakshman-sena who is identified by Dr. Buhler with the Vaidya king of Bengal whose inscription is dated Vikrama Samvat 1173 or 1116 A. D. The poet must have, therefore, flourished in the 12th century.

दंडि Author of the Dasakumārcharita and Kāvya-dāsa. He flourished in the latter half of the sixth century, and was a contemporary of Bāṇa, according to Mādhavāchārya.

पतञ्जलि The celebrated author of the Mahābhāshya. He is said to have lived about 150 B. C.

नारायण (मदननारायण) Author of the Veni-Samhāra. He must have flourished before the 9th century as his work is frequently quoted by the poet Anandavardhana in his work called ध्वन्यालोक. This poet flourished under the reign of Avantivarman 855-884 A. D. (Rāj. T. 5. 34).

बाण The well-known author of the Harshachrita, Kādāmbari and Chandikāsataka. Pārvatīparipāya and Ratnāvali are also ascribed to him. His date has been indisputably fixed by that of his patron Harsha-vardhana of Kānyakubja who was reigning during the whole of Hiouen T'sang's travels in India which lasted from 629 to 645 A. D. Bāṇa must, therefore, have lived in the latter half of the sixth or the first half of the seventh century. The date of Bāṇa is useful in ascertaining the date of the Harshachrita and the date of the Harshachrita is useful in ascertaining the date of the Harshachrita.

writers mentioned by him in his introduction to the *Harsha-charita*.

विह्वल Author of the *Mahākāvya Vikramānkadeva-charita* and of *Chaurapanchāsikā*. He flourished in the latter half of the 11th century.

अट्टि A son of Sri Svāmin, who lived in Vallabhi during the reign of king Sridharasena or of Narendra, the son of Sridhara who is supposed by Lassen to have reigned from 530 to 545 A. D.

भट्टहरि Author of the three *Satakas* and of the *Vākya-pādiya*. Mr. Telang gives it as his opinion that he must have flourished about the close of the first and the beginning of the second century of the Christian era. Tradition makes him brother of king Vikrama, and if this Vikrama be accepted as the same who defeated the *Mlechhas* in 544 A. D., we must suppose Bhartihari to have flourished in the latter half of the sixth century.

भवभूति The well-known author of the *Mahāvīr-charita*, *Mālatī-Mādhava*, and *Uttararāma-charita*. He was a native of Vidarbha and lived at the court of king Yasovarman of Kānyakubja, who was subdued by Lalitāditya of Kashmir (693-729 A. D.). Bhavabhūti flourished therefore at the end of the 7th century, and this date is consistent with Bāṇa's omission of his name. All anecdotes about the contemporaneity of Kālidāsa and Bhavabhūti must be rejected as absolute myths.

भारवि Author of the *Kirātārjunīya*, mentioned along with Kālidāsa in an inscription dated 634. See कालिदास.

भास Mentioned by Bāṇa and Kālidāsa as their predecessor. Flourished before the 7th century.

मयूर Father-in-law of Bāṇa and author of the *Sūrya-Sataka* composed by him to be freed from leprosy. A contemporary of Bāṇa q. v.

मम्मट N. of the author of the *Kāvya-prakāśa*. He must have flourished before 1294 A. D., in which year a commentary on that work by name *Jayanti* was written by one Jayanta.

गुरा Author of the *Anargha-rāghava* mentioned by the poet Ratnākara (who flourished in the 9th century)

in *Haravijaya* 38. 67. He must therefore be placed before the 9th century.

रत्नाकर Author of the *Mahākāvya* called *Haravijaya* and patronized by Avantivarman (855-884 A. D.).

राजशेखर Author of *Bāla-Rāmāyana*, *Bāla Bhārata* and *Vidhasālabbhanjikā*. He lived after Bhavabhūti and before the end of the tenth century, that is, he flourished between the end of the 7th and the middle of the 10th century.

बराहमिहिर A celebrated astronomer, author of the *Bṛihat-Samhitā*. He died in 587 A. D.

विक्रम See कालिदास.

विशाखदत्त Author of the *Mudrārākshasa*. The 7th or 8th century is regarded by Mr. Telang as the probable date of the production of the drama.

शंकर The celebrated teacher of the Vedānta philosophy and author of the *शरीरकामण्य* and of a large number of original works, especially on Vedānta. He is said to have been born in 788 A. D. and to have died in 820 at the early age of 32. But some scholars (Mr. Telang, Dr. Bhandarkar &c.) have tried to show that Sankara's date must be the 6th or 7th century at the latest. See Introduction to *Mudrārākshasa*.

सुबन्धु The author of *Vāsavadattā* mentioned by Bāṇa, and so not later than the 7th century. He mentions a work of Dharma-kīrti by name *दीर्घसंगति* which is supposed to belong to the sixth century.

श्रीहर्ष The reputed author of the *Naishadha-charita* and of 7 or 8 other works. He is generally placed in the latter half of the 12th century. Wilson says that Sriharsha succeeded his father Kalasa in 1113, and that the *Ratnāvali*, a play ascribed to the king, must have been written by him between 1113 and 1125 the close of his reign. But the *Ratnāvali* must be regarded as a work of an earlier date as it is largely quoted in the *Daarūpa*, a work of the last part of the 10th century.

हर्ष The patron of Bāṇa, see बाण. The *Ratnāvali* is supposed to have been written by Bāṇa and published under his patron's name.

APPENDIX III.

On important Geographical names in ancient India.

अंग N. of an important kingdom situated on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champā, also called Angapuri. This town stood on the Ganges about 24 miles west of a rocky island, and is, therefore, considered to be the same as, or situated very near, the modern Bhāgalpur.

अन्न N. of a people and their country. It is said to be the same as the modern Telangana, and the mouths of the Godāvari were in the possession of the Andhras. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghāts on the west, and the rivers Godāvari and Kṛishnā on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga; (see Dk. 7th Ullāsa,) and its capital अन्नवर is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi.

अवन्ति N. of a country, north of the Narmadā; its capital was Ujjayini, also called Avantipuri or Avanti and Visālā, (cf. Me. 30) situated on the Sīprā. It is the western part of Mālva. In the time of the Mahābhārata the country extended on the south to the banks of the Narmadā and on the west probably to the banks of the Mahi or Myhe. On the north of Avanti lay another principality with its capital Dasapura on the Charmanvati river, which appears to be the modern town of Dholpur, and was the capital of Rantideva.

अवन्तक An old name of Travancore.

आनर्व See सोराष्ट्र.

इन्द्रप्रस्थ (also called हरिप्रस्थ, शक्रप्रस्थ &c.) identified with the modern Delhi, though it stood on the left bank of the Yamunā, while Delhi stands on the right.

उत्कल or ओड् N. of a country, the modern Orissa, which lay to the south of Tāmralipta, and extended to the river Kapiśā; cf. R. 4. 38. The chief towns of this province are Uttak and Puri where the celebrated temple of Jagannāth is situated.

कनकल N. of a village near Hardvāra which is situated on the Ganges at the southern base of the Sewalika mountains. कनकल was also the name of the surrounding mountains.

कपिज्ञा See under झल.

कलिंग N. of a country lying to the south of Odra or Orissa and extending to the mouths of the Godāvari. It is identified with the Northern Circars. Its capital कलिंगनगर was in ancient times at some distance from the sea-coast (cf. Dk. 7th Ullāsa,) and was probably at Rājamahendri; See अन्न also.

कांची See under द्रविड.

कामरूप An important kingdom said to have extended from the banks of the Karatoya or Sadāstrā to the ex-

terminities of Assām. It must have extended upto the Himālaya on the north and the borders of China on the east, as its king is said to have assisted Duryodhana with an army of Kirātas and Chīnas. The ancient capital of this kingdom was कामकोटि on the other side of the Lauhitya or the river Brahmaputra; cf. R. 4. 81.

कांचोज N. of a people and their country. They must have inhabited the Hindoo Koosh mountain which separates the Gilgit valley from Balkh, and probably extended up to little Thibet and Lādak. Their country was famous for handsome horses and shawls made of goats', rats', and dogs' wool, and abounded in walnut trees; cf. R. 4. 69.

कुंतल N. of the country to the north of Chola. Kalyāna or Kollian Doorg south of Kurugade appears to have been its capital. The country represents the south-western portion of Hyderabad.

कुरुक्षेत्र N. of an extensive region or plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Pāṇḍvas and Kauravas. It is the tract near the holy lake called by the same name lying to the south of Thāneshvar, and extended from the south of the Sarasvatī to the north of the Drishadvatī. It is sometimes called सप्ततण्डक the tract of the 'five pools' of blood of the Kshatriyas slain by Parasurāma.

कुलूत N. of a country (modern Kulu) lying to the north-east of the Jalandar Doab and on the right bank of the Satadru. (Sutlej.)

कुसावन्ती or **कुसास्थली** The capital of Dakṣhiṇa-Kosala and situated in the defiles of the Vindhya; it must have been to the north of the Narmadā but south of the Vindhya, and is probably the same as Ramnagar in Bundelkhand. Rājasekhara calls the lord of Kusasthali मध्यदेशनरेंद्र, the lord of the middle-land or Bundelkhand.

केकय The country of the Kekayas bordering on Sindhu-Desa q. v.

केरल The strip of land between the Western Ghats and the sea north of the Kāveri. The principal rivers in this tract are the Netravatī, the Serāvatī and the Kālī-Nadi, which is considered to be the same as the Muralā referred to in R. 4. 55, and in U. 3, and forms the principal river of Kerala. Kerala corresponds to modern Kānarā, and probably included Malabār also and extended beyond the Kāveri.

कोशल N. of a country situated, according to the Rāmāyana, along the banks of Sarayū (or Gogra). It was divided into 'Uttara-Kosala' and 'Dakṣhiṇa Kosala'. The former is also called 'Ganda' and it must have

therefore signified the country north of Ayodhyā comprising Ganda and Baraitch. Aja, Dasaratha &c. are said to have ruled over this province. At the time of Rāma's death his two sons Kusa and Lava reigned respectively at Kusāvati in southern Kosala in the defiles of the Vindhya, and at Srāvastī in northern Kosala.

कौशावी N. of the capital of the Vatsa country. It was near the modern Kosam about 30 miles above Allahabad.

कौशिकी N. of a river (Kusi) which flowed on the east of Durbhanga through northern Bhāgalpur and western Poorena. Near the banks of this river stood the hermitage of the sage ऋष्यसृंग.

गौड or पुंड्र Northern Bengal. (Pundra originally signifying the land of the 'Pooree' cane.)

चेदि N. of a country and their people. The Chedis were also called Dāhalas and Traipuras; they occupied the banks of the Narmadā and were the same as the people of दृशर्ण q. v. Their capital was at one time त्रिपुरी q. v. The Chedis are considered by some to have inhabited the modern Bundelkhand in Central India, while by others their country is identified with the modern Chandail. The Haihayas or Kalachuris ruled at Māhiśmatī situated on the Narmadā between the Vindhya and Riksha mountains, about Bhera ghar below Jabbalpur.

चोल N. of a country, situated on the banks of the Kāveri and said to cover the southern portion of Mysore. It was beyond the Kāveri, as Pulekasi II invaded it after crossing the river. The country latterly came to be called Karnāṭaka.

जनस्थान 'Human habitation', a part of the great Dandakā forest which stood in the vicinity of the mountain called Prasravapa. The celebrated Panchavati (identified by local tradition with the place of the same name situated about 2 miles from the present Nassik) stands in this tract.

जालंधर The modern Jalandar Doab, watered by the rivers Satadru and Vipāsā. (Satlej and Beas.)

ताम्रपर्णी N. of a river rising in the Malaya Mountain. It appears to be the same as the Tāmaravāri of the present day which rises in the eastern declivity of the western Ghats, runs through the district of Tinnevely, and falls into the gulf of Manar; cf. R. 4. 49-50 and B. R. 10. 56.

ताम्रलिख See under ह्य.

त्रिवर्त A most arid country in ancient times. It stood for the desert on the east of the Satadru, and included the tract between the Sutlej and the Sarasvati containing Loadiana and Pattiala on the north and some portion of the desert on the South.

त्रिपुर-री N. of the capital of the Chedis, 'made noisy by the waves of the Moon's daughter', i.e. the Narmadā, and therefore, situated on that river. It is identified with the modern Tovar 6 miles from Jabbalpur.

वृक्षपुर See

दृशर्ण N. of a Country, through which flows the Dasārnā (Dasan). It was the eastern part of Mālava or Mālvā, its capital being Vidisā—the modern Bhilsā—situated on the Vetravati or Betva, cf. Me. 24, 25 and Kādambart. Kālidāsa also makes Vidisā a river which is probably the same as the Bees that joins the Betva.

द्रविड N. of a country to the south of the wild tract between the Kṛishṇā and the Polar. In its larger sense it included the whole of the Coromandel coast to the south of the Godāvari. But in its strict sense it must not have extended beyond the Kāveri. Its capital was Kāंची, the same as Conjeveram situated on the Vegavati river 42 Miles south-west of Madras.

द्वारका See under सीराट्ट.

निषध N. of a country ruled over by Nala; its capital is said to have been Alakā, situated on the river Alakanandā. It appears to have formed part of the modern Kumaon in northern India. This is also the name of one of the Varsha mountain.

पंचवटी See under जनस्थान.

पंचाल N. of a celebrated region which lay, according to Rāja-Sekhara (B. R. 10. 86), between the streams of the Yamunā and the Ganges, and is, therefore, the Gangetic Doab. In the time of Drupada it extended from the banks of the Charanavati (Chambal) upto Gangādvāra on the north. The northern portion from Bhāgirathi was called Uttara-Panchāla, and its capital was Abichhatra. The southern portion was called 'Dakshina-Panchāla', which was merged in the kingdom of Hastināpura after the death of Drupada.

पद्मपुर The native place of the poet Bhavabhūti, situated somewhere near Chandrapura or Chāndā in the Nāgpur districts.

पद्मावती Identified with the modern Narwār in Mālva as being situated on the river Sind or Sindhu. The other rivers, that are in its vicinity, are Pārā or Pārvati, Lun, and Madhuvar which correspond to the Pārā, Lavanā and Madhumati, mentioned by Bhavabhūti, as flowing in the vicinity of the town. This town was the scene of Bhavabhūti's Mālatī-Mādhava.

पंपा N. of a celebrated lake, which is considered to be the same as the river Pennair, near which stands the Rishyamūka mountain. The river is known to rise from tanks; the northern part especially from a stone tank in the centre of Chanderdoorg. This was probably the original Pampā, and Chanderdoorg the Rishyamūka mountain. Subsequently the name was transferred from the tank to the river which rose from it.

पाटलिपुत्र N. of an important town in Magadha or south Behar situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Sonā (or Son). It was also called 'Kusumpura' or 'Palibothra' referred to in the classical accounts of India. It is said to have been destroyed by a river inundation about the middle of the eighth century A. D.

पांड्य N. of a country in the extreme south of India, and lying to the south-west of Choladesa. The mountain Malaya and the river Tāmraparni fix its position indisputably; cf. B. R. 3. 31. It may be identified with the modern Tinnevely. The holy island of Rameshwara belonged to this kingdom. Kālidāsa calls the capital of Pandya-desa the 'serpent-town' which is probably the same as Nagapattan 160 miles south of Madras; cf. B. R. 6. 59-64.

परसीक The people inhabiting Persia—perhaps applicable also to the tribes inhabiting the outlying districts on the north-western frontier. Horses from their country are mentioned under the name **वनावुदेह्य**.

परियात्र One of the principal mountain chains in India. It is probably the same as the Sewalik mountains which run parallel to the Himālaya and guard the Gangetic Doab on the north-east.

प्रतिष्ठान The capital of Parūravas, one of the earliest kings of the lunar dynasty; situated opposite Prayāga or Allahabad. It is said in Harivarṇṇa to have been situated on the north bank of the Ganges, in the district of Prayāga. Kālidāsa places it at the junction of the Ganges and Yamunā; cf. V. 2.

मगध The country of the Magadhas or south Behar. Its old capital was गिरिज (or राजग्रह) which consisted of five hills विज्जुगिरि, रुद्रगिरि, उदयगिरि, शीलगिरि and वैभार (or व्याहार) गिरि. Its next capital was Pataliputra q. v. Magadha was also called कौकट in later literature.

मल्ल्य or **विराट** N. of a country lying to the west of Dholpur; the Pāṇdavas are said to have entered it from the banks of the Yamunā through the land of the Rohitakas and Śhrasenas towards the north of Dasārṇa. Vairāṭa, the capital of Virāṭa, is probably the same as Bairat 40 miles north of Jeypore.

मलय One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is most probably to be identified with the southern portion of the Ghāts running from the south of Mysore, and forming the eastern boundary of Travancore. It is said by Bhavabhūti to be encircled by the river Kāveri (Mv. 5. 3, also R. 4. 46), and is said to teem in cardamoms, pepper, sandal and betel-nut trees. In R. 4. 51 Kālidāsa calls the mountains Malaya and Dardura 'the two breasts of the southern region.' Dardura is, therefore, that portion of the Ghāts which forms the south-eastern boundary of Mysore.

महेंद्र One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India identified with Mahendra Māle which divides Ganjam from the valley of the Mahānadi, and probably it included the whole of the eastern Ghāts between the Mahānadi and Godāvari.

महोदय (also called कान्यकुब्ज or गणिनगर) is the same as the modern Kānyakubja or Kanoja, on the Ganges. In the seventh century it was the most celebrated place in India. Cf. B. R. 10 88-89

मानस A lake said to be situated in Hāṭaka which appears to be the same as Lādak. On the north of Hāṭaka is Harivarṇṇa, the country of the northern Kurus. The lake was celebrated in former times as the abode of Kinnaras, and is said by poets to be the annual resort of swans at the approach of the rains.

माहिष्मती See under चेदि.

मिथिला See under विदेह.

मुरल See under केरल.

मेकल The mount Amarkantaka, the source of the Narmadā.

म्लान N. of a country said to lie to the west of the Narmadā; it probably included Broach, Baroda, and Ahmadabad, and Knaira also according to some.

पंच (also called समतल or the 'Plains') A name for eastern Bengal (to be clearly distinguished from पौंड or northern Bengal), including also the sea-coast of Bengal. It seems to have included at one time Tippera and the Garo hills.

वलभी See under क्षैत्र.

बाह्यीक, बाहीक A general name for the tribes inhabiting the Punjab. Their country is the modern Bactria or Balkh. In the Bhārata they are said to have inhabited the country watered by the Indus and the five rivers of the Punjab outside 'holy' India. The country was noted for its breed of horses and asa-foetida.

विदर्भ The modern Berār, a great kingdom in ancient times lying to the north of Kuntala and extending from the banks of the Kṛishṇā to about the banks of the Narmadā. On account of its great size, the country was also called 'Mahārāshṭra'; cf. B. R. 10. 74. Kuṇḍinapura, also called Vidarbha, was its ancient capital, which probably stands for the modern Beder. The river Varadā (Wardā) divided Vidarbha into two parts, Amarāvati being the capital of the northern, and Pratishṭhāna of the southern part.

विदिशा See under दृशाण.

विदेह N. of a country lying to the north-east of Magadha. Its capital Mithilā is the same as Janakapur in Nepal north of Madhuvāṇi. Videha must have covered, in ancient times, besides a portion of Nepal, all such places as sitāmāri, Sitākunda, or the northern part of the old district of Trihut and the north-western portion of Champaran.

विराट See मल्ल्य.

रुद्रावन 'Rādhā's wood', now forming an important town a few miles north-west of Mathurā, and standing on the left bank of the Yamunā.

सक N. of a tribe inhabiting the countries on the north-western frontier of India, the Scæ of the classical writers, and generally identified with the Scythians.

शुक्तिमत् One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. Its position is not clearly ascertained, but it is to be the Sub-Himālayan range in the south of Nepal.

आवर्त्ती N. of a town in northern Kosala where Lava is said to have reigned; (it is called शरावती in R. 15. 97). It is identified with Sahet Mahet north of Ayodhyā. It was also called वर्मेरुच्य or वर्मेपुरी.

सह्य One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is still known as Sahyādri, and is the same as the Western Ghāts as far as their junction with the Neilgherries north of the Malaya.

सिंधु See under पञ्चावती.

सिंधुदेशः The country of the upper Indus.

सुह्य N. of a country which lay to the west of Vanga. Its capital ताम्रलिप्त (also called तामलिप्त, दामलिप्त, ताम्रलिप्ती and तमालिनी) is identified with the modern Tumlook on the right bank of the Cossye, which is the same as the कपिश of Kālidāsa. In ancient times the town was situated nearer to the sea, and was a place of considerable maritime trade. The Suhmas are sometimes called Rādhas, the people of Western Bengal.

सौराष्ट्र (Also called आनर्त्त) The modern peninsula of Kattywār. Dwārakā is called आनर्त्तनगरी or अश्विननगरी. The old Dwārakā stood near Madhupura 95 miles south-east of Dwārakā, and also near mount Raivataka, which appears to be the same as the Girinar hill near Junagad.

Valabhi appears to have been the next capital of the country, the ruins of which were discovered at Bilbi 1; miles north-west of Bhownuggar. The celebrated lake Prabhāsa was situated in the same country and stood on the sea-coast.

सुग N. of a town and district at some distance from Pātaliputra. It is identified with the modern Sug on the old bed of the Yamunā.

हस्तिनापुर N. of a celebrated town said to have been founded by king Hastin, one of the descendants of Bharata; said to be situated about 56 miles north-east of the modern Delhi on the banks of an old channel of the Ganges.

हेमकुट The 'golden-peaked' mountain, one of the ranges of mountains which divide the known continent into nine *Varshas* (वर्षपर्वत); it is generally supposed to be situated north of the Himālaya—or between the Meru and the Himālaya—forming with it the boundaries of the *Kimpurusha-varsha* or abode of *Kinnaras*; cf. K. 136. Kālidāsa speaks of it as 'having plunged into the eastern and western oceans and emitting golden fluid'; see S. 7.